III, page 37—the proposed standard for garrison duty at home or abroad.

Yours, etc.,

A. R. GALLOWAY, M.B., C.M., M.A.

250, UNION STREET, ABERDEEN.
January 3, 1918,

The Collective Treatment of Ophthalmia

The Editor THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

SIR,—I have read with interest in your December number a note on the collective treatment of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, with a description of the steps that are being taken at the present time to make provision for such treatment in London.

Two points are emphasized :—First—to avoid separating mother and baby. Second—to have on the staff physicians who are well versed in the care of women who have been recently confined. May I put before you the experience of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary of Boston, U.S.A.? This institution for some years past, sixteen according to my recollection, has maintained a special building for contagious cases. Here, about one hundred and twenty-five cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated each year. When it is possible for the mother to leave her home, she is encouraged to enter the hospital with her baby. However, in many instances, among the poorer classes, it is impossible for the mother to leave her home, but we are nearly always able to induce her to visit the hospital, two or even three times daily, for the purpose of nursing her baby, if she does not live too far away. When the mother lives at too great a distance to make visits to the hospital possible, we have often been able to have her milk drawn from the breast and sent to the hospital each day.

I should state that all these cases are visited by workers from our Social Service Department, who explain to the family the exigencies of the case and arrange the necessary details in the home.

In regard to your statement that there should be on the staff physicians skilled in the management of women recently delivered, I presume this includes skill in the care and feeding of infants as well. You, yourself, Mr. Editor, have pointed out that a considerable percentage of infants affected with ophthalmia neonatorum are weak and puny. Our experience has led us to place all our cases of this disease under the daily supervision of an expert paediatrician. Before adopting this course our mortality had been unduly high.

Now it compares very favourably with the normal infant mortality of our healthiest cities.

Yours, etc.,

GEORGE S. DERBY,
Captain M.O.R.C., U.S.A.

U.S. ARMY BASE HOSPITAL, No. 5,
(No. 13, GENERAL HOSPITAL), A.P.O. 3,
B.E.F., FRANCE, *December 7, 1917.*

NOTES

Deaths

WITH reference to the notice of Professor George Stanculeanu's death published in the December number we have received a letter from his widow giving further particulars of his career. He was born in Roumania in June, 1874, and graduated in Paris. In 1908 he was appointed professor in the University of Bucarest. He died at a sanatorium at Stamford, Conn., on July 15 last. His object in visiting America was to enlist sympathy, especially from medical circles, for stricken Roumania. Many American ophthalmologists, who had visited his clinic in Bucarest, showed deep sympathy with him and his cause. A few days after landing in America he suffered from a complete nervous breakdown. That, however, did not deter him (and Madame Stanculeanu) from conducting a lecturing tour in the States, the unhappy sequel of which we now deplore. His widow continues the good work in America. It should be added that the late Professor was a member of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, the meetings of which he attended on several occasions.

We regret to announce the death of Annie Thompson Barnard from pneumonia. She was keenly interested in ophthalmology, and for several years was clinical assistant at the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark.

The deaths are announced of the following American ophthalmic surgeons:—

C. F. Beardsley, Ottawa, Ohio, aged 82; H. G. Jones, Utica, N.Y., aged 59; W. L. Jerkins, Moultrie, Ga., aged 46; F. Cornwall, San Francisco, aged 71; R. M. Richardson, Chattanooga, Tenn., aged 33.

The death is announced of Professor Raehlmann, known for his work on trachoma, retinal arterio-sclerosis, and the colour-sense.

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