The histological characters of the adrenal growth were indicative of a tumour originating in the cortical layers, of the adult type. Histologically the growths in the orbit and the frontal sinus resembled the adrenal growth in all respects. That in the cervical region was noticeably different both in the character of the cells and their arrangement. It also showed extensive necrotic areas. The authors suggest that the dissimilarity of the cervical metastasis should be attributed to the radium treatment to which this growth had been subjected.

The article is illustrated by three photographic reproductions of the patient, the original tumour and the microscopic characters of the orbital metastasis, and contains a fairly long list of references.

J. B. Lawford.

BOOK NOTICES


Both neurologists and ophthalmologists are deeply indebted to Dr. Taylor for collecting and reprinting Hughlings Jackson's "Neurological Fragments." His memoir of the author and the reprinted appreciations of Sir Jonathan Hutchinson and Dr. Mercier, his life-long friends, add much to the human interest of the book. A list of Jackson's writings is appended; it gives a good idea of the extent and variety of his contributions to both neurology and ophthalmology. Dr. Taylor points out that the obscurity of his style of writing, which was said to have repelled many men from a close study of his views, was more apparent than real and necessitated by the revolutionary nature of their implications and the difficulties which surrounded their clear exposition. His anxiety never to overstate his case necessitated extreme care in its presentation.

One of Jackson's earliest appointments in London was that of clinical assistant to Poland, at Moorfields, at a time when the ophthalmoscope had just been introduced. He was one of the first to see the valuable services that the instrument could render to general medicine, and neurology in particular, and always insisted...
on the necessity of its routine use in the examination of all cases of nervous disease. He never lost his interest in ophthalmology; many of the papers in this volume are concerned with that subject, and the last paper he wrote, jointly with Leslie Paton, in 1909 was, "On some abnormalities of ocular movements."

Any criticism of the papers included in the volume under notice would be superfluous but we venture to assert that those who have not previously read them, and also those who have, will derive considerable pleasure from their perusal and will find that, although they were nearly all written in the last century, there is still much to be learnt from them.


Dr. James Kerr has written a very useful little book on the vision of school children, and particularly with regard to the children who suffer from myopia. In this book he gives an account of the myope classes formed for these and other children with defective vision. Dr. Kerr has had an exceptionally long and wide experience of school medical work, so that any book by him must have points of value. For some years he worked in Bradford where he was surgeon to the Bradford Eye and Ear Hospital, and Medical Superintendent of the Bradford School Board; in this latter position he initiated many of those developments of school medical work which are now so much part of the fabric of the work that we almost forget that at one time they were novelties. Later he came to London as the School Medical Officer of the London School Board, and there in this wide field he did yeoman service in the advancement of school hygiene. Not the least part of the work he did arose from his habit of turning other people on to unexplored jobs, and from that practice much new work was accomplished. It was by one of these arrangements that Dr. Kerr put me on to examine the children in the London schools for the blind. There I saw high myopes being trained as blind children, a situation that called for change; and through that came the myope classes for children who were neither blind enough for blind teaching nor possessed of sufficiently good sight for the normal school.

These classes are now so well known to ophthalmic surgeons that there is no need to describe them. But it is fitting that their aims and character, and the methods of work should be clearly explained to teachers, both those in the myope classes and those in the normal schools. Dr. Kerr has done this in his book. He
has done it clearly and well, in language that is sufficiently free from technicalities to make it readable to the teacher whose only knowledge of eyes is derived from a course in elementary physiology. Perhaps this book is an illustration of the truth of the adage: "Onlookers see most of the game." No one not actually engaged in the origin and development of these classes saw more of their beginnings than Dr. Kerr, and no one onlooker was or is more capable of appreciating their qualities than he is.

The book is of convenient size, well printed and illustrated, and should be most useful as a guide to school teachers of all types.

N. BISHOP HARMAN.


The issue of a second edition of this book at so short an interval after the first shows that the appreciation we then expressed (Brit. Jl. of Ophthalm., Vol. VI, p. 284, 1922) has been shared by the profession.

The new edition shows many improvements, not so much in the addition of new matter, although that has not been neglected, as in a better arrangement combined with the wise removal of several inconsequent articles. An appropriate heading has now been put at the head of each chapter, a considerable improvement from the point of view of easy reference. The new articles include the following subjects: defects of the visual fields due to lesions of the temporal lobe; the normal pupillary reactions; intra-cranial aneurysms and subarachnoid haemorrhage; encephalitis periaxialis; primary tumours of the optic chiasma; ictero-haemorrhagic jaundice; and juvenile and adolescent forms of cerebro-macular degeneration. The coloured plates which are exceptionally well reproduced are not, as is sometimes the case in ophthalmic works, mere ornaments, but are of real utility. An outstanding feature of the book, in this as in the previous edition, is the excellent bibliography which enables reference to be made readily to any of the numerous authors quoted. The author has wisely refrained from any loose writing on such tempting subjects as "focal infection" or "endocrinology," and has confined himself to careful and concise description of accurate observations by himself and others. As a reliable guide to the close relations of ophthalmology to general medicine the work stands alone and should appeal to a very wide circle. The publishers are to be congratulated on finding it possible to issue the work, in its larger
size and with its added coloured plates, at so trifling an increase in price.


The British Ophthalmic Hospital of Jerusalem became well known for its surgery during the time that Cant and Harrison Butler carried it on. The present chief surgeon, Strathearn, is a worthy successor and his report for 1924 shows the enormous amount of work that is done with an inadequate staff and restricted finances. With three surgeons (one of them for only half the year), and an expenditure of less than £4,000, an average of more than 50 new patients were seen daily throughout the year, and an average of 13 operations were performed daily. The in-patients were 1,676, the number of beds available not being given.

During the annual autumn outbreak of gonococcal conjunctivitis occasionally 150 new cases are seen in the day, with a correspondingly large number of old cases.

In addition to his surgical and administrative duties (which we regret to learn include those which would more properly be performed by a matron) the chief surgeon has undertaken the organization of six provincial clinics where treatment will be given for ophthalmic cases by trained Palestinian nurses. This is experimental, with the object of providing some form of treatment at a less expense than would be incurred by engaging medical men. The reviewer’s opinion of this scheme is not high, but he agrees that it is difficult to resist the lay demand for cheap treatment. In any case it is to be hoped that an adequate supply of indiarubber gloves for the nurses will be available, and that they will be induced to dip their gloved hands in a reliable antiseptic between the treatment of each patient. The application under these conditions of 2 per cent. silver nitrate solution on a pledget of cotton wool for each case of acute conjunctivitis, and of 1 per cent. perchloride of mercury for each case of chronic conjunctivitis (which in the East means trachoma), will probably be of value if a different pledget is used for each eye, a desideratum which it will be found difficult to obtain.

When the reviewer was ordered by Lord Allenby to report to him on the then derelict buildings of the hospital, shortly after the capture of Jerusalem, he stated that they were in every way unsuited for a hospital. However, it was apparently difficult or impossible to provide a new building on a new site, and the fame of the hospital is greater than ever owing to the skill and enthusiasm of Strathearn and his assistants.