Collected Papers on Analytical Psychology. By C. G. JUNG, M.D. LL.D. Authorised translation edited by Dr. Constance E. Long. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1916.

In the author's preface it is explained that this volume contains a selection of articles and pamphlets written at intervals during the past fourteen years. As the papers are arranged in chronological order it is possible to follow the gradual alteration in Jung's views with regard to psychoanalysis.

The differences between the Vienna and the Zürich schools are stated briefly as follows: The Vienna school is mainly concerned with the analysis of the symptoms to find the cause. The Zürich school tries to find out the aim of the disease. To quote from the preface: "For to the Zürich school the symbol is not merely a sign of something repressed and concealed, but is at the same time an attempt to comprehend and to point out the way of the further psychological development of the individual. Thus we add a prospective import to the retrospective value of the symbol."

A volume consisting of selected papers does not lend itself to review unless each paper receives separate attention. There is a considerable amount of repetition which is unavoidable, but which, though as a rule distracting, at other times is helpful, as a point not understood on the first occasion, when repeated in a different way is clear.

The chapter which will especially interest the readers of the Journal is number XIII, entitled "The Content of the Psychoses." In this the author contends that most cases of insanity have psychic, not physical, causes. He deprecates all study of the morphology of the brain, and states that in three-fourths of the brains examined *post-mortem* at Burgholzi nothing abnormal is found. He therefore concludes that the path of psychiatry in the future must be only by way of psychology. Of course, definite organic diseases of the brain, *e.g.*, general paralysis, etc., are excepted. This sweeping assertion is not altogether convincing, especially when it is remembered that the advocates of a toxic causation of insanity could quote exactly the same evidence in support of their theory.

In the same chapter examples of psychoanalytic studies in several insane patients are given, and explained in characteristic manner. These explanations are clever and are possibly the correct ones, but equally possible is it that other interpretations may be nearer the truth. It is impossible to withhold admiration for the amount of work which Jung and his assistants must undertake in the studies of their cases, and the ingenuity expended in arriving at the solution of their problems. Though science must be studied for itself and not for its practical results, still the question will obtrude itself, "Is the patient any better after the psychoanalysis?" So far, in its dealings with the insane, the therapeutic results of this new method are disappointing.

To those who wish to keep abreast of the literature the present volume will be most helpful, especially if their knowledge of German is limited. The translation has been well done, and the book has been carefully edited.

Several of the chapters have a foot-note giving the place and date in

which it originally appeared. This certainly adds to the interest, and should be supplied to all. It was stated a short time ago in a correspondence in the medical journals that no mention had been made of the names of certain people who had acted as translators of several of the chapters. These defects will, no doubt, be rectified when a second edition is called for. R. H. STEEN.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Psychology and Psychopathology.

The Biological Point of View in Psychology and Psychiatry. (*Psychological Review, vol. xxiii, March,* 1916, *pp.* 117–128.) *Abbott, E. Stanley.*

It is necessary to consider psychology and psychiatry from the biological point of view, because only in this way can they be rendered objective, and as free as possible from metaphysical bias and *à priori* theories. By the term biology he connotes the science of living things, and not merely the study of structures and physiological activities. The fundamental differences between non-living and living things are that the latter by internal activities make themselves out of the materials of their environment, and reproduce their kind. The power of adaptation to environment in non-living things is very limited, and there are no self-directive activities. The life of the individual biological unit consists in the continuous adaptation of itself to its environment as well as it can. If it stops reacting by internal activities, it dies. If it does not react as well as it can, it succumbs to external agencies, or does less well than its neighbour. Man may be looked upon as such a biological unit. Many of his internal activities are physiological, but most of those which result in his external behaviour or conduct are psychological. All of his activities are directed to the great end of his best self-adjustment to his whole environment, though lesser or nearer and more concrete ends are usually more immediately prominent to the individual. Reaction is to a large extent unconscious. Psychical activities are links in the chain of internal reactions. Each link is a reaction, effect of preceding links, cause of succeeding ones. Study of causes leads back to factors of the environment, and to anatomical structure and physiological process. Study of effects leads forward to behaviour and to bodily changes and processes. Every psychic event is a reaction. The nervous system is the structure specially adapted for the performance of psychic functions or processes. Mind is the abstract name given to the capacity to react in certain ways, to the organised whole of any individual's psychic reactions, or to the content of any individual's psychic reactions, especially ideational ones. It is a function or set of functions, but through misconception it is often used to indicate some mysterious thing which can act of itself or is opposed to or