operations, we understand, are seldom performed in India, this must be the explanation.

The six stereoscopic photographic plates, four on extraction of cataract and two on optical iridectomy and extirpation of the lacrymal sac, are not worth the trouble and expense they must have cost.

Cuban Review of Ophthalmology. (*Revista Cubana de Oftalmologia*), Vol. II, Parts i and ii, January and June, 1920.

The first fasciculus of the second volume of the Cuban journal, consisting of a massive number of 363 pages with a coloured plate and numerous illustrations in the text, is to hand.

Biographies are supplied of Komoto, E. Rollet, Tomas Blanco, M. Menachò, Louis Dor, Casey Wood, and others; the remainder of the volume supplies original papers and deals with a review of current ophthalmology on conventional lines.

Among the original papers is one by Pacheco Luna, of Guatemala, entitled, "Contribution to the study of Onchocercosis." This paper is illustrated with photographic reproductions of patients who show the filarial tumours; there are also schematic representations of the corneal condition met with in the disease. It is a pity that some of these illustrations have not come out very well. This paper amplifies the preliminary note on this filarial disease, for a description of which see *BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY*, Vol. II, p. 536.

The author, with the help of Dr. Rodolfo Robles, has been at work on the life history of the filaria in these cases, and he gives a useful table showing the differences between the *Onchocerca Volvulus* of Leukhart, 1893, and the filaria of this disease, which he names the *Onchocerca* sp.

The journal maintains the high standard set in the previous numbers.

CORRESPONDENCE

A SCHOOL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY FOR LONDON

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

SIR,—Now that ophthalmology has become a subject for special examinations and diplomas, it is highly desirable that some more comprehensive method of teaching should be carried out than has been done in the past. London, more especially Moorfields, has been the training centre for ophthalmologists all over the world, especially of the English-speaking races. The other ophthalmic hospitals in

London also largely contribute to the teaching of ophthalmology. The teaching of the subjects in these special hospitals is apt to become narrow owing to the fact that the cases which apply for treatment to such an institution are nearly all diseases and abnormalities which are mainly confined to the eye itself, such as errors of refraction and cases requiring operation. Such a training as is received at these hospitals does not give the student a broad enough view of the general bearing of ophthalmology and its relation to medicine. It is extremely desirable that classes for students should be held at other hospitals; as an instance, the nerve hospitals, where more cases of optic neuritis and optic atrophy could be shown in a single afternoon than would be seen in six months at an ophthalmic hospital; further, the causes and treatment of the various nervous diseases which cause ocular manifestations would be far better explained by the neurologist or ophthalmic surgeon who attends that institution than by a member of the staff of an ophthalmic hospital who has not had a neurological experience. All the examinations now rightly require a student to have a sound knowledge of anatomy, physiology of the eye, and optics. Until recently these subjects were not taught at special classes in ophthalmic hospitals, and although now in some hospitals these have been instituted, there are very few ophthalmic surgeons, owing to their lack of early training, who are capable of teaching optics as they should be taught to the student. The provision of lectures in these subjects which are not strictly clinical would be a matter of considerable expense to the medical schools attached to the hospitals. It would be simpler and less expensive for these medical schools to combine to provide apparatus and special lectures on these subjects. Most ophthalmic hospitals in London usually hold one session a day, either morning or afternoon. Students who are going in for examinations and devoting their whole time to work will have nothing to do after the half-day is finished, unless they join more than one hospital and this is usually forbidden to them on the score of expense. It would be extremely desirable that the principal teaching schools attached to the ophthalmic hospitals in London should combine together to draw up a proper course of training for ophthalmic surgeons, and to make arrangements with other special or general hospitals for the students to obtain a knowledge of the diseases associated with ocular manifestations. It would at the same time afford the opportunity to a student of attending and seeing the practice in more than one ophthalmic hospital and provide proper teachers in the preliminary subjects of the examination.

Yours, etc.,

M. S. MAYOU.

HARLEY STREET, W.