the student to learn the subject. He emphasized the value of an 
actual clinical test, for after thirty years' experience as an examiner,
he knew how often candidates were well versed in book knowledge,
but unable to diagnose the simplest ocular abnormality.

He said that the General Medical Council should be urged to 
institute the following reforms:
1. That each candidate for a licence to practise be compelled to 
attend an ophthalmic clinic for three months.
2. That the final examination shall include a clinical examination 
by ophthalmic surgeons.

A new Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery

A forward step has been taken by the London Conjoint Board in 
instituting a diploma in ophthalmic medicine and surgery (D.O.M.S.,
R.C.P. & S. Eng.). Candidates may enter for Part I of the 
examination, which includes the anatomy and embryology of the 
visual apparatus, the physiology of vision, and elementary optics, at 
any time after a registrable qualification has been obtained in 
medicine, surgery, and midwifery. Part II, upon optical defects of 
the eye, ophthalmic medicine and surgery, and pathology, may be 
taken on the completion of one year of special study of 
ophthalmology, and the production of certain certificates. The 
institution of this diploma amply justifies the efforts of those who 
have advocated the adequate study of ophthalmology and furnishes 
the best answer to the attitude of the General Medical Council 
towards the matter. We congratulate the Royal Colleges upon 
their enlightened action.

Artificial Daylight

The problem of artificial daylight is one of considerable import-
ance in many industries. One of the recent attempts at solving 
the problem consists in the use of carefully combined colour 
reflectors in contrast to the earlier methods in which transmission 
through tinted screens was employed. The apparatus is known 
as the Sheringham daylight and is the result of the combined work 
of a physicist, Mr. L. C. Martin, an artist, Mr. G. Sheringham, and 
an expert on camouflage problems, Major Klein. Mr. Martin read 
a paper on the light before the Illuminating Engineering Society. 
The paper and the subsequent interesting discussion are fully 
reported in the Illuminating Engineer for February, 1920. One 
very interesting point was the difficulty of defining daylight on 
account of its great variability. In an editorial in the same 
journal the editor writes: "In order that the whole subject may