

A Case of Arterio-venous Aneurysm within the Brain. (*Brain*, April, 1930.) Yates, A. G., and Paine, C. G.

This case, which falls within a group of intracranial vascular abnormalities to which Dandy has called attention recently, is fully reported by the authors, and is discussed with particular reference to the embryological considerations involved.

WM. MCWILLIAM.

2. Psychology and Psycho-Pathology.

Arbeiten aus der Deutschen Forschungsanstalt für Psychiatrie in München, vol. xv, November, 1928.

This number contains the following articles:

On the Effect of Several Pauses on Mental Work [*Ueber die Wirkung mehrfacher Arbeitspausen bei geistiger Arbeit*]. Graf, Otto.

Two pauses are allowed in two-hour periods of mental work (additions). The author finds the maximum efficiency when the first pause occurs after 40 minutes and lasts 2 minutes, the second after 80 minutes, lasting 4 minutes. The length of the optimum pauses are directly proportional to the duration of the preceding period of work.

Investigations into the Learning of Typewriting under Normal and Pathological Conditions [*Untersuchungen über die Vorgänge beim Erlernen des Maschinenschreibens unter normalen und krankhaften Bedingungen*]. Langelüddeke, Albrecht.

An investigation into the psychic processes associated with the learning of typewriting, the work curves obtained, effect of practice and sources of error, under normal conditions and in psychoses (manic-depressive insanity, schizophrenia and general paralysis) and alcoholic intoxication.

On Readiness for Work [*Ueber Arbeitsbereitschaft*]. Zimmermann, W.

An interruption of unknown duration (within limits of 10 minutes) in a given period of work causes a marked diminution in readiness as compared with that occurring after intervals of known duration. The influence of practice is increased after pauses of known duration, but lessened when the latter is unknown to the subject.

On Handwriting in Manic-Depressive Insanity [*Ueber das Schreiben manisch depressiver Kranker*]. Hirt, E.

An exhaustive treatise, covering some 110 pages, on the peculiarities of handwriting in manic-depressive insanity. The pressure curves are, on the whole, rigid and inflexible. Volitional tension varies more often and to a greater degree than in the normal.

Psychomotor excitement has a marked effect, whilst the influence of inhibition is more rarely noticeable. Often peculiarities which usually signify a manic condition occur in depressed patients and, conversely, in manic patients features are frequently detected which one would rather expect in inhibition states.

Psychological Investigations in Post-encephalitic Parkinsonianism
[*Psychologische Untersuchungen an Kranken mit Parkinsonismus nach Encephalitis epidemica*]. Schaltenbrand, G.

The author finds a noticeable lack of susceptibility to the influence of practice and increased fatiguability during 10-minute periods of mental work (additions). The output of work was greatest in the first minute. Reaction times were prolonged and showed increased dependence on rhythm. After administration of hyoscine the results approximated to the average for normal persons.

Investigations on the Psychology of Work [*Arbeitspsychologische Untersuchungen*]. Graf, Otto.

An inquiry into the relationship between fatigue, pauses, incitement and interest in the production of an ideal work-curve capable of practical application in manual work.

On Time Estimations [*Ueber fortlaufende Zeitschätzungen*]. Schulz, B.

An investigation of the faculty of time estimation with a view to elucidating variations in conation and incitement occurring in the work-curve.

The Influence of Different Concentrations of Alcohol in Mental Work [*Die Beeinflussung der geistigen Arbeit durch verschiedene Konzentrationen von Alkohol*]. Gyls, A.

The author concludes that the intellectual faculties (e.g., arithmetical additions, comprehension, learning and quality of associations) suffer more after administration of strong solutions, while the more markedly motor phenomena (reaction times, association times, etc.) are especially affected after weak solutions. The reason is to be sought in the pronounced motor excitement caused by strong solutions, which to some extent compensates for the intellectual defect.

On the Influence of Small Quantities of Food on Intellectual Efficiency [*Ueber den Einfluss kleiner Nahrungsmengen auf die geistige Leistungsfähigkeit*]. Zech, F.

The effect on the output of work of small amounts of carbohydrates and proteins taken during a pause in a work period was studied. The author found protein to have a very favourable influence which became noticeable twenty minutes after ingestion. Carbohydrate (sugar) had only a slight effect and took longer to act.

