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found to be normal but the ophthalmic arteries were large and tortuous as they accompanied the optic nerve through the optic foramina. It was thought that pulsation of these vessels compressed the optic nerve against the roof of the canal on each side and so a decompression operation was performed removing the roof of the optic canal on each side. The day after operation the patient was blind but after three days vision began to return and eventually recovered to, right vision 6/12, left vision 2/160, right visual field "practically normal," left field was normal in shape, somewhat constricted, and the central scotoma persisted.

H. B. Stallard.

BOOK NOTICES


This book reviews recent advances made in the operative technique and surgical treatment of simple detachment of the retina. The author describes in detail Gonin's thermo-puncture operation, Guist's chemical cauterization, Lindner's undermining technique, the diathermy or electrocoagulation operations devised by Larsson, Weve and Safar and finally katholysis.

He emphasises the importance of taking a careful history and making a thorough investigation of a case of retinal detachment before an operation is planned.

The author's particular experience has been with the micro-puncture diathermy method used by Safar but a full description of other operative techniques is given.

There are many illustrations of instruments, apparatus, diagrams, charts and fundus drawings of retinal detachment and the results of operations. A short bibliography of the more important original papers concerning this subject and an index are given.

The reviewer feels that the book would have been enriched by a discussion of the aetiology and pathology of retinal detachment especially in regard to the selection of the type of operation for any particular case and of the prognosis. However, there are many difficulties to be encountered in assessing the respective values of these surgical procedures at the present time and it is probably on this account that the author has avoided making any dogmatic statements about a subject that requires a fuller and more thorough collection of case reports before any definite conclusions can be arrived at.
The legend below Fig. 10 states that the current used at Moorfields Eye Hospital is 30 milliamperes whereas it is in fact 65 to 70 milliamperes.

The printing and production are good.

Forty Years of Scientific Work of Dr. M. I. Auerbach. Moscow. 1935. (Russian.)

The volume of papers compiled by more than 52 ophthalmologists as a commemoration of the 40 years of scientific work of Dr. M. I. Auerbach, a well-known contemporary Soviet Russian authority, is an important and imposing piece of scientific work that would bring credit to any country of Western Europe. It is impossible in a short review to give even a general account of these papers, ranging from phlyctenular affections and their connection with tuberculosis to neoplasms of the orbit and covering practically all the important progress and achievements of modern ophthalmology. If by the quality and method of the published papers one can judge the esteem in which Dr. Auerbach is held by his Russian fellow ophthalmologists, then it must be very high indeed. To point out only a few instances:—the operation of Toti is very popular there and the old operation of complete excision of the lacrymal sac is nearly abandoned. Special stress is laid upon research work in connection with industrial fitness, professional disease and aviation. The operation of the late Cracow Professor Wickerkiewitz—division of all external muscles of a badly injured eyeball—hardly known in Western Europe, is still used with good results in Soviet Russia. Many papers are devoted to tuberculosis of the eyes. One of them is by Professor Meller of Vienna, one of the many foreign contributors to this volume—French, German, Spanish, Austrian, Latvian, Luthuanian, and even two German professors—in spite of the fact that Dr. Auerbach is a Soviet citizen and even—a Jew. It is, therefore, with special pleasure that the reviewer points out this evidence of international scientific solidarity in this period of “nationalism madness”; and here some criticism is legitimate. The Russian workers would only gain in an outsider’s eye if they would quote more from Russian pre-Soviet ophthalmological literature than they do at present. After all, it was not so poor.

OBITUARY

J. A. WILSON, O.B.E., M.D.

We much regret the death of Dr. James A. Wilson, of Cambuslang, on February 19, 1936. In our early days Dr. Wilson contributed an article on “Gunshot injuries of cortical visual areas,”
in which he described cases which had come under his observation when resident surgeon to the Lord Derby War Hospital, Warrington. He also wrote on Cinematograph eye irritation; and collaborated with Dr. John Rowan in a paper on Hereditary cataract.

In later years he wrote on Twins with eye defects and on Ametropia and sex. the latter paper being published last year.

Dr. Wilson was trained in Glasgow where he graduated M.B., C.M., in 1880. He proceeded to the M.D. in 1889, and became D.P.H. (Cambs.) in 1890. He was a clinical assistant at Moorfields and also put in post-graduate work at the West London Hospital and Central London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat. At Glasgow he had served as house surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and he was for some years assistant surgeon to the ophthalmic department of this institution. He was the author of several papers in the Lancet, British Medical Journal and Glasgow Medical Journal as well as those in our columns to which reference has already been made.

