

moment at the sun, very strong incidental images appear which last for some time. They are always colored and frequently change their color. This arises from the fact that the colors of the incidental image of white sunlight do not disappear simultaneously. When one color has faded, the image is no longer white; the remaining colors appear which gradually fade away after many variations." As the wind goes down, the little wavelets riding on the backs of the greater waves subside, the crests become smooth, the billow slowly dies away in the gentle heave of a pulsation that soon loses itself in the calm and quietness of rest. The thoughts do not leave as they came. The undulations and vibrations of the brain and nervous system die away in sleep in a similar manner; they may have entered all together or at different periods, but they disappear in succession, giving rise to a series of sensations and thoughts different entirely from those of the day, as the images of the sun differ in color from the true and first perceived image.

Let us sum up our arguments and draw our conclusions. The mind is the thinking and dreaming agent; the body (brain, nerves and senses) is the abode of the agent. These two are so closely connected that every action of the one affects the other; every thought results in sensory motion; every sensory motion results in thought, conscious or unconscious. During the day the senses are constantly pouring into the brain sensations or motions of various kinds. During sleep the entrance gates are closed, and the much-disturbed and agitated brain and nerves slowly and gradually return to their normal state of rest, quiet and receptivity. This return to normal condition is dependent upon and due to the activities of the day, but the mode of return, and the sensations resulting, may or may not correspond with the previous sensations. These sensations are allowed to come to rest of their own accord, uncontrolled almost altogether by our will; the brain affects the mind and the dream results. Different persons are differently constituted as to their senses, their nerves and their sensitiveness. To some these sensations