

surface of the body. Finally, we have the Great Sympathetic system, consisting of ganglia and nerves of intercommunication with branches, and anastomosing with the spinal and cerebral nerves. Through this sympathetic action, as well as by reflex action, one part of the body takes quick and certain knowledge of any disturbance in another part.

With these general remarks upon the function of nerves, I will now refer specially to the one under consideration, the Trifacial nerve. The first fact to be noticed is that, it is a *compound* nerve; it is a nerve of *common* sensation; a nerve of *motion*, and a nerve of *special sense*. It furnishes the important nerve of *taste* by which we recognize what is palatable from that unpalatable, although its duty in this respect according to recent authority is shared by another, the glosso-pharyngeal. The gustatory nerve sustains most important relations, anatomically and functionally, with the organs of mastication.

Your anatomical instructions have taught you, not alone the distributions of the Trifacial, but likewise the particular anastomoses between its several branches, and of them with other nerves, including the sympathetic. You will not forget how extensive and varied is the distribution.

The eye ball, the lacrymal gland; the mucous lining of the eye and nose; the skin and muscles of the eye brow and forehead, as far as the occiput, are indebted to the ophthalmic branch. The integument of the side of the forehead, side of face, the molar, bicuspid and incisor teeth, gums, lining of antrum, inferior meatus, conjunctiva, muscles and skin of nose, the lips, mucous membrane of mouth, labial glands; these all are furnished by the superior maxillary branch.

Then, in connection with the nerve in the lower jaw, there are the teeth, gums, skin of temple, and external ear and face, lower lip, muscles of mastication, of special sense of taste to tongue, the skin of cheek, and mucous membrane of the mouth, the skin of the temporal region, and about the ear, the joint of the jaw, parotid gland; also, submaxillary gland, mucous membrane of tongue. All of these are derived from the inferior maxillary branch. All and each of these have a duty to perform, a duty that never ceases, nor permits of rest. Yet, so long as all remain in a healthy state functionally, there is no departure from duty; there will continue to be a physiological condition. But, if the nerve at its periphery in any one of these distributions is deranged, then there will arise a morbid condition.