

ings of many pathologists, the lymphatic system is the seat of almost all of those diseases usually referred to that state of the system connected with dyscrasia, and performs a very important part in the production of disease. In every case it is certain that the entire state of the lymphatic system is very considerably changed in scrofulous disease, the glands are broken up; the diameter of their vessels becomes increased, and the external lymphatic glands more especially swell, often pass into inflammation, suppuration and degeneration. The volume before us is principally taken up with congenital cases, the acquired only incidentally alluded to. We recommend the work strongly both to practitioners and students.

REMARKS ON OVARICTOMY, with an Appendix.
By J. W. Rosebrugh, M.D., Hamilton, Ont.

This monograph on the Literature and Operative procedure in cases of Ovarian cyst will be found a good resumé of all that has been written in late years upon the subject.

BRAIN: A JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY. Edited by Drs. Buckner, J. Crichton, Browne, Ferner and J. Hughlings Jackson. Part 1, to be published quarterly. Toronto. Wm. & W. Williams.

The names of the above editors will at once secure readers for this new venture in psychological journalism. Each article is prefixed with the name of the writer. In the preface to the first number the editor remarks: "The function and diseases of the nervous system will be discussed both in their physiological and psychological aspects, but mental phenomena will be treated only in correlation with their anatomical substrata, and mental disease will be investigated as far as possible by the methods applicable to nervous diseases in general."

This first part contains notes on the symptom, significance of different states of the pupil by Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S.; Motor Feelings and the muscular sense by George Henry Lewes.

On the rôle of the *Dura Mater* and its nerves in Cerebral Traumatism, by H. Duret Aide de L'anatomic de la Faculté de Médecine, Paris.

On some symptoms of Organic Brain Disease, by W. R. Gowers, M.D.

On Brain Forcing by T. Clefford Allbut, M.D. On the comparative structure of the Cortex Cerebri by Bevan Lewis, F.R.M.S. On skull mapping, by Crochley Clapham, L.R.C.P., London, besides notice of books and interesting clinical cases.

NITRITE OF AMYL IN SEA SICKNESS.

To the Editor of the *London Lancet*.

SIR,—I was extremely pleased to read in your journal of July 27th, a paper by Dr. Lesson, giving his experience in the use of my remedy for sea sickness.

Since I published my own results in August, 1875, I have received many letters of thanks from grateful patients, who have found relief from the tortures of sea-sickness in the use of nitrite of amyl. But I have had no medical opinion on its value until the present time, with the exception of a note Dr. J. Crichton-Browne, stating that he had found it efficacious in some few cases which he met with when crossing to Sweden last year.

Though Dr. Lesson's success with the drug was not so marked as my own, his results, are, I think, sufficiently encouraging, and I hope that the fact of his recalling attention to the use of nitrite of amyl in the treatment of sea sickness will lead to a more extensive trial of its value by those having opportunities of testing it.

There is some difficulty of preserving nitrite of amyl when carried in a bottle, as, especially in hot weather, the stopper is liable to be blown out, and an escape established. I now always recommend patients to carry the drug in capsules, such as are manufactured by Allen and Hanbury, Plough Court, which may be broken and their contents dropped upon a handkerchief as required.

With regard to quantity, I think that almost any amount may be inhaled by a healthy person; but under no circumstances would I administer the drug to a person suffering from any interstitial disease. A great point in the administration is to exclude all atmospheric air other than that coming through the saturated portion of the handkerchief.

Yours faithfully,

CROCHLEY CLAPHAM.

Surbiton, July 29th, 1878.

SALICYLATE OF SODA IN PERUSSIA.

To the Editor of the *London Lancet*.

SIR,—During a recent epidemic of pertussis I thought possibly the salicylate of soda might be of use, and the beneficial effects I had from its use were very marked. I gave it in doses of from three grains to five grains in water. After the first two or three doses the expectoration became most copious, and was much more easily got rid of, and in four or five days in most cases the spasmodic cough either ceased or became so slight as not to cause much inconvenience. The effect was not so marked as that of quinine, but it seemed to me much more certain. Hoping some of your readers will give it a more extended trial,

I am Sir, yours obediently,

W. M. JONES.