a scattered literature has not rewarded the author with any clear-cut clinical picture of disturbance of rubral function, still less with any definitive relationship between experimental and clinical findings. He mentions, in particular, the association of tremor, more or less of the paralysis agitans type, with lesions in the midbrain and corpus striatum (Holmes, Wilson, and others); to support this weight of clinicopathological data he can find only scanty experimental material (e.g., Economo and Karplus), and cautiously concludes that the cases of experimentally produced tremor are much too few, and the lesions too widespread, to enable him to come to any decision as to the mechanism involved. He modestly states he is not in a position, further, to express any opinion on the vexed question of the relation, if any, of tremor to rigidity. Authorities are quoted and their views outlined. Dr. Rademaker contents himself with observing that, in all four of the cases of experimental tremor he has found recorded, hypertonic phenomena were also present. "In these also, therefore, a manifold correspondence between tremor and hypertonus seems to exist."

It is doubtless just a little regrettable that this fine monograph is written in Dutch, a fact which in a way limits its usefulness, and the hope may therefore be expressed that it will soon appear in a language with which non-Batavian neurologists are more conversant, for it represents a solid and most valuable addition to neurological knowledge.


The latest edition of this wellknown book bears evidence of thorough revision, and includes material garnered from many neurological papers of the last four years, the sources as a rule being indicated by footnotes.

A new chapter has been added on delirium, which is both entertaining and instructive. The section dealing with psychoneuroses has been largely rewritten and expanded, and contains several pages devoted to problems of etiology and psychopathology. Here we find the author's views lucid and practical, so far as he prefers the language of common sense to current jargon. We take exception, however, to his adoption of the classification of the emotions into centripetal and centrifugal, a distinction which is not generally accepted by psychologists, and introduces a new terminology more likely to confuse than to enlighten the student. The author is at his best when expounding his own views—dogmatically, as befits a work of this size. This chapter as a whole contains much good sense, and abounds in clinical illustrations. The remainder of the book is little changed, save where it is brought up to date by descriptions, for instance, of the ventriculogram and lipiodol injection. The photograph illustrating the latter method might have been better reproduced.

The popularity of the book may be gauged from the recent appearance of a translation of it into Arabic, in addition to the French, German and Spanish editions.
The Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases

C. P. S.

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