1. If the growth is freely movable with the conjunctiva over the underlying structures, with slow or imperceptible growth, remove locally.

2. If the least adherent, remove the globe and considerable margin of conjunctiva around. Apply radium.

3. If first seen with large growth, and history of rapid extension—exenterate the orbit.

I would venture to modify No. 2. If the growth is small—up to not more than a few millimetres in diameter of base—and yet is adherent, excise as freely as possible and apply radium. If the growth is large and the least adherent, enucleation should be performed.

(To be Continued.)

THE BOWMAN LIBRARY

BY

R. R. JAMES (Librarian)

LONDON

SWIFT is reputed to have said that a good library always made him melancholy, where the best author is as much squeezed and as obscure as a porter at a coronation. When I first took over the duties of Librarian, a year ago, I, like Swift, felt melancholy, not on account of the squeezing of our books, though our space of course is limited, but because of the many gaps in our sets of periodicals, which gaps it seemed almost impossible to fill up. When the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom was founded in 1880, one of the main objects in the minds of the founders was the formation of an adequate ophthalmological library; Sir William Bowman presented the first bookcases, very solid and good light oak bookcases they are, and annually until his death gave a sum of money for the purchase of books; besides this his name figures on our balance-sheet in every year up to 1902 as the donor of a sum of money, usually £50, to the Society's funds. Every year from 1885 to 1913 a sum of money, usually either £20 or £40, was voted by the Council from the funds of the Society, for the upkeep of the library. Important gifts of books have been made from time to time by ophthalmic Surgeons, such as Mr. Nettleship, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Power and Sir Anderson Critchett, and the library has steadily grown, under the fostering hands of its former librarians, from small beginnings to be one of the finest collection of books on purely ophthalmological subjects in existence.

Mr. Adams Frost, who was Librarian from 1885 to 1905, deserves the thanks of all who are interested in ophthalmology; the catalogue is entirely his work, and no one can have much knowledge of the books in the library without realising what a vast amount of work he must have done to get together and keep together so fine a collection of volumes.

It is obvious that the main function of a library such as ours is to form a reference library, that what is most needful for us to have in it are sets of the well-known periodicals which deal with our subject, monographs and text books, new and old. Up to 1913, when the Library was made over to the Royal Society of Medicine, this function had been well supplied in each of the different branches, but since 1913 we have acquired very few of the modern text books, and naturally the disorganisation of the years 1914 to 1918 has made us very much behindhand with our foreign journals. Of minor interest are the antique books on ophthalmology such as those of Banister and Read. To take the more important branch of the library first, the periodicals: the English journals are complete, as might be expected. They are the *Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Reports*, 20 volumes, beginning in 1857; the *Ophthalmic Review*, founded in 1881; the *Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom* dating from 1881; the *Ophthalmoscope* dating from 1903, and the *British Journal of Ophthalmology* dating from 1917. Besides these, a set of the Proceedings of the Ophthalmic Section of the Royal Society of Medicine has recently been made up and added to the library.

It is interesting to note that the library possesses the first two volumes of the old *Ophthalmic Review*; this quarterly journal of ophthalmic surgery and science was founded in 1865, edited by J. Zachariah Laurence, of London, and Thos. Windsor, of Manchester. After the year 1866 Laurence was alone in the editorship and the journal ceased to exist after Vol. 3 in 1867.

Of the German periodicals, *Archiv für Ophthalmologie* begins with the first volume published in 1854, and is complete to Vol. 79; after this, Vols. 82-87 and 91-93 and Vol. 101 are complete. Vols. 80, 81, 88, 89 and 90 lack about one part in each volume. At the present time I am trying to complete this most important set. The *Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde* begins with Vol. 2, 1864; the volume for 1868 lacks its last three parts, October to December, the other numbers are present, clad in their paper covers of a dingy yellow colour; the volume for 1880 is absent, but thenceforward this journal is complete to 1920. Knapp's *Archiv für Augenheilkunde* is complete from 1869 to 1916. The *Jahresbericht der Ophthalmologie* is complete from Vol. 1, 1870, to 1912. The *Bericht Ophthalmologische der*

Gesellschaft in Heidelberg is complete from 1877 to 1920. The *Centralblatt für praktische Augenheilkunde* begins with Vol. 3, 1879, and is complete from that date to its final volume in 1919. The *Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde* begins with Vol. 1, 1899, and is complete to Vol. 31, 1914.

The *Zeitschrift für physiologie der Sinnesorgane* begins with Vol. 1, 1890, and is complete to 1904. It is a great pity that this journal was not kept up, for it is rare to find so long a run of it in this country.

