The vision was full and the fundi normal. X-ray therapy was undertaken, producing rapid relief of pain, while a subsequent picture showed a "worm eaten" appearance of the alae of the sphenoid.

It is a significant feature common to both cases that the pain was rapidly and permanently relieved by the application of X-rays, while in the case of the schoolgirl the cessation of the progressive deterioration of her general condition was coincident with the commencement of the treatment, and what was at the time considered a probably fatal condition may now, after the lapse of 4 years 6 months, be deemed a cure.

I am indebted to Mr. L. Bathe Rawling for his kindness in allowing me access to the notes of this case.

REFERENCES


INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Meeting of the Executive Committee, Monday, May 14, 1934, at 9.30, at the Hotel Majestic, Paris

Present:--Professor de Lapersonne, Chairman; Dr. Park Lewis, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Demachy, Treasurer; Dr. Lewis Carris, Representative for the United States; Dr. A. Churchill, Associate Secretary General.

Mr. N. Bishop Harman, Honorary Member.

Professor van Duyse (Belgium); Professor Henning Roenne (Denmark); Professor Marquez (Spain); Mr. Cridland (Great Britain); Dr. Trantas (Greece); Professor van der Hoeve (Netherlands); Professor de Grosz (Hungary); Professor Maggiore (Italy); Professor Szymanski (Poland); Members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Issa Hamdi el Mazini Bey (Egypt); Dr. Marx (Netherlands); Members of the Commission for the Classification of the Causes of Blindness.
GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to present to you a brief account of the work of the Association during the last year.

May I remind you that thanks to the kindness of my eminent friend and colleague, Professor Marquez, Chairman of the XIVth International Ophthalmological Congress, and of its Secretary General, Dr. Poyales, our General Assembly was inscribed foremost on the agenda of the Congress. At this meeting in which the Chair was held by our dear Vice-Chairman, Dr. Park Lewis, the very important question of the classification of the Causes of Blindness was discussed, and after examining the various schemes submitted, the Assembly decided to appoint a Commission including: Professor Van Duyse (Belgium); Dr. Mazini Bey (Egypt); Professor de Lapersonne (France); Mr. Bishop Harman (Great Britain); Dr. Marx (Netherlands); Professor Marquez (Spain); Dr. Park Lewis (United States), whose task it would be to examine at leisure and impartially the problems raised in the course of the discussion.

We thought this was the most suitable time to summon a meeting of this Commission and we forwarded to you, together with the account of the Assembly in Madrid, the complementary reports we had received since that date. After the discussion you will decide whether it would be advisable to appoint a General Reporter, who would prepare a report on the subject and suggest resolutions which, after they have been presented to you individually for your advice, would be submitted for approval to the General Assembly in 1935. We shall take this opportunity of asking your opinion on the city which will be selected for this Assembly.

The second session of our Meeting in Madrid was devoted to the interesting accounts presented by the representatives of National Committees in Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain and Switzerland.

During the last year we have kept up a correspondence with these different committees. We expressed our respectful sympathy to the Royal Houses of Belgium and the Netherlands who had kindly granted their patronage to our National Committees. We especially begged H.R.H. the Duchess of Vendôme, Member of our Honorary Committee, to accept a token of our respectful grief on the occasion of the dramatic death of her august Brother, His Majesty King Albert the First.

Our Secretariat has been happy to record the active propaganda campaign carried out by the Indian Red Cross, thanks to the
Prevention of Blindness

zeal of its organizing Secretary, Miss Norah Hill. This powerful organization will be represented this afternoon by Sir John Megaw.

I beg to mention briefly the "Protestant French Organization in Syria and Liban" in the campaign against trachoma.

Our eminent colleague, Professor Maggiore, forwarded to us the very interesting Instructions of the Minister of National Education in Italy with regard to the establishment of sight-saving classes.

In Canada we obtained the adhesion of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which deals also with prevention and sends us its periodical publications and propaganda posters.

Finally, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness in the United States, in cordial collaboration with our Association, forwards regularly its very valuable literature, its instructive Sight-Saving Review, and the numerous communiqués issued by the American Press. This Society kindly presented us with several copies of the film on the Prevention of Blindness which has been used in France, Great Britain and South Africa. It would be desirable that the public bodies should recommend the duty-free admission of the Public Health Propaganda Films; their exportation into a foreign country actually involves almost unconquerable difficulties. A resolution to this effect was adopted at the last International Congress of the Educational Film in Rome.

We devoted a good deal of our time to the preparation of the General Assembly which is to meet this afternoon. We wish to convey our thanks to those who have helped us to organize this important session devoted to trachoma, more especially to the International Organization against Trachoma and to our friend de Grosz, to the League against Trachoma of Morax, and to the eminent colleagues whose reports we were able to print and distribute before the Congress; may I mention in the first place the name of Dr. MacCallan?

I come to the financial situation. Our devoted treasurer, M. Demachy, will give you an account of the receipts and expenses during the last year, as well as of financial provisions for the current year.

