by Dr Daily (the other covering neurology) and a very good buy at £5.95. Mr Kanski is well known for his books on many aspects of ophthalmology and is usually considered by the easily read text and high standards of production.

The text is set out as questions which are then answered in language which general practitioners will understand. The authors cover all common conditions such as senile macular degeneration, glaucoma, and cataract. In addition there are useful sections on less obvious topics such as visual standards and blind registration. There is a two-page display at the end entitled 'When to refer and to whom.' This sets out the rapidity of referral indicated for various conditions. The text is well set out on the pages, easily read, and impressively free of spelling mistakes. Illustrations are used sparingly but effectively.

The ophthalmic content is of a high standard. The text represents a distillation of modern views on clinical management of ophthalmic problems. There are a few points which ophthalmologists might be interested to discuss among themselves. For example, the reader is advised to remove a metal foreign body from the cornea in the surgery and not the ring. Some may consider this unnecessary and excisional surgery of the slit-lamp. General practice elements are well covered for example, the relationship between timolol and asthma, and the need for ophthalmologists to visualise senile macular changes before advising whether cataract surgery would be helpful. The index was particularly helpful in tracking items down.

This book really succeeds in two areas. First, it is short. This should encourage the potential reader to pick it up. The whole thing could be read in 10 minutes a day over seven days. Second, it offers solutions to problems generally faced by general practitioners facing their daily work and is therefore much more 'user friendly' than a short textbook. The answers to clinical problems are given at a level which should not frighten anyone. A general practitioner who has struggled with conventional texts would probably find a few minutes with this book most enlightening. In conclusion, we strongly recommend it for general practitioners.

JOHN BRAZIER
ROY MACGREGOR


The ophthalmic subspecialties have given birth to a pantheon of learned texts, each filling a niche in the perceived requirements of the reading public. Some appear as atlases, others as multiauthored tomes held together by the editor, while others appear as the result of superhuman endeavour by a single author aiming to stamp his own personality on to his chosen field. Each of these particular subspecialties has its own common core of the subspeciality, embellished according to the author's perception of the niche to be filled. It is this core that Kanski and McAllister have captured.

In this slim volume, written in a clarity of style which the senior author has made his own, is summarised with admirable simplicity the whole of the subspecialty. Each chapter is well illustrated, with note present of presentation of information and clinical pearls boxed for extra emphasis. A short bibliography for further reading is available for the curious. The book forms an admirable launch pad for the tyro and a worthwhile text for the pediatrician. It is a text which any practitioner in the field would be proud to have produced but few could have achieved.

R A HITCHINGS