

more elaborate and socialized, but remains peculiarly sacred. When failure of adaptation occurs the sadistic tendency emerges, to the surprise and horror of the patient, and because it appears as a new and unexpected development it holds the compulsive force relatively of its original form.

Treatment is difficult; the patient does not lack intelligence, but he cannot accept that change of outlook which involves change of personality, because treatment resuscitates the old panic reaction. Insight is present only for symptoms and not for defects of character. This type of mental constitution probably occurs in many people of intellectual vigour who never develop compulsive symptoms.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Personal and Character Tests. (*Psychol. Bull.*, July, 1926.) May and Hartshorne.

This paper is a bibliography on these tests for the years 1920–25. 196 Books and papers are referred to.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Educational Psychology. (*Psychol. Bull.*, July, 1926.) Henmon and Melrose.

A short review of this subject, accompanied by a comprehensive bibliography of 240 books and papers.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Intelligence Tests. (*Psychol. Bull.*, July, 1926.) Pintner, R.

This paper is a short review of the work done on intelligence tests, with a complete bibliography.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Educational Tests. (*Psychol. Bull.*, July, 1926.) Jones and McCall.

The various educational tests in use and the further development of this method are discussed shortly. A plea is made for uniformity in the tests. Reference is made to 42 books and papers on the subject.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Individual Predispositions and Affective Psychoses [*Prédispositions Individuelles et Psychoses Affectives*]. (*Gaz. des Hôp.*, July 28, 1926.) Claude, H., and Robin, G.

The sub-title of this important paper reads: "The hereditary constitution and the acquired constitution in the light of psychotherapy." The authors deplore the rigidity of outlook and diminution of therapeutic endeavour inflicted upon psychiatry by theories of morbid congenital predispositions, though admitting the value of these theories in the past. In their view, what is apparently a congenital predisposition may in reality be an acquired one, due to morbid intellectual habits, etc., and even a classical case of dementia præcox may have started in a schizomania of affective origin. They urge that the possibility of successful therapeutic

interference must never be overlooked, even in cases apparently hopeless. Two cases are described to illustrate the views advanced.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Aphasia—A Psycho-clinical Essay [L'Aphasie, Essai Psycho-clinique]. (Gaz. des Hôp., June 2, 1926.) Benon, R.

This lucid paper is a consideration of certain aspects of aphasia from the clinical side, mainly the meanings of "verbal images" and "interior language," and deals with the mental enfeeblement and the actual disorders observed in the syndrome. The author's conclusions include the following: Language is essentially a motor function; there is, therefore, only one aphasia, the old aphasia of Broca. This motor aphasia is the expression of a disorder of exterior and interior language and should be regarded as a sort of verbal apraxia; it is the loss of the motor habits of spoken and written language. The "amnesic" aphasia of Pitres, etc., are indications of motor aphasia. Sensory "aphasia" is not an aphasia, but an agnosia, a disorder of verbal recognition. The intelligence is not diminished in aphasia nor is the memory defective, but interior language is affected equally with exterior. Different degrees of verbal apraxia and verbal agnosia, auditory and visual, may be associated, giving rise to many varying clinical pictures.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

3. Clinical Psychiatry.

Threshold Symptoms of Dementia Præcox [Les Symptômes Liminaires de la Démence Précoce]. (Ann. Med. Psych., July, 1926.) Abely, X.

The author has studied the development of upwards of 150 cases of undoubted dementia præcox in a search for facts which will assist in the diagnosis and prognosis of this disorder. He describes a number of symptoms which he states are sufficiently constant to render diagnosis certain, namely, personal awareness of a morbid state, feeling of change in the personality, ideas of influence, attacks of anxiety, a tendency to resist any restraint, exaltation of the instincts, especially that of sex, thoughts of suicide, and a taste for abstract thought and language. Each of these symptoms is marked by a bizarreness, and the characteristic of dementia præcox is their incongruous and paradoxical association in groups.

A case is described in which many of these symptoms were present in a young woman who recovered after septicæmia following a suicidal wound.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

The Correspondence between Human Morphology and Psychopathic Types [Les apports de la morphologie humaine avec les types psychopathiques]. (Ann. Med. Psych., July, 1926.) Wertheimer, F. I.

The author alludes shortly to work already done on this subject and describes his own methods and the indices he uses. He follows