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.


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.


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 soleiy
the consequence of muscular rigidity, a view in our opinion certainly correct, but they also declare that such muscular rigidity as is invoked by some to account for the bradykinesia is not in fact a symptom of the group of diseases under discussion ("il n'existe donc pas d'hypertonie à proprement parler, encore moins de contracture"—this has reference specially to the syndrome as it is seen in postencephalitic patients). We do not know that neurologists generally will subscribe to this view of the clinical facts, although the difference of opinion is to some extent in reality one of terminology.

S. A. K. W.


Unfortunately we have to recognize the fact that the number of psychiatric studies we note in English literature that are of any intrinsic value are few and far between. It is, therefore, with all the greater pleasure and interest that we read the contributions contained in this small volume. The contents illustrate that broad aspect of psychiatric problems which only can lead to progress. There are stimulating papers by Pierce Clarke, on psychopathic children, some therapeutic considerations of periodic mental depressions, and on stealing in juvenile delinquency; by Macfie Campbell on the mechanism of convulsive phenomena and allied symptoms, childhood conflicts and manic-depressive excitement; by Adolf Meyer on objective psychology or psychobiology; as well as others of interest. It is some years since Volume I of these studies was published, and we wish that we might see contributions of this nature more frequently.

C. S. R.


This well-known and well-appreciated text-book is now appearing in a third edition, and in Part II have been included numerous new experiments dealing mainly with the higher mental functions. Though called 'psychology,' the subject-matter is essentially physiological psychology, and all of it might be studied by the neurologist with great advantage to himself, for it is concerned with motion and sensation, audition, vision, equilibrium, etc., as well as with attention, memory, imaging, and so on. It is an admirable little book, and its perusal will help to dissipate some of that loose thinking and 'easy' psychology for which these days are notorious.


It is always a somewhat arduous task to provide a neurological text-book for students and practitioners, since it should be at once comprehensive and