
Malkin recalls division of the optic nerve as a procedure which aimed at retaining a blind painful eye. He finds alcohol injection, first advocated by Grüter in 1918, a superior method. Of 26 cases thus treated, 23 were glaucomatous; in 22 cases the procedure had to be repeated, and in most cases antiglaucomatous measures, such as trephining and the use of miotics, had to be carried out in addition.

**Technique:** Cocainize the eye. Inject 1 c.c. of 2 per cent. novocain-adrenalin, using a needle 4 cm. long, and injecting backwards within the orbit at the lower and outer angle. Leave needle *in situ* and inject, 8 to 10 minutes later, 1 to 3 c.c. of 80 per cent. alcohol (40 per cent. if eye still retains useful vision). Subcutaneous injection of morphia to control pain which generally lasts for one to two hours.

Complications: Oedema of lids and conjunctiva. Transient ocular palsies (ptosis lasting several months has been observed). Headaches lasting as long as 5 to 12 days or even longer.

**ARNOLD SORSBY.**

### BOOK NOTICES


That this little book has attained its 8th edition is testimony to its popularity and usefulness to the student who wishes to learn the essentials of practical ophthalmology in a concise and direct form. The author has emphasized the relation of general medicine to a number of ophthalmic diseases and injuries. He has included a chapter on 'Standards of Vision' for official and other appointments for the convenience of reference. The 7 chapters on refraction are based on sound teaching and should form a concise guide to the practitioner who may wish to begin this branch of work after qualifying.

The whole book has been corrected, revised and brought up to date, and 38 new illustrations included. At the end there are 22 examination questions such as might be asked in any final qualifying examination. It is a valuable book for the student on the eve of examination and for the busy general practitioner who wishes to revise important and essential facts in the practice of ophthalmology.

This book forms one of a series of "pocket-monographs on practical medicine." In some 58 small pages the author has endeavoured to impress upon the reader the importance of a careful routine examination of an eye by simple methods that are within the scope of a general practitioner and to point out instances where it is essential to refer the case to the ophthalmic specialist for advice or further investigation by more highly technical instruments. The author draws attention to the fact that the majority of pathological ocular lesions affect the anterior part of the globe and that on this account these are more accessible for examination and treatment. He devotes a fair proportion of the book to descriptions bearing on the differential diagnosis of an inflamed eye and stressing the type of case in which delay in seeking expert advice might prove disastrous. Fundus lesions which have a bearing on general medicine have been mainly selected for description.

There are 10 plates; 1 line drawing and 1 index page. The book is of a small and convenient size to fit into a coat pocket. Before it goes to a 2nd edition it will require proof correcting. There are 19 misspelt words and errors of punctuation, a large number for 58 small pages of type.


The Transactions record the agenda and papers read at the 70th Annual Meeting at Lucerne-in-Quebec, 1934, and results in a massive volume of 638 pages. The contents appear to be of more than usual interest, and we hope to abstract some of the papers for publication in the later issues of the journal.

At the Annual Meeting Dr. Walter B. Lancaster, of Boston, was elected President. We note that among the members who died last year were Dr. W. C. Finnoff, of Denver and Dr. H. D. Bruns, of New Orleans.


The Proceedings of the All-India Ophthalmological Society Vol. III, 1933 contains some 34 scientific papers on subjects of current interest and about diseases encountered in Indian practice but rare in Europe; accounts of three addresses delivered to the Society; a list of officers, the committee, and the members; the rules and regulations; the treasurer's report and an index.
We hope to publish reviews of some of the papers in the abstract section of the *Brit. Jl. of Ophthal*.

Dr. D. N. Maitra, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his Welcome Address spoke of the importance of guarding against looking through the tube of specialism. He quoted Sir John Parsons who in his Presidential Address to the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom some years ago stated that "the bane of specialism is isolation and its cure co-operation."

Dr. Maitra said that the medical practitioner besides his professional attainments should be an earnest social worker, education reformer, and seeker of economic welfare.

Sir Hassan Suhrawardy in his Opening Address welcomed those present and spoke of the vast field for ophthalmological work that there was in India and of the need for well equipped modern ophthalmic hospitals and of the necessity for prophylactic measures against blindness. He expressed the hope that postgraduate studies and a diploma in ophthalmology might be established and that the same standard of efficiency and experience would be attained as in the British Isles and on the continent.

The Presidential Address delivered by Lt.-Col. J. N. Duggan, C.I.E., O.B.E. contains a lucid and admirable account of the recent advances in ophthalmology, in particular the biochemical problems concerned in the aetiology of glaucoma and cataract; in the field of therapeutics the successes that have been attained with tuberculin and radium in certain ophthalmic disorders and the modern surgical treatment of retinal detachment. This excellent address ends with a plea for work in the prevention of eye diseases and for research carried out in a spirit of healthy co-operation.

---

**OBITUARY**

**DR. VICTOR MORAX**

Dr. Victor Morax died on May 14 in Paris. The world of ophthalmology has lost one of its most scientific exponents, the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom has lost one of its three honorary members of foreign nationality, and some of us mourn a very dear friend.

Morax was born in a charming villa at Morges, on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, where his two brothers were still living in 1930, when Mayou and the writer enjoyed their hospitality one delightful evening in July, in company with Bailliart and Petit.

His medical education Morax carried out entirely in Paris, where as a citizen of France he lived for the rest of his life.