The *Archiv für vergleichende Ophthalmologie* begins with Vol. 1, 1909, and stops in the middle of Vol. 4, 1913. The *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Augenheilkunde* begins with Vol. 1, 1882, and runs for ten years to Vol. 7, 1892.

Of the French journals, the *Archives d'Ophthalmologie* begins with Vol. 4, 1884, and is complete thenceforward. The *Bulletin de la Société Française d'Ophthalmologie* is complete to date from its commencement in 1883. The *Revue Générale d'Ophthalmologie* is complete from Vol. 1, 1882 to 1913, and the missing parts from 1919 to date have been promised by the Editor. The *Recueil d'Ophthalmologie* is complete from Vol. 5, 3rd series, 1884 to 1911.

The *Archives d'Ophthalmologie* by M. A. Jamain is complete from Vol. 1, 1853 to Vol. 3, 1856. No more of it was published. The *Annales d'Oculistique* begins with Vol. 25, 1851, and runs to 1862; 1863 is missing, but it goes from 1864 to 1899 without a break. Volumes for 1900 and 1905 are missing, and thence onwards it is nearly complete. *La Clinique Ophthalmologique* begins with Vol. 1, 1895, and is complete to 1912.

Of the American journals, Knapp's *Archives of Ophthalmology* begins with Vol. 1, 1870, and is complete to Vol. 43; Vols. 46 and 50 are bound, but of the remaining volumes many parts are missing and are unobtainable. *The Annals of Ophthalmology* begin with Vol. 5, 1896, the volume for 1909 lacks one part, and so does the last volume, that for 1917. *Ophthalmic Literature* is complete, Vols. 1 to 7, 1911-1917. *The Ophthalmic Record* begins with Vol. 1, 1891; the 1899 volume is missing, and we have nothing after the volume for 1912. *Ophthalmology* is complete 1904, Vol. 1, to 1917, Vol. 13. The original *American Journal of Ophthalmology* is complete, save for a single part in each of the last two volumes.

These five American journals were incorporated in 1918 in the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, of which not a single part has reached us, in spite of the fact that our volumes of Transactions have been sent regularly by our Publishers to the Editor in Chief of the American journal. We have the *Ophthalmic Yearbook* from Vol. 1, 1904, to Vol. 11, 1914. It will be remembered that

this publication now forms part of the *American Journal of Ophthalmology*. The *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society* begin in 1865, the volume of their Second Annual Meeting, and are complete to 1915. The volumes for 1919 and 1920 are present, and the remaining volumes will be sent to us in the near future. I may be allowed, in this place to record my grateful thanks to Dr. T. B. Holloway, the Secretary of the American Society, for the courteous way in which he has answered my numerous letters about our exchanges and for his kind assurance that our gaps in this periodical shall be supplied. "O si sic omnes."

The *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology* begins with Vol. 1, 1889, and runs to Vol. 12; it is far from complete even for this short period.

Of the Italian journals, *La Clinica Oculistica* begins with Vol. 8, 1907, and runs in an incomplete manner to the volume for 1915. Of the *Annali di Ottalmologia* we possess a run from Vol. 36, 1907, to Vol. 44, 1915. The *Revista Italiana di Ottalmologia* we have complete save for one part, from 1905, its commencement, to 1914.

The only Spanish journal represented in our library is the *Archivos de Oftalmologia Hispano-Americanos*; with the exception of two parts it is complete from 1904 to date. We also have a short run of the *Anales de Oftalmologia* (Uribe y Troncoso) from Vol. 9, 1904 to 1911.

Besides these journals there are incomplete sets of a Dutch and a Russian ophthalmic journal, the title of the last of which forms such a "sea of consonants" that my pen is not able to embark upon it. The Danish journal of the Copenhagen Society is now in exchange with us, and we have an incomplete run from Vol. 1 to the present time.

The only other important periodicals to which I need refer are two in number. *Brain*, of which we have a complete set from Vol. 1 to Vol. 29, and the *Archives de Neurologie*, which begins with the first volume in 1880 and is complete to the year 1907, but before leaving the journals, it should be noted that the library possesses a copy of that rare work, *Annales d'Oculistique et de Gynaecologie*, by Cunier and Schoenfeld, Vol. 1, 1838-39, 24 parts, published at Charleroi. The combination of eyes and gynaecology eighty years ago must have fallen flat, for no more of this curious work was published. It is complete in one volume and is a scarce and valuable work.

I have devoted a good deal of space to the collection of the various journals, for they are the books which are of most value to the student of to-day, for the purposes of reference, but if any

are idly inclined they could spend an hour or two in examining the antiques of the Bowman Library with profit and amusement.

