

“ you feel your arm now ?” and he has said, “ I feel it as if it lay across my breast,” or that it is “ lying by my side.” It seems also to change with the change of posture of the body. These are additional proofs of a muscular sense ; that there is an internal sensibility corresponding with the changing condition of the muscles ; and that as the sensations of an organ of sense remain after the destruction of the outward organ, so here a deceptious sensibility to the condition of the muscles, as well as to the condition of the skin, is felt after the removal of the limb.

By such arguments I have been in the habit of showing that we possess a muscular sense, and that without it we could have no guidance of the frame. We could not command our muscles in standing, far less in walking, leaping, or running, had we not a perception of the condition of the muscles previous to the exercise of the will. And as for the hand, it is not more the freedom of its action which constitutes its perfection, than the knowledge which we have of these motions, and our consequent ability to direct it with the utmost precision.

The necessity for the combination of two distinct properties of the nervous system in the sense of touch becomes more obvious, if we examine their operation in another but analogous organ ; for example, in the palpa or