following on the boom years has brought back nystagmus to its former position, of being "probably the most common industrial disease." The authors hold that it is essential to study the incidence of the disease as shown by physical signs revealed by an unselected group of miners examined in the pit itself.

From such a study carried out in two pits and covering about 1,700 men, they conclude that inefficient lighting was the factor responsible for nystagmus. They further show that the use of drills and other mechanical means for the breaking up of coal is not the cause as has been urged by some observers who attempted to correlate miners' nystagmus with vestibular changes produced by the working of these implements.

The Teutonic logic of the authors finds fault with the definition of miners' nystagmus adopted in this country for the purpose of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which admits nystagmus without oscillation of the globe. To the authors this is nystagmus without nystagmus. Teutonic thoroughness further tilts against the fact that statistics of miners' nystagmus in England during the war are still not available.

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**OBITUARY**

**Dr. Valude**

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Valude, one of the doyens of French ophthalmology. He entered the clinic of Quinze-Vingts in 1888, where he worked untiringly until his retirement. Many papers from his pen appeared in the *Annales d'Oculistique*, while he wrote, in collaboration with Truc, of Montpellier, a Treatise on Ophthalmology, and was co-editor with Lagrange of the *French Encyclopaedia of Ophthalmology*.

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**NOTES**

Mr. R. C. Davenport has been elected Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the West London Hospital.