ment or my own results as detailed in my paper on the Alligator and the Fish, I am unable to believe.

When Hall stated his belief that the sympathetic was a channel for influences that may lessen the heart's action, he reached, I believe, a new truth. In my paper on the Terrapin,¹ I called attention, for the first time, to certain peculiar and hitherto unobserved phenomena, that I then felt must lead out to something of importance. If Gaskell's² conclusions turn out correct as to the physiological character of certain different kinds of nerve fibres, then my previous statement that "the vagus is a sympathetic with inhibitory fibres; the sympathetic a vagus without these fibres, if indeed it be wholly without them (a point I have suggested previously as not yet to be considered settled);"³ may be considered the first announcement in distinct form, in a published paper, of a doctrine likely to be soon established on a firm anatomical and physiological basis. But yet it must be admitted that the genius of Marshall Hall was the first to penetrate the darkness. At the time of writing the above, I was unaware of his suggestion as to the influence of the sympathetic over the heart. If it be true that certain fibres running in the sympathetic system have the effect of first increasing metabolic action, thus leading to exalted functional activity followed by exhaustion, then certain results of stimulation pointed out by me in my papers on the Terrapin and the Fish, become clearer, though not, perhaps, fully explained, e.q. acceleration followed by slowing on stimulation of various parts of the body, even with the whole brain destroyed.

Faradization of the Heart.—The results of this method of stimulation may be stated somewhat briefly, as, in the main, they correspond with what I have found in the other animals experimented upon. The results vary much with the strength of the current used, but especially with the functional condition of the heart at the time. When

¹ Journal of Physiology, vol. vi., p. 271, 283, etc.

² Journal of Physiology, vol. vii., No. 1.

³ Op. Cit., p. 383.