

Even the chapters on Optics and Refraction are easily comprehended, for the simple style of writing takes the reader from the first principles to the more complex by effortless steps.

Any adverse criticism is minor. Words which are intended to carry emphasis are written in italics. This is overdone to such an extent that after a short while one ceases to notice them. Treatment of eye disorders is excellent, but where eye disorders are part of a general condition, diagnosis and treatment of this are also suggested. Unfortunately some of this is out of date; e.g. the giving of calcium to increase the coagulability of the blood; the use of strychnine in diphtheritic paralysis of the ocular nerves; thinning of the eyebrows as a sign of hyperthyroidism. These would be better subjects for a textbook of medicine.

From the general practitioner's point of view, it is a pity that there is no mention of hot spoon-bathing, that most useful method of applying heat; nor is there mention of rubbing of the lids as the chief cause of styes.

A few misprints were noted. Under Fig. 17-3 for "direct" read "indirect" and similarly under Fig. 17-6. On p. 250, line 6, for "S" read "E". This is an excellent book.

**Correlative Neuroanatomy and Functional Neurology.** Twelfth edition. J. G. CHUSID and J. J. McDONALD. Los Altos, California. Lange Medical Publications. Oxford. Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1964. Pp. x+409. Price 45s.

The authors state in their preface that their primary objective has been to present simply and clearly some of the structural and functional features of the nervous system related to problems in clinical neurology.

That they have achieved their objective as far as is possible there is little doubt, but whether it is possible to present these matters simply is open to some question. A study of this book fills one with admiration for the vast amount of work time and trouble that has been taken in its production. It is divided into four sections, viz.: 1. Central nervous system. 2. Peripheral nerves and autonomic system. 3. Principles of neurodiagnosis. 4. Central nervous system disorders.

Perhaps the best description of the volume is as an encyclopaedia of neurological conditions and it forms a useful reference for those who are like the general practitioner not deeply involved in the neurological world.

The authors themselves suggest that it will serve best if used in conjunction with standard neurological texts and literature and, while one has no doubt that this is so for the aspiring neurologists the volume itself forms an adequate source of knowledge for the family doctor.

There is a large number of clear diagrams, many tables and heavy printing of anatomical titles and names of diseases. There is a useful index of selected reference textbooks. It seems a pity that this work is issued as a paperback and not covered in the standard that it merits.