

Organization requires time, and all needful details should be worked out and in smooth running order before the date of the Congress is reached. The finding out of who will help in this work is the first step, and those who desire to join the Congress should do so immediately. It would be gratifying to the Editor to learn that in the coming month at least one-half the American subscribers for this journal had become members of the Congress.

E. J.

BOOK NOTICES.

Pathologie Oculaire, Histo-Pathologie de l'Oeil et des Annexes. V. Morax, Ophthalmologiste de l'Hôpital Lariboisière. Paper, 450 pages, 4 colored plates and 204 figures in the text. Paris, Felix Alcan, 1921.

This book was written at the solicitation of Prof. Cornil to form part of the fifth and last volume of Cornil and Ranvier's Manual of Pathologic Histology. The war has prevented the appearance of the complete volume, but permission has been obtained to publish this part in this form. The introduction mentions the collaborative assistance rendered by Madame Druault-Toufesco and Drs. Magitot, Landrieu and Darrieux. The illustrations are from specimens secured in the service of the Lariboisière hospital.

The first chapter, of 14 pages, is devoted to bacteriologic and histopathologic technic. It tells of the examination of external exudates and intra-ocular fluids, and then of the tissues. Under the latter are included examination of fresh tissue, fixation of tissue, washing, dehydration, inclusion for section and staining. This chapter gives a condensed but clear account of the best practical methods of preparing material for examination and preservation.

The bulk of the work is divided into chapters, each taking up the normal and pathologic conditions found in a particular part in this order, lids, lacrimal apparatus, conjunctiva, cornea and sclera, iris, ciliary body, choroid, retina, optic nerve, crystalline

lens, vitreous, affections of the eyeball and the orbit.

The manner in which each chapter deals with its subject may be illustrated by that on the cornea and sclera. First there is an account of the normal histology and development followed by notice of the congenital defects. Then the traumatic lesions and burns are described. The various lesions due to infections are discussed; and phlyctenular keratitis, rodent ulcer, filamentous keratitis, nodular opacities, arcus senilis, keratoconus, anterior staphyloma, ring opacity and tumors of the cornea are considered. The scleral lesions are considered under the headings congenital, traumatic, inflammatory and nontraumatic ectasias. The chapter on affections of the eyeball takes up glaucoma, atrophy of the eyeball, phthisis bulbi, myopia and hyperopia.

The illustrations are chiefly lithographs, with lettering printed on them to indicate the particular points of interest, and full explanatory legends. The colored plates illustrate the various organisms infecting the eye, the eosinophiles as seen in vernal conjunctivitis and the appearances found in siderosis. The examination of lithographs and colored plates would be a poor substitute for actual acquaintance with microscopic specimens; but such illustrations go far in supplementing the descriptions given in the text.

A most valuable feature for the student is a bibliography of 37 pages, giving the title and place of publication of each book or important paper on the pathology of the eye. These are carefully classified and arranged under structures affected and forms of disease. Thus under the eyelids we have: lesions of the margins, inflammation, chalazion, blepharochalasis, hyalin degeneration and new growths.

Probably few ophthalmologists in active practice will wish to dispense with the assistance of the laboratory man and his technician. But a proper understanding of histology, normal and pathologic, is the only sound basis for a knowledge of diseases; and there is much in ocular pathology that the general pathologist cannot appreciate.

While not the ideal, a good book knowledge of pathology is better than none; and this book by Morax is certainly one of the best, as well as the latest work on the subject.

Chirurgie de l'Oeil et des Annexes,
F. Terrien, professor agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Ophthalmologiste de l'Hôpital Beaujon. Second edition entirely revised. 620 pages, 495 figures. Paris, Masson et Cie, Editeurs.

This complete treatise on the surgery of the eye, is very welcome. It is an individualistic work and, tho very extensive, does not pretend to describe all the modifications of the various operations, but only those which have been in use and well tried out by the author. Thus it makes a conservative guide to ophthalmic surgical practice.

