with their companions. The author was of the opinion that individuals with tendencies of this sort are unfitted for military life, not because of their homosexual tendencies, for there are many homosexual individuals who follow a military life without harm to themselves or others, but because homosexuality with transvestitism and pathological constitution, as in these cases, are characteristics which preclude adaptation to military service. Another case described by the author was that of a lieutenant who showed homosexuality only when under the influence of alcohol. The author's opinion was that in view of the fact that the patient had inherited neuropathic tendencies exaggerated by the conditions of military life, he had a hermaphroditic mental tendency and under the influence of alcohol the latent homosexual component of this pathological tendency asserts itself. There was, therefore, a well-founded doubt whether the patient was accountable for the homosexual advances of which he was accused.

Jacob, A. PSYCHOSES FROM COMMOTION. [*Zeitsch. f. d. ges. Neur. u. Psych.*, 1919, Vol. XLV, p. 30.]

The author communicates two typical cases of psychoses from commotion and follows with a third case which deviated in many features from the usual picture. The patient had received a relatively insignificant head trauma with only slight concussion of the brain. Contrary to that which usually happens in similar cases the psychical disturbance did not set in until twelve hours later. Then for a short time the disease ran a course corresponding to the usual disease picture after commotion, but this period was followed by an interval of confusion lasting several months. There was disorientation, severe disturbance of judgment, confabulation, etc., and only very gradual restoration to psychic health. There was, however, a permanent hiatus in memory for the entire period of the psychosis, but no retrograde amnesia for the time before the accident nor for the accident itself. That such a comparatively slight concussion of the brain should condition such a serious mental picture was very unusual. All the clinical symptoms which are to be interpreted as a general weakness of the brain clearly indicate a severe diffuse injury by the concussion. It is known that commotion regularly causes diffuse changes in the central nervous system, both in cortex and basal ganglia, and this fact must not be lost sight of in accounting for post-commotional conditions. [J.]

Morgenthaler, W. CONCERNING DRAWINGS FROM VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS. [*Ztschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat.*, 1919, Vol. XLV, p. 19.]

The author describes three cases with hallucinations, seeking to show that by having the patients delineate their visions new light is thrown on the problem of visual hallucinations. He arrives at the conclusions that the main factor in the production of hallucinations is a central affection, either a stimulation of the sense centers or of some other central area.

The visual hallucinations *may* be incited by peripheral influences, or perhaps *must* be induced by this means. This peripheral factor may be a fullness of blood in the eyes, vessel contractions, a mechanical influence, disturbances of metabolism in the retina, etc. As is revealed in the drawings from the visions, the phenomena incited from the periphery may be distinct in outline and may be accepted by patient without explanation (Case 3). Cases of this sort are the least numerous. Again in a few cases the hallucinations are definitely perceived and are illuminated by subsequent explanation (Case 2). In the majority of cases, however, the visions are indistinctly perceived and with the optic phenomena induced from the periphery the wishes, hopes, and fears of the patient are inseparably confused (Case 3). These emotional elements attract the attention to such a degree that, from a superficial view, the peripheral factors may be entirely lost sight of. There is no proof that there are visual hallucinations entirely without peripheral factors. In regard to these visual phenomena the following problems should be more carefully studied; their relation to the optical phenomena of normal persons, to after images and to scotomata. [J.]

Jacobsohn, L. MORAL FEELINGS OF AN ADOLESCENT. [Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat., 1919, Vol. XLVI, p. 131.]

Though there are various methods for testing intelligence, there is no method, at least in Germany, for measuring the moral feelings of adolescents. Ziehen's moral tests are really only for children and are received with a sarcastic smile by subjects of riper years because of the simplicity of the ideas presented. Following the suggestions of Levy-Suhl and Fernald the author has devised the following method: Adolescent delinquents of from twelve to eighteen years of age are given seven separate pages on which are described their own transgression and six others committed by adolescents, for example: (1) Their own misdeed. (2) Stealing cakes. (3) Stealing postage (fifty pfennigs) from a package to be mailed. (4) Stealing a bicycle; forgery and embezzlement. (5) Playing with weapons with fatal result. (6) Inflicting severe head injury and committing robbery. (7) Killing of stepfather in sudden anger. These seven misdeeds are to be carefully examined by the person to be tested and then arranged in the order of their gravity according to his judgment. The results in sixteen cases with youths who had committed various crimes is given. The opinion concerning the moral feeling is to be rendered not so much according to the place in the series to which the crimes are assigned as according to the reasons given for placing them in certain relative positions. If the series is so arranged that grave transgressions are found to be regarded as light; that judgments are formed according to superficial aspects; that the motive impelling the deeds is lost to view; that the cunning used in carrying out the deed is not taken into account; or where the transgressor's own delinquency, perhaps a grave crime, is estimated as insignificant, it may be assumed