

treatment, and to furnish data by means of which, apart from the question of treatment, the physician may seek to arrive at an accurate forecast of what will probably happen to the individual patient. In seeking to attain this very desirable object, the editor points out that the only possible method is to give authoritative guidance by quoting statistics. As is only natural in a work of this condensed type, not much space can be spared for ophthalmology. The author of this section has elected to deal with cataract, glaucoma, interstitial keratitis and myopia. The articles in the main give a fair straightforward account of the subjects as treated from the point of view of the general practitioner.

We notice that in the article on interstitial keratitis the author states that the intraocular tension is raised in a few cases, and that in these keratectasia is to be feared. The extreme rarity of such an occurrence in interstitial keratitis renders any mention of it in a book of this type inadvisable. The bibliographies appended should either have been omitted or made fuller and more authoritative.

The book should prove of value to the busy general practitioner.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

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### GERMAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL LITERATURE

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*To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY*

SIR,—In justice to Julius Springer will you allow me space to say that I have received an apologetic letter from him acknowledging that I was charged too much for my first copy of Vol. XLVII of the *Jahresbericht*, and explaining how this came about? He says, "This occurrence is a very disagreeable one to me"; he has asked me to return the spare copy to the Hirschwald'sche Buchhandlung, and has undertaken to defray the cost and to return to me the excess money. I may say that I have sent back the spare copy and have asked him to hold the sum in question against the cost of Vols. XLV and XLVI, which I have ordered and which I hope will soon be out.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

R. R. JAMES.

LONDON.