The writer has found nothing in his studies of sleep and its disturbances to support the idea that the condition known as narcolepsy is a distinct neurosis or disease. BONAR.

THERAPY.

- 69 ZUR INDICATIONEN DER BESCHÄFTIGUNGSTHERAPIE BEI FUNCTIONELEN NERVENKRANKEANTZEN (On the Indications for Occupation Treatment in Functional Neuroses). Vogt (Wiener-Klin-Rundschau, 1900 XIV., 2 and 3).

After a pretty thorough review of the subject, the author draws the following conclusions: 1. Work as a curative measure is only to be taken into consideration when it is desirable to distract the patient's attention from himself, to furnish a healthy outlet for a desire for activity, and to procure relief from depressive feelings, where this is not being accomplished by the present occupation of the patient.

2. Work is only indicated in so far as it takes into account the existence of any condition of exhaustion and does not tend to produce such a condition.

3. In akinesia algida and in hypochondriasis, occupation therapy has proved of but little use.

On account of the fleeting character of its symptoms, nosophobia needs no work cure.

Occupation therapy is a very important aid in neurasthenias with a tendency to hypochondriacal introspection, and especially when certain physical symptoms remain after a neurasthenia. In imperative conceptions the work cure is of only secondary importance. In severe hysteria occupation may prove a most important curative factor. For many psychopathic individuals work may prove a great blessing.

ALLEN.

70. ERFAHRUNGEN IN DER BESCHÄFTIGUNG VON NERVENKRANKEN (Experiences in Employment for Nervous People). A. Grohmann (Psychiatrische Wochenschrift, June 3, No. 8-9).

This article is a short account of Grohmann's experiences in his method of employment therapy in cases of nervous affections. Grohmann's ideas are set forth in his book—"Technisches und Psychologisches in der Beschäftigung von Nervenkranken—Bericht an die Ärzte," which as a new departure in neuro-therapeutics should be read by all neurologists. The conclusions as set forth in this paper are derived from one hundred and six patients and six years' experience. The average duration of the treatment in each case at Grohmann's institution was six months.

The results in general were good enough to convince Grohmann of the correctness of his theory. Some of his failures were due to the unfitness of the patients sent to him for treatment. In almost all patients who remained long enough there was a definite change to be observed, as they became accustomed to the simplified manner of living. The normal degree of fatigue which the patients obtained by means of manual labor made sleep and rest easy for them. In some cases, the habit of masturbation declined considerably; in other cases, a general physical improvement was observed. Alcohol was absolutely interdicted in all cases. Among the most favorable results were some cases of acute insanity in young adults—some cases of imperative ideas in hysterical and imbecile individuals. Especially gratifying was the success attained in several cases where the patients were manifestly