

The other is elongated in form, and is known as the spine or spinal cord. There are nerves leaving this system, and are distributed to those parts of the body under control of the will; these are called nerves of animal life; they go to the muscles. There are two chains of nervous ganglia, which extend along the vertebral column. The nerves emanating from these are called nerves of organic life, and are distributed to the viscera, heart, glands, and blood vessels. Some parts are under the control of both these nerves. In the formation of nerves we have two elementary structures: nerve cells and nerve fibres; the white and the gray matter. Ganglionic corpuscles are found in the nerve centres, and in the extremities and organs of some of the nerves they are capable of generating nerve force. They convey impressions to and from the brain. The coverings of the brain and cerebro-spinal cord are the dura-mater or outer, arachnoid or middle, and pia-mater or the inner. The processes given off in the brain are the falx cerebri, tentorium cerebelli. The central covering, the arachnoid, belongs to the serous class of membranes, and like all such membranes, presents two coverings, the parietal and visceral. The pia-mater is formed of minute blood vessels, held together by areolar tissue. The dura-mater is attached to the cranial cavity, but is not so attached in the spine. The brain proper is divided into four parts: the cerebrum, cerebellum, pons varoli, and medulla oblongata. The cerebrum is divided into two hemispheres by a longitudinal fissure, in which the falx cerebri is lodged. The medulla oblongata is a continuation of the brain. The nerves which pass from the brain are cranial nerves. There are twelve or nine pairs; we generally take it at twelve. They are:

First, Olfactory, or nerve of the special sense of smell.

Second, Optic, or nerve of the special sense of sight, which presents no sensibility. These fibres start in two roots. Some pass from the right side to the left bulb, and vice versa; and some pass straight on to the eye of the same side; and some cross from one side to the other, and do not go to the eye.

Third, Motores Oculorum, is a motor nerve; it gives a part to each eye; it is distributed to all the muscles of the eyeball except external straight and superior oblique.

Fourth, Pathetic; motor to the eye and superior oblique.

Fifth, Trifacial mixed, common and special, sensation and motor; it is a large nerve and divides into three branches, the superior and inferior maxillary, and the ophthalmic.

Sixth, Abducens; motor to the abductor muscles of the eye. If this muscle was paralyzed, the eye would be turned inward.

Seventh, Facial motor; great motor of the muscles of the face, but does not supply the muscles of mastication.

Eighth, Auditory; the special sense of hearing.

Ninth, Glossopharyngeal; mixed, sensory and motor; goes to the tongue and pharynx.

Tenth, Pneumogastric; goes to the stomach, lungs, pharynx, larynx and trachea. It is a mixed nerve, but is highly important.

Eleventh, The spinal accessory; mixed.

Twelfth, Hypoglossal; goes to the tongue. It is motor.

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