of the parts but still some discharge. The iodide was then stopped on account of gastro-intestinal disturbances. Three months later the opening was present in the skin, but only a few drops of pus could be squeezed out of it. The fistula was cauterized with trichloracetic acid, and tincture of iodine was applied to the deepest parts several times. In spite of this and general treatment with potassium iodide, the sac has continued to fill up with pus and a fairly deep opening in the bone is still present, although the opening into the nose has closed up. After the connection between the conjunctival sac and fistula had been destroyed by cauterization so that the tears could no longer get into the bottom of the fistulous opening, it began to heal better and at the moment of writing seems to be healing from the bottom, although slowly. Smears of the pus at the first examination showed no organisms. Cultures made on plain agar at room temperature after five days contained six discreet white colonies with fine lines radiating from them. Smears from the colonies showed the separate threads with lateral and terminal spores, characteristic of *Sporothrix Schenckii*. A white rat inoculated with the pure culture died in seven days and the organism was recovered from the peritoneal cavity. A rabbit inoculated in the anterior chamber developed nodules in the iris and cornea with a severe reaction, which subsided after three or four weeks.

The other two cases mentioned by Gifford were probably of sporotrichotic origin although cultures were negative. In one case there was an ulcer involving a portion of the upper lid and in the other case a nodule of the conjunctiva at the outer limbus. It is significant that the lesions healed under treatment by potassium iodide.

S.S.

**BOOK NOTICES**


We welcome a new edition of this excellent work which is deservedly popular. The text has been fully revised, and although previously richly illustrated, further coloured plates and diagrams have been added.

This textbook has many outstanding qualities; chief amongst these is the correlation of ophthalmology with allied sciences, notably those of physiology and neurology, which the author's wide scientific knowledge has enabled him to carry out with great success.
Another feature very important to the student is the correlation of the "pathological" with the "clinical." Here again the author is able to give the pathological background of the clinical picture. Many textbooks, as replete with information as this one, are a mere compilation and correspondingly dull and flat, but Parsons, by the grouping of salient facts, has produced a most readable book, full of perspective and, moreover, has given a definite line to follow in the treatment of cases.

A new section has been added on preventive ophthalmology, a branch of Medical Science which deserves greater attention than it has hitherto secured. It comprises two chapters, one on "The Prevention and Causes of Blindness," and the other on "The Hygiene of Vision"—both of which are very instructive, and, in our judgment, could be improved by considerable expansion.

With a work of such high standard one hesitates to criticize, but the author flatters his readers by taking for granted that they have the same erudition as himself. It is not only students, but also some of those who have studied the subject for years, who are at times left in the dark as, for example, by certain of his more compressed passages on optics. If these were amplified, this very valuable book would be given still greater popularity, even if it meant further recourse to paragraphs in small print.

**Traité Complet de Thérapeutique Oculaire.** By A. Darier.


The first edition of this book was published in 1921, and fully reviewed in this journal (Vol. VI, p. 45, 1922).

A second edition has now been found necessary owing to the rapidity with which the first has been exhausted.

There has been no change in the text, for "nothing new in ocular therapy has been produced in the past two years." In the preface to this edition, Darier again emphasizes the importance of stimulating the natural defences of the organism, and speaks enthusiastically about injections of milk and auto-haemotherapy, paraspecific therapy and the use of polyvalent vaccines.

He also refers to phacoanaphylaxis and questions the advisability of preparing the patient, before such operations as needling for soft cataract or high myopia, by subcutaneous injections of lens proteins, or of serum of animals immunized against these substances.

The book itself is a veritable mine of information on every form of treatment and one that is likely to be of value to ophthalmologists.

P. H. Adams.
Communicaciones del Hospital Oftalmologico, San Juan, Buenos Ayres. Vols. IV and V. December, 1922. Sociedad de Beneficencia de la Capital.

This fasciculus of 165 pages contains eight original papers, an analysis of reviews, etc., and is a record of work done in the last two years; the original papers constitute the bulk of the book. Viton writes on tuberculin in diagnosis; Balina records the results of a conference of three sittings, on the modern treatment of syphilis; Oyenard has a paper on Abadie’s method in the treatment of bad cases of granular lids; Siriano contributes a case of opaque nerve fibres at the macula with an illustration; Layera gives his thesis on the orbital complications of sinusitis posterior, with numerous woodcuts and a good bibliography; Nocito writes on hyperkeratosis of the tarsus and gives illustrations of a case; Adrogue has two papers, one on juvenile arcus and the other on two cases of persistent papillary membrane.

These reports are well done and the fasciculus is as good as the volumes for two previous years which have reached us; if, as we suppose, these reports have taken the place of the Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Buenos Ayres, of which publication Vol. IV was the last which reached us, the standard set by that publication is fully maintained.

CORRESPONDENCE

OPHTHALMOMYIASIS

To the Editor of The British Journal of Ophthalmology

Sir,—In reference to my last case of ophthalmomyiasis, mentioned on page 179 of the April, 1923, number of the journal, the larvae have now been identified by Major W. S. Patton as those of oestrus ovis.

Yours faithfully,

A. Ticho.

NOTES

We regret to announce the death of Thomas Oscar Edgar, of Dixon, Illinois, at the age of 51 years, of broncho-pneumonia. He was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society.