

We may regard the sympathetic nervous system as being, in a manner, at the foundation of the corporeal edifice. It is the first to take shape in the embryo, and the last to die. So far as known it is possessed by all animals and plants, as well as by human beings. Every sensibility, affection and excitation of the moral nature refers itself to the solar ganglion as its source. "I feel that my life has passed from my brain to the epigastric region," said a dying man; "I have no more consciousness of my brain, and no longer feel my hands or feet; but I see things in which I had never believed, and am not able to describe. There is a higher life for man."

In this instance, nevertheless, it is apparent that the brain, or rather the psychergy within it, was still active; else the higher life would not have been perceived. This ganglial foundation is not in itself an end, but is for the superstructure. An acephalous child, having no brain-organism is a failure in the economy of creation. No provision exists for the purposes of its existence. The brute animal also comes short, because the brain is but partly formed and there is no ability to think and reason, much less to perceive intuitively by higher faculties. If we lead a dog through a public library, he will see all that we can see; but no training or instruction can be imparted to him that will enable him to form an idea. He is not human, but only a dog; and his nervous structures are subservient to the limitations of his canine nature. We must look beyond the body to its superior in the head.

Plato says: "As concerning the soul, we are to consider both its mortal part and its divine part; also in what way it existed, and in what way, as well as why, it was placed in a separate habitation. The truth respecting this can be firmly established by the consent of the Deity only." The fact here stated is cognized by us intuitively. The brain, or, to speak more precisely, its gray substance, is the organism that is occupied and operated by the "divine part." It is a collection of little ganglia, or masses of neurine, more or less dependent on one another, and associated in their functions. It is aided by the cerebellum and