at this position the nourishment of the cornea is better than centrally. He is, therefore, of opinion that external injury is a cause as is also the secondary hyperaemia of the marginal plexus after the adrenalin effect has passed off. On account of this latter occurrence there is an oedema of the conjunctiva at the corneoscleral junction. The formation of a groove thus takes place between this chemotic conjunctiva and the cornea. In this groove, lacrimal fluid and leucocytes collect. Maceration of the epithelium thus takes place and this gives rise to the condition described. Factors favouring its production are, cocain, the trauma to the cornea in the massage of the cornea in the delivery of the lens, and the lids not being closed after operation. As the course of the condition is a benign one and the healing of the wound is not interfered with, no therapy is necessary.

S. SPENCE MEIGHAN.

BOOK NOTICE


This is the first number of a resuscitated Spanish Journal of Ophthalmology. In 1894, the "Anales de Oftalmologia" was founded by Dr. R. del Castillo Quarticellers, but it was unfortunate, and after a run of two years it was dropped. Now it has reappeared under the editorship of Dr. R. del Castillo Ruiz of Madrid, assisted by a number of collaborators in Europe and South America.

The plan of the journal follows classical lines. Two original articles appear; the first, by Barraquer, is an enthusiastic plea for the operation of total cataract extraction as elaborated and practised by himself in his clinic at Barcelona. In the second, Poyales of Madrid, details his technique of dacryo-cysto-rhinostomy after dacryocystotomy, whereby he leaves an epithelialized tract between the conjunctival sac and the nose.

These papers are succeeded by clinical notes of interesting cases of a lymphosarcoma of the upper lid and of Parinaud's conjunctivitis respectively. Reports of scientific societies follow. The fourth section comprises a résumé of current literature. It is intended that these abstracts be made a special feature of the periodical, and the ophthalmic literature of the world has been divided up and apportioned to different sub-editors; for the British and American reports Dr. Poyales will be responsible. In this first issue recent French and German writings are abstracted.
The closing pages are devoted to biographical notices, the first to figure being the founder of the original "Anales" in 1894. On the whole, the new journal gives a pleasing impression, and, if the promise of this first number is maintained, it will form a worthy and authoritative expression of the best in Spanish ophthalmology. It runs to eighty-one pages of matter, is well printed on fine paper, generously illustrated, and well bound. It purports to come out monthly, and is obtainable from the Imp. de Cleto Vallinas, Luisa Fernanda, 5, Madrid. The annual subscription for foreign countries is thirty pesetas (or about 18s.).

CORRESPONDENCE

TINTS AND THEIR VALUE

To the Editor of The British Journal of Ophthalmology

Sir,—Sir Arnold Lawson's interesting address on "Tints and their Value," in the March issue recalls some work on similar lines which I did in the Physiology Dept. of the University of Melbourne under the direction of Professor W. A. Osborne. The results were published in the "Medical Journal of Australia," September 2, 1922, page 268. Using A. Hilger's quartz spectrograph and an iron arc, various solutions, spectacle glass and living tissue of eyes, readings were made from the negatives. We did not go into the matter with the experience in the use of the spectrograph or to the extent to which Dr. Judd Lewis has now done, but the conclusions were relatively much the same. It was shown that cornea transmitted rays from 2938 Å in the white rabbit to 3046 Å in the dog, while our lens readings varied from 3049 Å in white rabbit to 3165 Å in the bullock. Dr. Judd Lewis's readings are 2900 Å for cornea and 3500 Å for lens. The difference in lenthal readings may be due to the using in our case of crushed lens matter in the quartz containers—otherwise it seemed impossible to get the same thickness of lens (10 mm.) for all experiments.

Would Sir Arnold Lawson or Dr. Judd Lewis be good enough to give an opinion and also state what animals were used?

Yours faithfully,

Leonard Mitchell.

Melbourne, Australia.

April 14, 1925.