from which they derive nutrition; and are therefore provided with a digestive apparatus. They have great muscular power, and are provided with limbs and muscles of strength and flexibility. They are susceptible of the same appetites, and obnoxious to the same passions, as the largest animals. Must we not conclude that these creatures have hearts, arteries, veins, muscles, sinews, nerves, circulating fluids, and all the concomitant apparatus of a living organized body? and if so, how inconceivably minute must these parts be? If a globule of their blood bears the same proportion to their whole bulk, as a globule of our blood bears to our magnitude, what power of calculation can give an adequate notion of its minuteness?*

We have thus endeavoured to convey some conception of the magnitude of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed; but though we have succeeded in showing that they cannot exceed a certain magnitude; we are by no means certain that they are not in reality much less—indeed a great deal less, than the least magnitude of which we have endeavoured above, to convey a conception: yet notwith-standing this inapproachable minuteness, the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed, retain, in the highest degree, all the

^{*} Lardner's Cyclopædia, Art. Mechanics, p. 13.