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 exophthalmic 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, organisal 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.
BOOK REVIEWS

Every attempt has been made to correlate the microscopic appearances with the ophthalmoscopic findings and this adds very considerably to the interest and usefulness of the book, but one or two of the coloured illustrations are so disappointingly blurred that it is surprising that they were passed for publication.

The fundus pictures are first referred to in the text to illustrate points in the description of a particular disease. There is also a description of each picture set out in a separate section. Nothing could be better than this form of cross-reference and, by looking at the picture first, making up a legend for it, and then comparing that with the printed description, the student can improve his knowledge and powers of observation. While nothing can replace the living fundus as seen with an ophthalmoscope, this book goes very near to performing the impossible.


Eugene Wolff’s “Pathology of the Eye” is so well known that a detailed review to introduce the third edition is almost unnecessary; it has now established itself as the outstanding text-book on the pathology of the eye in the English language. The third edition is considerably improved in comparison with its predecessors, the most important addition being the incorporation of over 100 illustrations, many of which are in colour. These illustrations are more than usually good; they are abundant, clear, and admirably illustrate the points in the text. Most of them are photographs of the actual conditions, while the drawings are of unusually high merit. The larger additions to the text in this new edition embrace new work on the origin of pigmented tumours, an excellent description of Schnabel’s cavernous atrophy, a review of Coats’s disease and retrolental fibroplasia, and the author’s original work on the pathology of cysts of the glands of Zieis.

The text is clear, easy to follow, and didactic, and while it does not lose itself in detail or indulge in the discussion of theories, its value is much enhanced by 15 pages of well chosen bibliography.


In this monograph the literature on toxoplasmosis is critically reviewed in the light of the author’s clinical experience and experimental findings. The review is excellent, and may be criticized only for its omissions and not for its factual content. Thus, attention is drawn to the diversity of the clinical manifestations of toxoplasmosis, and it is pointed out that adult infection may be sub-clinical or may present as an acute infection without ocular signs. One feels that more emphasis might have been put upon these features which justify a presumptive clinical diagnosis of toxoplasmosis in cases of adult chorio-retinitis, especially in view of the fact that in 140 cases of uveitis the author found a distribution of toxoplasma antibodies similar to that in his control series.

The experimental work is divided into two parts. In the first, dealing with the treatment of the experimental disease in mice, it is shown that a wide range of chemotherapeutic drugs have failed to effect a cure. The second part describes experimental choroiditis in rabbits following the introduction of toxoplasma into the carotid artery, and it is suggested that the primary lesions occur in the chorioid capillaries.

In a work of such a high general standard it is a pity that some of the photomicrographs are not of the same merit, and that the magnifications are not stated.

The discussion of the laboratory diagnosis of ocular toxoplasmosis is admirable. Attention is drawn to the value and limitations of each test, and the technique of each is described.