of defensive power and individual conservation; the other is by individual equipment of manifold means of self-protection, coupled with a relatively insignificant fertility." He points out that the peculiarity of the extravert in constantly spending and propagating himself in every sense, and the characteristic of the introvert in defending and conserving himself from any expenditure of energy directly related to the object, can be connected with this fundamental biological distinction. His portrayals of the various function-types are drawn with their own freshness and subtlety, and strike a different note in the book. A chapter of definitions follows, in which the technical terms used in the book are explained. In the conclusion he envisages the main trend of his investigations. Every psychological type has its own validity and sees part of the truth. The fault is, as Pascal wrote, not that we follow an error, but that we do not follow another truth. The existence of mutually contradictory theories concerning the same process is inevitable, owing to the type-problem. The only alternative is to found a sect and claim universal validity, and hold out as long as possible. The necessity for a plurality of explanation in the case of psychological theories is therefore, from his standpoint, inevitable. It must be said that this is impossible in the world, which must continue to live in hostile sects. We have to notice that psychology is beginning to pass towards a region in which the understanding of it is only possible through the experiencing of it. There is understanding that is reached only in this way, and which otherwise falls away to nothing. What is necessary for its further extension and existence becomes a problem.

Those who take the view that this richly-stored book—which is without parallel—is irrelevant to practical work or is not 'scientific' cannot have perceived the main problem that confronts the psychological sproutings that shot up so suddenly during this century.

There is an explanatory introduction by Dr. H. G. Baynes, who has also provided a good index. The translation is workmanlike and consistent.

MAURICE NICOLL.

Fisiopatologia delle Sindromi Parkinsoniane. By Dr. FEDELE NEGRO.

Dr. Negro has written a useful compendium of the symptomatology and pathological physiology of Parkinson's disease. It is characterized by a thoroughly modern outlook in respect of such problems as muscle tone and involuntary movements, and is marked by erudition and clinical acumen. The references to the literature are up to date and numerous; but although the bibliography extends to no less than twenty-three pages, there are not a few allusions in the text to papers not specified in it.

Some forty pages are devoted to muscle tonus and about an equal number to the symptoms of Parkinson's disease attributable to tone disorder. Dr. Negro is led from his researches to suggest that there are two extrapyramidal paths concerned with tone: (1) a cerebellar-rubro-deitero-spinal, and (2) a pallido-nigro-subthalamico-spinal. Pallido-nigro-rubral connections exercise an inhibitory action on tone impulses transmitted from the cerebellum to the
nucleus ruber and so by the rubrospinal paths to striate muscles (myofibrillary substance); tegmento-spinal influence regulates the tonicity of the muscle sarcoplasm.

The pathogenesis of tremor and other sorts of involuntary movement is investigated with less precision; the dyskineses are ascribed in a somewhat vague and general fashion to disturbance of the 'myostatic system,' in particular the neostriatum. The vasomotor, secretory, and trophic signs of paralysis agitans are also discussed. In spite of not a little that is purely hypothetical this monograph will repay careful perusal.

S. A. K. W.


This is the first instalment of what promises to be an encyclopædic treatise on the ear and all that pertains to it. The volume is beautifully printed and the numerous illustrations, coloured and otherwise, are clearly reproduced. For the neurologist it contains a vast amount of information of notable present-day interest. Thus the editors are fortunate in having been able to obtain contributions from such acknowledged authorities as Professor Magnus and Dr. de Kleyn on the experimental physiology of the vestibular apparatus, from Dr. Dusser de Barenne on cerebellar function and neuropathy, from Professor Karplus on the physiology of the same organ. The anatomy of the eighth nerve and its cerebellar and cerebral connections is dealt with exhaustively by Professor Marburg. The anatomy and physiology of the outer, middle, and inner ear, tone psychology, vertigo, are among other topics described at length.

No one can glance through this fine production without being impressed alike by the width of the field of medicine enclosed within the limits of the 'ear,' and by the minuteness of detail with which the presentment of the various subjects is made.
Fisiopatologia delle Sindromi Parkinsoniane

S. A. K. W.

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