Dr. Wilson leaves a widow to whom we would wish to offer our respectful sympathy in her bereavement.

NOTES

Corrigendum In the account of the Annual Congress of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom we gave the names of those firms of opticians, instrument-makers and others who exhibited in the Trade exhibition. We regret that the names of the following firms were omitted: Clement Clarke, Ltd., Down Bros., Ltd., and John Weiss & Son, Ltd.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

1936

June 12.—Royal Society of Medicine, Section of Ophthalmology (Annual Meeting).

October 6.—Midland Ophthalmological Society, at Birmingham Eye Hospital.

December 1.—Midland Ophthalmological Society, at Birmingham Eye Hospital.
CONTEMPORARY OPHTHALMIC LITERATURE

Archives d'Ophtalmologie. April, 1936.
Toulant and Morard. Three new cases of haematomic disciform infiltration of the cornea.
Rollet. The pre-corneal bed of liquid.
Verrier. Biological study of the retinae of vertebrates.
Bajenova. Cultures of preserved corneal tissues.

Annales d'Oculistique. April, 1936.
Weskamp and Alvarez. Genuine exophthalmos of Basedow's origin.
Charlin. The pathogenesis of albuminuric retinitis.
Saint-Martin. Several operative techniques.

Tournaï. Remarks on the pupillary inequality of the syndrome of sympathetic excitation.
Roger, Jayle and Paillass. Parinaud's syndrome from hypertonie of the depressors and spasm of the elevators with left hemiplegia.

April, 1936.
Roger, Roche, Carriga and Paillass. Unilateral, paralytic global syndrome of the 12th cranial nerves.
Sedan. Optic neuritis of dental origin.
Carlotti, Jacquet and Roland. The effects of short waves of very high frequency on the superficial circulation of the ocular globe, the retina and the optic nerves.

Bollettino d'Oculistica. March, 1936.
Giannoni. Recurrent vitreous haemorrhages and haemorrhagic diathesis.
Sala and Borsellino. The behaviour of the eye in chronic copper poisoning.
Nastri. Kahn's reaction in the ophthalmological field.
Petragiani. Contribution to the aetiological and pathogenesis of recurrent vitreous haemorrhages.
Basile. Some effects of Röntgen therapy in haemorrhagic glaucoma.

Archivio di Ottalmologia. April, 1936.
Bossalino. Edmund Jensen's retino-choroiditis.
Baratta. Research into the oxalic acid content of the aqueous.
Filatoff and Schmoulian. The most recent contributions to the question of corneal transplanting from a cadaver.

Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde. April, 1936.
Groenow. Inherited colour blindness. Genealogical tree of five generations.
Wölfflin. Artificial illumination of test type.
Velhagen. Practical recognisable colours for colour blind people for air traffic signals.
Kiewe and Reh. Macular holes.
VOS. Embryonic synechiae formation between the secondary optic vesicle of Balfour and the lens.
VILA-CORO. The anatomy of Zinn’s ring.
UYEMURA and SUGANUMA. A new ophthalmodynamometer.
SPANYOL. Removal of a fly larva from the anterior chamber of an 11 year old boy.
DENIG. The removal of the lens matter which remains behind after operation for immature senile cataract.
HAGEDOORN. Guttate cornea. "Dystrophia corneae endothelialis."
BUSCHKE. Adapted mirrors to facilitate the hollow ball perimetry.

Archivos de Oftalmologia Hispano-Americanos. April, 1936.
RENEDO. War gas in ophthalmology.
BASTERRA. Extra-nasal dacryocystorhinostomy.

Archivos de Oftalmologia de Buenos Aires. March, 1936.
DAMEL. Anatomy of the central retinal artery and vein in their orbital and neural portion.
ANDROGUI and MALBRAN. Exudative retinitis and retinal cysts.
BALADO. Physio-pathology of the pupillary movements.
LAGLEYZE. Corneal tattooing.

PAVIA. Fuchs’ spot in high myopia. Some observations.

ALAJOUANINE and THUREL. Sympathetic therapy.
PAVIA. A new oculo-palpebral syndrome. Chronic kerato-conjunctivitis pseudomembranous or ligneous kerato-conjunctivitis.

MENEZO. Action of war gases on the eye.
AMAT. Mercurochrome in ophthalmia neonatorum.
CASTRESANA. Congenital anomalies of the sclerotic.
YANES. Tho use of gloves in ocular surgery.