In the treatment of these conditions the elimination of the primary source of infection must be first attempted, this is often very difficult and requires special experience. Non-specific protein therapy by means of injections of milk, diphtheria antitoxin or tuberculin are the recommended empirical remedies the results of which the author acknowledges are irregular and impossible to foretell.

Mention is made of the use of contact glasses in neuro-paralytic keratitis and for recurrent ulcers in an anaesthetic cornea.

A. F. MacCallan.


(4) Griffith is not here employing the use of the term "sore eyes" as applied to any internal condition, but only to the external conditions, acute and chronic conjunctivitis, blepharitis, ectropion and lacrimal obstruction. "Chronic" conjunctivitis occupies about half the total space of the article and is a most useful and instructive account of what the author calls "one of the main curses of the life of the ophthalmic surgeon." The author enters fully into the subject of infection, especially "open" and "closed" dental infection. Closed dental infection is the greater enemy. He discourages hasty decisions as to removal of teeth and points to the necessity of radiograms carefully taken and professionally studied by "a capable dental surgeon who is accustomed to interpreting dental radiograms." While this lecture does not contain much that is new to the ophthalmic surgeon, it should prove useful to the general practitioner. But the title seems rather too wide for the scope of the text.

Ernest Thomson.

BOOK NOTICES

Determination of the Sensitiveness of the Eye to Differences in the Saturation of Colours. By L. C. Martin, F. L. Warburton and W. J. Morgan. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1933. Price, 1/-.

This is the fourth report on colour vision published by the Medical Research Council and the subject of it is treated largely from a theoretical standpoint. The problems of the mechanism of colour discrimination are investigated by experimental methods. The apparatus and its requirements, the visual conditions of observation, the experimental results and the relation of these results to the
theories of colour vision are discussed. In general the results have some practical value for purposes of colorimetry and the preparation of charts and diagrams.

This report is of a highly scientific and technical nature.

Clinical studies on the Physiology of the Eye. By J. Grandson

The author gives his conception that the afferent paths are divided into critical and effective systems, which are subdivided into superficial and deep. He believes that this is justified by histological and clinical study as well as animal experimentation. He describes his idea of the pupillary, palpebral and lens effector mechanisms. The mode of action of mydriatics and miotics is discussed.

Chapters are devoted to paradoxical pupillary widening, following somatic lesions, and paradoxical pupillary constriction and the mechanism of accommodation; also pseudo-paradoxical pupil dilatation following lesions of the somatic afferent paths and the afferent paths serving the skin and viscera. The author considers that pseudo-paradoxical pupil phenomenon is a reliable physical sign of somatic lesions associated with pain and tenderness, and that taken in conjunction with referred pain and the associated areas of referred hyperalgesia it is a reliable corroborative localizing sign of visceral disease. He also believes that it is a useful objective sign in the detection of malingerers. The mechanism of anisocoria is discussed. Three chapters are devoted to the mechanism of the Argyll Robertson phenomenon. Clinical cases are described in detail and there is a very full report of a pathological examination made after the death of one of these patients.

In chapter 13, which deals with the diagnosis of visual disorders, the author stresses the importance of taking a wide view of every case, and he maintains that "ophthalmology should be undertaken only by one who has had a thorough training in general medicine followed by a long period of general practice." The examination of the patient should be directed towards an investigation of his psychological state and the parts played by the endocrine glands and vitamins.

Chapter 14 is devoted to some criticisms of the treatment of disorders of accommodation. The author deplores the protracted use of glasses for such conditions and states that whilst glasses may be a means of temporarily relieving overstrain, when recovery takes place rest and exercise of the ocular muscles should be judiciously alternated. In his opinion glasses, particularly when prescribed as an aid for distant vision and correcting astigmatism, prevent the proper use of the external ocular muscles co-ordinately with the
Book Notices

muscles of the limbs and trunk in the avoidance, approach and standstill reactions. The beneficial effects of exercise of these muscles is obtained not by artificial ocular exercises but by the alert and natural use of the eyes in playing games.

This work has been undertaken as an aid to clinicians in the practical application of the results of the author's experimental work in certain ocular phenomena. The book will interest physiologists, research workers and clinicians in general medicine, neurology and ophthalmology. Many of the views however can scarcely be regarded as orthodox and the book should be read in a critical spirit. There are 49 illustrations consisting of photographs, photomicrographs and diagrams. A full bibliography is appended at the end of each chapter and there is an index.


