

and the schizophrenic. But it is doubtful to refer to them as clinically "opposed" groups. There are many relationships as well as differences. Briefly the author's finding is that in states of reverie, psycho-neurotics have a lowered and schizophrenics a raised threshold for auditory and visual sensations as compared with their usual condition. The author seems to set out in his preface to discover better means of differentiating the two groups than are obtainable clinically, and suggests that actual experiment may assist the diagnostician. This would be all very well if the diagnosis were the chief end of the physician, and if one sign would clinch it. But even on the narrow diagnostic view it seems that the test described is a test of a phenomenon—the capacity for abstraction—which is altered in every general morbid mental reaction. Furthermore the instructions are so complicated that many schizophrenics would have difficulty in carrying out the test. Nothing seems to be said about co-operation. A small proportion of the admittedly schizophrenic patients did not exhibit a raising of the threshold.

In another paper Travis demonstrates that there is a refractory phase in vision having some analogies to the refractory phase in spinal reflexes. Its length varies inversely as the intensity of the stimulus when dark adaptation is constant, and inversely as the degree of dark adaptation with the intensity is constant.

Two papers deal with tests for typewriting ability, and the remaining two deal with speech. Travis and Davis show that certain speech defectives give abnormally low scores in tests of sense of pitch and intensity and of tonal memory.

Ericson contributes an interesting discussion on the basic factors in the human voice, showing that these include sensory, motor, intellectual and emotional factors. He quotes Blanton to the effect that pleasant emotions improve the voice, while unpleasant ones affect it adversely.

R. D. GILLESPIE.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Psychology.

A Comparison of Directed and Free Recalls of Pleasant and Unpleasant Experiences, as Tests of Cheerful and Depressed Temperaments. (Amer. Journ. of Psych., April, 1926.) Washburn, M. F., Booth, M. E., Stocker, S., and Glicksmann, E.

The authors found a close correlation between the methods of directed and free recall. The method of directed recall was slightly superior. The experiments were carried out on groups of college girls.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Individual Differences in the Sense of Humour. (Amer. Journ. of Psych., April, 1926.) Kambourpoulon, P.

The author divides types of humour into personal and impersonal. The personal he subdivides into passive and directed; the impersonal

is subdivided into perception of incongruity in situations and the perception of incongruity in ideas or the perception of nonsense. Mental ability as represented by academic standing has some influence in decreasing the proportion of physiological laughter, and of laughter with a physical cause, and increasing the appreciation of the nonsense jokes.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

A Further Study of Revived Emotions as Related to Emotional and Calm Temperaments. (Amer. Journ. of Psych., April, 1926.) Washburn, M. F., Rowley, J., and Winter, G.

The authors studied the relation between emotional and calm temperaments on the one hand, and the intensity with which the emotions of anger, joy and fear were revived in memory, the recency from which they were recalled, the number of such emotionally toned incidents that could be recalled, and the galvanometric disturbance accompanying the recall. They found that the method of reviving emotions, except when the galvanometer is used, is not successful in separating an emotional from a calm group. On applying the Downey group will-temperament test, they found that the calm observers showed a greater motor impulsion, less suggestibility, less interest in detail and poorer motor co-ordination than did the emotional observers. They showed a tendency to be slower in movement with less flexibility—both introvert traits. Lack of interest in detail and lack of suggestibility are considered to be extrovert traits.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

An Experimental Study of Mental and Physical Functions in the Normal and Hypnotic States: Additional Results. (Amer. Journ. of Psych., July, 1926.) Young, P. C.

In a former article the author found that the resemblances between waking and hypnotic consciousness were more noticeable than the differences. Both states are alike in showing equal abilities in the fields of sensation, perception, present memory (learning and retention), and physical work not involving fatigue. In hypnosis there is more ability to endure pain and to recall long-past incidents, and decreased ability in some stages, at least, to make continuous responses. In the present study the author found that perceptual acuity was the same in the two conditions, and considered that the marvellous results of hypnosis given by some writers are due to the fact that the normal conditions were either not investigated at all or only in a cursory manner. Memory for long-past events is much better in hypnosis than in waking—in some persons, at any rate.

It appears doubtful whether there is ever a total post-hypnotic amnesia; something from the *séance* is always retained; better scores are made in re-learning what had been taught in hypnosis. Post-hypnotic amnesia is no more valid as a criterion for hypnosis than dreamlessness is of sleep.

Spontaneous catalepsy in hypnosis is held to be not proven; suggestion must be added. Prestige appears to be an effective