

rupeds; the length in general, being between twice and five times that of their bodies: while in many reptiles and fish, the length of the canal scarcely exceeds that of the body: in some fish it is even less; as for example, in the shark. There are animals, vegetable feeders, the length of whose alimentary canal is not so great, as in the instance above stated; the deficiency of length being apparently made up in breadth. Thus, in the horse, the stomach is simple, and not much developed, when compared with the size of the animal; nor are the intestines very remarkable for their length; but the cœcum and the large intestines are enormously expanded in diameter. The cœcum of the horse seems to perform many of the offices of a second stomach, and is of fully equal capacity. There are in animals, many other beautiful arrangements of the digestive organs, which we shall pass without further notice; as our desire is to inform the reader, merely of the general connection and adaptation, which exist between the structure of animals, and the food on which they live. It remains to conclude this outline of the digestive organs, with a few remarks on those almost invariable accompaniments of the alimentary canal,—the *liver*, the *pancreas*, and the *spleen*.

The liver is the largest glandular apparatus in the body; and one of its important offices is to secrete the *Bile*; which secretion, as before observed, enters the intestines, near the commence-