nion, which we are now desirous to mention, are,—

First. It is unreasonable, and contrary to every thing we know respecting the operations of the animal economy, to suppose that the chyle should be separated from one kind of excrementitious matter, in the alimentary canal; in order to be immediately mixed again with other excrementitious matters, in the chyliferous tubes. It is, therefore, a just inference, that if the matters contained in the absorbents, were really and wholly excrementitious, they would be carefully kept apart; and would be removed from the system by some other means, than by tubes united with those conveying the nutritious fluids.

Secondly. By admitting that the fluids contained in the absorbent tubes possess a highly animalized character; the design of their union with the crude and imperfectly animalized chyle, becomes apparent: the fluid in the absorbents will be seen to execute an important and necessary office; by raising the vital character of the chyle, and qualifying it, for becoming a part of the general mass of the blood. We thus obtain a cogent reason, why the fluids taken up from the internal surface of the alimentary canal, should be mingled with the fluids absorbed from the other parts of the body; a mixture which is inexplicable, on the hypothesis of these absorbed fluids being wholly excrementitious.