This volume, the profits on the sale of which are dedicated to the hospital it describes, strikes us at once with its painstaking thoroughness and the technical excellence of its production. It is a difficult book to classify. It is neither a treatise on ophthalmology, nor a monograph on hospital management nor a text book for students, yet it partakes of the nature of all three. Actually it is a minute and enthusiastic account of a famous Clinic which makes it live before our eyes. As a lure to the intending student of ophthalmology this glimpse of one of the most famous of the continental clinics should prove irresistible. To the established ophthalmic surgeon the case records and accounts of methods of treatment and operating are extremely interesting, as much from their dissimilarity as from their similarity to ours. Nothing new is brought forward and the book in no way claims or attempts to advance science. It is merely a faithful record of the work of a new and busy department during three years (1930-31-32). Professor Marquez contributes a short and graceful preface which is followed by an introduction setting forth the aims of the book. In 1905 Dr. F. Fernandez Victorio y Cocina published a similar volume on the work of the old clinic under the guidance of the present Professor's father. This clinic had been founded with the aim of providing ophthalmic training for students wishing to specialise without leaving Spain. Previously it had been considered necessary to study abroad. The present volume shows how well the ideal has been realised since, to-day, the hospital de la Santa Cruz provides
an excellent postgraduate course attracting not only Spaniards but also many other nationalities. Dr. Moreno says:—"We do not claim to publish rare cases and much less a treatise of ophthalmology. We only wish to recount some of the more interesting cases seen by us. We shall give some details of the school to which we belong including preparations and material which we have used in teaching."

The first section of the book, illustrated by photographs of all departments, deals with the buildings, personnel, organisation and routine work of the Clinic. Following this is the major part dealing with case records. These are classified roughly into diseases of lids, orbit, lacrimal apparatus and of the eye itself, with a special section on cataract. Every case is illustrated by good photographs, coloured figures and diagrams and the excellence of the production is remarkable though one must say that the book would certainly gain in ease of reference if it were further sub-divided and the cases separated more by the use of sub-headings. In reading the cases one is curiously reminded of the illustrated atlases and text-books of the beginning of the century in that many of the conditions recorded, such as fungating glioma, extensive burns and malignant disease generally, are seen for the first time at the Clinic in a much more advanced condition than is usual here. This, doubtless, is the direct result of the relatively retarded level of development of the peasant class in Spain to-day and of the remoteness of many of the country districts.

The section on cataract is interesting, being mainly occupied with minute details of the operation of phakoerisis and with actual case records. Other operations are described also with excellent diagrams. Various procedures are discussed for glaucoma. We note that muscle-tucking operations are favoured for squint. Orthoptic clinics do not seem to have become de rigeur in Spain yet, neither is much space devoted to perimetry and the apparatus pictured does not appear as elaborate as ours.

The book ends with a section on the work of the Pathology Department and Museum, illustrated by microscopic sections and by photographs of Museum specimens.


In this number there is a paper on contact glasses, indications for their use and a few notes about the mode of application.

There is an interesting paper on the "home treatment of the eyes" which contains much common sense advice to lay persons. The author of this paper describes some popular fallacies in connection with eye lotions, the treatment of cataract by drops and
other remedies that savour of "patent medicines" and quackery. He believes that in many cases the household medicine chest is more a source of danger than otherwise.

Another paper is concerned with the mental and physical development of children affected by uncorrected refractive errors and a vivid picture is drawn between the robust games-loving hypermetrope who is reluctant to apply himself to reading and learning, and the pale-faced physically ill-developed myope whose achievements lie in scholarship and not in outdoor sports. The former is depicted as an extrovert and the latter an introvert.

Other papers deal with the conservation of sight in myopic children and their protection from psychic disturbances of "self pity" and a feeling of being "different" from other children; Virginia's programme for the prevention of blindness; and the reasons for wearing glasses, being an explanation to the lay mind of the principles of correcting refractive errors and muscle imbalance.

OBITUARY

S. D. LODGE, F.R.C.S.

We regret to record the death on December 5, 1933, of Mr. Samuel Durham Lodge, of Leeds, at the early age of 40 years. This event followed very quickly on the sudden death of his senior colleague, Mr. Harry Lee, and is an especially heavy blow to ophthalmology in Yorkshire.

Mr. Lodge came of a medical family. His father and grandfather were in practice in the North of England. He himself was the son of Samuel Lodge, Jun., M.D., Durham. He was born at Bradford and educated at Bradford Grammar School and Epsom College. Immediately on qualification in 1915 he took a commission in the R.A.M.C. (Special Reserve) and served overseas until demobilisation in 1919. He then joined the Leeds school as Demonstrator of Anatomy and was later house surgeon to Mr. Joseph Dobson, who only survived him a few weeks. He was next resident ophthalmic officer to the Leeds Royal Infirmary and on the resignation of the late Mr. A. L. Whitehead in 1920, he became ophthalmic surgeon to the Infirmary: his Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons dated from 1922.

He quickly made a name for himself as an ophthalmic surgeon, and was much respected for his sincerity and ability by all with whom he came in contact. He will be much missed in Yorkshire.