With regard to the macrophthalmos, I had discussed this with Buchanan before knowing of MacRae's case, and we then considered it possible that the eye had been stretched at birth, not progressively from within as in buphthalmos, but, since the enlarged eye was noted by the mother three days after birth, by sudden external pressure. In any case the eye does not seem to fall into the buphthalmic class.

One may say with considerable assurance that every kind of disorganisation of the eyeball is possible from pressure. Those who have studied the literature may remember that in the case of a still-born infant delivered after craniotomy, and in which the left eye had been subjected to great pressure without rupturing (the right eye being ruptured), Buchanan and I found the lens and vitreous retroverted, the lens lying against the optic nerve. (Trans. Ophthal. Soc. U.K. 1903.) While the pressure in such a case must be extreme and probably incompatible with survival, nevertheless, it is undoubted that very great pressure can be exercised, in all probability indirectly as a rule, on the eyes of living children at birth. An indication of such pressure may be seen in those cases of corneal trauma in which the pressure has been sufficient to rupture Descemet's membrane and lead to the typical corneal scar of linear type the significance of which is so often missed and which is apt to be classed as a congenital anomaly. This opportunity may be taken to suggest that ocular birth injuries in general would be more frequently recorded and better understood if obstetricians could be brought to see that accidents of this kind are generally unavoidable and do not constitute any reflection on themselves.

THIRTEENTH INTERNATIONAL OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CONGRESS
September 5—13, 1929
Under the Patronage of H.M. THE QUEEN DOWAGER
OF THE NETHERLANDS

HONORARY COMMITTEE. Honorary Presidents: H.E. The Prime Minister; H.E. The Minister of Education, Art and Science; H.E. The Minister for Foreign Affairs; H.E. The Minister of the Colonies; H.E. The Minister of Labour, Trade and Industries; H.E. The Minister of Public Works; H.E. The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies; The High Commissioners of H.M. The Queen in North and South Holland; The
Burgomasters of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, Haarlem, Leiden and Delft.

Honorary Members: A number of prominent Dutchmen are prepared to take seats on the Honorary Committee.

The undersigned beg to invite you to attend the 13th International Ophthalmological Congress, which will take place in Amsterdam and The Hague from September 5th to 13th, 1929. They desire to call your attention to the following points.

1. Membership.—Everyone (subject to art. VI of the Rules for the Int. Congress of Ophthalm.) can become a member of the Congress by remitting the equivalent of 25 Dutch Florins to the Treasurer of the Congress, Dr. H. M. Roelofsz, Director of the Incassobank, Heerengracht 581, Amsterdam (Post Office Account 8074). Members have the right to attend all meetings and all receptions offered to the Congress. Before the commencement of the meetings short abstracts of the symposia and the papers will be sent to them. Those who have not received these abstracts will receive them on their arrival at Amsterdam. Members will then also receive the reports of the Committees which have dealt with various subjects. These subjects are: (1) International standardisation of the examination of visual acuity, perimetry, notation of cylinder axes, light sense; (2) international standardisation of the rules for visual examination of sailors, railwaymen, motor-drivers and airmen; (3) international regulation of the ophthalmological education of future oculists and general physicians. After the termination of the Congress members will receive the extended reports of the proceedings of the various meetings post free. Relations and friends of members of the Congress can be registered as associate members on payment of the equivalent of D.Fls. 12.50. They may attend all receptions and excursions offered to the Congress, but will not be admitted to the ordinary meetings; nor will they receive a report of the proceedings of the meetings.

2. Papers.—Members wishing to present a paper must give notice of their intention to the Secretary's Dept. of the Editorial Committee (Wilhelmina-Gasthuis, Amsterdam) not later than June 1st, and send a short abstract of their communication. To this should be added a statement of the number and the size of the lantern plates to be shown, whilst it should also be stated whether an epidiascope or microscopes (and if so, how many) are required for the lecture. Ten minutes are allowed for the presentation of each paper (art. 4 by-laws).