Here again we find at the head of our subscribers the National Society, from the United States. In the midst of a financial crisis this Society has not hesitated to increase by 50 per cent. the most generous donation accorded to our Association so that the latter should not feel the effects of the variations in the rate of exchange.

We beg Dr. Park Lewis and Dr. Carris, who represent this Society, to accept the expression of our deepest gratitude.

In France, the Ministry of Public Health, in spite of the budgetary restrictions, has not only renewed, but increased the
annual subsidy granted to the Association, which amounted last year to 15,000 francs. We beg the Minister to accept our most sincere thanks for his kind support. Among private subscribers may I mention the General Insurance Committee (France)? Its distinguished Chairman, Mr. MAX HERMANT, has given us a new token of his most valuable collaboration.

In Great Britain, our friend Mr. CридLAND, has increased our Membership list thanks to his kind propaganda on behalf of the Association. Finally, I take pleasure in informing the Committee that Mrs. CORRIGAN, an eminent member of the American Colony in Paris, has been so good as to grant us, at the request of H.R.H. the Duchess of Vendôme, a most generous contribution of 3,000 francs on the occasion of our Meeting of May 14th. We beg to express our most grateful thanks to the Duchess of Vendôme and to Mrs. CORRIGAN.

May I remind all the Members of the International Association of the resolution adopted in Madrid, according to which the contribution of each country belonging to the Union, towards the budget of the Secretariat, should be at least 500 French francs. I beg to congratulate the countries who have responded to this appeal and I hope that this year, their example will be followed by the 38 countries which belong to the Association. This is a very important matter for the Association.

Financial Account
by M. DEMACHY, Treasurer.

During the period January, 1933 to January, 1934, receipts and expenses have been as follows:—

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<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
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<tr>
<td>France ... ... 30,485.—</td>
<td>Salaries and reimbursements ... 28,200.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States ... 24,915.—</td>
<td>Stenography ... ... 9,931.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Britain ... 3,502.35</td>
<td>Publicity ... ... 6,000.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada ... 500.—</td>
<td>Postage and telegram expenses 2,264.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain ... 500.—</td>
<td>Stationery ... ... 1,004.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece ... 100.—</td>
<td>Rent, light and heating 4,000.—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morocco ... 100.—</td>
<td>Printing expenses 3,693.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Africa ... 203.53</td>
<td>Expenses for the Madrid Congr. 2,930.30</td>
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<td>British India ... 25 20</td>
<td>Purchase of publications 298.85</td>
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| Reimbursement to Mr. Cridland 187.90 |
| Divers ... ... 1,369.65 |

60,331.08 59,880.90

We beg to point out that the expenses figure is below that of 62,000 francs mentioned in the budgetary provisions which had been approved by the Executive Committee at Madrid. Thanks to this effort and thanks to the generosity of the “National Society
for the Prevention of Blindness’’ which, in the midst of a financial crisis, did not hesitate to increase by 50 per cent. its annual contribution (which has been raised this year from 1,000 to 1,500 dollars), so that the International Association should not be worse off as a consequence of the variations in the rate of exchange, we have been able to balance the budget.

This year again, we beg to draw your attention, as we did last year, to the disproportion between the contributions received from various countries and to remind all the Members of the Association of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at Madrid, according to which each country belonging to the Association should pay a contribution of at least 500 French francs. We express our warmest thanks to the countries which so far have responded to our appeal—Canada, Greece, Hungary, Poland and Spain.

We submit on the other hand budgetary provisions for the current year:

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<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions: collected in</td>
<td>Salaries and indemnities</td>
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<td>1933 for 1934</td>
<td>... 28,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsidy from the French Ministry of</td>
<td>Stenography</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health for 1934</td>
<td>... 9,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private subscriptions for 1934</td>
<td>Rent, light and heating</td>
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<tr>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>... 4,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subvention of the National Society</td>
<td>Postage and telegram expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>for the Prevention of Blindness</td>
<td>... 6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>... 25,000</td>
<td>Printing expenses</td>
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These provisions provide for an effort at budgetary restrictions; we beg to point out that it would be difficult to reduce further the budget of the International Association while maintaining its activities on a level which is consistent with the task entrusted to it.

The Chairman thanked M. Demachy for his careful management of the modest resources of the Association.

The Treasurer’s report was unanimously adopted.

Re-election of the Staff of the Association

In accordance with the bye-laws the agenda includes a paragraph with reference to the election of the Staff.

The Chairman informed his colleagues that he had received from Dr. Humbert a letter requesting the Committee to accept his resignation as Secretary General of the Association; his professional duties in Switzerland prevented him from attending to the work of the Association as much as he would have liked to, and from being present at the meetings. The Chairman felt convinced that all the Members of the Committee would share
his regret at Dr. HUMBERT's decision. He recalled his self-denial and his invaluable services in the provisional Committee which had laid the foundations of our Association, his outstanding part in the creation of the Association in 1929, at the Hague-Scheveningen and during the early and difficult period of organization. He hoped that Dr. HUMBERT might reconsider his decision and again give us the support of his valuable advice. As a token of gratitude for past services he proposed that the Committee should maintain Dr. HUMBERT at his post for another year. The organization of the Secretariat and particularly the services of Dr. A. CHURCHILL, Associate Secretary General, enabled the work to be carried on as usual under present circumstances (general approval).