On Incitement during Mental Work [Ueber Willensantriebe bei geistiger Arbeit]. Aurin, H.

An investigation into the factors which determine the variations in incitement during mental work.

On the Influence of Pauses in Work under Varying Degrees of Volitional Strain [Ueber Pausenwirkung bei Arbeit mit verschiedener Willensspannung]. Graf, Otto.

A study of the effect on efficiency of pauses during periods of mental work under high, medium and low degrees of volitional tension.

The Effect of Cocaine and Psicaine on Elementary Psychic Processes [Ueber die Beeinflussung einfacher psychischer Vorgänge durch Cocain und Psicain]. Graf, O.

The author studied the effect of these two drugs on mental work (arithmetical additions), type-writing, judgment and reaction time. In general the results showed decreased efficiency and prolonged reaction times, as compared with the normal average. No essential difference existed between the action of the two drugs.

On the Effects of a Single and of Divided Doses of Alcohol on Elementary Psychic Processes [Ueber die Wirkungen einmaliger und geteilter Alkoholgaben auf einfache psychische Leistungen]. Enkling, F.

On the Action of Alcohol in School-Children [Ueber Alkoholwirkung bei Schulkindern]. Erlacher, K.

Even very small amounts (10 grm.) have a conspicuous effect on the general behaviour and reduce efficiency of work about 30%. The effect is more pronounced in the younger children.

On Impressionability and Alcohol [Ueber Merkfähigkeit und Alkohol]. Hahn, G.

An inquiry into the effect of alcohol on impressionability in memory experiments.

Kraepelin as Psychological Research Worker [Kraepelins psychologische Forschertätigkeit]. Weygandt, Prof. W.

Prof. Weygandt here gives an admirable survey and appreciation of Kraepelin's research activities in the field of experimental psychology. During thirty-three years Kraepelin published over one hundred scientific papers, almost exclusively of an experimental nature.

Recent Experiments on the Comparative Measurement of the Action of Alcohol [Neue Versuche zur vergleichenden Messung der Alkoholwirkung]. Haas, F., and Lange, F.

This paper deals with the medico-legal aspects of alcohol. The author carried out investigations in chronic alcoholism, cerebral

trauma, psychopathic types and experimental intoxication. The method of Göring was adopted. Pending further investigations no conclusions could be reached.

The Alteration in Action of Alcohol during Simultaneous Ingestion of Fats or Proteins [Die Veränderung der Alkoholwirkung bei gleichzeitiger Aufnahme von Fett- oder Eiweissnahrung]. Schottky, F.

The administration of food lessens the action of alcohol. Proteins have a more pronounced effect than fats.

On the Effect on the Mind of Dicodeid and Dilaudid [Ueber die Beeinflussung des Seelenlebens durch Dicodeid und Dilaudid]. Rømmelt, W.

These drugs are derivatives of codeine and morphine respectively. Under their influence, the power of imagination is heightened, but the intellectual faculties suffer thereby. Self-control is diminished and the lower motor centres are rendered more excitable. The tendency to habit-formation is slight.

Psychological Experiments on 20-year-old Subjects [Psychologische Untersuchungen an Zwanzigjährigen]. Graf, O.

An exhaustive inquiry into the practical value of experimental methods in determining the general intelligence of young persons.

The Rest Pause in Theory and Practice [Die Arbeitspause in Theorie und Praxis]. Graf, O.

A detailed consideration of the theory of the rest pause, its psychological significance and applicability to practical life. A lengthy review on the literature of the subject is appended.

R. STRÖM-OLSEN.

The Principal Sinistral Types. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., July, 1930.) Quinan, C.

The author in the first instance studied 1,000 university students and found 26% to be sinistrals, *i.e.*, individuals using either the left hand or the left eye, or both. In a group of 315 Chinese school-children the author found approximately the same percentage. There appeared to be a marked tendency for sinistrals to concentrate on certain of the æsthetic vocations. From the examination of 815 students it was found that sinistrals are definitely more musical than dextrals. 693 patients with nervous and mental disorders were examined, and it was found that in dementia præcox and most other forms of mental disorder the percentage of sinistrals was 30. In a mixed group with constitutional psychopathic states the average percentage was 54. The author thinks that sinistrals, especially those who are left-eyed, tend to show signs of constitutional instability.

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