been fully described by R. R. James in an unsigned Annotation. These notes are largely the additional matter of the second edition. One such note refers to acute glaucoma and is shown in the adjoining reproduction. In the second edition this particular marginal note does not appear, though another reference to acute glaucoma does appear for which no manuscript notes are present.

I am indebted to Mr. R. R. James for his information on the history of Mackenzie’s book and its holograph notes.

REFERENCES

9. —— Ibid., p. 484.

JUBILEE OF

THE FRENCH OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The French Ophthalmological Society celebrated the 50th anniversary of its foundation in July and, for the occasion, a large number of guests were invited, representing nearly every country in Europe, and also Egypt and the United States. The guests who accepted the invitation were entertained at the Hotel Majestic where, during the Peace Conference, the British Delegates were lodged. The lounge of the Hotel during the meeting came to resemble a miniature International Congress, with representatives of nearly every European nationality. Among the guests were Professor and Mrs. Wagenmann from Heidelberg, and Professor
Krückmann from Berlin, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Parker (Detroit), Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Paton (London), Mr. and Mrs. Adams (Oxford), Professor Sachs (Vienna), Professor and Mrs. van Duyse (Ghent), Professor Pascheff (Sofia), Docteur Vogby (Giza, Egypt), Professor and Mrs. Marquez, Dr. and Mrs. Lloversas, and Dr. and Mrs. Marin Amat (Madrid), Professor and Mrs. Weve (Utrecht), Professor and Mrs. van der Hoeve (Leiden), Dr. and Mrs. Marx (Rotterdam), Professor de Grósz (Buda Pesth), Professor and Mrs. Ovio (Rome), Dr. and Mrs. Lodato (Palermo), Dr. Slavick (Tscheko Slovakie), Dr. Manolesco (Bucharest), Professor Szymanski (Warsaw), Dr. and Mrs. Patry (Geneva) and Dr. and Mrs. Pflüger (Berne). The majority of the guests arrived on Sunday, July 17, and the meetings commenced on Monday, July 18. The mornings were devoted to the more strictly scientific work of the Congress and as the meetings commenced at 8:30, it allowed over four hours daily for the reading and discussion of papers. In all, between 70 and 80 papers were read and many of them gave rise to useful discussions. The papers on Monday mostly dealt with diseases of the lids and anterior portions of the eye, many of them illustrated. On Tuesday morning the general discussion on "The Vitreous" took place. It is the custom of the French Society to choose a subject for discussion two years ahead and to ask one or two members of the Society to prepare reports on the subject which are published some months before the meeting at which they are to be discussed. Last year Professor van Duyse of Ghent prepared a valuable monograph on "Heredity in Eye Disease". This year, Redsembl of Strasbourg and Koby of Basle were the two reporters and their reports appeared some months ago, beautifully illustrated. Redsembl’s title was "Le Corps Vitré, son developpement, sa structure, ses proprietés physicochimique." Koby dealt with "Biomicroscopie du Corps Vitré." In addition, there were papers by Dejean and Mawas on the same subject and a very interesting discussion followed. Wednesday’s papers were mainly on retinal subjects and, as was to be expected, retinal detachment bulked largely in the programme. Out of a total of 17 papers, 9 were devoted directly to this subject. It was very pleasing to hear an excellent paper from L. Coppez, representing the third generation of a distinguished family of Belgian ophthalmologists. Thursday’s programme was of a more mixed character. Amongst the readers were Bailliart, Terson, Onfray, Coppez, and Marquez, names all well known in England for good work. Coppez’ cinematographs of synergetic ocular movements were specially interesting.

It is one of the pleasant habits of the French Society to ask their foreign guests to preside over the meetings and the Chair was occupied on various occasions by a Spaniard, Marquez (who will preside over the International Congress at Madrid next year), a
German, Krückmann of Berlin; an Austrian, Sachs of Vienna; a Hungarian, de Grósz of Buda Pesth; an Italian, Ovio of Rome; a Sicilian, Lodato of Palermo; a Dutchman, van der Hoeve of Leiden, and others. Nothing could show better the catholicity of the Society than the above selection.

