ular case. Three illustrative cases are given. [Leonard J. Kidd (London, England).]

Hartung, M. U. GERMAN EXPERIENCES OF WAR NEUROSES. [Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Neur. v. Psych., vol. XL, Nos. 2-3, 1918.]

Of the innumerable papers published on war neuroses in Germany, this paper, according to the *British Medical Journal*, possesses the unusual merit of succinctness. In the course of a year he treated 780 cases at Thal, a military sanatorium for such cases. In 162 cases the patients suffered from hysterical paralysis, the lower limbs being twice as often affected as the upper. Atrophy of muscles and stiffness of joints were a common sequel in these cases to the misuse of splints and other appliances; in many instances considerable force was necessary to straighten deformed hands. About 98 per cent. of all the cases were cured by a combination of psychic and mechanical treatment. Tremor occurred in 28 per cent. of all cases, the parts most frequently affected being the head and upper limbs. Fine tremor was harder to cure than coarse, but a cure was ultimately effected in every case. Hysterical convulsions, which were observed in 8 per cent., were easily cured, either by suggestion combined with electricity, or simply by ignoring them. Disturbances of speech occurred in 5 per cent. of all cases and every one was cured. Hearing was affected only in 1 per cent., and in some cases the deafness had lasted for years. Recovery was effected in every case under a combination of suggestion and local treatment. The restoration of hearing was often instantaneous. Cardiac and respiratory neuroses were found only in 1.5 per cent., and the most common manifestations were tachycardia, dyspnea, and "heart cramp." The only patient in this category who failed to respond satisfactorily to treatment was also both deaf and imbecile. Neuroses of the digestive system comprised aërophagia, vomiting, "stomach cramp," eructations, and tympanites. They constituted 1.5 per cent. of the total, and all yielded satisfactorily to treatment with the exception of one patient, in whom vomiting proved intractable. The bladder neuroses, found in 1.5 per cent. of the total, consisted of incontinence in all but one case in which there was sphincter spasm; all were cured. Neurasthenia, in the strictest sense of the word, was present in 20 per cent. Hartung concludes that the principle of special hospitals for war neuroses has been fully justified, and insists that the atmosphere of military discipline in such institutions is of inestimable value in securing a high rate of recovery.

Nordman, Ch. OBSTINATE FORMS OF WAR DYSPESIA. [Paris médical, Nov. 30, 1918.]

Based upon an experience of some year and a half with dyspeptic patients in a military hospital Nordman states that whenever a patient fails to respond rapidly to rest, diet, and the remaining customary