

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jones, Ernest.—*A Simplified Technique for accurate Cell Enumeration in Lumbar Puncture.* "Rev. of Neurol. and Psychiat.," 1907, p. 539.

The great importance of obtaining comparative results by accurate cell-counts is pointed out, and a new method described. For details the original paper should be consulted. By an application of the field method of counting to the ordinary Thoma-Zeiss hæmocytometer, an accurate cell-count can be made in a few minutes, and without any calculation whatever. *Macleod Yearsley.*

Gaudier (Lille).—*The Use of Bier's Method in Oto-rhino-laryngology.* "La Presse Oto-laryngologique Belge," May, 1908.

A communication to the French Society of Otolaryngology, Rhinology, and Laryngology of the results of a trial of this treatment in ninety-two cases of various kinds.

Except in certain special cases, the elastic band, used with due precautions, is to be preferred to the exhausting apparatus for producing hyperæmia. Hot air was not employed.

In laryngeal tuberculosis it was found that Bier's method, either alone or in conjunction with tracheal injections, relieved dysphagia and tended to diminish œdema and secretion of mucus.

Acute tonsillitis became less painful, its course was shortened, and after the abscess was opened, healing was more rapid. In acute coryza, also, the course of the disease was remarkably hastened, and in some cases cut short in twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Furunculosis of the external auditory meatus was another disease favourably influenced by this method. On the other hand, acute sinusitis, acute otitis, and mastoiditis did not respond so favourably to the treatment.

Chichele Nourse.

REVIEWS.

Maladies du Nez et du Larynx (Diseases of the Nose and Larynx). By Drs. CARTAZ, CASTEX and BARBIER. With 65 figures in the text. Paris: Baillièrè et Fils, 1908.

The names of Drs. Cartaz and Castex are well known to all readers of French medical literature, and are a sufficient guarantee of the scientific accuracy and practical value of the work to which they are appended. The present volume is a fasciculus from a new treatise on medicine and therapeutics edited by Professors Brouardel and Gilbert, and written by specialists in the various departments of medicine. In his introduction Dr. Cartaz states that he confines himself mainly to the medical side of his subject, the operative aspects being relegated to the surgical fasciculi. This limitation precludes the consideration of some interesting points regarding which Dr. Cartaz's views would have been welcomed, but it is agreeable to find a work on rhinology in which the surgical side does not overshadow the rest. Dr. Cartaz studies the various questions in rhinology in a temperate and judicial spirit, and if less dogmatic than the younger writers it is obviously owing to his riper judgment. He deprecates the assumption that the nasal fossæ are aseptic; he considers acute rhinitis to be microbic, although the special