The question of the illumination best suited for perimeter measurements will be reserved for a later report. The question of proper colours for the perimeter is correlated with that of proper illumination. But the committee, from a standpoint of light value, recommends the set submitted by Weiss & Sons, of London, decided upon some years ago at the Heidelberg Congress.

**Medal for Research of the American Ophthalmological Society**

Dr. Lucien Howe, of Buffalo, has given to the American Ophthalmological Society the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the income from which is to provide a suitable gold medal for a thesis on ophthalmology, open to candidates, whether members or not of the Society in question. The competing essays may deal with (A) an original investigation of some phase of ophthalmology, or (B) the discovery of some new method of examination or treatment of the eyes. The gift is not offered free of some stipulations, of which the chief are: 1. That the Society shall be incorporated, a legal process that in the State of New York offers no particular difficulty; 2. That the principal be deposited in the Society's name with the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, or some other trust company, with instructions to pay the interest annually to the treasurer of the Society; 3. That if no thesis presented during a given year is thought worthy to be awarded the medal, the interest for that year is to be added to the principal of the fund; 4. That as the money at the disposal of the Society will thus gradually increase, the Society will be at liberty to establish two or more such prizes; 6. That if the American Ophthalmological Society gives up or forfeits its certificate of incorporation, or ceases for more than three consecutive years to hold its annual meeting, the principal shall become the property of the Section of Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association.

**Monument to the Memory of Brisseau**

A movement has been started in Belgium to raise a monument to the memory of Michel Brisseau, at Tournai, where he was born in 1676, and a French committee has also been formed to invite subscriptions towards the desired object, and to help in every way the work of their Belgian colleagues. Brisseau was the first to demonstrate the seat of the opacity in cataract. As readers know, he performed depression upon the eye of a dead soldier affected during life with cataract, and then opening the eye found that the opacity he had depressed into the vitreous was in fact the crystalline lens. When he placed his observation and conclusions before the
French Academy in 1715, he was confuted by Galen's views as to the nature of cataract. The Academy refused to recognize the doctrine until three years later, when Brisseau brought forward new evidence as to the truth of his view. Brisseau thus prepared the way for Jacques Daviel (1745) to devise the operation for cataract by extraction of the crystalline lens. The question has been often raised whether Michel Brisseau was a Frenchman or a Belgian. The controversy may now be regarded as closed by a recent article (Arch. d'Ophthal., July, 1920), in which Professor van Duyse shows that Jacques, the father of Michel, was born at Paris, while Michel was born at Tournai, at a time when that city belonged to France (1667 to 1709). It is of more consequence to note that the Belgian and the French Ophthalmological Societies have now united in honouring the memory of Brisseau.

OXFORD OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CONGRESS, 1920

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress was held at Oxford on July 14th, 15th, and 16th last. The proceedings took place in the Department of Human Anatomy of the Museum, kindly lent for the purpose by Professor Arthur Thomson, whilst members once more enjoyed the hospitality of Keble College.

The attendance was large and included a number from overseas, prominent amongst whom were Professor Harvey Cushing (Boston), Dr. Luther C. Peter (Philadelphia), Professor van der Hoeve (Leyden), Dr. Holth (Christiania), Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler (Philadelphia), Dr. W. Hardin Sears (Huntingdon, Pa.), Dr. Bently (Seattle), Dr. Gjessing (Drammen), and others.

The chief features of the Meeting were, on the first day, a discussion on "Perimetric Methods," and on the second day the Doyne Memorial Lecture.

The former was opened by Dr. Luther C. Peter, who limited his remarks to the newer methods of perimetry and the type of cases for which they were especially adapted. After pointing out the inefficiency of the ordinary perimeter in recording changes in the central zone, the opener proceeded to discuss the various modern instruments specially adapted for this purpose. Dr. Peter then urged a change in the nomenclature from linear measure in millimetres to angle subtended in degrees or minutes, and discussed the size of the test object, especially for colour studies. The size for the central zone should subtend an angle of half a degree and that for the peripheral zone one degree. The special methods required for the study of bilateral central scotomata were (a) by