qualitative differences of vision, and it has been customary to refer these to "higher centres." But, as Granit says, "whatever the sensation under consideration, whether flicker, colour, or brightness, the higher centres are no magicians capable of taking rabbits out of an empty hat." The complex fundamentals have been proved to have their origin in the retina. Differences of frequency and pattern provide qualitative differences in the optic nerve impulses: and it may be that, since there is a difference between the action potentials of fibres of different diameter (Gasser and Erlanger, 1924), the modulator paths may be made up of fibres of fixed size.

J.H.P.

CORRESPONDENCE

MYOPIA AND PSEUDO-MYOPIA

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

DEAR SIRs,—I apologize for not having answered Mr. F. S. Lavery's letter in the February number of the *Brit. Jl. Ophthal.* before.

The boy he mentions had appealed and was re-examined, and was rejected a second time before I saw him. I fear that he has misunderstood me, for I did not wish to imply that it would be in the boy's interest that he should be accepted now. I agree that it is possible that he may later become myopic, but I merely quoted his case as the starting point of my interest in this condition.

Personally, I consider that it is wiser for such cases to wait, and if, when they have reached the suitable age, their vision, etc., is satisfactory, they should avail themselves of the "Public Schools" entry facilities.

Yours faithfully,

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April 24, 1947.