glass. The glasses are constructed in such a way that the separate rays, notwithstanding the great difference of wave length, are allowed to pass nearly in the same proportion; thus the colour of the object is not changed.

In a lecture delivered by Tscherning in Copenhagen in December, 1924 (Ugeskrift for Laeger, 1925, No. 9, Copenhagen), he points out that a new method of examination will usually give rise to quite a harvest of scientific results, and he predicts that this also will be the case with regard to the photometrical glasses. May it be so.

The glasses are made by Fischer, whose ability and perseverance have contributed to the success of the work. From him the glasses can be ordered. There are two collections available, viz.: (1) the complete collection; and (2) the smaller collection. The prices are 200 and 85 Danish kroner respectively. The collections also contain glasses for the testing of the colour sense. The address is:—N. Fischer, Fabrikant; 32 Aaboulevarden, N. Copenhagen.

ANNOTATION

The Annual Report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board for 1926-1927 (Children’s Section) gives a very interesting account of the success obtained in making efficient citizens from damaged material, and, what is even more important, of the measures adopted to prevent such damage occurring. Treacher Collins points out in his report on the treatment of eye diseases at White Oak that the establishment of schools for the isolation of contagious eye disease has served to stamp out trachoma from the Poor Law schools of London. As a similar policy has now been adopted in the London County Council schools, it is to be expected that, in the course of time, trachoma will disappear from these schools in the same way. As we noted last year (Brit. Jl. of Ophthal., Vol. X, p. 651) the accommodation no longer needed for contagious disease is now utilized for such conditions as interstitial keratitis. Admission can be obtained for children under 15 years of age through the Board of Guardians anywhere in Great Britain, and in the London County Council area through the school doctor. It is to be hoped that ophthalmic surgeons will make full use of the facilities afforded in the treatment of this class of case which is notoriously unsatisfactory in the hospital out-patient department.
The following was the opening statement of the Chairman of the Anglo-American Convening Committee at Scheveningen, Mr. E. Treacher Collins, on July 12, 1927.

Friends and Colleagues:

Two years ago, at a general meeting of a Convention of English-Speaking Ophthalmological Societies held in London, there was a strongly-expressed desire for the re-establishment of the Periodic International Ophthalmological Congresses. I, as President of that Convention, was asked to appoint an Anglo-American Committee of five to investigate and see what could be done in the matter.

I invited to act with me on this committee our veteran colleague, Dr. Edward Jackson of Denver, Illinois, who, I regret to say, has been prevented from being with us to-day; Dr. G. de Schweinitz of Philadelphia, who has had a wide experience of international ophthalmological affairs and who is willing to render still further assistance; Sir John Parsons, the President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Leslie Paton, to whose energy we are largely indebted for the arrangements of the present Conference.

After some consideration and correspondence this committee decided to invite each country, through its National Ophthalmological Society or in some other way, to send two delegates to attend a Conference. These invitations have met with a cordial response from all quarters, and that is how we have come together in this hospitable country of Holland this afternoon.

It has been well said that the success of a society depends on the recollection of the great things its members have done together in the past, and on the will to accomplish new things in the future. I think it may be justly claimed that the International Ophthalmological Congresses have established great traditions. It is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, International Medical Association, having been first established in 1857 mainly by the energy and foresight of M. Warlomont, the editor of the *Annales d'Oculistique*.

The first meeting held in Brussels was attended by some 200 oculists from all parts of the world. It was in the golden days of ophthalmology, when the first fruits of Helmholtz's great invention of the ophthalmoscope were beginning to be gathered in. von Graefe was there and delivered an impromptu and
The thrilling account of his investigations of glaucoma and of his newly-discovered treatment of it by iridectomy. Donders was also present, having recently formulated for all time the fundamental principles of sight-testing and of correction of errors of refraction.

It was originally arranged that the sessional meetings of the Congress should take place every fourth year at a different town, the place of the next meeting being determined before the close of each session. Wars, pestilence, and other unforeseen events have, however, from time to time prevented this orderly course of procedure.

The second meeting was held in Paris in 1862. It was then arranged that the third meeting should be held in Vienna in 1866, but owing to political complications and the outbreak of cholera it had to be postponed, and was ultimately held in Paris in 1867. Von Graefe, who presided over this meeting, invited the next Congress to assemble in Berlin in 1871, but before that time had arrived his too short and brilliant career had ended and war had broken out.

