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 Dayse 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
Making use of muscle sense, and (b) by the speaker's method of combining perimeter and campimeter.

A good discussion followed in which the following took part: Professor van der Hoeve, Dr. A. H. H. Sinclair (Edinburgh), Dr. Marx (Leyden), Professor Harvey Cushingle, Dr. S. Holth, Mr. E. H. E. Stack (Bristol), Lt.-Col. R. H. Elliot (London), Dr. A. Maitland Ramsay (Glasgow), Major A. E. J. Lister (I.M.S.), Mr. T. Harrison Butler (Leamington Spa), Mr. Burdon-Cooper (Bath), Mr. E. E. Maddox (Bournemouth), and Mr. P. G. Doyne (London). Dr. Marx showed an ingenious test object for use with his perimeter, consisting of a small steel ball moved by an electromagnet applied to the back of the screen, whilst Dr. Holth exhibited three patterns of a chord pocket perimeter of his own design.

The Doyne Memorial Lecture was delivered by Mr. F. Richardson Cross, J.P., LL.D., F.R.C.S., of Bristol, the subject being "The Nerve Paths and Centres concerned with Sight." The lecturer, after paying a fitting tribute to the founder of the Congress, the late Robert Walter Doyne, dealt in a comprehensive manner with visual tracts and centres, comparing certain areas with the homologues in monkeys, birds, and reptiles, etc. A number of interesting slides were shown of the field of vision in quadrantic hemianopia and cases of injury of the occipital cortex, bearing out the more recent views on the relationship between the peripheral visual fields and the centres in the occipital area. At the conclusion the Doyne Memorial Medal for 1920 was presented to Mr. Cross by Mr. Sydney Stephenson, the Master of the Congress.

In addition to the above, papers were read by Mr. A. S. Percival (Newcastle-on-Tyne) on "Light Sense, with some practical deductions drawn from its consideration;" Professor van der Hoeve on "Eye Symptoms in Tuberculous Sclerosis of the Brain," an extremely interesting and valuable contribution to the present knowledge of a rare disease; and by Mr. Maurice Barton, "An Examination of the Eyes of Pit Ponies, particularly with reference to Miners' Nystagmus."

Mr. A. Hugh Thompson read a paper on "Physiological and Glaucoma Cups" in conjunction with one by Mr. Rayner D. Batten entitled "Premonitory Symptoms of Glaucoma: 1, Deep Tension; 2, Excavation of the Optic Disc."

Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler's paper on "The Ocular Menace of Wood Alcohol Poisoning," attracted considerable attention, as also did a fascinating contribution by Dr. Louis Sambon on "Ancient Eye Instruments."

All the papers were discussed, though, unfortunately, owing to the length of the programme, less fully than the several subjects merited.

On the afternoon of the second day the Congress adjourned to
the Eye Hospital where short papers were read on operations, new instruments, and ophthalmic apparatus, as follows:

Lt.-Col. H. Herbert on “The Indications of Glaucoma Operations,” four illustrative cases being shown.

Dr. S. Holth described a new punch-forceps for sclerectomy in glaucoma.

Mr. N. C. Ridley showed a patient whose orbit he had successfully restored by a plastic operation and who was consequently able to wear an artificial eye.

Dr. Rayner D. Batten demonstrated the Hydrophthalmoscope on a patient and indicated its value clinically.

Mr. A. S. Percival showed some simple devices for estimating the light sense.

All the contributions were freely discussed.

In the Scientific Museum, which was open during the Congress, Mr. E. H. E. Stack (Bristol) showed a simple and ingenious motor trephine which should prove of considerable aid in the operation of trephining. The author is to be congratulated on the device.

Mr. R. T. E. Hanson, O.B.E. (London), showed a well-designed ophthalmic bureau and equipment for R.N. oculists serving at either a Royal Naval Hospital or a Dépôt, a Naval Base, or a Fleet at sea, and also drawings and models of improvements in gun-sighting telescopes, theodolites, and microscopes.

Mr. E. E. Maddox (Bournemouth) showed (1) an artificial epistaxis knife, (2) illuminated forceps, and (3) the “V” test for astigmatism.

Mr. N. C. Ridley showed a new cataract knife.

In a separate room Professor Barr’s optophone, which has recently attracted so much attention, was demonstrated to members.

In the Commercial Museum instruments, apparatus, lenses, and books were on view during the meeting.

At the close of the proceedings on the first day a General Meeting was held, after which members with their friends met at Queen’s College for tea, the Rev. S. B. Cronshaw acting as host.

The Official Dinner of the Congress took place on Thursday evening, the 15th, in the Hall of Keble College.

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ABSTRACTS

I.—REMEDIES