form, is thoughtfully considered. He lays great stress on the cytological examination and extols its diagnostic value. "A negative finding by repeated punctures speaks, at all events, against paresis."

He recognizes eight forms of the disease: (1) Demented form; (2) manic form; (3) expansive form; (4) depressive form; (5) ascending (tabo-paresis) and descending form; (6) circular form; (7) atypical form; (8) acute galloping form.

The chapter on pathology and pathogenesis is brought up-to-date in every respect. Considering the immense wealth of material utilized in his treatise, the clear presentation of facts, and the exhaustive bibliography of the literature (549 references) one feels that such a volume becomes almost indispensable to every student of neurology and psychiatry. It is lamentable that the author did not take the trouble to index it, but this surely will be remedied in the next edition. It may be hoped that this important book will soon be translated into English, for, beyond doubt, there is no treatise in Anglo-Saxon which can replace that of Professor Obersteiner's.

M. J. KARPAS (Ward's Island, N. Y.).

BIER'S HYPEREMIC TREATMENT IN SURGERY, MEDICINE, AND THE SPECIALTIES: A Manual of its Practical Application. By Willy Meyer, M.D., and Professor Dr. Victor Schmieden, Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company.

Although Bier's treatment by "Stauungs-Hyperæmie" was first published by him in Germany, about fifteen years ago, it has not attracted general attention in this country until recently. Last year Dr. Schmieden read a paper at Washington on "The treatment of bone and joint tuberculosis by hyperæmia," before the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. He found then a comparative lack of familiarity with Bier's methods among our surgeons, and determined upon the writing of the present manual, with Dr. Meyer (who has been their ardent supporter for some years), in order to disseminate the new teachings. The book contains brief yet fair and comprehensive descriptions of claimed advantages of the hyperæmic treatment, the methods of inducing hyperæmia, and its application in various surgical and medical diseases. It comprises experiences gathered at Bier's own clinic and experiences in this country. The aim of the treatment is to "increase the beneficent inflammatory hyperæmia resulting from the fight of the living body against invasion." The first principle underlying it is that "the blood must continue to circulate, there must never be a stasis of blood." Means formerly employed to subdue an inflammation are discarded. Some of our fondly cherished ideas respecting inflammation, to conform to the theory, must be abandoned. But the authors claim to prove their case and find wide usefulness and many advantages for the Bier methods. For instance, their enthusiasm has led them to employ and highly recommend the methods in the several specialties, even in psychiatry. The facts set forth, however, are rather meager, except in the treatment of surgical conditions. The book is attractively gotten up and the illustrations helpful. Without advocating the wide use of the principles laid down, we recommend the book to those who desire a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the subject.

ATWOOD (New York).