danger to the scalp and bone flap and delivering a much larger quantity of roentgen radiation into the tumour bed.

R. M. S.


Four cases of hydromyelia were submitted to operation as suggested by Pussepp in 1926. They were observed for several years following the operation. Only one patient showed definite improvement; a second did not improve by operation and deteriorated soon afterwards; two cases improved at first but later the disease again progressed.

No beneficial result is to be expected in a case of pure syringomyelia.

M.

**Psychopathology**

**PSYCHOLOGY**


These differences in dream contents were studied in 25 men and 25 women by an interview method. It was concluded that women's dreams are much more vivid, more emotional, and contain more elements of fear. Women tend to transfer their worries, love, and otherwise into dreams much more than men. Women dream about their 'boy friends,' while men do not so often dream about the girls they care for. This is accounted for on the basis of a differential operation of the 'censor.' Dreams in married people were fewer and involved less sex contents than those of single persons.

C. S. R.


Changes in mental attitude on the part of a subject are indicated in movements of a balance. These movements are not due to physical movements of the subject, but to physiological readjustments. Physiological research has shown that there are many such readjustments, to no one of which singly can the balance react. For this reason it cannot be used as a
means of studying blood distribution during various mental circumstances as was suggested by Mosso. Further, the position of the subject upon the balance has in no circumstances any effect upon the direction of the deflection produced, as was suggested by Weber. Finally, it is demonstrated that certain fairly definite mental states are accompanied by characteristic combinations of shift of the centre of gravity of the subject upon the balance. This shift is evidenced by the movements of the apparatus. The most characteristic of these is the movement towards the left side and head end during periods of relaxation, and towards the right side and foot during periods of purposeful mental activity.

C. S. R.


Analytic investigation shows that, in studying slips of the tongue, it is important to examine the hitherto neglected ‘intention interfered with,’ because it has not only a conscious, harmless, but an unconscious, prohibited, significance. In other parapraxes, especially in the case of forgetting, Freud has already discussed the significance of the ‘intention interfered with.’

The mechanism of slips of the tongue is as follows: a phrase or word which was to have been pronounced has not only a conscious, but an unconscious significance, the latter representing the gratification of infantile, instinctual wishes. These emanate from the id and the unconscious part of the ego sets up a defence to prevent their being satisfied. This defence is a twofold process: (a) the instinct-fusion which is pressing for gratification is turned against the self, and (b) the opposite of instinct-fusion is mobilized. In the present state of knowledge it is impossible to determine whether this mechanism comes into play in all slips of the tongue or only in a particular group of them.

C. S. R.

NEUROSES AND PSYCHONEUROSES


The conception of death in anxiety and hysteria cases is dominated by the idea that death is the separation from a love-object. The beloved person is an unconscious incestuous object. Basically death may mean reunion with such an object. The anxiety is partly a defence against the incestuous danger, partly due to the libidinous conflict. The fundamental psychopathological formulation of the hysteriform group as regards death is that of struggle against libidinous tendencies which are interfered with by spacial separation.