The first edition of this work was published in 1902, being the resumé of the instruction given by Professors Panas and de Lapersonne, at the ophthalmological clinic of the Hotel Dieu. In the present book the author has made a surgical treatise; which is clear and illustrated by many pictures in the text, which show the details of the different steps of the operations.

The indications for operation and the technic are completely and clearly described. Many new procedures have arisen in the last 20 years, such as the sclerectomy of Lagrange and the trephining of Elliot; which render less evil our prognosis of glaucoma. The technic of the operation for cataract is now much more precise. Suture of the cornea diminishes the danger of complications and makes certain the final result. By these the operation of extraction of cataract in the capsule, is rendered a safe procedure. However, the author warns the novice against the expression operation a la Henry Smith and comments unfavorably upon that of Barraquer. He says that extraction in the capsule is the operation of to-morrow. It now presents certain complications, and cannot now be recommended as a routine procedure. The use of the capsular forceps, by which a large piece of the anterior capsule

is extracted, makes secondary cataract less likely. The conjunctival flap prevents infections. Operations for ptosis, those on the ocular muscles, in the orbit and the extraction of intraocular foreign bodies, have now been perfected.

He has adhered closely to the plan of the first edition in giving the novelties the notice which they warrant; but has excluded descriptions of other common operations, when the procedures practiced and described by him are more simple and practical. Those which are not often employed are mentioned in small type.

The division of the text is regulated by the anatomy. After studying the surgical anatomy, the debutant is counselled to commence the reading of the work by the section of cataract. This is the most delicate of all operations and its details show the position of the operator and his assistant, the handling of the instruments, the fixation of the eye, the technic, precautions, etc., which apply as well to other operations. Before operating upon the living person, he counsels the beginner to perform the operation upon the pig's eye or, better yet, upon the cadaver.

Surgery of the eye is, at times, very precise and delicate. The emotions of the beginner, not to be gotten over for a long time, often augment the difficulties. It is only by practice the pupil acquires surgical nerve and a steady hand.

The contents begin with the preoperative technic and the surgical anatomy, the latter but briefly described. Contact, infiltration and regional anesthesia are fully given. The author rarely resorts to inhalation anesthesia for any operation. He then goes on with operations on the cornea, sclera, iris, cataract and its complications, prophylaxis, varieties, operations on the globe, operations on the annexes, the muscles, conjunctiva, lacrimal apparatus, the orbit and lids. He discusses lumbar puncture in ocular affections and visual troubles produced by tumor of the hypophysis.

As received the book is bound in pa-

per; type and illustrations are good; and it is not only recommended as a resumé of French practice, but is cosmopolitan in its scope.

H. V. W.

Microscopy of the Living Eye. Leonard Koeppe, Halle a. S. Volume I: **The Microscopy of the Anterior Segment of the Living Eye in Natural Light.** 310 pages, 62 partly colored illustrations, portrait of Professor A. Gullstrand. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1920.

With the construction of the slit lamp of Gullstrand, an entirely new and important method of examining the eye has been inaugurated. Foremost of all, Köppe elaborated it systematically by his painstaking investigations of the normal and pathologic anatomy of the living eye. Based on the results of his studies within the last six years, this work represents a complete theoretic and practical treatise of the intravital microscopy of the eye.

In ophthalmologic optic section, the construction of the Nernst slit lamp and its theoretic optics for the observation of the anterior segment of the eyeball, the general histologic examination of it with the slit lamp in focal light, and the methods of examining the sinus of the anterior chamber are discussed.

The special part deals with the microscopy of the living conjunctiva, cornea, aqueous, iris and sinus. Here the value and superiority of the microscopy of the living eye is clearly emphasized in many instances in which it allowed of early diagnosis of pathologic conditions, which could not be recognized by the ordinary methods; for example, beginning iritis, glaucoma, etc.

This valuable work will be greatly welcomed as a reliable guide in the introduction to this novel and important field of clinical methods. The external appearance of the book and the numerous illustrations are of superior quality. A second volume will describe the apparatus, technic and histology of the intravital posterior segment of the globe.

C. Z.

Diseases of the Eye. George E. de Schweinitz, M.D., L.L.D. Prof. of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania. Ninth edition, 832 pages, 415 illustrations, and 7 colored plates. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.

