BOOK NOTICES


Foster, in this book, takes a somewhat new line based on similar principles to that adopted by Roemer whose work he had previously translated. The underlying idea is to take a certain ocular symptom, and after analysis of this to arrange the other symptoms into syndromes, showing how those which resemble each other differ and how exclusion is to be made. This is how the author states his object. The effect produced on the mind of the reader is somewhat unfamiliar and it is a little difficult at times to follow some of the arrangements. Such a scheme has certainly one obvious defect, and that is the tendency to follow the method of the examination paper answer in inserting every likely and unlikely combination that may produce a certain symptom. Thus, to take an example, in the discussion of nuclear paresis, ptomaine poisoning is given a paragraph as one of the causes, yet it is difficult to believe that the ophthalmic surgeon is often called in to discuss that particular symptom in such a case. The whole chapter on muscular deviations of the eyes contains much useful information. We do not, however, like the author’s classification of squint cases in general as strabismus or paresis. By strabismus he means non-paralytic, and by paresis paralytic strabismus, but on his own classification strabismus is a symptom of both varieties.

On page 70 a line seems to have been omitted, causing the curious statement to appear that "microscopical examination of these tissues proved it to be a case of pulsating exophthalmos." The book should prove of value when read in company with one of the recognized text-books. The print and paper are admirable. There are no illustrations, the author considering that excellent as modern coloured plates are, they must of necessity portray the details which are peculiar to the individual case as distinctly as those from which aid is obtained in making the diagnosis, and that, in addition, they tend to distract the attention from the text, and to lead the beginner to look for duplicates in his practice which are seldom to be found.

E. E. H.

OBITUARY

The death at the front is announced of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Openshaw, once house-surgeon at the Bristol Eye Hospital.

Captain N. C. Shierlaw, A.M.A.C.R., an ophthalmologist of Adelaide, Australia, died in France on April 11, as the result of
wounds received while on active service. He had been awarded the Military Cross.

The death is announced, at the age of 60 years, of Neven Gordon Cluckie, consulting surgeon to the Greenock Hospital and to the Victoria Eye Infirmary, Paisley. Educated at Glasgow, he graduated M.B. of that University in 1880, and M.D. in 1912. Dr. Cluckie was once assistant surgeon to the Glasgow Ophthalmic Institution. His son, Mr. A. B. Cluckie, was formerly senior house surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

The deaths are announced of the following American ophthalmic surgeons:—Dr. Herbert G. Jones, Utica, N.Y.; Dr. Charles E. Beardsley, Ottawa, Ohio.

With regret we learn of the death of Professor Stanculeanu, the successor of Manolesco as professor of clinical ophthalmology in the Faculty of Medicine of Bucarest. Compelled to quit his chair at Bucarest in order to escape from the invader, he settled at Jassy, and at the beginning of the present year succeeded in reaching the United States. He died from pneumonia after a few days' illness. Stanculeanu made many contributions to the literature of ophthalmology. His publications dealing with the development of the lacrimal passages in man and in animals, with the accessory nasal sinuses, with interstitial keratitis, and with the treatment of cataract, are particularly well known and appreciated.

The death is announced from Versailles, at the age of 77 years, of Dr. E. Delens, once (1887 to 1903) in charge of the eye department of Lariboisière Hospital, Paris.

The death has taken place, at the age of 70 years, of Max Knies, one of Horner's pupils. Knies was specially known on account of his pathological studies upon glaucoma, and he was the first to bring occlusion of the angle of the anterior chamber into causal relationship with that affection. He retired several years ago.

Carl Mellinger, professor of ophthalmology in the University of Basle, died suddenly from a heart attack on May 20, at the age of 59 years. He studied medicine at Zurich and at Basle. He worked with Horner and eventually with Schiess-Gemuseus, whom he succeeded in 1899. His name was closely bound up with the advocacy of subconjunctival injections of normal saline, and with the introduction of the ring magnet (Innenpolmagnet).

The deaths of the following German ophthalmologists are announced:—Brecht, one of Schweigger's pupils and a worker with Greeff; Kramer, of Berlin; v. Forster, of Göttingen; Werner, of Jena; and Haefner, of Wiesbaden.