

head to supply the different organs situated there, such as the optic nerve, which passes down to the eye, giving the sense of sight. The auditory nerve passes down to the drum of the ear to give the sense of hearing. The olfactory nerves, which give the sense of smell, are situated in the mucus membrane lining the nose. The nerves passing down to the tongue give the sense of taste. Other nerves pass down to the lips, teeth, mouth and face, giving motion and feeling to the parts mentioned; others pass down to the gullet or pharynx, giving it the power of swallowing. In passing from the brain along the spinal cord, which is situated in the opening of the bones of the back, there are numerous small nerves given off to supply the muscles of the neck, giving the neck motion and feeling. About opposite the shoulder blade, or withers, the spinal cord gives off a large bunch of nerves, part of which supplies the heart and lungs with nervous power. This is a point of importance, for if the spinal cord becomes injured in front of these nerves it causes immediate death. The other part of this bunch of nerves supply the shoulder, chest, and muscles of the front legs. Passing backwards along the spinal cord is found the sympathetic system of nerves, which go to supply the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and other organs situated in the abdominal cavity. Continuing backwards along the spinal cord, to about opposite the hip bones, we find another lot of nerves, one of which goes to supply the rectum, or back bowel; this gives the power of passing manure. Others go to the womb and bladder; these assist in urinating by contracting the bladder. Other nerves pass to the small organs situated in the pelvic cavity; some of these nerves pass down to the hind legs, supplying them with nervous power. The balance of the nerves of the spinal cord go to supply the tail.

Nerves have the appearance of bunches of white thread held together by connective tissue.