The Staff was unanimously re-elected.

**Honorary Members**

Professor VAN DER HOEVE had requested that his name be omitted from the list of the Executive Committee; he had proposed the name of Professor ZEEMAN (Amsterdam) to represent the Netherlands on the Committee. The Chairman requested the Committee to inscribe the name of Professor VAN DER HOEVE, former President of the International Ophthalmological Congress, at Amsterdam, one of the main founders of the Association, among Honorary Members, to replace the late Professor ANGELUCCI. (Marked approval.)

**Members of the Executive Committee**

Professor ZEEMAN (Amsterdam), was appointed a Member of the Executive Committee, to replace Professor VAN DER HOEVE. He had notified his acceptance of this post. Up to this date Sweden was not represented on the Committee. The Secretariat had taken the initiative of applying for the adhesion of Professor NORDENSON, President-Elect of the XVth International Ophthalmological Congress in 1937 (Cairo). Professor NORDENSON had replied in the following words:—

3 Grafgatan, Stockholm.

May 9, 1934

Professor DE LAPERSONNE,
Paris.

Dear Professor DE LAPERSONNE,

I beg to thank you for the great honour you have conferred upon me in asking me to become a member of the Committee of the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, a request which I accept with much pleasure.

J. NORDENSON.

(Warm applause.)
National Committees

Several Members of the Executive Committee have informed us that new Committees have been created and that those already in existence are making good progress; may I mention especially the names of Professor Marquez for Spain, of Professor van Duyse for Belgium, of Professor van der Hoeve for the Netherlands, of Mr. Cridland for Great Britain.

Commission for the Classification of the Causes of Blindness

It will be recalled that this Commission was appointed last year at Madrid, as the result of the discussion which took place at this important meeting.

The difficulties in arranging a meeting of the Members of this Commission obliged the Secretariat to wait until today; meanwhile a copy of the account of the Madrid meeting, together with the reports and documents received since that date, have been forwarded to the Members of the Commission and of the Executive Committee.

After an exchange of opinions between the Members present at the meeting it was decided that in order to co-ordinate the very interesting but rather divergent proposals which had been submitted, it would be advisable to designate a reporter who would give an account of the different opinions, examine at leisure and impartially the problems raised and submit a series of resolutions which would be discussed at the meeting of the General Assembly in 1935. This report would be forwarded to all the Members of the Association several months before the General Assembly.

To give a universal sanction to this Classification Mr. Lewis Carris had suggested that the resolutions adopted by our Association for the Prevention of Blindness might be submitted for approval to the International Ophthalmological Congress in 1937.

On the proposal of Professor Marquez and Dr. Marx the Committee appointed Professor van Duyse as general reporter; his great scientific authority and his critical mind pointed him out for this task and one could rest assured that his report would afford a very safe basis for the debates.

Professor van Duyse thanked the Committee for this token of confidence; he would do his best to deserve it. (Applause.)

Finally, the Chairman asked the Committee's opinion on the seat and date of the next General Assembly. It would be desirable that the time should coincide with the meeting of a Public Health or an Ophthalmological Congress. The Association had had the benefit of the hospitality of the French Ophthalmological Society
Society at its annual meeting. One could not be too thankful to the Committee of this powerful organization and especially to its distinguished Secretary General, Dr. ONFRAY.

As the result of an exchange of opinions, in which Rome, Geneva and London were mentioned, it was decided that the Secretariat would enter into correspondence with Mr. BISHOP HARMAN to select the date and seat of the Assembly for 1935.

During the sitting Dr. PARK LEWIS, on behalf of the American Ophthalmological Society, presented the Dana Medal to Professor DE LAPERSONNE.

ABSTRACTS

I.—OPERATIONS


(1) Pischel makes the introductory remark that his paper "does not lend itself to brief review." It is an interesting piece of work carried out conscientiously and without apparent prejudice on the vexed question of the respective merits of the so-called intra-capsular and extra-capsular cataract operations.

His investigations have been made on patients attending Professor Meller's clinic in Vienna. In the intra-capsular extractions the cases were "selected" and only those absolutely successful, in which there was no loss of vitreous, no rupture of the capsule during extraction and in which no criticism of poor technique or poor judgment could be made were studied. Fifty-seven patients in this series were studied.

In the extra-capsular series no selection was made and none was excluded which exhibited any complication at the time of operation or subsequently. Fifty-eight of these were examined.

The conditions of examination were identical as regards illumination of test types and other factors that might influence subjective testing for all patients.

The author's statistics of the visual results and complications are worth studying.

On the whole the visual results of the "unselected" group of extra-capsular extractions were better than the "selected" intra-capsular group. In the intra-capsular group the anterior chamber was restored more slowly than in the extra-capsular