

attitude must be left to those conversant with theology—are the ways of Nature, and are interpretable by science.

Schultz, I. H. *DIE SEELISCHE KRANKENBEHANDLUNG. PSYCHOTHERAPIE.* Zweite, verbesserte Auflage. [Gustav Fischer, Jena. 48 marks.]

The first edition of this work appeared in 1918, and by reason of international politics could not be brought to our readers' attention. As it is a somewhat pretentious work, aiming at a large resumé of leading thoughts in psychotherapy, it is entitled to serious consideration.

At the outset it may be said we know of no work with as broad a platform in any language. Janet's recent three volume work might compare with it were it not such a hodgepodge of old and new material, illy organized and poorly synthesized. Walsh's large book in English might be set up in comparison, but it too shows such temperamental biases as to put it in the class of special pleading, very wordy and very interesting, but hardly passing as a logical argument based on actual experience. It lacks insight of the actual problems of psychiatry. Schultz's book, however, gets down to brass tacks, and is a logical and scholarly discussion of psychotherapeutic needs.

Psychotherapy is the most intricate and involved of all types of therapy. A real master must have a grasp of scientific data vouchsafed to but few of those who practice it. It is not the superficial appeal to emotional forces so prevalent in its practitioners, who work more havoc with human destinies than they can possibly conceive of. Thanks to intuitive forces they are not capable of accomplishing the bad results their shifty character might produce. Even the sick psyche knows the fakir and the charlatan, and only momentarily sinks to the level of the Atlantic City boardwalk homosexual pervert or the Hindoo pederast, disguised though often in great dilutions behind the high enema protagonists. From all such, even the most ultra scientific intestinal toxemia quack, a healthy residuum delivers them. With all these phases of human weakness psychotherapy must reckon.

The present volume comes as near to an appraisal of the various problems as we could expect, even though at times the author slurs over most fundamental situations, and unduly idealizes human capacities for perverse gratifications. This is the chief fault of the work under discussion. The author seems afraid to come to grips with certain actual situations. Love, hate, and anger, money, envy, and greed, he does not wish to see. He seems to desire to cover them in a cottonbatting of Latin and Greek terminologies and handle them with tongs and forceps, from afar. The modern cry of getting down to essentials—he would seek to evade and cover up behind a terminological verbiage of diplomacy.

Notwithstanding this scientific prudery we heartily recommend this very intellectualistic product.