This text book of ophthalmology, which is intended for students and practitioners, needs no introduction. The fact that it has passed thru eight previous editions, speaks for its popularity and value.

The arrangement is much the same as that of the last edition, with the exception of the sections devoted to Visual Field Examination, Glaucoma, Sympathetic Ophthalmia, and Blepharoplasty, which are rearranged and added to. The number of footnote references to important articles, has been increased and a number of new illustrations have been added.

Reference to the following subjects appears for the first time: Jennings' Self-Recording Test for Color Blindness and Nagel's Card Test; Ophthalmoscopy with Red-Free Light; Measurement of Accommodation by Skiascopy; Electric Desiccation in the Treatment of Lid-Carcinomas and Epibulbar Growths; Unusual Forms of Conjunctivitis; Poisonous Gas Conjunctivitis; Striate Clearing of Corneal Opacities; Trypanosome Keratitis; Superficial Linear Keratitis; Keratitis Pustuliformis Profunda; Primary, Progressive Calcareous Degeneration of the Cornea; Anterior Lenticonus; Cysticercus of the Vitreous (previously only mentioned); Localization and Organization of the Cortical Centers of Vision, according to Holmes and Lister; Contusion and Concussion of the Eyeball in Warfare; Epidermic Grafts for the Correction of Ectropion (Epithelial Overlay); Free Dermic (Whole-Skin) Grafts for the Correction of Ectropion (previously only briefly recorded); Epithelial Outlay for the Correction of Ectropion (Gillies' Operation); Esser's Epithelial Inlay; Maxwell's Operation for Contracted Socket; Conjunctivoplasty; Modified Brossage, Simple Excision of the Retrotarsal Folds (Heisrath's Operation) in the

Treatment of Trachoma; Trephining the Sclera for Detachment of the Retina; Sclerotomy combined with Electrolytic Punctures for Detachment of the Retina (Verhoeff's Operation); Resection of the Sclera for Detachment of the Retina (Mueller's Method); Cartilage Implantation after Enucleation of the Eyeball; Mosher's Operation for Dacryocystitis.

W. C. F.

The Eye Ground in General Diseases.

Prof. H. Koellner, Würzburg. 185 pages. 47 illustrations, mostly colored. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1920. (See also v. 3, p. 777.)

This very well written compendium is intended to give to the practitioner a quick orientation of a subject which in the special ophthalmologic handbooks is treated too exhaustively for the purpose. Especial stress is laid not only on the interpretation and differential diagnosis of the ophthalmoscopic images, but also mainly for their value in the diagnosis and prognosis of general affections.

After a technical introduction on ophthalmoscopy, anatomy and the normal fundus, a general pathology of the fundus is given; setting forth how atrophy, degeneration, inflammation, and disturbances of circulation of the choroid, retina and optic nerve, appear in the ophthalmoscopic picture.

In the special part, the typical ophthalmic changes in the different general diseases are presented with excellent colored pictures, based on the author's own large experience of the fundus in eye clinics and in the abundant material of the Moabit Hospital in Berlin. To mention only a few, the chapters on arteriosclerosis, optic neuritis, papillitis, intracranial pressure and tuberculosis especially display how well the author has succeeded in performing his task.

C. Z.

Squint, Its Causes, Pathology and Treatment. Claude Worth, London. 5th edition. 242 pages. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1921. \$3.50.

This new edition of Worth's excellent book does not differ much in scope

from its predecessors, aside from some improvements; and the original classification in twelve chapters, on Binocular Vision, Convergent and Divergent Squint, Etiology, Amblyopia Congenital and Acquired, Treatment, Heterophoria, Operations, etc., has been retained.

Operation is required in the majority of neglected or inefficiently treated cases, very rarely in those in which efficient treatment is carried out from the start. The author arranges his operative cases in three groups. The last, since 1905, consists exclusively of simple advancements. Worth's advancement operation, which is described in detail, admits of accurate adjustment; and the results have proved to be permanent.

Paper and print in this book are very good.

