

ing rapid progress, but outside sewage cannot compare, as to importance, with the internal sewage of the human system. It is a well known fact what the toxic effect of an impure gas is upon the system under the most ordinary circumstances. So in the intestinal canal supplied by a nervous system of a most elaborate and complex structure, it is most reasonable to suppose that the activity of these very neurons, in the ganglionic centres around this very canal, should in time become subject to marked functional inactivity, and long prior to any evidence whatever of organic disease. The gases of the human system are not so noxious as carbonic acid, and still, the want of care in the digestive process, cannot, and in fact does not, fail to bring about results of a most telling character in the very process of sanguification. The death process in life, is often slow, and yet, progressive in character. Intestinal villi, and the mucous membrane of this complicated alimentary canal, depend largely on the distribution of normal nerve force, in order to keep up normal activity. In this very canal, the death process frequently sets in, long prior to a recognition of the fact. One of the most interesting topics, recently brought to notice by at least four or five writers, two in Germany, one in France and one in America, is the idea, that the nerve cells, were capable of movement, to such an extent as to enable them, to alter the degree of their relationship to one another. The only physiological observation quoted in behalf of this theory, is that in 1890, by Wiedershein, a German, who saw in "*Leptodora Hyalina*," an invertebrate, one of the Entomostraca, the nerve cells of the œsophageal ganglion move in a slow flowing fashion. Altered relationship of the neurons may be connected with a retarded distribution of nerve power, and thus become closely associated with the development of the hysterical paralytic condition, so transitory in character. The explanation given, is that the neurons of the arm centre of the cortex, retract their processes in such a way, that their end tufts, no longer bear the normal relation to the spinal neurons. We must acknowledge that a new sphere of observation, is opened up, by this attractive departure in neurological structure, having so wide a range, and yet so closely associated, with the normal distribution of nerve power. The process of renewal of old combinations of neurons, has been ingeniously worked out, and may lead to the discovery of new truths, of much practical value, as to the regulating power of nervous energy. "Experiments appear to afford adequate evidence that, in a normal state of the body, the integrity of the medullary vaso-motor centre, is essential to the production and distribution of those continued constrictor impulses, by which the general arterial tone of the body is maintained, and that