against Germany he applied for enlistment in the army, but was rejected, for what reasons the authors are unable to ascertain; but it is presumed that the examining officers considered the fact that he had been discharged from the navy as physically disabled. He was later accepted in the Canadian service. Nothing special was noted until August 1, when he claimed to have been rendered unconscious while a member of a rescue party. From that time he had been paralyzed and had been treated in various hospitals. The neurologic symptoms were confusing. The first examination by the authors showed a contracted left hand, weakness and limp of the left leg, plus an apparently complete Babinski phenomenon of the left foot with a more or less pronounced clonus of the left ankle and patella. These clinical observations had been observed also by Canadian medical officers, and influenced their diagnosis of an organic hemiplegia. The fact that the soldier sustained a slight flesh wound of the left scalp, followed by paralysis of the same side of the body, including the face, and that subsequent roentgenograms of the skull and Wassermann tests of blood and spinal fluid were reported negative, raised doubts, and after a month's observation the authors became convinced that the disability was of hysterical origin. The improvement by suggestion and subsidence of some of the nervous symptoms strengthened their belief. A subsequent change for the better under treatment, largely moral, supported their view. The possibility of coexistence of an organic lesion was considered but rejected. The numerous examinations which he had undergone, his overhearing the physicians' remarks in regard to his case, and the fact that he received pensions sufficient to support him, all acted in keeping up his condition and preventing recovery. The authors offer this report to show also the extent to which hysteria may simulate organic diseases and to illustrate the difficulties in avoiding errors of diagnosis in such cases.

Hamburger, F. PSYCHOGENIC CREMASTER REFLEX. [Münch. med. Wchnschr., 66, 1919, 461.]

Long before puberty in adults and even in adolescents the testing of cremaster reflex shows that the testicle may be drawn up on one or other side as soon as the patient sees the doctor preparing to elicit the reflex. This psychogenic form of the cremasteric reflex is apparently more readily obtained in neuropathic than in normal subjects, which is a form of begging the question and offers no real idea of the significance of the psychogenic factors involved.