C. Z.

Der Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde.

Prof. Dr. Ernest Fuchs. Thirteenth edition, revised by Dr. Maximilian Salzmann, Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Graz. Octavo, paper, 1057 pages, 359 illustrations. Leipsic and Vienna. Franz Deuticke, 1921.

To have written a leading textbook of ophthalmology, that for 32 years has maintained its place in the literature of the world is a great service to the medical profession and to mankind. It gives a valid claim to the respect of all who have been helped by it. Such is the achievement of Prof. Fuchs, who now can leave to others the task of keeping the work abreast of the demands of the time, by introducing into new editions some account of the rapidly succeeding advances in ophthalmic science and art.

So well known is this work to American and other English readers thru the editions translated and edited by Duane, that a comparison with it of the present German edition is the most effective way of reviewing it for readers of this Journal. It must be admitted that such a comparison is most favorable to the sixth American edition, published in 1919.

The arrangement of the two works is slightly different. Both start with the general physiology, pathology and

therapeutics of the eye, followed by Part II on objective examination and functional testing. In the German edition Part III, Diseases of the Eye, first takes up the "protective organs," the lids, conjunctiva, and lacrimal apparatus, and follows with the cornea, sclera and uveal tract. While the American edition begins with the conjunctiva, cornea, sclera, and with the anatomy of the uveal tract combines an account of the development of the eye. In the Salzmann edition, glaucoma follows diseases of the lens and vitreous and wounds of the eyeball. In the Duane edition glaucoma precedes these; and after vitreous the latter takes up the retina and optic nerve, which Salzmann places immediately after the uveal tract. There are other differences of arrangement that add to the difficulty of making minute comparisons.

It is in regard to disorders of motility and anomalies of refraction and accommodation that the differences between the two books are most striking. It is in the chapters regarding these that Duane made the largest number of important additions to the original work of Prof. Fuchs; and with regard to them there has been the greatest development of practical detail in the last 30 years. Duane's additions and these practical developments have been ignored in the German edition. The brief accounts of tenotomy and advancement operations stand as they might have been written 35 years ago. Transplantation (lateral displacement) of muscle insertions is unmentioned altho for paralysis of the superior oblique it was published in 1903, and for paralysis of the external rectus in 1908. The latter, too, was reported by Hummelsheim to the Heidelberg Congress.

It is not surprising to find no mention of blastomycosis, for there is very little about it in the German literature, and only one German textbook makes even the barest mention of it; while each of the larger American works gives a fair account of it, to which its liability to cause blindness or great deformity of the lids entitles it. But it

is rather surprising to find so inadequate an account of ocular tuberculosis from 10 to 20 years after the publication of the work of Stock, Axenfeld, von Hippel and others. In this edition, of Fuchs' broadly inclusive work, there is exhibited a tendency to narrowness and chauvinism that is at variance with its original character, and contrasts strongly with the development of the successive editions prepared by Duane.

The clear simple statements make this book excellent reading for those who read German. Its paper, typography and illustrations are of superior quality. We can only wish that it reflected more of the development of ophthalmology that has occurred in the last third of a century.

E. J.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cataract Extraction.

To the Editor: Thru the kindness of the Rockefeller Foundation I have received THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, in which I read with great interest the communications on the subject of operations for cataract. Allow me briefly to describe the method I follow.

During the past 17 years, in which I have directed the Royal Hungarian University Eye Hospital, No. 1, at Budapest, we have performed altogether 7797 cataract operations. Of these 5400 fell to me and 2397 to my assistants, acting for the most part under my supervision.

We attach great importance to the sterilizing of the conjunctiva. This we accomplish by dropping in the eye a 10% argyrol solution, and washing with a solution of 1-10,000 oxycyanid of mercury. We use 1% optochin only in cases in which bacteriologic examination of the conjunctiva shows the presence of pneumococci.

The technic of the operation is as follows: We use the Snowden speculum. Some time ago Professor Ladislaus Blaszkovics recommended a very practical speculum, the principle of which is the use of four supports resting on the adjoining bony structures, thereby obviat-