It is divided into two sections; the first and longer section is devoted to ocular therapeutics and the second to the pharmacology of therapeutic agents. The first section starts with a useful chapter on the mechanisms of drug action, the preparation of ophthalmic solutions, and the methods of drug application used in ophthalmology. The next four chapters deal with the main groups of drugs commonly used by the ophthalmologist; the corticosteroids, the antibiotics, autonomically acting drugs, and drugs used in surgical care. Well set out and easily read tables form a useful feature of this section.

The treatment of various ocular conditions is then considered on an anatomical basis. Currently accepted therapies are clearly stated and opposing views presented where these exist. This whole section would give the junior, and indeed the senior, ophthalmologist a quick and accurate guide to the therapy of most of the conditions he is likely to encounter.

The second section gives a brief description, in alphabetical order, of the majority of drugs used by ophthalmologists. In each case the action of the drug is described, the ophthalmic uses summarized, side-reactions and contraindications listed, and the type of preparation and dosage clearly stated. There is a most useful section on standard paediatric dosages.

The individual chapters in the section on Ocular Therapeutics give useful lists of references and there is an excellent index.

W. S. Foulds

Photography, Electro-Ophthalmology, and Echo-Ophthalmology in Ophthalmic Practice. Vol. 3. Edited by H. E. HENKES. 1973. Pp. 318, bibl. Junk, The Hague. (80 Dutch guilders) (Documenta Ophthalmologica Proceedings Series)

It is refreshing to see the rapid publication of a Postgraduate Symposium held under the auspices of the Netherlands Ophthalmological Society to mark the 25th Anniversary of the rebuilt Rotterdam Eye Clinic. This compact paper-back edition is well produced and well edited, and the quality of illustrations is extremely high. Of the 300 pages about two-thirds are devoted to photography of the eye and particularly fluorescein angiography. The apparatus, techniques, and principles are clearly discussed, and are followed by excellent chapters on diabetes, the optic disc, the macula, and vascular syndromes. Electrodiagnostic tests in current use are described with the main emphasis on the ERG and EOG but with little information on cortical evoked responses. The final chapter describes the principles and applications of ultrasound. This book is highly recommended, and contains some new information of interest to all.

M. D. Sanders

Tumours in a Tropical Country. A Survey of Uganda, 1964-68. Edited by A. C. TEMPLETON. 1973. Pp. 345, 131 figs, refs. Springer, Berlin. (DM 72; \$28.80)

This monograph consists essentially of nineteen chapters, each of which analyses and discusses some particular group of tumours recorded at the Cancer Research Campaign's Kampala Cancer Registry during the period 1964-1968. The contributors are fourteen pathologists, now working in the United Kingdom, Europe, or the U.S.A., twelve of them having held appointments at some time in the pathology department at Kampala.

It was, of course, in this area that details of the incidence and pathological features of Burkitt's lymphoma were first documented after Mr. Burkitt's original recognition of the lesion as a distinct form of tumour. Its epidemiological and pathological features have been fully described in several papers from Makerere, and in this monograph Burkitt's lymphoma is put into perspective amongst other tumours in D. H. Wright's chapter on lymphoreticular neoplasms and in the chapter by J. N. P. Davies (founder of the Kampala Registry) on childhood tumours.

Tumours of the eye and adnexa are dealt with in a short chapter by the editor, A. C. Templeton. No less than half the 118 tumours involving the orbit were examples of Burkitt's lymphoma, while amongst 58 intraocular tumours there was only a single instance of melanoma, the remaining 57 being retinoblastomas. Davies likewise points out, in considering childhood tumours, that retino-