from severe eye disease for one year. Constant treatment by different oculists had failed to produce improvement. The child was nervous, and her general health not good, constipation and diarrhoea alternating; and the appetite was poor and erratic.

Intense photophobia and lacrimation were present. There was some interstitial keratitis, but examination of the corneal condition was very difficult. There was no ulceration or phlyctenular conjunctivitis as far as could be made out. The Wassermann reaction was negative. On enquiry it was found that the child was allowed to eat an excessive amount of sugar. A strict diet, from which sugar was eliminated, was prescribed, and local treatment consisting of hot compresses and atropin. Two weeks later the child was seen and showed an almost incredible improvement. There was no photophobia or lacrimation; the corneae were clearer, and the pupils well dilated. The general health showed a corresponding change for the better. A month later the improvement was still more marked, and progress continued for several months. A relapse occurred during a temporary illness of the child’s mother, when supervision of the diet was relaxed. The child, however, became well when attention was again directed to the diet. The condition appears to have been directly traceable to error in diet.

J. HAMILTON McILROY.

**BOOK NOTICES**


This is the ninth edition of a deservedly popular handbook of ophthalmology. It has been entirely reset and revised, forms a handsome volume, and may be well recommended to the student and practitioner as a reliable and useful guide in his work.

Whilst conforming to the usual form of such text-books there are a few features that are outstanding and make the book more valuable.

The optics sections are very full and well treated, the explanations of the various problems are in simple language, and now that more knowledge is required from the student on this important subject should be of great value to those who are preparing for examinations. We would, however, criticise a good many of the diagrams, which are far from clear, and the lettering in most is obscure and small. There also appears to be some confusion in the definition of “range” and “amplitude” of accommodation, which seem to be treated as synonymous terms. Again, later in
the volume in the chapter on normal and abnormal refraction, the definitions of the various forms of ametropia contain the statement that there is disproportion between the "length" of the visual axis of the eye and the focal length of its dioptric apparatus. This is scarcely accurate.

The great value of the book is in the wealth of the clinical information which reflects the wide knowledge and reading of the author. In the chapter dealing with diseases of the uveal tract the relation of infections of the mucous membranes and absorption from septic areas is fully dealt with, thus bringing this chapter into line with present views.

The chapter on glaucoma is particularly clear and the mass of literature that has accumulated during recent years is well epitomised. Diseases of the retina receive very full consideration, diseases of the blood vessels being well and clearly described. We find a good many of the illustrations in this section unconvincing and not very helpful.

Another excellent chapter is that which deals with operative ophthalmology, in which there is a full description of the various operations which have been recently introduced in the treatment of cataract and glaucoma.

In an appendix there are full details for the use of the ophthalmometer, tropometer and Dr. Sweet's apparatus for localizing foreign bodies in the eye and orbit.

There is a full and well arranged index.


Only the first and last of the four parts of this journal for the past year have reached us; the whole forms a bulky volume of nearly 900 pages. The general arrangement of the work is familiar to us, and that part of the volume in hand seems to compare very favourably with its predecessors; ophthalmology is evidently making giant strides in Cuba, and the punctual appearance of these large fasciculi reflects great credit on the editor, Dr. F. M. Fernández and on the Secretary, Dr. Jesús M. Penichet.

There is an interesting paper with a coloured plate by Edward Jackson on thrombosis of the central retinal vein following influenza. Barraquer describes his operation of phacoerisis; his paper is illustrated with the pictures which have already appeared in this country, and which will be familiar to all our readers. Santos Fernández contributes several short cases of clinical interest. Amat writes on atypical renal retinitis, and also contributes a valuable paper on chancres of the lids and conjunctiva. F. M. Fernández has a paper with coloured plate on a case of
multiple miliary aneurysms of the retinal artery in a man of 54 years of age, as well as a paper on conjunctivitis due to ipecacuanha and some shorter articles. The first fasciculus ends with a lengthy summary of statistics of cases operated on in the eye clinic at Santa Lucía, 1916-1920, and the customary précis of foreign and European ophthalmic literature.

We did not find the last fasciculus to be so interesting. Much of it is devoted to errors of refraction and to ionization in eye work, though there is a thoughtful paper by de la Garza on the prophylaxis of ophthalmitis neonatorum, which is, of course, a very important problem for the welfare of the race.

A good deal of space is devoted to a long and able paper by Professor Finlay on the relations between ophthalmology and general medicine, illustrated by clear diagrams of the pons, medulla, floor of the fourth ventricle, and the anatomy of the cranial nerves.

NOTES

We congratulate Mr. R. R. Cruise who has received the honour of K.C.V.O.

Mr. A. L. Whitehead (Leeds) has been elected President of the Section of Ophthalmology of the Royal Society of Medicine for 1922-23.

Dr. A. Maitland Ramsay has been elected President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Glasgow for the Session 1922-23.

As readers are aware the Ninety-eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Glasgow, July 25-28. So far as the Section of Ophthalmology is concerned, the President will be Mr. A. S. Percival; the Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. J. Ballantyne, Sir William T. Lister, and Dr. John Rowan; the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Percival J. Hay (Sheffield) and Dr. W. H. Manson (Glasgow). A discussion upon the “Aetiology of Optic Atrophy” will be opened by Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, Mr. J. Hogarth Pringle and Dr. H. Moss Traquair. On July 27 there will be a discussion upon the “Clinical Significance and Treatment of Heterophoria” to be opened by the President and Dr. L. Webster Fox (Philadelphia).