simple glaucoma using static perimetry. Defects can be provoked and reversed by alterations in the intraocular pressure or in the systemic blood pressure, but in the main they are more sensitive to intraocular pressure changes. The reversibility depends on the stage of glaucoma and the duration of the haemodynamic alteration.

A series of results from patients which illustrates these changing defects is preceded by a discussion of the physiology of visual field testing and the vascular supply of the optic disc. The author ends with a comparative assessment of different instruments for testing the visual fields without drawing any firm conclusions, but with informative descriptions.

As a monograph this contribution cannot be faulted, but in the context of a wider field of ophthalmic literature this type of publication has a limited appeal.


This book seeks to relate medical knowledge about dyslexia with education. It is written jointly by an ophthalmologist and a prominent educationalist who has considerable experience in teaching children with reading difficulties. It is well written and rightly emphasizes the need for early diagnosis as treatment is much easier before the age of 6 years. The authors point out that there is no clear evidence of any relationship between peripheral visual disability and reading problems and that eye exercises are of no help. Disorders of ocular movement in dyslexia are produced by lack of comprehension. Poor vision may make a slow reader but not a retarded one with reversal letters, words, or numbers. The main burden of treatment lies with teachers and there are, of course, too few who are trained in teaching reading skills. The authors feel that the main hope lies in the local classroom which should be small enough for the teacher to meet individual differences in the children.


This is a new and augmented edition of a book already established as a classic in the field of multiple sclerosis. It is divided into three parts. In the first, Professor Acheson gives an admirable account of the epidemiology of multiple sclerosis. In the second, Dr. McAlpine provides the best account available in English of the clinical aspects of the disease. The ophthalmologist will find his detailed discussion of optic neuritis particularly informative. In the third part of the book, Professor Lumsden deals with the clinical pathology (including immunology) of the disease. This important book can be thoroughly recommended to all concerned with multiple sclerosis, both as a guide to the present state of knowledge and research, and as a handbook in the management of patients with the disease.

**Notes**

**Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom**

*93rd Annual Congress, 1973*

The 93rd Annual Congress, held at the Royal College of Physicians of London on April 11 to 13, 1973, under the Presidency of Mr. H. B. Stallard, was attended by 304 ophthalmologists.

In his Presidential address Mr. Stallard discussed the evolution of lateral orbitotomy (an operation which he pioneered some 40 years ago). The Bowman medal for 1973 was presented to Prof. Hans Goldmann who delivered the Bowman lecture on "The Slit Lamp". During the opening session short papers dealing with electro-diagnostic techniques were given by Prof. H. E. Henkes.