

greatest skeptic, in all the other viscera of the body, it was held that thought and will, must be referred to other methods of analysis. This was the great mistake arising from a just apprehension of chemical mechanism and metaphysical phenomena.* De Blainville fell into a similar error, and held that in certain cases of insanity the reason might be affected essentially, while the brain remained absolutely normal, and that conversely, there might be unimpaired intellectual vigor in persons with indurated or softened brains.

Modern science has destroyed such illusive doctrines; and while there is much material hypothesis, in the theories of those eminent investigators in this particular field, yet by a judicious combination with objective metaphysical study, and by an educated observation of the various forms of the "mind diseased," a great preponderance of probability will result.† As the Bacteria and Torula, are spontaneously generated, as we have reason to believe that the amœba can boast no longer of an ancestral race, antedating primeval man, so, the human mind, evolved by purified generalizations of heredity, is progressively upward, and we are justified in the belief, that these speculations of to-day, relative to the functions of the brain, will in after-generations, receive the testimony of direct proof. There are certain facts, which have already been established by experiment. We know that consciousness resides in the cerebral lobes, while the lower portions of the brain, contain nervous centres destined for organic functions of a lower kind. In the lower and higher orders of the animal kingdom, removal of the cerebrum does not impair motion, though certain stimuli are required to develop it, and the motion, once originated, continues until forcibly arrested.‡ If the movement of one limb

* De Blainville: Lecture on Zoology.

† Bastian: Beginnings of life.

‡ M. Onimus: Physiology of nervous system.