The afternoons and evenings were given up to meetings of a more social nature. The presentation of addresses of congratulation was made at a special meeting on Monday afternoon where the Chair was taken by His Excellency, the Minister of Public Health, M. Justin Godard. Paton, of London, presented an illuminated address on behalf of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, which was received with acclamation. It was in the following terms:

"Gallorum Societati Ophthalmicorum quinquagesimum annum aetatis suae hodie celebranti Britannorum Societas fraterna salutem nuntiat. Cum labore, disciplina, doctrina summam ubique laudem merito sitis consecuti gratulamur vobis. Quod tot milibus lucem reddidit ac restituit ars vestra, quod tantis beneficiis totum orbem terrarum scientia vestra cumulavit, laetamur et ex animo gratias vobis agimus."

The main addresses from other countries were presented by Krückmann from Germany, Sachs from Austria, van Duyse from Belgium, Parker from America, Marquez from Spain, Weve from Holland, de Grósz from Hungary, Ovio from Italy, Patry from Switzerland, Szymanski from Poland, and representatives from nearly all the other countries of Europe. van der Hoeve spoke on behalf of the International Ophthalmological Council.

René Onfray, the energetic Secretary-General, to whom the Society owes the very greatest debt of gratitude, gave a most eloquent and interesting account of the birth and history of the Society, which, it is to be hoped, will be published in full.

Later on Monday afternoon, the Paris Municipal authorities held a reception to the members of the Society in the magnificent hall of the Hôtel de Ville, and in the evening, there was a Banquet at the Hôtel Majestic, presided over by M. Justin Godard. On this occasion, Professor van der Hoeve took the opportunity of presenting, on behalf of the invited guests of the Society, a silver Chairman's bell, beautifully modelled and engraved.

On Tuesday afternoon, the main social function was an excursion by river to Sèvres and a visit to the State factory of porcelain where everything was done to allow the visitors to see the whole process of manufacture and decoration of the famous ware. Leaving Sèvres, the members went on to St. Cloud where they dined at the Pavillon Bleu.
On Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Mawas, President of the Ophthalmological Society of Paris, entertained the members at a Thé Dansant in the salons of the “Cercle de l’Union Interalliée,” familiar to many British officers as the house presented by M. Henri de Rothschild to form an inter-allied officers’ club during the War.

A performance at the Opera House of “L’Illustre Frégona,” with its cheerful exhibition of various Spanish dances, formed a fitting climax on Wednesday evening to a most charming series of entertainments.

It would be impossible to refer to all the hospitality shown in private by members of the Society resident in Paris to their guests, but to all who were fortunate enough to be invited, these parties will be among the most pleasant memories of a very memorable week, which gave all who took part in it the opportunity of renewing old friendships and forming new ones.

We who were the guests of the Society can only express our most sincere thanks to the Society and especially to its most amiable Secretary, Dr. Onfray, for their most generous hospitality to us on the occasion of their “Cinquantenaire.”

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BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Centenary Meeting

The Ophthalmic Section of the British Medical Association Centenary Meeting met in London on July 27 and 28, 1932, under the Presidency of Sir John Parsons.

The morning of July 27 was devoted to a discussion on ocular manifestations of lesions of the Fifth Nerve.

Mr. Foster Moore in his opening paper referred to the close relationship between Herpes Zoster Ophthalmicus and Varicella, and described the pathological changes found in the Gasserian ganglion in the former condition. The acute inflammatory changes in the ganglion are more pronounced if the eruption is severe, leading to permanent loss of function associated clinically with neuro-paralytic keratitis. In mild cases recovery is complete. Herpes zoster might occur as early as four years of age, but the average age was 41 to 55 years. General paralysis and tabes were predisposing causes. Intra-ocular complications occur in 60 per cent. of cases and in these cases usually the naso-ciliary nerve is affected, with a rash on the side of the nose.