We have a fine copy of Bartisch's *Augendienst*, 1583; most of us would examine the wood cuts with interest, and would realise what a barbarous business excision of the eye must have been in the old days, before the present method was invented, which, after all, was not so very long ago; while lovers of ecclesiastical matters would be interested to see the cover in which it is bound, which has every appearance of having formed part of a missal or songbook, being, I fancy, the parchment page of a Church music book.

We have a fine collection of books on optics, among which the first in date is the fine folio, Zahn's "*Oculus artificialis teledioptricus sive Telescopium*," 1st edition, 1685, 2nd edition, 1702, copies of both of which are on our shelves. We have Molyneux's "*Dioptricks*," 1709; Sir Isaac Newton's "*Opticks*," 3rd edition, 1721; Benjamin Martin's "*New and Compendious System of Optics*," 1740, and Porterfield's "*Treatise*," 1759. Of these, I believe that Martin's work is distinctly scarce. To some will appeal the little duodecimo volumes. Richard Banister's "*A Treatise on One Hundred and Thirteen Diseases of the Eyes and Eye-Liddes*," 1622; Briggs's "*Nova Visionis Theoria*," 1685, and his "*Ophthalmographia*," 1686; and Guillemeau's "*A Worthy Treatise on the Eyes*," dedicated to his loving friend Mr. John Banester, chirurgion, 1622, translated by A.H. There seems to have been some virtue in the one hundred and thirteen in those days, for this little work deals with that number of diseases too. Another classic is Jehan Gottfried Zinn's "*Descriptio Anatomica Oculi Humani*," 1755; a second edition was edited by Wrisberg in 1780, and we possess copies of each edition.

Finally we can complete the list of curiosities with the volume of MSS, being the lectures on Diseases of the Eye given, in Paris probably, by Antoine Ferriën in 1740. It is a thick quarto volume beautifully written in an old French hand, indexed, and the cover, though now rather dilapidated, has been a good one in its day. Inspection of this work will remind us of a day when text books on our subject were practically non-existent, when the taking of notes at lectures was a fine art, and one indispensable to the student who desired to gain some knowledge of his subject, apart from the purely practical part of seeing the patients.

The Bowman Library, as all should know, now belongs to the Royal Society of Medicine. Those journals which exchange with the Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society will be kept fairly up to date, but apart from this, it is impossible to do much. We have no money to spare for the purchase of books, and it is

very questionable whether such works as Wilbrand and Saenger's "Neurologie des Auges," and Graefe Saemisch "Handbuch der gesamten Augenheilkunde," which were in course of publication in 1914, when the war broke out, will ever be completed on our shelves unless it be through the generosity of private members. The same applies to modern English textbooks. Is it too much to ask the authors of such works to be good enough to present a copy to the Library on the publication of their books? Of recent books I can only recall a copy of Foster Moore's "Medical Ophthalmology," which we owe to the generosity of Sir John MacAlister, and one of Lagrange's "Treatise on Glaucoma and Hypotony," which was kindly presented by Sir Anderson Critchett, who also very kindly gave us the memorial volume of Brisseau.

The collection of photographs of former Presidents of the Society is now complete.

I opened this paper with an extract from Swift's writings. Perhaps I may be allowed to close it with one from Charles Lamb's Essay on "Oxford in the Long Vacation": "What a place to be in is an old library. It seems as though all the souls of the writers that have bequeathed their labours to the Bodleian were reposing here as in some dormitory or middle state."

ANNOTATION

German Ophthalmological Literature since 1914

It has often been stated that science is independent of race, nation or creed. So far as it is truly science, it is universal. Prejudice, however well-founded in the political sphere, cannot blind us to the fact that Germany has in the past contributed in rich measure to the advancement of science, and ophthalmology in common with other branches of science owes much to her. Until the outbreak of war in 1914 German scientific publications were readily available to all students at reasonable prices. Some of these, such as the various *Jahresberichte*, were unsurpassed for completeness, accuracy, and general utility of reference. The characteristics of German mentality are peculiarly adapted to the painstaking sorting, abstracting, and arranging of large masses of literature. Nagel's *Jahresbericht für Ophthalmologie* was unique, unrivalled, and irreplaceable. Shortly before the War the *Zentralblatt für die gesamte Ophthalmologie und ihre Grenzgebiete* was started. It showed the same features of accuracy and utility as the *Jahresbericht*. It was not to be expected that these publications could withstand unmoved the shock of the War. Nagel's *Jahresbericht* eventually succumbed. In spite, however, of the