When the reader bears in mind the fact that this scheme has been patiently and painstakingly followed in no fewer than eleven of the higher mammals, man included, the labour which has gone to the making of the book appears overwhelming. Yet its distinguished author has never lost sight of his goal in the midst of this anatomical profusion; at the end of each section are summaries with interpretations and discussions of the accumulation of structural data in their bearing on morphological evolution and behaviouristic development. Among the chapters of the second volume are those dealing with primitive and prehistoric man, with his cranial relics, and with the reconstruction therefrom of his types of brain. This part of the book is of course more speculative and thus perhaps more interesting. The author considers it indisputable that a definite prehuman stock existed, at one time, capable of producing both anthropoid apes and man. Some five distinguishing features comprise the ‘make-up’ of homo sapiens, viz., the human brain, the human foot, the human hand, the erect posture with bipedal locomotion, and a terrestrial mode of life. Moreover, man possesses within himself a ‘structural plasticity for further development,’ which has been sacrificed in the case of the apes. To this potentiality Professor Tilney attaches prime importance for the future, and he believes this future lies with the frontal lobes.

We have merely indicated the general lines of this great piece of work, which will be found fascinating reading. It is a pity that the leaded paper for the illustrations makes the volumes so heavy to handle that they can scarcely be read comfortably except at a desk.

S.A.K.W.


Dr. MacCurdy has undoubtedly given us an important book, and his effort to correlate physiology and psychology is specially welcome at the present time. The general idea of ‘pattern’ is not new, but Dr. MacCurdy has done much to clarify the conception. The pattern made up in the psychological field of imaginal processes is not, like Semon’s engram, a material entity; it is simply an ‘arrangement,’ and it is to be presumed that conduct is modified in virtue of the form of the pattern, though the author is not always quite clear on this point.

In the first section, dealing with psychological patterns, the integration of images into patterns and the subsequent building up of the mind are discussed. Consciousness is a developing function and consists in a capacity for discriminating between stimuli arising in the immediate environment and stimuli from image patterns. The evolution of intelligence consists in a power to combine unit patterns, together with a capacity for holding these combined images together in a plan.
Appetites and interests are discussed, the latter being held to be an elaboration of the appetitive tendencies to action either in actuality or phantasy, when there is a failure in reaching the object of the appetite at the level where combination of image function is possible. The author holds that attention consists in the activation as liminal images of certain patterns, which thus produce a selective orientation towards certain stimuli.

Perception, depending on the discrimination and integration of images, leads to meaning, which depends on the combining of a perception with certain associations so that the same thing may have a different meaning for different persons.

In the section dealing with physiological patterns considerable attention is given to the influence of function on the determination of structure, and evolutionary processes are explained on this basis. The facilitation of patterns is correlated with Head's doctrine of vigilance and loss of vigilance in such a condition as spinal shock is discussed. In a final chapter the author speculates on the application of the law of patterns to a wide range of problems, from the structure of the atom to telepathy.

While this book is essentially an essay in psychology in its more academic form the medical psychologist cannot afford to neglect it. If the mental patient is to be rescued from the sterility of the pure materialist on the one hand and the exuberance of the unbridled theorist on the other it must be by means of an application of physiological discipline to psychology and of psychological vision to physiology. Dr. MacCurdy implies that a forthcoming book will carry us still further on this road, and to this we shall look forward with the interest aroused in the patterns elaborated in our minds by the present admirable volume.

R. G. G.


This new volume of collected papers, in English, from the pen of Dr. Jung, is the first to appear since the publication of his "Psychological Types" in 1923. It is full of remarkably diverse but invariably interesting material, sociological, psychological, and clinical. The mere titles of some of the papers will suffice to indicate what a rich feast for thought is here presented. "The psychological foundations of belief in spirits" avoids difficulties and is in some respects unusually non-committal, but is highly instructive none the less. Spiritistic proofs are as a rule nothing else than psychological products of the unconscious minds of the percipients. A loop-hole is, however, left to console those for whom such a conclusion may appear to shut the door with a bang; "feeling" is a psychological function as genuine as the intellect and if feeling arrives at different conclusions from the other, "we cannot always prove they are of necessity inferior to those of the intellect." "Woman in Europe,"