Gomez, S. M. GASTRIC EPILEPTOID CRISES. [Arch. Esp. d. Enf. d. Ap. Dig., Aug., 1919, J. A. M. A.]

Martínez describes the case of a man of 39, a gardener, apparently robust, who for three years had had attacks of pain in the stomach accompanied by great depression and sometimes by loss of consciousness and convulsions. During the intervals he felt well but said he had always had "a delicate stomach." The pain during the attacks was agonizing at times, and it reappeared each day for three days; then followed a free interval of about three months on an average. By exclusion, the only diagnosis possible seemed that the attacks were a manifestation of tardy epilepsy. In time the gastric symptoms grew less pronounced while the epileptic character of the seizures became unmistakable. No treatment addressed to the stomach had the slightest effect and the ordinary bromids were not borne well by the stomach, but considerable relief was obtained with strontium bromid which seemed to be well tolerated. The intervals grew longer and the seizures less severe. The fetid breath and large amounts of indican in the urine just before the seizures were combated with dieting, laxatives, hexamethylenamin and sodium benzoate by the mouth.

Ceresole, G. CHOREIC MOVEMENTS OF ESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH. [Gazz. d. Osp., Sept. 11, 1919.]

Ceresole describes the symptoms occurring in a weakly, nervous man who showed irregular choreic movements of the esophagus changing about from point to point with peristalsis and antiperistalsis occurring irregularly and simultaneously. Similar irregular movements occurred in the stomach with spastic closure and relaxation of the pylorus and the cardia. During the time of these convulsive movements the abdomen and the movements of the diaphragm were regular and normal. This localized choreic-like activity dated from childhood, and did not cause pain or vomiting or impair the health. The author seems unaware of a wide discussion of this type of phenomena in psychiatric literature.

Gundelfinger, E. INFLUENCE OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM ON THE CAUSATION OF ROUND ULCER OF STOMACH. [Mitth. a. d. Grenzgebiete d. Med. u. Chir., 30, pt. 2.]

This paper dealing with the clinical material of Gerhard's clinic in Würzburg analyses the anamnestic details of 1,184 cases of round ulcer. In over 20 per cent. of the cases a striking series of observations stand out showing the participation of the nervous system. This is chiefly manifest as increased vegetative (autonomic) tonus. Bradycardia, cardiac beating, respiratory hunger, with stomach cramps, increased secretions of sweat and saliva, dysmenorrhea, pylorospasm, cardio-spasm, hyperacidity, obstipation, alternating with so-called nervous