It was George Critchett who then took the initiative and invited the fourth Congress to meet in London, where a very successful session was held in 1872 with Donders in the Chair. At its close Dr. Williams of Cincinnati, U.S.A., presented an invitation for the Congress to meet in New York in 1876. There was at first some hesitation in accepting it on account of the distance from Europe. Dr. Williams, however, assured the Congress that under favourable conditions as regards wind and weather the voyage could be accomplished in ten days, and fifty European members ultimately journeyed to New York. If at some future date a fellow countryman of Dr. Williams presents us with a similar invitation he will probably be able to assure us that the journey to the United States by air, wind and weather permitting, will take only 48 hours.

In 1880, the sixth Congress was held in Milan and presided over by Dr. Quaglino. For some reason, I do not know what, a long interval then elapsed before the next meeting which was not until 1888, when, mainly through the exertions of Dr. Otto Becker, it assembled in Heidelberg. At that meeting a discussion took place as to whether the periodical International Ophthalmological Congresses should be continued or whether they should become merged in the General International Medical Congresses, which usually provide an Ophthalmological Section. The continuation of the Special Ophthalmological Congresses was strongly urged by Donders, who presided, and was ultimately agreed to.

Of the eighth Congress, held in Edinburgh, some of us here to-day were members. Dr. Argyll Robertson presided and in the course of his opening address sagely remarked:

"International distrust is most generally founded upon want
of knowledge, and everything that tends to bring us into closer relationship with one another cannot but engender a spirit of mutual respect and esteem."

There are several of us who will recollect the ninth meeting of the Congress in this country at Utrecht in 1899, at which the personality of the revered Snellen pervaded over the whole of our proceedings.

From that time onwards, without any alteration in the written regulations, it seems to have been generally agreed that an interval of five years instead of four should be allowed to elapse between the successive meetings, so that the tenth meeting was held at Lucerne in 1904, and the eleventh at Naples in 1909.

The twelfth meeting was planned to take place at St. Petersburg in 1914, and, though not held, its Comptes rendus with the opening papers of the discussions, and other communications, have been printed and circulated to the members.

Such then, gentlemen, is a very brief statement of what our forefathers accomplished in the way of International mutual aid for the promotion of ophthalmology in the past. It is now for this Conference to decide if we are willing to work together and accomplish new things in the future, in the interests of science and for the relief of suffering.

Fund of International Ophthalmological Council

FIRST LIST

[The Treasurer of the International Ophthalmological Council wishes to make it clear that Great Britain, Canada, and the United States are the only countries in which an appeal for subscriptions has been sent out. Owing to the Anglo-American Committee having been constituted for some time, the delegates were able to take early action. Ophthalmologists in other countries have not yet been asked to subscribe, but it is intended to ask for subscriptions from all the countries represented at the Conference held in July. At the present time approximately £700 has been gathered.]

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

Danish Ophthalmological Society.
German Ophthalmological Society.
Hungarian Ophthalmological Society.
Midland Ophthalmological Society.
Montreal Ophthalmological Society.
Swedish Ophthalmological Society.

British Journal of Ophthalmology.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
The British Journal of Ophthalmology

Canada.
Byers, W. Gordon M.
Kerry, Richard.
Johnston, Kenneth B.

Czecho-Slovakia.
Elschnig, A.

Denmark.
Bentzen, Chr. F.
Lundsgaard, K. K. K.

United States of America.
Alger, Ellice M.
Benedict, Wm. L.
Berens, Conrad.
Black, Nelson M.
Brown, E. V. L.
Brunt, Henry Dickson.
Burke, John W.
Butler, Wm. K.
Calhoun, F. P.
Capron, F. P.
Clapp, C. A.
Cohen, Martin.
Davis, A. Edward.
Derby, George S.
Dickson, Hy.
Dunphy, E. B.
Ellett, E. C.
Friedenwald, Harry.
Friedenwald, Jonas.
Gradle, Harry S.
Haden, Hy. C.
Harrower, David.
Heckel, Edward B.
Heed, Chas. R.

