

as we say in *sympathy* or *consensus*. Two different cases are possible, in which the consensus of two organs are perceptible:—1st. The change of the one occasions a homogeneous change of the other; increased excitement of A, occasions excitement of B; paralysis of A, paralysis of B. This is sympathy, or consensus in a narrow sense; the change of the second organ is called *sympathetic*, *consensual*, or *synergetic*. 2nd. The change of the first organ occasions the opposite in the second; the excitement of A depresses the excitement of B; congestion in the one part cancels the congestion in the other. These are the phenomena of antagonism; this change of the second organ is called *antagonistic*." (P. 184.)

Sympathies are either normal or abnormal. Normal sympathies are sympathetic phenomena, which in the healthy condition of the body take place in separate organs and structures. "Abnormal sympathies are unusual, either from the facility with which, or the extent to which they occur, or also from the fact that they take place between parts usually not sympathising." Sympathies are conducted either through the blood or nervous system. There are sympathies, however, whose source is unknown. In illustration of normal sympathies conducted through the blood, and which always manifest themselves in the form of autagonsisms, we adduce what is commonly termed the vicarious action of organs. The skin, as is well known, secretes a greater quantity of azotized matter, whenever the functional activity of the kidneys is from any cause lessened; and conversely, the water of the urine is much increased when from the impression of cold, or other cause, there is a diminution in the amount of fluid evaporated from the surface of the body. When the lungs become so diseased, as in cases of phthisis, that the elimination of carbon from the blood is seriously interfered with, the liver, which is the great organ in the system for the consumption of carbonaceous matters, becomes "fatty," the increase of the adipose substance being caused by the increased amount of carbon element which it has to separate from the circulation. There is, likewise, a power of compensation existing between the lungs and skin.

Our author divides the sympathies of the nerves into five classes:—1st. Sympathies of the acknowledged cerebro-spinal nerves, that is, of the sensitive nerves of the external parts of the body, and of the voluntary motor nerves, with exception of the brain. 2nd. Sympathies of the splanchnic nerves, sensitive and motor. 3rd. Of the nerves of the cellular tissue. 4th. Of the vascular nerves. 5th. Of the psychical nerves." (P. 224.) The first class includes a wide range of sympathetic phenomena. "There are three dimensions according to which computation can take place. It proceeds, namely, from the irritated point: