skill and patience to repeat his experiments would confirm them, but it is questionable whether his is the only possible interpretation.

The new tests were all of the dichromatic matching type ordinarily used for the determination of the Rayleigh equation. They consisted fundamentally of determinations of the amounts of two colours which, when mixed, would match a given standard (e.g., the amounts of red and green required to match a standard yellow, or of blue and yellow to match a standard grey, in both hue and intensity), and these amounts were then compared with the normal values. The results were dealt with on a statistical basis in order to find the range and type of the individual variations.

In discussing his results, Dr. Pickford does not take the possible effect of the yellow macular and other intra-ocular pigments into account. All his variant yellow-blue mixture results could be due to differences in the amount of such pigments, and the fact that all these results fall on a normal frequency-distribution curve also suggests that such an explanation is likely to be correct. Since there is no reason why the depth of pigmentation should be correlated with red or green colour deficiency, one would not expect any necessary association of red or green "weakness" with yellow "weakness". For "red-green blind" subjects there was a positive correlation. The yellow pigmentation of the ocular media is known to increase with age; unfortunately no correlations of the results with the ages of the subjects are given, but such calculations might provide a clue to the importance of intra-ocular filters in such tests. Until more is known about the normal variation of intra-ocular pigmentation it is doubtful whether the results here reported are in fact at variance with the assumptions of the trichromatic theory.

Finally, a word must be said in praise of the way in which these tests were conducted, especially with regard to the handling of the subjects. Dr. Pickford's remarks on the precautions necessary to prevent a subject, especially if he is colour blind, picking up unintended clues from the experimenter are very much to the point and should be taken to heart by everyone concerned in testing colour vision.


This considerable text-book of neurology contains much of ophthalmological interest. The whole field of central nervous disease is adequately covered and in consequence many syndromes affecting the eye and its adnexa are described. Among the most useful sections from this point of view are those on cerebral tumours, developmental anomalies, pituitary diseases, endocrine disturbances (wherein exophthalmo disorders are fully described), the muscular dystrophies, and the heredo-degenerative conditions of the central nervous system. The chapters on diseases of the peripheral nerves, organismal and virus infections, and arterial disease, as well as those on central nervous injuries and poisoning, contain a wealth of material in which the ophthalmologist will find himself very much at home. The book is to be recommended both for the clarity of its presentation and for the large number of excellent and informative illustrations. A considerable and representative bibliography is appended.


This is, in the main, an excellently produced book. The didactic manner of presenting the subject springs from the fact that the book is based on material used for lectures. It contains many statements that would, of necessity, not be endorsed by every ophthalmologist. Being translated from the German, the composition is at times a little stilted and words are used which have a different connotation in Great Britain. For example, it is said that such and such a lesion may be "visualized" where the word "seen" would be more correct.