at the appropriate distance between the ophthalmoscope and the eye under inspection if greater resolution is desired. The lens must not fluoresce, and all examinations are made in a darkened room.

There appear to be a number of interesting possibilities for the ultra-violet ophthalmoscope in medical and biological science, not only for the study of the internal eye structures, but also for the examination of such exposed regions as the brightly fluorescent sclera. As is well known, cataract tissue fluoresces differently than its normal surrounding tissue: hence, with this instrument greater assurance might be had of complete removal of all pathological tissue from the cornea; lesions of the cornea and sclera are revealed by their green fluorescence after uranine solution has been dropped into the eye; neoplasms and other disease tissue present marked differences under high intensity ultra-violet light, as frequently do the different kinds of normal tissue.

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MOSCOW EYE HOSPITAL *

BY

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ON Gorky Street, Moscow's main thoroughfare, stands the Moscow Eye Hospital, one of the largest and oldest ophthalmological institutions in the country.

Founded 120 years ago its scope was at first quite limited. There were only two staff doctors, only 30 people a day passed through the out-patients' department and the hospital was equipped with only 20 beds. Now the out-patients' department is visited daily by 500 people and the number of beds has increased to 250.

The growth of the hospital dates from the post-revolutionary years when the whole of the medical service was re-organized. Thus, for example, in 1917 only 200 clinical analyses per month

* Received for publication, November 21, 1945.

were made at the hospital whereas by 1944 this number had increased to 5,000.

When a patient attends the hospital in connection with some eye trouble he is examined not only by an oculist, but in case of necessity by doctors specializing in therapy, neuro-pathology, skin and venereal diseases, stomatology, pediatry, etc. The hospital has every kind of laboratory and X-ray department attached to it.

Treatment at the hospital and in the out-patients' department, as well as all necessary analyses are free for every citizen. Operations are also carried out without charge. An average of 250 operations a month are performed at the hospital.

The Moscow Eye Hospital is not only a medical institution, it is also an important clinic. It maintains close contact with the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the Academy of Medical Sciences, and related medical institutes (in particular the Institute of the Brain, the Institute of Neurology and others); it holds periodic and regular scientific conferences for exchanges of experience designed to help ophthalmologists. The hospital has trained 2,000 ophthalmologists,

The activities of the Moscow Eye Hospital extend beyond the borders of Moscow. Through its methodological department it renders regular assistance and consultation in difficult cases to doctors working outside Moscow.

The hospital's regular consultant is Professor Strakhov who has been working at the hospital for about 50 years. Such distinguished ophthalmologists as Filatov, Golovin, Odinstov, and others, have also worked in the hospital.

During the war the Moscow Eye Hospital treated thousands of sick and wounded soldiers and performed more than 10,000 operations. Eighty-two per cent. of the wounded and 88 per cent. of the sick were returned to the ranks for further service.

At present the Moscow Eye Hospital is preparing to mark its 120th anniversary.

ANNOTATIONS

A National Eye Service

At the time of writing the National Health Service Bill is rapidly going through its Parliamentary stages, and, for better or for worse, great and far reaching changes are taking shape in the practice of medicine in this country. In these changes ophthalmology will share, and it is essential that all ophthalmologists—particularly those of the younger generation—should carefully consider their implications. Most thinking people are agreed that the medical services in