

that she could hold her child to her bosom with the arm which possessed muscular power, but only as long as she looked to the infant. If surrounding objects withdrew her attention from the state of her arm, the flexor muscles gradually relaxed and the child was in danger of falling. The details of the case do not belong to our present enquiry; but we see here, first, that there are two properties in the arm: which is shown by the loss of the one and the continuance of the other; secondly, that these properties exist through different conditions of the nervous system; and, thirdly, we perceive how ineffectual to the exercise of the limbs is the continuance of the muscular power, without the sensibility which should accompany and direct it.

The property in the hand of ascertaining the distance, the size, the weight, the form, the hardness or softness, the roughness or smoothness of objects, results from there being this combined perception—from the sensibility of the proper organ of touch being combined with the consciousness of the motion of the arm, hand, and fingers. But the motion of the fingers is especially necessary to the sense of touch. These bend, extend, or expand, moving in all directions like palpa, with the advantage of embracing the object, and feeling it on all its sur-