ed into the cerebrum, or brain proper, [felt in the living body, and what are and the cerebellum, or lesser brain,-The cerebrum is the uppermost portion, of the muscles, especially those about and is much larger in man than in any other animal, in proportion to the cere- Their great numbers and minute divibellum, which, in the lower animals, always has the preponderance. From the lower part of the brain proceeds the spinal cord, or marrow, as it is sometimes called, although it has nothing in common with the marrow of bones. It is a long round cord, of the thickness of the finger, of the same kind of substance as the brain, and formed of a number of smaller nervous cords, running parallel to each other: it descends in a grove or circular cavity, formed in the numerous small bones composing the spine, and runs along the whole length of the back down to the pelvis. The nerves are small whitish-looking cords, which proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, and spreads out in innumerable branches to every part of the body. A large branch of a nerve generally accompanies every large artery, aud every important part of the body has a branch of a nerve sent off to The nerves for supplying the orit. gans of sight, of smell, of hearing, and of taste, together with the great sympathetic nerves, which give branches to the heart, lungs, stomach, and other important viscera, proceed directly from the brain. The nerves of motion and sensation to the muscular parts of the body, take their origin, with a few exceptions, from the spinal cord. Two sets of nervous branches proceed from the cord on each side, corresponding to the junction of every vertebral bone: and it is found that a branch of these nerves imparts motion, and the other the sense of touch, of heat, and of cold. The brain has a covering of three thin membrances; the outward one strong and thick, the inner extremely thin and delicate. The nerves, which are soft and pulpy inside, have also a thin external covering which protects them.--- through an extremely thin membrane to The nervous branches are never seen or the air. An important change here

vulgarly called nerves, are the tendons the wrists, fingers, and ankle joints .-sions are manifest, however, because we cannot prick any part of the body with the sharp point of a needle, without wounding some of them, and thereby causing the sensation of pain. When the nerves are completely destroyed by disease, the sense of feeling in the part is entirely lost. The brain in the lower animals is not generally nearly so large, in proportion to their bulk, as in man; and the cerebrum, or upper brain, is greatly smaller than the cerebellum. or lower brain. In many classes of the inferior animals there is no distinct brain, but only nerves running along their bodies, and joining into knots or ganglions. Insects and worms are of this description. In the polypus, and some other similar animals, a distinct nervous system can scarcely be traced.

THE LUNGS.

In the highest part of the cavity of the chest, on each side of the breastbone, the lungs are situated. A membrane passing from the breast-bone to the back, divides them into two lobes, the right and the left-the left lobe lying immediately above, and partly encircling the heart and its great bloodvessels. The lungs have a dark-bluish appearance, a familiar example of which is afforded in the lights of sheep, that part generally appended to the heart and wind-pipe. Inside they are composed of an immense number of cells, which alternately inflate or collapse as the lungs are filled and emptied of air. When an inspiration is made, and the lungs are filled with air, the cells become expanded; and the blood sent from the right side of the heart, and spreads over the cells, is exposed