of these and other points, Gifford's Handbook of Ocular Therapeutics should prove a useful volume to students of ophthalmology and also to those practitioners who, though experienced, may feel they are in danger of slipping into a therapeutic rut. Copper sulphate, for example, has an almost hallowed association with trachoma, dating from the times of ancient Egypt and this, for some reason, seems to prevent its use in other varieties of conjunctivitis. Gifford, however, tells us that he has seen several cases of severe gonorrhoeal ophthalmia under the care of his father which were aborted by one or two applications of blue stone and therefore advocates this method of treatment. It is statements, of which the above is an example, which make this book valuable. It contains much original thought, and is written with zeal tempered by discretion. Its perusal should help those who may have become discouraged by the results of treatment in a disease such as, say, blepharitis or chronic cyclitis, to regain some of their therapeutic optimism and to stimulate to a wider activity those who are content to write month after month, on their out-patients' papers the doleful words, "Rep. Lotio et Ung."

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of The British Journal of Ophthalmology.

Sirs,—With reference to your remarks concerning the Annual Report for the Ophthalmic Section, 1930, Department of Public Health, Egypt, published in the Brit. Jl. of Ophthal., Vol. XVI, No. 4, p. 244, I will be thankful if the following remarks are taken into consideration, and the necessary corrections made:

(1) Friday is the only official holiday. Work is not stopped or modified in the hospitals on Sundays.

(2) Regarding the percentage of blindness among hospital cases, it is intended in the future to put down this percentage both including and excluding blindness from cataract cases which have not been operated upon.

Yours faithfully,

E. H. El Maziny Bey,
Director, Ophthalmic Hospitals.