CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON CONGRESS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

SIR,—It is announced by the Committee on Scientific Business for an International Congress on Ophthalmology to be held in Washington, D. C., April 25 to 28, 1922, that no ophthalmologists and no scientific societies of Germany or Austria have been invited to take any part in that Congress, and none will be so invited. The invitations are confined to those countries with which the United States was in diplomatic relations at the time the Committee for the Congress was organized.

EDWARD JACKSON,

Chairman, Committee on Scientific Business.

NOTES

Death

It is with regret that we announce the death of George Thomas Stevens, at the age of eighty-nine years. To begin with he was in general practice, but at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he was commissioned an assistant-surgeon in the 77th regiment New York State Volunteers. He was later made surgeon, and for two and a half years was the operating surgeon of his division. He served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and for some time was medical inspector of the sixth corps. At the end of the war he resumed the general practice of medicine in Albany. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Physiology and of Diseases in the Eye in the Albany Medical College, the Medical Department of Union University. In 1880 he removed to New York and confined his practice to eye work. He retained his ability to perform delicate operations into his eighty-sixth year. He was a prolific writer, taking up his army experiences, functional nervous diseases, and botany. Natural history appealed to him very strongly. His principal contribution to medical science was to be found in his contributions and investigations into anomalies of the muscles of the eye. He introduced a terminology which has been usually adopted, namely, orthophoria, heterophoria, esophoria, exophoria, hyperphoria, heterotropia, esotropia, exotropia, hypertropia, anophoria, catoporia, and declination. He introduced the standard instruments the phorometer, the tropometer, and the clinoscope. In his particular line he was a pioneer.