

At White-Oak 226 cases were admitted during the year: these are scheduled under the following headings.—Trachoma, 24. Chronic conjunctivitis, 38. Blepharitis, 48. Phlyctenular ophthalmia, 76. Follicular conjunctivitis, 1. Corneal ulcer, 13. Muco-purulent conjunctivitis, 2. Interstitial keratitis, 24. 290 cases were remaining over from the previous year. Of the total the following numbers were discharged cured.—Trachoma, 61. Chronic conjunctivitis, 38. Blepharitis, 27. Phlyctenular ophthalmia, 76. Follicular conjunctivitis, 7. Corneal ulcer, 7. Muco-purulent conjunctivitis, 1. Interstitial keratitis, 28. One case absconded.

Mr. Tyrrell's report makes it clear that the periodical inspection at the Central London District School has resulted in a considerable reduction in the number of admissions to the Board's ophthalmia schools.

These results speak for themselves. If such are obtainable in the London area by regular school inspection, it is pertinent to ask why similar methods cannot be adopted outside the Metropolis?

We understand that the Council of British Ophthalmologists has approached the Ministries of Health and Education in this matter, and we hope that a satisfactory answer will be forthcoming in the near future.

The Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute

The William Holland Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute was formally opened on October 15 and 16, 1929.

The idea of founding a central eye institute in the United States, with Dr. Wilmer as Director, is not one of mushroom growth; for, as long ago as the year 1920, Mrs. Henry Breckinridge was instrumental in appointing the provisional committee to undertake the necessary spade work, which has culminated in what must be the most complete and up-to-date ophthalmological centre in the world.

In 1922 matters had advanced so far that a deed of incorporation was framed and passed for the purpose of "establishing and endowing, and, if necessary, maintaining and conducting an institution for the care, treatment and surgery of the human eye, as well as research in the field of medical science as it relates to the eye."

The Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, was obviously the proper venue for such an institution; and early in January, 1925, the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Institute promised

half the sum of three million dollars, needed for the foundation, provided that the remaining half were raised by February 15, 1925. This was accomplished; and temporary quarters were at once found in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. By October, 1925, with 40 beds and a limited space for laboratories, the Wilmer Institute had begun work. Meanwhile work was proceeding on plans for the new building; and excavations on the site were begun on July 20, 1927. The building was completed in the autumn of last year.

To date, 4,500 patients have passed through the institute for diagnosis and treatment; and 2,125 major eye operations have been performed. Cases have already been referred from Latin-America and the Continent. Out-patient attendances this year show a large increase in number over those of last year. Henceforward the Wilmer Institute will serve as the eye clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the ophthalmological department of the Johns Hopkins University.

During the past year Mr. Adolph Lewinsohn, of New York, has generously endowed a fellowship in connection with the Wilmer Institute.

Few better examples of team work can be conceived than the institute, for cases are not looked upon as ophthalmic entities, and all known methods of examination of the body as a whole, besides the eye, are undertaken, when necessary, on the spot; nor has the training of ophthalmic nurses been neglected, for Dr. Wilmer has started an ophthalmic nursing school which is admirable. Research is proceeding in such subjects as glaucoma, cataract, ophthalmia of horses and physiological optics; while the institute is equipped with a photographic and drawing department, a valuable library, chemical, bio-chemical and pathological departments, as well as a department for actino-therapy.

The dedication ceremony was performed by Dr. Joseph S. Ames, President of the Johns Hopkins University. Hofrat Ernst Fuchs, of Vienna, delivered an address, on the first day, on "The Development of Ophthalmology in Europe"; on the morning of the second day Dr. George E. de Schweinitz lectured on "Some Contributions and Phases of American Ophthalmology"; and at an afternoon séance, Sir John Parsons spoke on "Colour vision and its anomalies."
