doing junior House appointments in eye departments of general hospitals, or, indeed, of eye hospitals, to those in general practice who wish for a handy book of reference, and for eclectic reading to consultant physicians and neurologists.

This assessment still holds, in full. The new edition follows closely the pattern of the old, with some pruning, some re-writing, and improvement in many of the illustrations. A welcome, and unusual, feature is that, the format being the same, the new volume contains only 36 pages more than the old. Of these extra pages thirteen are devoted to a newly-introduced glossary of technical terms. This may well be welcome to our non-ophthalmological colleagues, to whom—we must admit—we are liable to write using esoteric definitions with which they may not be familiar.

This work continues to be, as it was first described, one of the better introductions to ophthalmology. The price increase of 48s. must, in a spirit of resignation if nothing else, be considered as very reasonable in these days, and it is a pleasure to record again that the production matches the high and consistent standards we have learned to expect from these publishers.


On the retirement of the recent author, the eighth edition of Adler's Textbook of Ophthalmology has taken on an entirely new dress. It is edited by Harold Scheie and Daniel Albert, and six collaborating authors from the school at Philadelphia have contributed to it. To some extent, it is true, the personal nature of the old book is lost, for we all became accustomed to admire and respect Adler's opinion; but in other aspects it has gained and the editorship has been good. As before, its aim is to provide the medical student and practitioner with a concise working knowledge of the subject, but drastic changes have been introduced to meet the requirements of alterations in medical curricula in America and elsewhere which involve the curtailment of the time devoted to the many specialties in medicine to the benefit of a more complete philosophy; the arrangement is less topographical and the subject is approached from the point of view of the basic sciences and their medical implications.

A preliminary chapter on the terminology of the subject is followed by a second on anatomy. There are chapters on embryology and genetics, paediatric and medical and neuro-ophthalmology, glaucoma, ocular injuries, and the principles of ophthalmic surgery. Then follows an elaborate series of appendices, occupying more than 100 pages, on the symptomatology of ocular diseases, the clinical examination of the eye, its optical defects, its physiology, and the appropriate pharmacology. The entire book is thus different from its predecessors, completely re-written and re-illustrated. It is, in fact, difficult to understand why it is called Adler's textbook unless it is to retain the connection with the school of Philadelphia. However that may be, the result is interesting, the venture novel, and the book certainly deserves the widespread popularity attained by the previous editions.


Seeing depends upon lighting, and without light no sight is possible. Perhaps the expert on vision has paid inadequate attention to lighting, and the lighting engineer has insufficiently studied vision. Whether this is so or not, it is clear that these two aspects have been developed independently. The purpose of this book is to further the attempts to provide a common basis for discussion of both vision and lighting. The author is a well-known writer on architectural lighting and daylighting and holds the chair of Environmental Design and Engineering at University College, London. This book is based on a course of lectures given to senior students of the human environment for the Diploma of Public Health, and for the Factory Inspectorate, but is stated to have been written with a wider readership in mind.

The first four chapters deal with the eye and vision, including binocular vision, colour vision, and the psychology of vision. This provides an interesting, lively, and not too academic approach for