much clinical wisdom could be compressed and yet presented in elegant language. This and the excellent layout will make it an easily accessible reference book of every busy (German-speaking) ophthalmologist.

**Symposium on Ocular Pharmacology and Therapeutics.**  

This symposium is a publication of the Transactions of the New Orleans Academy of Ophthalmology. Despite the multiple authorship the various chapters attain a uniformly high standard of presentation and content, designed to set out the current concepts of the use of drugs in some ocular diseases and the ocular toxic effects of drugs administered systemically.

The opening chapters deal with basic pharmacology and the evaluation of response by clinical trial, and contain some interesting comments on patient reliability in self-administration. With the exception of one chapter on the effects of contact lenses on the corneas of laboratory animals, the authors deal mainly with clinical cases and the side-effects of drugs such as the corticosteroids, antibiotics, and drugs used to control glaucoma.

The book forms an excellent reference volume on therapeutics and toxicology in relation to ocular disease.

**Manual of Diseases of the Cornea.**  

This book is designed as a study manual for residents in ophthalmology and the authors have set out to describe systematically the major corneal diseases. The text is supplemented by many monochrome illustrations and a list of references and suggestions for selected reading is provided at the end of each chapter.

There are comprehensive accounts of the corneal manifestations of systemic diseases and of primary corneal degenerations and dystrophies. However, the section on infective corneal diseases is disproportionately short, occupying only 35 pages out of the total 297; this represents a defect of the book which will reduce its value to the residents to whom it is directed.

The text contains virtually no accounts of the treatment of the conditions which are described, but the authors state that they hope to make this the subject of another manual. The divorce of consideration of diagnosis and treatment is regrettable and frustrating to the reader.

The sections into which the text is organized are clearly and logically arranged, although it is difficult to understand the reason for including a specimen proforma for clinical use in the chapter on senile changes. The chapter on the structure of the cornea would be improved by some illustrations.

**Strabismus, Heterophoria, Ocular Motor Paralysis. Clinical Ocular Muscle Imbalance.**  

This new textbook is the cooperative effort of the Hugonniers' ophthalmologist and orthoptist approach. It is for the large part a routine but well presented modern exposition of the subject from the anatomical, physiological, and clinical standpoints. In this last portion there is inevitably an element of personal choice in various aspects of orthoptic and surgical treatment. In all instances, however, the viewpoint adopted is admirably supported by the evidence of the authors' experience and good sense.