Eye Hospital, and he was still in active service at the hospital at the time of his death, in fact he attended his clinic there on the very day that he was taken ill, but a few days before the end. I once saw Roberts extract a cataract at this hospital. He suffered from infantile paralysis, and he had to rest his elbow on a cushion to make the section. I was amazed at the skill he showed, seeming not at all to be handicapped by his infirmity. In 1937 he started an orthoptic clinic and the work increased so rapidly that it soon was necessary to build a special building for the squint work. In 1940 he was at last able to instal a Mallinger ring magnet at the hospital, which had moved from the old building in Castle Street to the present hospital in Barbour Road.

I know from my own experience in the neighbouring district that Roberts had become a household name in Worcestershire. I have seen many of his patients and they all witness to his honest work, his gentleness, and his skill. He was universally loved by all the working classes, and he will be greatly missed, not only by his patients, but by the whole medical profession of the district. We have lost a dear friend, and a kindly, gentle soul. I have never heard anyone say an unkind or derogatory word about him.

Much sympathy will be felt for his widow and her only son who is a medical student at Oxford.

C. E. FERREE

When Dr. Ferree died on July 26, 1943, only the bare fact was noted in this journal, and at the same time the hope was expressed that we should be able to give some details of his career in a later number.

Mrs. Ferree has kindly sent us a brochure made up of obituary notices reprinted from the Archives of Ophthalmology, the American Journal of Psychology, and from the Optical Society of America, together with miscellaneous notes on the development of his work made by himself in February, 1942, and a very complete and most useful bibliography of his published papers which amounts to 250 items.

To this brochure we are indebted for the facts which follow: Dr. Ferree was born in Sydney, Ohio, March 11, 1877. He took the B.A. and M.A. from the Ohio Wesleyan University and in 1902 became Sage fellow in psychology at Cornell University. In 1909 he was awarded the Ph.D. at Cornell and 30 years later his old University gave him the D.Sc. For more than 35 years he was at work on the sensory functions and the evaluation of methods for their accurate control, recording and measurement. The work of "Ferree and Rand" is well known in Britain, several of their papers having appeared at various times in our pages. One of their last
papers with us dealt with hospital illumination in the black-out; and they did much good work on perimetry, the testing of the light sense, the multiple exposure tachistoscope, visual acuity under low illumination, flicker, and industrial and hygienic illumination.

Dr. Ferree had been at one time professor of psychology and director of the psychologic laboratories at Bryn Mawr College and professor of physiological optics and director of the physiological optics research laboratory at the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute.

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NOTES

Deaths

The death occurred at the end of last year of Professor Alfred Vogt of Zürich. We hope to publish a memoir in a later number.

The death is also announced of Dr. James M. MacCallum, of Toronto, aged 83. Dr. MacCallum died on December 2, 1943. At one time he was one of our Canadian correspondents. He had practised in Toronto as an ophthalmic surgeon for half-a-century.

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The Royal Eye Hospital: Clinical Society

A meeting will be held on March 17, at 4.30 p.m., when Mr. L. Vernon Cargill will give a talk on Sir William Bowman.

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Royal College of Surgeons Lectures

Professor Arnold Sorsby will give lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons of England on March 28 and 30, at 4 p.m. The first lecture is on "Blindness in childhood: Past achievements and present problems." The second is on "the sulphonamides in ophthalmology: their use and limitations."

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Special Notice

We are asked by the Ministry of Information to state that the fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.