
The main difference from the former editions lies in the addition of a chapter on contact lenses. Written in the author's inimitable style which makes all his books so readable, this book makes it easy for the refractionist to acquire a very thorough working knowledge of the subject. If he absorbs all that is placed before him, there will scarcely be a problem in the consulting-room that he will not be adequately fitted to solve. The chapter on contact lenses is very useful at a time when these optical aids are being made by people outside the recognized profession. Since the newspapers are advertising contact lenses under "favourable hire-purchase terms", it behoves every oculist to make himself acquainted with their construction, optics, suitability, and limitations, and all these he will find in this very instructive book.


The eleventh edition of May and Worth's "Manual of Diseases of the Eye" has been rewritten and enlarged by new collaborators, Lyle and Cross, both of whom are surgeons at Moorfields, Westminster and Central Eye Hospital. According to its preface it is written for the undergraduate medical student, for those who are going to specialize or whose general medical work includes ophthalmology, and for senior nurses studying for diplomas in ophthalmic nursing.

As an introduction to ophthalmology for those who are going to specialize this textbook is particularly well designed. It tells in lucid language how to examine the eye, diagnose, and treat its diseases. There are some valuable chapters for the serious student who wants to know the relationship of ophthalmology to general, neurological, and psychological illness, for this marginal territory is a real difficulty to the novice who knows neither how nor whence to inform himself. These chapters provide a reliable scaffold of knowledge which can be enriched in time by wider reading and from personal experience.

There is a decided and welcome neurological bias in the planning and spacing of the material, in that separate chapters are devoted to visual field defects, the pupils, and nystagmus. There are also helpful chapters on amblyopia, ophthalmology in the tropics (by E. J. Somerset), and an up-to-date and practical summary of ocular therapeutics. A comprehensive index makes the volume a useful source of reference for the general practitioner or for the harried examinee.

The book is clearly printed and pleasantly sub-headed and the proofs have been carefully read. The line-drawings, photographs, and coloured fundus paintings are excellent, but some of the coloured plates of the external diseases have probably served their time and might be improved (e.g., Plate X, Fig. 2) without detracting from the continuity of later editions. The book can be thoroughly recommended as a practical and orthodox survey of present-day ophthalmology.


This monograph, based on statistics of 740 cases of ocular tuberculosis (not including cases associated with miliary tuberculosis or tuberculous meningitis), discusses all aspects of the condition. The contrast is drawn between lesions due to Koch's bacillus and those which result from the patient's sensitivity to tuberculous toxins. The difficulties of diagnosis are emphasized, and the necessity for the careful interrogation of patients to ascertain whether there is a personal or family history of tuberculosis,