Great Britain.
Adams, P. H.
Alabaster, E. B.
Anderson, W. A.
Ap Thomas, G. A.
Atlee, John.
Ballantyne, A. J.
Barton, M. H.
Beaumont, W. M.
Beedham, H. W.
Bennett, H. Percy.
Biekerton, Thos. H.
Brewerton, Elmore.
Bride, T. Milnes.
Burdon-Cooper, J.
Butler, T. Harrison.
Buzzard, Sir E. Farquhar

Hill, Emory.
Holloway, T. B.
Holzer, Wm. F.
Howe, Lucien.
Jackson, Edward.
Jervey, J. W.
Key, Ben Witt.
Lancaster, Walter B.
Lippincott, J. A.
Luedde, W. H.
McCull, Jos. L.
McGuire, Hunter H.
Marlow, F. W.
May, Chas. H.
Parker, Walter R.
Peter, Luther C.
Pfingst, A.
Posey, Wm. Campbell.
Post, M. Hayward.
Prince, Alex. L.
Quackenboss, Alex.
Ring, G. Oram.
Rushmore, J. D.
Sattler, Robert.

Schweinitz, George E. de.
Schwenk, Peter N. K.
Scarlett, Hunter W.
Schoenberg, Mark J.
Shumway, Edward A.
Smith, Dorland.
Smith, E. Terry.
Thomson, Edgar S.
Tooker, C. W.
Török, Ervin.
Tyson, H. H.
Vail, D. T., Snr.
Veasey, C. A.
Verhoeff, F. H.
Wescott, Cassius D.
White, Jos. A.
Wildr, Wm. H.
Wilmer, W. H.
Woodruff, F. E.
Woods, Alan C.
Woods, Hiram.
Zentmayer, Wm.
SYPHILIS

GREAT BRITAIN—continued.

Gray, Egerton.
Green, E. Collier.
Greene, A.
Greeves, R. A.
Griffith, A. D.
Griffith, A. H.
Grimsdale, H.
Gruber, R.
Gunning, C. J. H.
Hanson, Sgn. Capt. R. J. E.
Harries-Jones, E. H.
Hawthorne, C. O.
Henderson, E. E.
Henderson, T.
Hepburn, Malcolm L.
Herbert, Lt.-Col. H.
Hightet, H. C.
Hine, M. L.
Hird, R. B.
Hosford, Stroud.
James, R. R.
Jaques, R.
Joseph, H. M.
Juler, F.
Kiep, W. H.
Kirkpatrick, L.t.-Col. H.
Lang, Basil.
Lang, Wm.
Lawford, J. B.
Laws, W. G.

Lawson, Sir Arnold.
Levy, A. H.
Lyster, Sir W. T.
Lyle, H. W.
MacCallan, A. F.
MacCulloch, J. D.
Macdonald, P.
MacGillivray, Angus.
MacInnes, N.
Mackay, D. M.
MacKay, George.
Mac Lehose, N. M.
McMullen, W. H.
MacRae, A.
Mann, Ida.
Maxwell, E. M.
Mayou, Stephen.
Menzies, J. A.
Miller, G. V.
Moore, R. Foster.
Morgan, O. Gayer.
Neame, Humphrey.
Ormond, Arthur.
Parker, H. G.
Parsons, Sir J. Herbert.
Paton, Leslie.
Pickard, Ransom.
Pollock, W. B. I.
Pritchard, Eric L.
Quick, H. E.

Ramsay, Maitland.
Ridley, N. C.
Roberts, B. H. St. Clair.
Ross, James A.
Rowan, J.
Russell, J. S. Risien.
Rutledge, W. E.
Sinclair, A. H. H.
Smith, Lt.-Col. Hy.
Smith, Priestley.
Snowball, Thomas.
Souter, W. Clark.
Spicer, W. T. Holmes.
Stevenson, Edgar.
Thomson, Ernest.
Thomson, H. Wright.
Tomlinson, J. H.,
Traqaur, H. M.
Tuckett, Ivor L.
Usher, C. H.
Valentine, J. A.
Walker, C. H.
Wallace, W.
Wharton, J.
White, Harry V.
Whitehead, A. L.
Whiting, M. H.
Williamson-Noble, F. A.
Wilson, David.
Wood, C. G. Russ.

Also an anonymous contribution, post-mark "Kingston Hill, Oct. 7," contained two postal orders. Mr. Leslie Paton will be glad if this contributor will communicate with him, as he gave no name or address.

ABSTRACTS

I.—SYPHILIS


(1) In two long and detailed papers Fuchs proposes to add to the ocular manifestations of specific infection two new clinical entities, and amplifies our pathological knowledge of a third.


Igersheimer has classified the atypical forms of specific interstitial keratitis thus: