lid margin, even without the distinctive umbilication" and so on as it is printed.

The errors, while only involving about three words, have entirely changed the sense of the conclusions, and he would appreciate it if they were corrected. I also wish to correct a report from one of our local society meetings, appearing in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY*, 1922, No. 7, page 567. In speaking of the use of the thermophore, the abstract states, "Dr. Patton reported, that he used 150° centigrade" which should, of course, be Fahrenheit.

Sincerely yours,

S. R. GIFFORD.

Stops Unauthorized Statement.

To the Editor: I am enclosing a letter I have just written to the Umsen Manufacturing Corporation, which will speak for itself, as I feel sure there are a number of men who would wish to take the same action I have done, but may now find it unnecessary. I am sending you the letter, which I wish you would publish in the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY*.

July 28, 1922.

Umsen Manufacturing Corporation,
Rochester, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

A publication issued by the Umsen Manufacturing Corporation entitled "The Verdict of the Ophthalmological and Medical Professions on the Hydro Eye Spray," Bulletin No. 2, has just come to my attention. The following quotation appears therein:

"Dr. J. W. Burke, Washington. Approves of spray and says it will have hygienic value. Cannot see where it will be of great use in professional treatments. Says—'Take this to the people and they will approve. The profession cannot dispute its claims to merit.'"

I have never made any such statement to any member of your company, nor have I authorized any such statement to be made, or my name used for advertising purposes.

I must therefore insist that you *immediately* discontinue the circulation of this or any other bulletin containing the

statement above quoted. I must have a reply to this letter within a week assuring me of the discontinuance of this bulletin, otherwise I shall have to bring it to the attention of the United States postal authorities and place the matter in the hands of my attorneys to take such action as they may advise.

Very truly yours,

JNO. W. BURKE.

Washington, D. C.

BIOGRAPHIC NOTICES.

PIETRO BAIARDI was born in 1862. He finished his medical course at Turin, and took up the study of Ophthalmology in Reymond's clinic. Later he was Professor at Genoa, and in 1911 was called to succeed Reymond at Turin. He contributed numerous writings on different subjects of Ophthalmology. Much of his early work dealt with problems of Physiologic Optics, including some important work on the axis in astigmatism. In considering cataract operations with reference to the postoperative astigmatism produced, he decided that the most advantageous method was the linear extraction of von Graefe. In experimental pathology he was among the first to successfully transmit trachoma from man to the apes. In the field of therapeutics he demonstrated that mercury could be recovered from the intraocular fluids after local applications.

His work on the microscopic examination of the conjunctival vessels during life, was an early forerunner of the recent work with the slit lamp. He showed minute changes of these vessels in diabetes, arteriosclerosis and nephritis.

He was a skilful operator and made important contributions to operative technic. He was the first to propose peripheral iridotomy in cataract operations. The method which he finally decided upon as ideal, however, was his subconjunctival method of extraction.

For some time before his death he had been incapacitated from active work by the disease to which he finally succumbed.

G. LODATO, tr. by S. R. G.