

lodget: in these cavities, is a peculiarity belonging to animals only. In plants, the organs designed for special purposes are never embodied into one mass, but are distributed over various parts of the individual. Thus, the leaves, which answer to the lungs, instead of being condensed into one organ, are scattered independently in countless numbers over the branches. Nor is there any organ corresponding to the brain, the heart, the liver, or the stomach.

54. Moreover, the presence of a proper digestive cavity involves marked differences between the two kingdoms, in respect to alimentation or the use of food. In plants, the fluids absorbed by the roots are carried, through the trunk and all the branches, to the whole plant, before they arrive at the leaves, where they are to be digested. In animals, on the contrary, the food is at once received into the digestive cavity, where it is elaborated; and it is only after it has been thus dissolved and prepared, that it is introduced into the other parts of the body. The food of animals consists of organized substances, while that of vegetables is derived from inorganic substances; and they produce albumen, sugar, starch, &c., while animals consume them.

55. Plants commence their development from a single point, the seed, and, in like manner, all animals are developed from the egg. But the animal germ is the result of successive transformations of the yolk, while nothing similar takes place in the plant. The subsequent development of individuals is for the most part different in the two kingdoms. No limit is usually placed to the increase of plants; trees put out new branches and new roots as long as they live. Animals, on the contrary, generally have a limited size and figure; and these once attained, the subsequent changes are accomplished without any increase of volume, or essential alteration of form; while the appearance of most vegetables is repeatedly modified, in a notable manner, by the develop-