compresses, zinc, pantocaine and atropine instillations and further irrigation. He uses goggles, Crookes' B 2. The vision is, as stated above, right eye, 6/12; left eye, 6/36."

In seeking a possible explanation of the peculiar colouration and distribution of the pigmentation, it seemed to us that either metallic compounds used in treatment, or broken-down haemoglobin was the most likely source of the pigment which we assume to have been deposited in the corneal endothelium and lens epithelium. There are obvious objections to the former based on records in the literature. Neither silver, copper nor other metallic compounds were used in very unusual quantity before the appearance of the lenticular deposits. That radiant energy (solar, not the radium) may have been a factor is suggested by the distribution, the whole corneal endothelium is affected, but only the lens epithelium unprotected by the iris is involved (at least there has been an apparent protection of the lens under cover of the iris). There has not been any evidence of uveal pigment migration. It is significant, perhaps, that in the breaking up of haemoglobin a variety of coloured products are obtained, the light browns and browns of haemosiderin, the dark browns and bluish-blacks of haematin, the browns of the porphyrins (in the group of hyperporphyrisms there may be photosensitisation), the yellow-brown of haemosiderin, the green of sulphæmoglobinemia, the orange and yellow of bilirubin easily deposited from breaking down red blood corpuscles and its green oxidation product, biliverdin. The light brown and dark brown of the lenticular deposits and the greenish-yellow colouration of the corneal pigmentation in this case is at least suggestive of a common origin from a substance productive of such different pigmentary effects in successive stages of chemical decomposition varying with the site (endothelium or epithelium) and consequently the intensity of radiant energy or chemical action. There certainly was ample opportunity in this case for the local disintegration of haemoglobin.

THE COUNCIL OF BRITISH OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

Annual Report

The Council presents its report for the year 1935-36. At its first meeting the following were elected Officers:—President: Sir John Parsons; Vice-Presidents: Mr. P. H. Adams, Mr. E. Brewerton; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. H. Levy; Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. L. Hepburn.
The following were appointed to serve on the Executive Committee:—The President and Hon. Secretary (ex-officio) with Messrs. Greeves, Juler, Levy, Neame, Russ-Wood, and Miss Ida Mann. Messrs. Juler and Humphrey Neame were elected to represent the Council on the Ophthalmic Committee of the British Medical Association, and they have attended several meetings in this capacity.

The Council has to record with much regret the death of Mr. W. T. Holmes-Spicer who has been one of its permanent members since its foundation.

During the year the Council has been engaged in establishing the question of Orthoptic Training on a satisfactory footing. The Orthoptic Board has agreed to place itself in future under the supervision of the Council. The Board consists of representatives from several Hospitals in London and the Provinces, whose duty it is to appoint examiners and conduct examinations subject to the approval of the Council. Regulations have been drawn up and a syllabus arranged governing the status of all those engaged in Orthoptic training and for candidates who desire to become qualified in this special branch of work. A register containing the names of all those qualified to undertake Orthoptic training will be kept by the Council.

The Council considered it advisable to revise the Standard of Illumination of Snellen’s Test Types as put forward in their last report issued in 1919; and for this purpose a Committee was formed to examine and report on the matter. The members of this Committee were:—Sir John Parsons (Chairman), Mr. J. S. Dow (Secretary of the Illuminating Engineering Society), Mr. N. Bishop Harman, Dr. R. Lythgoe (University College), Mr. W. H. McMullen, Mr. Leslie Paton, and the Hon. Secretary. This Committee held two meetings, and it was decided that the minimum illumination of the test types should be 10-foot candle power instead of 5-foot candle power. A new Report on these lines has been published.

A large amount of laborious work has been carried out during the year by the Prevention of Blindness Committee in preparing a report which will shortly be issued; and in all this work the representative of the Council, Mr. Leslie Paton, and the President, have taken their full share.

The expenses of the Council have, as usual, been defrayed by contributions from its members.