

material sense possesses, and what it is capable of producing. The internal material sense receives promiscuously all the impressions the external senses transmit to it. These impressions proceed from the action of objects; they only pass over the external senses, and produce in them but an instantaneous vibration; they rest, however, upon the internal sense, and produce in the brain, which is its organ, durable and distinct agitations. These vibrations create appetite or disgust, inclination or repugnance, according to the present state and disposition of an animal. An animal, the instant after its birth, begins to breathe, and to feel the want of nourishment; the smell, which is the sense of appetite, receives the emanations of the milk which is contained in the teats of its mother.

The vibrations which this sense undergoes, from the odoriferous particles, are communicated to the brain, which acting, in its turn, upon the nerves, the animal is stimulated to open its mouth, to obtain that sustenance of which it feels the want. The sense of appetite being less acute in man than in brutes, the infant at its birth feels only the desire of receiving nourishment, which it announces by its cries, but it cannot obtain it of itself; it receives no information from the smell, and is obliged