We are indebted to Dr. Harald G. A. Gjessing, of Drammen, Norway, for the following notice.

Not only the northern countries, but the whole ophthalmological world, has suffered a great loss by the death on August 30 of Professor K. K. K. Lundsgaard, in his 64th year.

The immediate cause of death was a secondary pneumonia, which terminated a long period of illness, which he bore with great fortitude.
Lundsgaard took his medical qualification in 1893 and thereafter spent some time in the Danish naval medical service. He then devoted himself to the study of bacteriology and surgery before taking up ophthalmology.

In 1900 he took his M.D. degree with a thesis on the relationship of the bacteriology of the conjunctiva to conjunctivitis. He then settled down in Copenhagen as an ophthalmic surgeon and started a private eye clinic, which soon acquired a great reputation. He also became attached to several hospitals, among others the Finsen Light Institute. Here he made a series of investigations on the light treatment of tuberculosis of the conjunctiva, of lupus of the eye and trachoma. These investigations were of great importance and spread his fame all over the world. So much so that some years ago his name was put on the list of those who were proposed for the professorship at the University Eye Clinic of Munich.

In 1925 Lundsgaard became Professor of Ophthalmology and Chief of the University Eye Clinic in Copenhagen. As those who heard his Doyne memorial lecture at Oxford in 1927 will realize, he was a splendid teacher and was able to arouse in his students great enthusiasm for his subject.

At the meeting of the International Ophthalmological Congress in Amsterdam in 1929 he was chosen to be President of the International Council of Ophthalmology, in succession to van der Hoeve.

Space does not permit me to give a full list of all Lundsgaard's publications, which number more than seventy, but the two chapters written by him in the "Nordisk Laerbok i Oftalmologi," those on diseases of the orbit and diseases of the conjunctiva can be quoted as examples of his large experience and remarkable power of clear exposition.

It is probable that the Scandinavian ophthalmologist will treasure most his last book, published in 1930, on "The different methods of making the operative section through the eyeball."

Lundsgaard was constantly interested in all new views and methods. He also invented and perfected many instruments, as for instance, his modified trephine and his portable dark room. This latter is of very great use in general hospital work. His chief interest, however, lay in the history of ophthalmology.

He was a very sociable man, an art connoisseur, especially of painting and a good and sincere friend. Those who had the privilege of his friendship have indeed suffered a great loss.

The Acta Ophthalmologica was founded in 1921 on his initiative, and he remained the chief editor. By this means he came personally into contact with all the Scandinavian ophthalmologists and he thus contributed in a large measure to a more intimate cultural union of the Northern nations.