

such is his abhorrence of the smell of a bug, that if one gets into his bed and comes within smelling distance of his nose, he will awake immediately, with a feeling of nausea, light his candle, and if possible expel the intruder. So you see in the most deep *healthy* sleep the brain hears, sees, feels and smells; so that it is never unconscious, but keeps, as it were, constant guard over us. I need not tell you, gentlemen, that all consciousness is centred in the brain; it is the brain that feels, that hears, that tastes, that smells, that suffers. Eulenburg and Gutman in their "Physiology and Pathology of the Sympathetic System of Nerves," speaking of "Neuralgia Mesenterica," say: "At the present day we need not discuss the doctrine believed in by Tanquerel des Planches, and many other physiologists of his time, that the sensory and motor centre for the intestinal viscera is to be found only in the ganglia of the sympathetic. We know, on the contrary, that the sensorium commune in men is exclusively cerebral, that is, that sensory impressions are felt only in the brain, and that also the movements of the vegetative organs are in various ways controlled and modified by the cerebro-spinal nervous centres, as has been proved by numberless experiments and pathological observations relative to the stomach, intestines, ureters, bladder, uterus, vasa deferentia, &c. Such a statement as 'Tanquerel, des Planches' would now be an anachronism. If we keep in view the neuralgic nature of the group of symptoms known as enteralgia or colic, the only important subject for investigation is concerning the peripheral course of the irritating action; whether—to express it more clearly—this is conveyed to the sensory centre by *sympathetic* or exclusively by *cerebro-spinal* afferent fibres. In the first case the sympathetic would have to be regarded entirely a sensory nerve, the analogue of the sciatic nerve in sciatica, or of the trigeminus in prosopalgia." This is an interesting quotation in many particulars, but my object is to prove to you, from such authorities, that sensory impressions are felt only in the brain. True we attribute the pain to the part affected, for example, a friend of ours could tell you of a case that came under his observation some few weeks ago, when at midnight, he found his patient, an old gentleman, sitting in a