a cause of corneal inflammation and even goes so far as to suggest that cases diagnosed as rodent ulcer of the cornea (Mooren) may really have been due to rosacea.

A lengthy bibliography accompanies the paper.

E.E.H.

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This small book of some 136 pages deals only with the general and local medicinal treatment of diseases of the eye. And it may be said at once that, on the whole, it performs this function satisfactorily.

The book is divided into three main sections: (1) General treatment; (2) Local treatment; (3) Special section. Many will find the first section to be the most useful. In eight chapters it gives a condensed account of the treatment of tuberculosis and syphilis, and the various methods of treatment by means of sera; organic substances, protein and shock therapy; the use of light and other emanations; electricity, heat and cold, etc.

No attempt is made to consider critically the relative value of the different procedures enumerated. Thus, for instance, in the first chapter on tuberculosis all the different forms of tuberculosis and bacillary emulsions are enumerated. For each one the method of preparation and the average dose are given and the suitable general treatment indicated. This chapter, as well as others, is useful as summarizing shortly all the methods available leaving the choice of the particular method to be employed in any given case to the experience and predilection of the individual dealing with it. In the same way the chapters dealing with paraspecific protein and shock therapy, are useful as showing most, if not all, the substances which may be used and the manner of their employment, and the conditions for which they have been advised.

The second section on local treatment resolves itself into a long list of drugs, arranged alphabetically, with indications for use. In several instances the deleterious effect of a drug is not mentioned, as, for instance, acoin is advised as an anaesthetic to be injected before the use subconjunctivally of dionin or oxycyanide of mercury. It will undoubtedly prevent the pain of these injections, but no mention is made of its effect in causing adhesions between conjunctiva and sclera. And again, no mention
is made of the occasional irritating effect of white vaseline. Many will be surprised to find arnica in the list of drugs, and will find enumerated many synthetic preparations of which they have never heard, while the only form of salicylate mentioned is the acid which is advised to be used as an ointment in blepharitis. In spite of minor blemishes of this character, this chapter will be useful in bringing to mind many a forgotten procedure, and may lead to the more general use of some of the newer drugs with possible advantage to our patients.

The third section consists of 20 pages in which all the diseases of the eye and its adnexa are enumerated, with the treatment of each condition. This section is sketchy in the extreme.

This book can be recommended as a useful summary of all the modern methods of treatment. It is well arranged, clearly written and of small compass.

A. H. Levy.

NOTES

We regret to record the death of GEORGE HENRY OLIVER of Bradford, which occurred on April 14.

DR. GEORGE DAVID JOHNSTON, who died on January 23, 1924, had practised in British Columbia for many years. He was born in London, the son of the secretary of St. Thomas's Hospital, at which institution he received his medical education. After qualifying M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., he was for a time clinical assistant to the late Mr. Nettleship at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. He settled in Vancouver in 1888, two years after the disastrous fire which practically obliterated that rising city and port. Dr. Johnston held the appointment of ophthalmic surgeon to the Vancouver City Hospital, but did not devote himself exclusively to ophthalmic surgery, being interested in surgery and taking part in the civic life of the city. He had been a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom since 1888.

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Mr. A. L. WHITEHEAD of Leeds has been recently elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, under Section 5 of the Charter of 15 Vict., relating to members of twenty years standing.