

body. These lines or series may be designated as first the Morphological Series, second the Histological Series, third the Chemical Series, fourth the Dynamical Series, and fifth the Psychological Series.

(1st.) The Morphological Series is the term used to designate the ascending sequence of forms which passes in an unbroken order from the lowest animals up to man. No member or organ in the human body can be fully understood until it has been traced throughout this series. For the various members and organs of the human body were not originally created as they exist in that body, but have each one of them a long history stretching far back into prehuman times, and we might as well expect to understand the present state of civilization in England without any knowledge of the early history of the races who now inhabit that country, as expect to realize the meaning and value of (for instance) the brain without any knowledge of its infra-human forms.

In saying this I do not necessarily imply that the human brain has been evolved from a lower form of brain, whether it was so or not it is equally necessary to study the lower and simpler forms in order to understand the higher and more complex form. The same thing is true of every organ in the body, to understand their structure and function as they exist in man, and to comprehend their genesis and evolution it is absolutely necessary to study them as they exist in the lower forms of life.

As in the case of the separate organs so in the case of the entire individual. The study of man which has been forced upon us by the dread of disease and death has gradually opened our eyes to the fact that there is an intimate relationship between ourselves and other animals who occupy a lower place in the scale of creation than we do. We have learned that every organ in man, down to the most minute, is tallied by a similar organ in any one of the higher animals that we may choose to select and examine. And that any organ which exists in any one of the higher animals will be found in man also if it be looked for. Even, strange to say, in cases where man has no use for the organ still he has it. For instance, man's external ear is motionless, he has therefore no use for the muscles with which the lower animals move their