

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.

Adler's Textbook of Ophthalmology. By H. G. SCHEIE and D. M. ALBERT. 8th ed., 1969. Pp. 509, 565 figs. 38 col. pl. Saunders, Philadelphia and London. (£7 9s.)

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 of 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.

Lighting and Seeing. By R. C. HOPKINSON. 1969. Pp. xi + 120, figs. Heinemann, London. (35s.)

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

the novice. Then follows a bridging chapter on "Lighting and Vision" dealing with visual acuity, visual performance, and recommended levels of illumination. There are then five chapters giving a clear and concise outline of various aspects of lighting, including basic principles, natural and artificial lighting, glare, and arguments for and against fluorescent lighting as a substitute for natural light. The last chapter is concerned with statutory regulations regarding lighting in public buildings, factories, offices, and shops.

This book is welcome, since new works dealing with lighting appear only infrequently in Great Britain. It provides a very good basic introduction to vision and lighting and it is excellently conceived for the group for whom it was written. It could also be useful as an introductory treatise on lighting for students of ophthalmic optics, and on both vision and lighting for electrical engineers. It is, however, probably too elementary on both subjects for students of architecture, and the price is rather too high to recommend to them if such students would also need a more advanced text.

There are a few errors and inconsistencies which could be cleared up in a future edition. In spite of a general reluctance, the reviewer feels that all new books should be written only in metric units. It is confusing to have both English and metric units, and even the author gets tied up on page 27 when he states that 32 lux is approximately the illumination in a living room. Perhaps more seriously, although it is emphasised that seeing fundamentally involves the brain, the word "sensation" is often used when "perception" is implied. Less serious, but irritating, is to have "ophthalmologist" sometimes mis-spelt, and to have the photopic luminous efficiency of radiation curve misdrawn (Figure 6.1). Some of the diagrams too, have distracting arrows on them, and some, viewed in good lighting conditions, will be seen to be covered with a rash of little whiskers. It is not clear whether this is a subtle secret device for illustrating some hidden principle to students, or whether someone has just forgotten to rub out the construction lines.

The Cauterized Eye and Keratoplasty. (Das verätzte Auge und die Keratoplastik.)
By A. HEINC. 1969. Pp. 91, 30 figs. Enke, Stuttgart. (*D.M.*20)

The treatment of the eye severely damaged by this type of injury is given in detail in this short monograph both in a long series of clinical cases, including recent and old leucomata, and in experimental work on rabbits. Lamellar keratoplasty is applicable to many of these unfortunate cases and the results are often excellent.

The Measurement of Colour. By W. D. WRIGHT. 4th edition, 1969. Pp. 340, figs, refs. Hilger, London. (80s.)

It would be hard to overestimate the benefits to students, research workers, and industrial workers in colour, of the successive editions of Professor Wright's "Measurement of Colour" since its first appearance in 1944. Within one modest volume Wright gives a lucid exposition, from the beginning, of the basic principles of colorimetry, of the experimental techniques involved, and of the varied applications of colour measurement. To those—certainly including many ophthalmologists—who find the evaluation of colour by a mixture of mathematics and sensory concepts slightly mysterious, this book is particularly helpful, even for readers not specially interested in the minutiae of colour measurement. Trichromatic principles of course bulk largely but, well-established though they are, some changes of emphasis have occurred and these are reflected in two substantially new chapters of the present edition devoted respectively to "Metamerism" (the varying spectral compositions of stimuli in colour match) and "Colour Difference Metrology" (the coordination of least perceptible colour differences in different parts of the colour solid). Emendations and minor additions bring the text up-to-date throughout. This book is thoroughly recommended.