This was always subdued by packing frequently in double wet sheets—sometimes once in five and ten minutes, with his head in a bowl of cold water all of the time while in the pack. The wet bandages on the chest and abdomen were used constantly, when he was not in the pack or sitz baths. These had often to be changed. The fourth night he slept in eight thicknesses of wet sheet, with cold to the head. Rested finely; fever yielded. On the *fifth day* he left for home on foot, and never had to return to his bed or give up being about. In one week he was able to walk five miles a day. He ate nothing for four days but two crackers; then a little bread toasted and gruel was added. A brother of the patient died in forty-eight hours after the attack, of the same disease. He was treated with medicine.—*W. C. Reporter.*

VASCULAR EXCITANTS.

All locomotive action is proximately produced by *muscular* contraction. Further, all vascular action is proximately produced by muscular contraction. By vascular action, I mean the action that occurs in arteries, veins, lymphatics, lacteals, heart, alimentary canal, ducts of glands, and receptacles. Moreover, the pulmonic action is the result of muscular contraction. In short, all cognizable action in organic forms, is proximately the effect of muscular contraction. That part of the circulating system called *capillary*, which lies between the terminal arteries and the origin of veins, is independent of the muscular and nervous tissues, and its contents are propelled through it by what is termed *capillary attraction;* while in those vessels whose calibers are so large as to pass *beyond* the power of capillary attraction, have their contents circulated by *muscular power.*

Actual experiment teaches us, that every fibrilla of the entire muscular systems, involuntary as well as voluntary, is connected with some one of the nervous centres, by *nervous* filaments; also, that if that connection is broken, the filaments cut, the muscular power to *contract* is destroyed.

Therefore, we are able to see that muscles, although they are the immediate cause of organic motion, are but passive material means used in producing that important function; also, that the centrifugal nerves of the brain and medulla spinalis (a nervous body in the spine) are but material conduits which transmit the mystical fluid, the ethereal essence, elaborated by the cineritious glands, called *cortical spherules,* to the microscopic and oblong cells of the fibrillæ. Finally, this sublimated fluid of organization, this valuable secretion of the nervous centres, is the posterior cause of all ocular motion—the nervous and muscular tissues, the machinery which it uses to produce so inestimable a work.

With these facts before us, is it possible for us to give a philosophical reason of the *proximate* cause of an increased or decreased vascular action, as the condition may be in any given case? In the former case, is it not an increased amount of this subtile, electric fluid, and in the latter, a deficiency of it? And if this is true, what kind of a medicine will rectify the first condition, and what the last? Will not that agent which can quiet and pacify the action of the cortical spherules, diminish vascular excitement? And, moreover, will not those articles which can arouse and increase the action of the aforesaid spherules, thereby accelerate the action of the heart and its vessels, arouse them from their lethargy, and compel them to carry through the entire domain of life, its fluid food?

Again: holding in mind what anatomy has taught us, what must be the abilities of those means that can improve the energies of the heart, and exalt the powers of the arterial and venous systems? Surely, must they not be those that primarily impart an impetus, an acceleration to the action of the cortical spherules? Therefore, we are able to see, and say, that anything which can arouse and strengthen the circulation of the blood, does it by furnishing to the cineritious glands of the great nervous centres, those refined materials