At the end of the book there is a chapter devoted to the ocular manifestations of general diseases, and another to ocular therapeutics, in which prescriptions of lotions, ointments, and other medicaments, are given in full.

The final chapter states the visual requirements for British and Indian Public Services.

There are many points of practical interest in this book which will meet the requirements of the general practitioner and the student.

CORRESPONDENCE

PROPTOSIS, PROTHESIS AND PROSTHESIS

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

SIRS,—It is very noticeable that a number of people, some teachers included, pronounce the word proptosis as if the two syllables were “prop” and “tosis.” The word is, of course, “pro” and “ptosis,” a falling forwards.

Then “prothesis” is a curious word. We use it commonly enough, but it is not advisable to employ it to a layman when we mean an artificial eye or a wooden leg, since its main dictionary meaning is “a place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar.” According to the Imperial Dictionary, “prothesis” has as its primary meaning the ecclesiastical one, and as its secondary meaning the surgical one, whereas “prosthesis” primarily has the surgical meaning and secondarily a philological one, *i.e.*, the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word such as *bereft*. It would therefore appear to be correct to refer to an artificial eye as a *prosthesis* rather than a prothesis.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST THOMSON.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

SIRS,—With reference to Col. Wright's communication on “Blindness in India” which appears in your April issue, may I request you to publish the following little explanation.