out Sir William Dunn's wishes. In that faith, on behalf of the University, he accepted the gift of this school and now declared it open.

Work of the Laboratories.

After the opening ceremony the visitors had an opportunity of seeing something of the current work of the laboratories as illustrated by demonstrations given in all parts of the building. These demonstrations and exhibits covered a wide range of investigations. The principal subjects were as follows: micro-methods of blood analysis; biochemistry of animal pigments; plant respiration and plant pigments; perfusion of organs and biochemical defensive mechanisms; sugar metabolism in the potato; the chemistry of active muscle; work on the thyroid gland; bacteriological chemistry, illustrated by the metabolism of bacteria; the effect of parasitism on the velocity of chemical reaction; tissue oxidations; measurement of respiratory changes in human beings and in small animals; the preparation and control of insulin; enzyme activities; biochemistry of fermentation, illustrated by chemical changes in the yeast cell; the technique of micro-dissection of cells; the electrical determination of acidity; and lastly, an exhibit illustrating the importance of vitamins in foodstuffs and their relative proportions, and showing how the results of animal experiments are borne out by human experience.

Dinner in Trinity College.

In the evening a dinner to celebrate the opening of the new laboratories was given by the Master and Fellows of Trinity, who entertained the Sir William Dunn Trustees and many other visitors in the beautiful Hall of Trinity College. The health of the Trustees was proposed by the Chancellor (Lord Balfour), and responded to by Sir Jeremiah Colman. The toast of the School of Biochemistry was proposed by the Master of Trinity (Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.), and Professor Hopkins replied. After dinner the guests were received by Lady Thomson in the Master's Lodge.

BALNEOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT BAD HOMBURG.

THE thirty-ninth Congress of Balneologists took place at Homburg v. d. H. on April 14th-17th, under the presidency of Professor Dr. Dietrich. The general secretary was Dr. Max Hirsch of Charlottenburg, and the meeting was remarkable for the variety of the communications and for the scientific nature of many of them.

Diet and Baths.

Dr. Paul Weiss (Bad Homburg) spoke on the history of Bad Homburg from Roman to modern times. The "Homburg diets" for various diseases had, he said, obtained much recognition amongst medical practitioners; the subject of dietetic treatment at mineral water health resorts was discussed by Dr. Latz (Bad Homburg). One of the foreign members of the Congress, Dr. Hans Jansen (Copenhagen), compared the modern "stimulation methods" for chronic articular affections with the established physical methods in use at German and other health resorts—notably tepid baths and local mud applications.

Rheumatism.

Professor Dr. Alwens (Frankfurt-a.-M.), in discussing the causes and treatment of chronic articular affections, expressed the view that the part played by tuberculosis had not been sufficiently emphasized. He spoke of good results to be expected from early treatment with tuberculin and light-therapy. Amongst the causes of chronic deforming joint diseases he attached considerable importance to certain bone diseases, the frequency of which had increased during and after the war, especially late rickets, in the treatment of which strontium salts seemed to be of some use. Dr. Burwinkel (Bad Nauheim) argued that acute articular rheumatism was connected with an increase of the fibrin constituent of the blood, due to sudden destruction of red cells. Besides this and an inherited predisposition, other causative factors might be intestinal auto-intoxications and purulent conditions in the tonsils, teeth, and accessory sinuses of the nose. Salicylic acid did not cure. He recommended atophan in association with large doses of sodium

bicarbonate. Dr. van Breemen (Amsterdam) regarded "chronic rheumatic diseases" as of great importance in regard to insurance against invalidity, and dwelt on the need for investigating possible preventive methods. Consideration should be given to the relative importance of cutaneous activity, chill, individual constitution, foci of infection, and carious teeth. After arthritic diathesis tuberculosis was the next in importance in the etiology. Dr. Lieven (Aachen) considered that systematic movements were useful in the treatment of gonorrhoeal articular affections, and that diathermy, local electric light baths, local mud applications, and early balneotherapy were also of value. Dr. Bieling (Friedrichsrode) regarded the methods of Cornelius in regard to therapeutic massage and "pressure points" as of value in the treatment of myalgic affections, although he could not agree with all his theoretical views, for the treatment rested on a psycho-therapeutic as well as on a physical basis. Dr. Fritz (Wildbad) praised the steam douche as an adjuvant method of treatment in chronic muscular and articular affections. One advantage was that it could be applied to a more limited area than the ordinary hot-air boxes. It had a local anodyne effect which assisted the carrying out of active and passive movements.

Light Treatment.

