view when its practice is applied to the treatment of neurosis. The psychology
of the analytic situation and actual meaning of such treatment are ably
discussed, and later, in a historical retrospect, past mistakes in technique are
dealt with. The dynamic factors existing between patient and analyst are
the foundation of any resolution of symptoms, and mere 'talking out,'
collecting associations, or analyzing out one complex after another, is shown
to be largely sterile. It is the whole personality which has to be analysed.
Timely stress is laid on the warning that there is a danger of the analyst
looking for confirmation of theories while he thinks he is promoting the
process of curing a neurosis. Most defects in technique and difficulties
arising in the course of treatment result from an incorrect conception of the
real nature of the psychoanalytic aim, and the study of the content of these
pages should clarify these greatly. It is thought that in the future there will
be a simplification of the method and that it may be combined with other
methods of psychotherapy. The book should be useful to an increasing
number of readers.

C. S. R.

Essentials of Psychiatry. By George W. Henry. With a chapter on
Psychiatric Nursing by Adele Poston. 1925. London: Baillière,

Though fresh books on psychiatry appear from time to time there are com-
paratively few which justify their publication. This volume, however, is
decidedly an exception, and can be heartily recommended to the student who
should at an early stage be imbued with the conception of mental disorder as
described herein. The author does not pursue the stereotyped plan followed
in most textbooks. He opens with an instructive chapter on personality
development, tracing the growth of structure and function from lowly animal
life to man. Later, he discusses the evolution of personality disorders arising
from dysharmonies of the instinctive life and points out the mental processes
involved. The various psychoses and psychoneuroses are excellently
described, with illustrative cases. Other interesting chapters deal with mental
hygiene and the psychopathology of the normal individual. Whether
psychiatric nursing should be included in a book of this type is debatable, but
we certainly think that the first aid details (with over two pages devoted to
poison antidotes) would have been better omitted. Dr. Thomas Salmon
writes an introduction, and a good bibliography is appended. Only essentials
are given here, as the title states, but they are correctly and interestingly
described and the book admirably fulfils the author's aim.

C. Stanford Read.

Social Aspects of Mental Hygiene. 1925. New Haven: Yale University
Price 7s. 6d.

This little book presents an admirable collection of addresses by representa-
tive psychiatrists delivered under the ægis of the National Committee for
Mental Hygiene in America. The essays deal with the emotional basis of
human behaviour, the opportunities for the application of mental hygiene in
education, family life, in the pre-school age, the care of the feebleminded and
the training of the social worker. All are written in a clear and informative
style, and if they bring nothing strikingly new to the trained psychiatrist they
cannot fail to be a help and an inspiration to the educated layman interested
in social work. Without in any way offering views which can be regarded as
extreme or 'cranky,' they present what is new in psychological outlook in a
sane and restrained manner, so that the book can be confidently recommended
to the general reader.

R. G. GORDON.

The Personal Equation. By L. Berman. 1925. London: George
Allen & Unwin, Ltd. Pp. 303. Price 8s. 6d.

Given a concept which is part of the truth, and a superficial knowledge of
allied subjects, it is not difficult to present a thesis in semipopular language
which hangs together as a presentation of the whole truth. This Dr. Berman
has done in the present volume, in which he seeks to maintain that all human
personality and behaviour depend exclusively on the chemical balance of the
endothelial glands. He decries psychological investigation, and his neurological
knowledge is evidently not sufficiently profound to make him realize the
difficulties presented by some of his statements from that point of view. His
arguments are chiefly by inference, which he maintains is as valuable in
scientific investigation as study of facts. This will hardly appeal to the
English, who have prided themselves on the building of theories on empirically
observed facts. In brief, his whole theory of facial and other bodily and mental
glandular stigmata is altogether too plausible to be probable.

R. G. GORDON.

Les états parkinsoniens et le syndrome bradykinétique. By Pro-
fessor Henri Verger and Professor René Cruchet, University of

This interesting small volume comprises a series of eleven lectures delivered
at the University of Bordeaux last year by the two professors whose names
appear above, and also by Drs. D. Anglade and A. Hesnard. The subject
dealt with is that of Parkinsonism, as it appears in various nervous diseases,
such as Parkinson's disease itself, epidemic encephalitis, in progressive
cerebral arteriosclerosis, etc. By their definition the authors describe the
bradykinetic syndrome as consisting in 'a slowness in initiating and per-
forming voluntary movements, without paralysis in the strict sense, and with
no disorder of coordination.' A minute and painstaking clinical investiga-
tion of the syndrome is furnished, and comparisons instituted between its
manifestations in the different diseases above alluded to. The mental state
said to be associated with bradykinesia is discussed, as well as the pathology
of the syndrome and its treatment.

There is not a little in the book that is provocative of thought and
deserving of serious consideration, since in some respects the conclusions
drawn are in contrast with commonly received clinical interpretations. For
instance, the lecturers point out that the syndrome is by no means soleiy