caused by venereal disease, can now be lowered to nearer 40 per cent., and if venereal disease were eliminated at least 30 per cent. of the cases would not exist.

The numerous cases of myopia and the cases of retinitis pigmentosa open up the eugenic problem in an acute form.

R. C. Davenport.

BOOK NOTICES


This is the second and amplified edition of Professor Márquez' text book which appeared in 1928. The book remains substantially the same with the addition of some further diagrams and coloured plates and a new chapter on the binocular field of vision. It is a most excellent, clearly written and comprehensive text book. It aims at catering primarily for the student who at the outset is completely ignorant of his subject, but in spite of this it is sufficiently full to serve as a book of reference for the more advanced practitioner. It begins with a short historical note on the growth of modern ophthalmology and thence passes to the examination of the eye, each chapter of the book being devoted to a stage in the clinical examination and the various conditions which it may reveal. The examination is of the most detailed, including the use of the slit-lamp, the gonioscope, fundus photography and radiography. The illustrations are excellent and the book written in a most lucid and interesting style.


In this book the author sets out to draw attention to the damage to human eyesight and economic loss by the toleration of bad lighting of workrooms, schools, factories and homes. He describes the physical and psychological factors involved in visual tasks and illustrates "the futility and injustice of judging seeing conditions by the rate at which productive work is done." He comments on the fact that fatigue is a very difficult effect to measure.

Chapters are devoted to the "Science of Seeing;" eye defects of age and usage; light and lighting; and the human seeing machine at work.

The author has spread himself in saying what he has to say, much of which could have been compressed without the loss of
information of value. Some of the experiments, particularly those in connection with registering nervous tension under various lighting conditions, are in the reviewer's opinion open to fallacies and errors.

The book will be of interest to industrial welfare workers, architects and decorators of house interiors as well as ophthalmologists.

**External Diseases of the Eye.** By Donald T. Atkinson, M.D.


Price, 35s.

For the general practitioner and student this book contains much information that will be of value in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the anterior segment of the eye. The author is in agreement with Fuchs' "Textbook of Ophthalmology" in claiming that such disorders are more frequently seen than others and can be diagnosed without expensive instruments which are difficult to handle.

To the specialist the book is disappointing, because, except for the information on fungus diseases and the study of yaws and leprosy, it contains ordinary textbook information which in some subjects is too brief for a work of this size. Some of the author's views about operative technique would not receive universal acceptance in this country. Many of the illustrations and photographs are good, but some are poor and fail to illustrate clearly the clinical or operative feature the author intends to show. This is particularly in evidence in a few touched-up photographs and drawings which are made too small to be of practical value.

A good list of references is given at the end of each section. Chapters are devoted to diseases of the lids, lacrimal apparatus, orbit, conjunctiva, cornea, sclera, iris and ciliary body. The author has also included chapters on glaucoma, diseases of the lens, the extra-ocular muscles and the hygiene of the eyes. He has stressed the importance of the ophthalmologist familiarizing himself with nose and throat methods of examination and diagnosis, and has devoted some space to accounts of disorders of the nose and throat which may affect the eyes. In Chapter 14 he gives some useful notes on history taking and the keeping of case records, and the final chapter is devoted to an account of the remedies used in the treatment of external diseases of the eye. The book is well produced and the author has taken great pains and trouble in the reproduction of wax models and casts of certain pathological disorders of the lids and orbit. The reviewer's impression is that this book on the whole will appeal more to the general practitioner and student than to the well-established ophthalmic surgeon who will not find in it a uniformity of profound reading.