Dr. A. Laqueur (Berlin) made a communication on the biological effects of light. Experiments showed that the result on the white cells in the blood picture varied according to the richness of the light in ultra-violet rays applied to the mucous membranes (vagina, mouth). A considerable increase of lymphocytes was obtained accompanied by a relative diminution of polymorphonuclear neutrophils, an increase in the total number of the white cells, and also almost always a relative increase of the eosinophiles. Similar changes occurred also on exposure of the outside of the body, but not when only a limited surface of the skin (of the same size as the surface of mucous membrane) was exposed to the light. Professor Dr. Küster (Oberursel) spoke of the use of the quantitative estimation of the Abderhalden reaction bodies by the method of Paul Hirsch of Jena. Its value lay in the diagnosis and treatment of various conditions—tumours, tuberculosis, pregnancy, ulcers, endocrine disturbances, and internal diseases. It might also find a place in connexion with balneotherapy.

Other Papers.

Amongst many other communications were the following:

Dr. Martin (Nauheim), on the development of baths and bathing in Europe from earliest to modern times; Professor Dr. A. Sticker (Honnef), on the radio-activity of potassium waters; Dr. Liatsikas (Athens), on the therapeutic springs of Greece; Professor Dr. Hugo Lang (Carlsbad), on the estimation of the concentration of hydrogen-ions in mineral waters; Dr. L. Fresenius (Wiesbaden), on the significance of the new theories of solutions for the physico-chemical examination of mineral waters; Dr. S. Hirsch (Frankfurt-a.-M.), on Roentgenological examinations as to the mode of action of natural mineral waters; Dr. Uollmer (Kreuznach), on balneological and cellular-chemical problems; Dr. Hubert (Nauheim), on the causation and development of arterial hypertension as investigated by the "water test"; Professor Dr. Bickel (Berlin), on the influence of salts on the secretion of bile; Dr. Haerberlin (Wyk-a.-Föhr) and Dr. Groedel (Nauheim), on the treatment of digestive disorders in diseases of the circulatory system; Dr. Siebolt (Bad Flinsberg), on the treatment of chronic intestinal catarrhs at health resorts.

ANALYTIC PSYCHOLOGY.

LECTURES BY DR. C. G. JUNG OF ZÜRICH.

(From a Correspondent.)

I.

ON May 12th the first of two lectures was given in Mortimer Hall by Dr. C. G. Jung of Zürich in response to the invitation of a number of medical men and women, educationists, and others. The arrangements for the lectures were made by the *New Era*. The lectures consisted of a statement of what analytic psychology is and is not, a distinction necessary at a time such as this, when it is confused with the method known as psycho-analysis, and when inquirers are liable to suffer from the enthusiasms of rival schools.

With reference to the theories of Freud, Dr. Jung said that in spite of the undeniable importance of sex, anything and everything did not depend upon that instinct. Such a broad hypothesis worked like coloured spectacles, and other colours were obscured. Dogmatism and fanaticism were always compensations for secret doubt.

There was no tendency in man that was not balanced by another. As sex was a force that swayed man, there was always a natural power of self-assertion in him which helped him to resist any kind of emotional explosion. Severe restrictions upon the sex instinct and other impulses were to be found even among primitive races.

The instincts should not be regarded as fixed elements in the psyche. If the continuous operation of a single instinct were assumed, man would be as sexual as Freud said he was, or as intent on power as Adler said he was. But the two theories would be irreconcilable if regarded as fixed elements of the psyche. Instincts varied in strength and power to dominate. A mere bad mood could alter a man's psychic reactions profoundly. To recognize the psyche's protean life and constant metamorphoses was to admit a truth less comfortable than a one-sided rigid theory; but in this way the inquirer was liberated from the incubus of the "nothing but." Psychological studies should not be restricted to the psychological spheres without assumptions as to the nature of underlying biological phenomena. Things should be taken more on their face value. There was no race or tribe among whom religious phenomena were absent, and there was no justification for the assumption that religion or art were due to repressed sex. Sex was even an integral part of some religious experiences, and even animals had aesthetic and artistic instincts. There was at the present time no correct appreciation of sex. Whenever an important instinct had been undervalued, an abnormal overvaluation was certain to follow. Where the one had been unjust the other would be unsound. No moral condemnation could make sex so repulsive and disgusting as the blindfold stupidity of certain Freudian literature. It amounted to a still more formidable depreciation of sex, and its intellectual crudities made scientific toleration superfluous. The school of Freud was carrying on repression in an effective way. Immense damage was done to feelings through the Freudian doctrine, although it was through decent feeling alone that we could hope to solve the sex problem.

