physiological serum is injected through the lacrimal punctum; the tubing is removed from the tenth to the fifteenth day. For several weeks the lacrimal passages should be syringed once a week.

J. B. Lawford.

BOOK NOTICES


Col. Maynard’s “Manual of Ophthalmic Practice” is obviously the work of an experienced and practical surgeon, but it suffers from the source from which it was derived. This—as stated in the preface—was a series of lectures, in which it is usually necessary, in order to cover the ground in a comparatively short space of time, to deal with many of the subjects somewhat superficially.

The book is lavishly illustrated both with original drawings, and reproductions from other books. It is possibly difficult to obtain the services of an expert medical artist in India, but when so much expense has been devoted to colour reproduction, it is a great pity that the original illustrations in colour are so little illuminating and are not on a more uniform scale. The lack of drawing also in many of them is so glaring that one might infer that microcornea was a common occurrence among the natives of India.

We cannot help regretting that the ripe experience of so capable an ophthalmic surgeon has not been placed before the profession in a more thorough and accurate form.


We welcome the second edition of this book; the first edition appeared in 1908, and since that date much new work has been done, particularly in glaucoma. The descriptions of the operations of Elliot, Lagrange, and Herbert are excellent, as are, of course, the chapters on cataract extraction. We note that Colonel Maynard does not advocate the removal of the lens in its capsule.

We think that six pages out of 248 are not sufficient for a full description of the operations on the ocular muscles, but as squint
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 lacrimal sac, are not worth the trouble and expense they must have cost.


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. Menacho, 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