3. Programme of the Congress.—Thursday, September 5th, 1929, 9 a.m.—Opening of the Bureau; 3 p.m.—Opening of the
Congress by the President. Friday, September 6th, 1929, 8.30 a.m.—Demonstration Meeting; 2.30 p.m.—Symposium on the "Aetiology and the non-operative treatment of Glaucoma." Saturday, September 7th, 8.30 a.m.—Papers; 2.30 p.m.—Papers. Sunday, September 8th—Excursions. Monday, September 9th, 8.30 a.m.—Papers; 2.30 p.m.—Symposium on the "Geographical Distribution and the International Social Campaign against Trachoma." Tuesday, September 10th, 8.30 a.m.—Papers; 2.30 p.m.—Papers. Wednesday, September 11th—Removal of the Congress from Amsterdam to The Hague (with sightseeing at Haarlem, Leiden, Delft or Rotterdam at Congressists' option). Thursday, September 12th, 8.30 a.m.—Papers; 2.30 p.m.—Symposium on the "Diagnosis of Suprasellar Tumours"; 8 p.m.—Banquet at the Kurhaus, Scheveningen. Friday, September 13th, 8.30 a.m.—Papers; 11 a.m.—General Meeting.

4. ACCOMMODATION.—A committee for accommodation (situated at the Wilhelmina-Gasthuis, Amsterdam) will deal with all enquiries for housing. Those wishing to avail themselves of the assistance of this Committee are requested to state what type of accommodation (Hôtel, Pension, Private Houses, Homes) they require; rates for single rooms and breakfast vary from D.Fls. 15.—to D.Fls. 2.50. Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd. (in cooperation with the Comp. Intern. des. Wagons-Lits), passage agents to the Congress (head office Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1, branch office Vijgendam 10, Amsterdam and numerous other branches throughout the world), have offered to convey the members of the Congress to Amsterdam in the easiest and quickest way, individually or in parties, and to reserve their accommodation. For information application should be made to the head office or one of the branches.

5. BUREAU OF THE CONGRESS, POST, TELEGRAPH, EXCHANGE AND TRAVEL OFFICES.—In the Congress Building will be found: (a) The Bureau of the Congress, where badges, programmes, tickets for performances, excursions, meals, etc., as far as these have not yet been sent to the members, can be obtained as well as all information in connection with Congress matters. (b) A Post and Telegraph Office. (c) An Exchange Office. (d) A Tourist Office.

6. TYPISTS AND SHORTHAND WRITERS.—Shorthand writers and typists will be available for taking down (in various languages) remarks in connection with the discussions.

7. LADIES' COMMITTEES will attend to the requirements of the ladies present in Amsterdam as well as in The Hague. Further details in this connection will be given to the members in the programme which will follow later on.
8. A Detailed Programme of the Meetings to be held and further arrangements in connection with receptions, excursions, etc., connected with the Congress will be sent to the members of the Congress only in the summer of 1929. To those who have not received this programme it will be handed at the beginning of the meetings. A third and last invitation to attend the Congress will appear in ophthalmological journals only in the spring of 1929. In the interests of the organisation of the Congress intending members are strongly recommended to send in their names at once, whilst applications for presentation of papers should be made as early as possible.

For the International Ophthalmological Council:

Van der Hoeve.

Marx.

For the National Committee of the Organisation of the Thirteenth International Ophthalmological Congress:

Van der Hoeve.

Zeeman.

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ABSTRACTS

I.---LENS


(1) While this is an appeal to the general profession for closer co-operation in the work of the ophthalmologist there are points of interest in it to the specialist. McReynolds showed 200 cataractous lenses which he had removed in the unbroken capsules. He concludes that "the zonule can be successfully ruptured, without rupturing the capsule or the anterior hyaloid membrane, and the lens thus extracted in its entirety with considerable certainty in practically all patients after the age of 50.

The zonule is usually so tough in the fourth decade of life that this procedure is possible of accomplishment, but with considerable difficulty, while in the third decade of life it is almost impossible, and for the earlier years absolutely impossible."

A. F. MacCallan.