BOOK REVIEWS

latter connection, he states from personal experience that Bates was “not anywhere near as rabid about the efficiency of his methods or the degree of his success as some of his successors and followers are”.

The last two chapters deal with the extra-ocular muscles and the author’s benzene ring schema for illustrating their actions. Though meant as a simplification, this seems to the reviewer to be much more difficult to follow than Duane’s conception of primary and secondary actions and the two simple diagrams by which they can be worked out. The book concludes with an appendix containing a useful glossary of terms and symbols, and a full bibliography.

Summing up, this volume is one which literary critics, if they understood it, would describe as “important”; it sheds welcome light on some of the dark corners of ophthalmology and as such will be appreciated by those who teach this subject.


Most ophthalmologists are well acquainted with the “Atlas of Ophthalmic Pathology”, which first appeared in 1938 under the editorship of DeCourcy and Ash and was based on the great mass of material which continually finds its way to the Registry of Ophthalmic Pathology of the Army Medical Museum in Washington. It was an unusually good publication and many students and practitioners of our specialty throughout the world learned much from the superb pathological illustrations it contained. The Registry of Ophthalmic Pathology in Washington—and it is interesting that the ophthalmic branch of the Registry is the oldest of its component parts—contains a wealth of pathological and histological material that is unmatched anywhere in the world. That this should go a-begging would be a tragedy, and it was indeed fortunate that the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology combined with the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in commissioning a group of ophthalmologists to prepare a more ambitious project than the previous publication. In its new form the volume combines an atlas with a textbook of unusually high standard, the basis of which is Friedenwald’s well-known book—“Pathology of the Eye” (now out of print)—which has been brought up to date for the purpose; it deals with the normal anatomy and physiology of the eye, its histology, its growth and senescence, and the general nature and mechanism of inflammation, and then continues in the rest of its 18 chapters to discuss systematically the whole of oculocutaneous pathology. The text is illustrated by a multitude of superb histological photographs. The result is a pathological treatise with which nothing in the ophthalmic literature of any country can be compared.

Reviewed in Ophthalmic Literature.


NOTES

MR. T. KEITH LYLE, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King’s College Hospital, is to be a guest-lecturer at the jubilee celebrations of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt, Cairo, in February, 1953.