

procedures are much more obscure, particularly as other clinical methods of investigation are so effective. It is unlikely that this book will appeal to the practising clinician, but it is necessary reading for the clinician or physiologist interested in the subject. The development of the new techniques described promises that valuable and standard clinical tests will soon be available.

Refraction. Neurophysiological and Psychological Viewpoints. By W. F. MONCRIEFF. 1968. Pp. 92, 16 refs. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. (\$7.50).

This book is a highly personal statement of several aspects of refraction. The psychology of vision is touched upon, and its relationship to the processes of refraction although strongly emphasized is not clarified. A short summary of age changes in refraction is given with some contentious views about the genesis of ametropias. The argument about astigmatic accommodation is revived and the author probably believes that this occurs, a belief supported by case histories of differing subjective and objective cycloplegic refraction. The use of cycloplegia is sensibly discussed and it is interesting to note that, in a wide experience, spasm of accommodation is very rare. Subjective refraction tests, the astigmatic dial, fogging, and cross-cylinder techniques are severely criticized. This is perhaps slightly unfair as the grounds for criticism are largely related to a subject's unreliability and possible confusion. Such a situation is by no means universal and is no reason for rejecting these tests out of hand. Finally, a short recommendation is given that encouragement in the subject of refraction should form part of every ophthalmologist's training.

Contribution to Ocular Pathological Anatomy. 4th Series. (Travaux d'anatomie pathologique oculaire). By F. HERVOUET. 1968. Pp. 174, 213 figs, refs. Masson, Paris. (60 Fr. frs).

In the fourth volume in this series—the third was published in 1964—the author again deals in interesting detail with subjects of present concern—diabetic retinopathy and its treatment, hypertension in aphakia, an accurate test for the correct placing of a trephine in fistulizing operations, deformation of the lens by uveal tumours, true and false macular holes, the pathological anatomy of Stargardt's disease, subdural haematomata in infancy and their effect on the retina, grouped pigmentation of the retina, congenital pigmentation of the optic disc, the pathological anatomy of endogenous uveitis, inexplicable strangulation of the optic nerve, a new case of pachydermo-periostosis with macular degeneration, fibroxanthoma of the lids, neurofibroma, and a spino-cellular epithelioma of the choroid. The histological figures are excellent and the whole volume should prove of value to all those interested in the subjects discussed.

Lecture Notes on Ophthalmology. By P. D. TREVOR-ROPER. 3rd edition, 1968. Pp. 103, 78 figs. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford. (18s. 6d.).

The need for a third edition after only 3 years is indicative both of the progress in ophthalmology and of the popularity of this little guide. It can be unhesitatingly recommended to medical students, for whom it was written, to general practitioners who wish to acquire a basic knowledge of clinical ophthalmology, and to ophthalmologists as a model for a concise textbook.

Progress in Ophthalmology. (Progrès en ophtalmologie). By L. PAUFIQUE. 1968. Pp. 486, 145 figs, bibl. Éditions Médicales Flammarion, Paris. (75 Fr. frs).

This volume, one of the series of *Progress in Medicine*, contains sixteen chapters on various ophthalmic topics written in French by ophthalmologists from Lyons and Nantes. Each presents a well-balanced account of such subjects as strabismus, glaucoma, retinal detachment, surgery of the cornea, and ophthalmodynamometry. The authors are all recognized authorities in their subjects and this volume can be recommended to ophthalmologists with a command of French.