

a wrong or rather crude use of psychology, and possibly the fault is not altogether with the teacher. If experimental psychology is to be of use in education the experiments must be educational in tone, and the educationist must not be satisfied by taking the results of general experiments. He can never solve the detailed problems of the teacher in this way.

The reviewer is of the opinion that the psychological part of this book is a good piece of work for the psychologist who is interested in reading, but of less value to the teacher. The remaining parts are of more direct value educationally, but not on account of the psychology contained in them. On the whole, the book is a good attempt to make use of the psychology we have at our disposal.

The publishers have done their part as regards the printing and binding, and the vocabulary at the back should prove of valuable assistance to any one who is interested in reading.

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DER INHALT DER PSYCHOSE. *By Dr. C. G. Jung.* Akademische Vortrag, gehalten im Rathause der Stadt Zuerich am 16 Januar, 1908. Leipzig und Wien. Frank Deuticke, 1 mark und 25 pf.

JUNG's brochure, *Inhalt der Psychose*, is written in a pleasing style; the thought is profound; the argument is weighty.

Psychiatry is the stepchild of medicine. For years it fluctuated between prisons and the padded cell of a hospital. The evolution of psychiatry is gruesome, weary, and depressing. At one time the diseased mind was regarded to be possessed by a demon and treated accordingly, and then again the insane and the criminal were fully identified. Indeed, thanks to Pinel, insanity was liberated from criminology.

When Esquirol demonstrated the nature of general paralysis, then all mental diseases were pronounced as organic entities. Gall's investigations of cerebral localizations, and finally the illustrious works of Meynert and Wernicke aided a great deal towards the progress of psychiatry. Unfortunately, the tendency in modern psychopathology is materialism. The perseverant pioneer is in constant search of a structural lesion, which would interpret the morbid mental phenomena. Jung declares that only twenty-five

per cent of the cases of insanity at Burgholzi could be explained on histopathological grounds. Therefore he insists that the most available method for study of mental pathology is Freud's psycho-analytic technic, which promises to divulge the mysterious nature, particularly of dementia præcox, which forms an enormous population of our hospitals for the insane.

Jung analyzes several cases of dementia præcox, and convinces the reader that the so-called meaningless symptoms could be traced back to definite undercurrents in patient's mental life. Few analyses will serve as illustrations:

"‘I am the Lorelei.’ Analysis: It is a familiar song. ‘I don't know what it should mean, etc.’ Whenever she discussed her situation, people did not understand her, and would say that they did not know what ‘it should mean.’ Therefore she is the Lorelei."

"‘I am a Swiss.’ Analysis: The Swiss is free. No one can deprive him of his liberty. The patient did not belong to an insane asylum, she should be free like the Swiss: Therefore, she is a Swiss."

"‘I am Schiller's Bell.’ Schiller's Bell is the greatest work of the greatest master. She is very diligent and the best metal refiner, and had accomplished the highest in the art of metal refinery. Therefore, she is Schiller's Bell."

Jung's thesis must be fully emphasized: that no symptoms exist in dementia præcox without psychological grounds. "Also, the absurd things are not symbols of thought, which are not generally within human comprehension, but usually abide in every man's heart. Thus we do not discover something new or unknown in mental diseases, but the underground of our own nature, the mother of life's problem, which we are all trying to solve."

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LA JALOUSIE. ÉTUDE PSYCHO-PHYSIOLOGIQUE CLINIQUE ET MEDICO-LÉGALE. By *A. Mairet*. Masson et Cie, Paris, 1908.

THE book is prefaced with a brief account of a case of pathological jealousy which conversys admirably to the reader the serious nature of the malady which manifests itself in this form, and the amount of suffering endured both by the patient and his family. This particular patient had doubted his wife's fidelity for many years,