

British Medical Bulletin. Volume 16, No. 2. **The Thyroid Gland.** London. The Medical Department. The British Council. Pp. 89—174; Price 20s.

This maintains the very high standard which is expected of the Medical Department of the British Council. It is devoted entirely to accounts of research on thyroid physiology, biochemistry and pathology, and the individual sections are written by workers intimately connected with each specific line of approach. Much of the new knowledge is derived from the use of chromatography and radioactive isotopes.

There is little of immediate value to the general practitioner, but it could be read with profit by those specially interested in thyroid dysfunction, and is essential reading for those who are about to attempt the membership.

Antibiotics and Sulphonamides in Ophthalmology. A. SORSBY, M.D., F.R.C.S., and J. UNGAR, M.D. London. Oxford University Press, 1960. Pp. vii + 117. Price 12s. 6d.

This book is small enough for the pocket, and represents the condensed wisdom of Professor Sorsby, a senior surgeon at the Royal Eye Hospital, and Dr Ungar, a consultant pathologist and head of the biological research department of the Glaxo Laboratories. Unlike many condensed accounts, it is written with great clarity. It deals with the indications for modern antibiotics, especially as they apply in ophthalmology; but much of the advice applies equally to the use of these medicines in a wider field, and all physicians are likely to find it helpful.

On the vexed question of whether penicillin should be applied as an ointment, the book strikes a fair balance. A booklet by the same authors on the application of steroids to the eye would be most welcome.

Proceedings of a Symposium on Immunisation in Childhood. Published by E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., Edin. and Lond. Pp. 4 + 139. Price 17s. 6d.

Early in May 1959 a symposium was held in the Wellcome Building in London to consider the subject of Immunisation in Childhood. This was a timely event because the unfortunate infant is now subjected to such a large number of immunizing procedures that it has been difficult for the Public Health Authorities and the