

turn they reach the perivascular sheaths. The presence of the injected blood is soon followed by the appearance in the base of the ciliary body and the deep portions of the iris of migratory connective tissue cells with large nuclei and a narrow margin of protoplasm, without inclusions. They do not apparently act as phagocytes except for cellular débris. They leave the eye by the same channels as the injected blood.

Two pages of photo-micrographs illustrate the histological changes described in the paper.

J. B. LAWFORD.

BOOK NOTICES

Ophthalmologický Sborník. Papers read before the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Ophthalmological Society, 1928. Published by the Society, at Prague, 1929.

This volume of 578 pages contains 39 papers. This brief notice is entirely dependent upon the short résumé, in English, French and German, considerably appended to a number of the articles. Trachoma appears to be an urgent matter in Czechoslovakia and is the subject of 13 communications. Bruckner describes his attempts to cultivate a virus by means of Noguchi-Cohen's and Kyoze's method but without any success. Leser has a long paper on the histology of trachoma which unfortunately lacks a résumé, but is furnished with an extensive bibliography. Gala, after a large number of experimental injections of trachoma-antigen as an aid to differential diagnosis, concludes that "there is no difference between the reaction in patients with trachoma and those with non-trachomatous disease." Chaulmoogra oil in the treatment of trachoma (Gala) is pronounced of no greater value than olive oil. Stastník has had encouraging results from the use of thio-sulphate of copper; Vujtech finds that Dakin's solution is of little value in trachoma.

A paper by Jirman entitled "An experimental study of automatism of the isolated iris in the cat and rabbit" is of interest, as is one by the same writer on the "Histological examination of the sympathetic system in the iris of the rabbit," in which he expresses the opinion that microscopic examination demonstrates the existence in the iris of ganglionic cells, unipolar, bipolar and multipolar, with processes in connection with nerve fibres. His method of experimenting was by the injection into the aorta of an albino rabbit of a 0.9 per cent. solution of Ehrlich's methylene blue. A long paper by Kurz on Xanthomatosis bulbi is based on 4 cases, two of which were examined histologically; 6 microphotographs (the only illustrations in the volume), accompany this article.

The condition results, according to Kurz, from disturbance of metabolism in the iris and ciliary body consequent upon inflammatory processes, or glaucoma of long standing, and bears no relation to the cholesterin of the blood-serum.

Other papers deal chiefly with the clinical features of cases of eye-disease, *e.g.*, dacryo-adenitis and "Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism" in blenorrhoea conjunctivae of adults, melano-sarcoma and metastatic carcinoma of the uveal tract, tuberculous interstitial keratitis, etc.

Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Cairo: Misr Printing Press. Vol. XXI, 1928.

The Bulletin under review contains the transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt during its twenty-sixth annual meeting, and shows the society to be in a flourishing condition.

The greater part of the transactions is concerned with the discussion of clinical matters and the exchange of experiences. Most of the research work comes from the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory at Giza, where R. P. Wilson and his associates appear to be making full use of the laboratories which have been conceived, planned and carried through by the energy and enthusiasm of the former Director of the Ophthalmic Hospitals of Egypt, Mr. A. F. MacCallan. Though the society does not draw its inspiration from one source only, borrowing freely from Vienna and Paris as well as from London, the dominant influence seems to be English, and this is perhaps to be explained by the fact that most of the ophthalmic surgeons in Egypt received their training in the various ophthalmic hospitals of that country, and these still bear and are likely to bear for many years to come, the stamp of their former director (and in many cases their creator too) whose name keeps on recurring in the discussions.

Trachoma is an everpresent and everpressing problem in Egypt and the Bulletin bears ample evidence to this fact, for in these transactions trachoma is a sort of King Charles' head. With the wealth of trachomatous material at their disposal oculists in Egypt can well afford to try every casual straw of modern therapy. Wilson reports favourably on the treatment of trachoma, especially of stages I and IIa (MacCallan's classification) by chaulmoogra oil, a method of treatment introduced in 1926 by Mme. Delanoe and vouched for by Morax. Holding that whilst there is no relationship between trachoma and tuberculosis (as has been claimed repeatedly), Wilson does, however, believe that the corneal complications of trachoma are not infrequently grafted on a tuberculous soil. He was therefore led to try subconjunctival injections of a gold preparation in such cases and is impressed by their value.

In the matter of proof correcting the Editors have allowed far too many misprints to creep in.