CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editorial Committee of the BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIRS—In our paper “Stereopsis and Depth Perception following Treatment for Convergent Squint” (*British Journal of Ophthalmology*, 40, 641), a reference appears to the “Oxford Congress of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists”. This unfortunate mis-statement, which should have read “Oxford Ophthalmological Congress”, did not appear in our original manuscript and we wish to apologise both to the Faculty of Ophthalmologists and to the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress for any inconvenience that it may have caused.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. NAYLOR,
T. E. SHANNON,
A. STANWORTH.

DEPARTMENT OF OPHTHALMOLOGY,
ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL,
OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER, 13.
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BOOK REVIEW

Keratoplasty. By R. Townley Paton. 1955. Pp. 280, 87 figs, bibliography. McGraw-Hill, London. (£10 14s. 0d.)

Dr. Paton sets the stage for his work by a comprehensive historical survey of corneal grafting. Two brief chapters on anatomy and physiology are followed by a long and informative review of case selection where many problems are presented, each being approached in a similar manner: first the literature is reviewed and the opinions of authorities are described, and then, where he considers it to be necessary, the author states his own views in the light of his wide experience.

The problems of donor material, its selection and preservation, and the differing legal aspects of its collection in various countries are next considered. Pre-operative preparation, operative technique, and post-operative care are discussed in a section which is clearly written and beautifully illustrated by drawings. The author describes not only the operations which he himself prefers but also those of other surgeons, the advantages, and disadvantages of which are clearly indicated.

The concluding chapters deal with radiation therapy, the use of cortisone, and the histology of the healing cornea, followed by a statistical survey. An appendix contains the record of some 365 personal cases of corneal grafting—a section that possibly some will find to be the most fascinating in the book.

It is refreshing to read this book which represents the philosophy of one man—an expert in his subject. There are few omissions—the chapters on anatomy and physiology are very short and some of the views expressed are not in accord with present physiological thought. Possibly the greatest criticism is that of the high price some part of which must be due to the inclusion of 29 beautiful colour photographs of pre- and post-operative conditions. These must be as great a source of satisfaction to the author as they are of delight to the reader, but it is questionable if the value of the book would have been