education, family life, in the pre-school age, the care of the feeble-minded 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 endocrine 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 Professor HENRI VERGER and Professor RENÉ CRUCHET, University of Bordeaux. With 24 Illustrations. 1925. Paris: J. B. Baillière et fils. Pp. 206. Price not stated.

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 performing voluntary movements, without paralysis in the strict sense, and with no disorder of coordination." A minute and painstaking clinical investigation 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 solely