

distinguish what is peculiar to man, from what belongs to him in common with other animals.

Previous to an examination of the minute parts of the animal machine, and their peculiar functions, let us view the general result of this mechanism, and, without at first reasoning upon causes, confine ourselves to an elucidation and description of effects.

An animal has two modes of existence; that of motion, or awake, and rest, or asleep; and which, while life lasts, succeed each other alternately. In the former, all the springs of the machine are in action; in the latter, there is only a part of them so, and this part acts as well while the animal is asleep as while it is awake, and is therefore absolutely necessary since the animal cannot exist without it. It is also independent of the other, as it acts of itself; the former, on the contrary, depends on the latter, as it cannot exercise itself alone. The one is a fundamental part of the animal economy, since it acts continually and without interruption; the other is less essential, since it acts but by intervals.

The first division of the animal economy appears general and well founded. An animal when asleep is more easy to be examined than