pithed thoroughly, both brain and cord. The plastron, viscera (except the heart and lungs) and as much as possible of the skeletal musculature is removed, after which a cannula is placed in the trachea and connected with a recording tambour having a bowl about two inches in diameter. A considerable magnification is used and the lungs are inflated to about half their capacity or less. This pressure in the lungs is counteracted by the pressure in the tambour. When one lung is being used for experiments the bronchus to the opposite lung is clamped off. The drug responses of the turtle lung varies considerably from that of dogs. Nicotine, pituitrin, lobeline, and veratrine cause marked contraction, which is feeble or absent in dogs. Codeine, pilocarpine, etc., act as in mammals.

Voisin R., and Benhamon. OCULOCARDIAC REFLEX AND THERAPY. [Paris and Méd., Mch. 8, 1919.]

These authors report that pressure on the eyeball had relieved two patients with paroxysmal tachycardia. Pressure for two minutes in one patient ensured a permanent result. The author's analysis of the mechanism is not fundamental.

Gallotti, O. VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND HORMONES. [Arch. Bras. de Med., January, 1919, 9, No. 1.]

The harmonious action of the vegetative functions is due to the hormones influencing the autonomic and the sympathetic nervous system. Gallotti takes up one by one and rather hastily summarizes the action of the different endocrine glands that the interactions between the various hormones and the vegetative system must be carefully analyzed before an intelligent opotherapy is possible. It is not enough simply to think in terms of an increase or a diminution of this or that gland, but the relationship between autonomic and sympathetic innervation must be analyzed.

Brown, W. L. THE VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN DISEASE. [Lancet, May 17, 1919.]

In this Croonian lecture on the rôle of the sympathetic nervous system in disease the lecturer first pays a warm tribute to the memory of Gaskell, who first showed that the nerve fibers which flowed from the spinal cord into the sympathetic chain were of a smaller caliber than the nerves to the skeletal muscles, and that there are fibers with visceral functions in the cranial and the sacral nerves which subserve the functions of organic life and are not under the control of the will. Such visceral fibers are now usually included under the term autonomic nervous system, introduced by Langley. The visceral or involuntary nervous system may be classified as (1) the sympathetic (thoracico-lumbar outflow); (2) the para-sympathetic: (a) cranial outflow; (b)