In discussing the various methods of analysis Dr. Jung laid stress on the fact that the analysis of the unconscious only began when the materials reproducible by consciousness were exhausted. He preferred to speak of the analysis of the unconscious. Analytic psychology was concerned with complex mental phenomena and their manifestations in conduct. It reduced complexity to its elements, but it also tried to understand the psyche's creative activity. The desire to know into what formative elements the mental functions could be resolved might be very strong, but they must be dealt with as if they were definable organs of the mind. Analytic psychology had no academic laboratory; its laboratory was the world. The tests were real events in daily life; the persons tested were patients, friends, and ourselves. The pains and joys and terrors and achievements of real life were the material. The analytic method was the understanding of life, as represented in the psyche of man. The adjustment of human conduct was its purpose. It was eminently practical. It investigated to give help; abstract science was its by-product, not its main purpose. It was medical as well as educational, and therefore as individual and experimental as possible.

Every living truth was individual, and not to be derived from a previously established formula. Each individual was an experiment and an attempt at a new adaptation. To the doctor and teacher this meant the study of each individual; they should be ready to drop all theories for the one purpose of finding the truth. It was wrong to assume that whenever a content was unknown it was necessarily repressed. The patient's mental independence must be preserved. People were incredibly eager to get rid of themselves. Practical medicine had always been an art, and the same was true of practical analysis. True art was creation, and creation was beyond all theories. "Learn your theories as well as you can, but put them aside when you touch the miracle of the living soul. Not theories, but your own creative individuality alone must decide."

England and Wales.

THE SIMS WOODHEAD MEMORIAL AT THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE TUBERCULOSIS COLONY.

A VALUABLE addition to the Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony at Papworth, primarily intended as a memorial to a man whose name will ever be associated with the colony, was opened on May 8th. The memorial is to Professor Sir German Sims Woodhead, K.B.E., who at the time of his death was Professor of Pathology at Cambridge University, and who was one of the founders of the colony.

The memorial consists of an attractive detached building, built of brick with tiled roof, standing in the grounds near the lake. Over the entrance is a massive stone canopy supported by four stone pillars, and carved under this is the following inscription:

TO
SIR GERMAN SIMS WOODHEAD, K.B.E.,
1855-1921
PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
AND
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS
OF PAPWORTH COLONY.
A VERY GALLANT XTIAN GENTLEMAN.

The double doors give on to a small hall in which hangs a memorial portrait. A door on the right leads into the pathological laboratory, a room of convenient size, well lit by three large windows, furnished with teak benches, warmed by radiators, and supplied with electric light. The floor is of terrazzo. On the left of the entrance is the x-ray room, well equipped with a modern installation, with radiometric technique director. Out of this leads an excellent dark room ventilated by an electric fan. There is a third room at the back which will be used for stores. The building was designed by Mr. H. H. Dunn and was erected by the labour of residents in the colony; it reflects great credit on all concerned in its conception and completion.

The memorial was opened by the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., president of the British Red Cross Society. The Rt. Hon. Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., president of the colony, welcomed Sir Arthur Stanley, and referred to the presence of Lady Woodhead. Those who had known Sir German and Lady Woodhead knew that he himself would be the first to say how much he owed to her and her inspiration and help all his life. All who knew him, and all who now affectionately remembered him, were well aware of the great and generous powers he possessed. There was no man he could go to with such confidence for information, and get it in such a clear, lucid manner, without reference to any books, as he could to Sir German Sims Woodhead. But there was something they valued in him even more than his scientific attainments, and that was his honourable, generous, unselfish character; he was almost too unselfish; he was too apt to forget himself in his work for others.

Sir Arthur Stanley said that he counted it a very high honour that, as one of the colleagues of Sir German Sims Woodhead on the Council of the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and also in view of the connexion of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John with that colony, he should have been given the privilege of performing the opening ceremony and unveiling the tablet. He gave a sketch of Sir German Sims Woodhead's career as a pathologist, and mentioned in connexion with his war work that he was appointed by the War Office to look to the very important question of providing water for the troops and camps, and it was literally true to say that thousands of lives must have been saved by the system of chlorination of water, the efficiency of which he dwelt upon and finally got adopted by the War Office. Those who had the privilege of working with him could never forget the ardour, enthusiasm, and very great knowledge which he brought to bear on all the problems that came before them. He had shown very great interest from the very beginning in the institution of that colony at Papworth, and in the