be overlooked. Thus sections on the limitations of ultrasound in intraocular and orbital diagnosis would have benefited from expansion.

An excellent final chapter on axial length measurement and intraocular lens implant power calculation summarises the diversity of equipment, formulae, and opinions. An appendix of conversion tables of microseconds to millimetres in ocular tissue (lens, vitreous, and aqueous) follows the final chapter.

In summary, this book is well presented, and the examination techniques used are clearly explained. Any grey-scale deficiencies in published B scans reflect the inadequacies of the commercially available mechanical sector scanners. It is refreshing to note that most of the examinations from which photographs have been published have been performed by the author. The book is suitable for those starting out in ophthalmic ultrasound, and gives the author's opinions on the best way to examine various conditions. It will allow beginners a basis for forming their own opinions on their techniques of choice.

MARIE RESTORI
DAVID McLEOD

Johnny Gets Some Glasses. By NIGEL SNELL. Pp. 27. 85p. Hamish Hamilton: London, 1984.

Any attempt to relieve the public of some of its misconceptions about eyes and spectacles is to be welcomed, and the children's book under consideration is undoubtedly an attempt towards this end. It seemed appropriate that those particularly dealing with children, namely orthoptists, might be asked for their comments, and, as would be expected, these proved to be very pertinent. It was strongly felt that the reference to 'weak eyes' was inappropriate and the punitive image of teachers who make the poorly sighted sit in front of the class hardly helpful. Confusion arises between a visit to the opticians and being met by doctors, while it is also legitimate to wonder if the use of dyslectic style lettering in the final picture is appropriate in a text designed for reading learners.

It is regretted that, although the book is certainly written in an amusing and sympathetic style, which is the aim of the series, the present example can only be regarded as having scored at best an 'outer.' Sad, for a little more consultation might well have produced a very worthy bullseye.

M. J. GILKES

Traumatology of the Skull Base. Eds. M. SAMII AND J. BRIHAYE. Pp. 240. DM98. Springer-Verlag: Berlin, 1983.

This book is a collection of papers presented at the first international meeting of the Skull Base Study Group in Brussels in 1982. There are 39 contributors, and some of the papers will be of interest to ophthalmologists, in particular those on the subject of the optic nerve and the orbit, including the treatment of orbital fractures, optic nerve injuries, and ocular palsies. The authors with few exceptions work on the Continent of Europe and are writing in English, which at times makes for rather awkward style.

C. J. EARL

Notes

OSUK Annual Congress

The 1985 Annual Congress of the Ophthalmological Society of the UK will be held on 17–19 April at the Harrogate Conference Centre, Harrogate, North Yorkshire. Group rates for accommodation have been negotiated at the Majestic Hotel, Ripon Road, Harrogate, N Yorkshire HG1 2HU (tel. Harrogate 68972). Further information on accommodation may be obtained from Tourist Information Centre, Royal Baths Assembly Rooms, Crescent Road, Harrogate HG1 2RR (tel. Harrogate 65912).

Canadian Ophthalmological Society

This society will hold its 48th Annual Meeting on 23–26 June 1985 at the Toronto Hilton Harbour Castle Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Details from Canadian Ophthalmological Society, PO Box 8844, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3J2.

Colour vision deficiencies

The 8th Congress of the International Research Group on Colour Vision Deficiencies will be held on 23–26 June 1985 in the Palais des Papes in Avignon, France. Themes will include aging of the eye, effect of intoxications, and visual effect of intense light. Details from Dr Vola Jean, 38 rue Jean Mermoz, 13008 Marseille, France.