on Wednesday the 30th current at 2 p.m. to attend the funeral of ———— my brother, yours faithfully."

Space does not allow us to give any lengthy extracts from the notes which are written in the rather crabbed, though perfectly legible handwriting of the author; suffice it to say, that those who are interested can easily find the volumes in question by consulting the library card index. Let us hope that those who take the trouble to examine these unique historical treasures will echo the words of the writer of Ecclesiasticus: "Let us now praise famous men and the fathers that begat us," and be grateful to the President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom for his most interesting and valuable gift.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (1925)—Notice of Postponement

The Committee of British Ophthalmologists appointed to organize an International Congress in 1925 finds, with regret, that it is unable to do so in accordance with the conditions under which the British invitation was accepted by the Washington Ophthalmological Congress in 1922. It will be remembered that at Washington it was decided that the next Congress should be strictly International and that German should be one of the official languages. The Committee has since been informed that the Société Française d'Ophtalmologie, the Société d'Ophtalmologie de Paris and the Société Belge d'Ophtalmologie have passed resolutions to the effect that they feel themselves unable to participate in a Congress if Germans are invited. The Committee is of opinion that to proceed with the Congress in these circumstances would tend to perpetuate a schism in the ranks of Ophthalmology and militate permanently against the progress of the science which all desire to promote. The Committee has, therefore, reluctantly decided to postpone the Congress.

OXFORD OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CONGRESS, 1923

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress was held at Oxford on July 4, 5, 6, and 7. Members met at dinner on the evening of Wednesday, July 4, in the Hall of Keble College. The proceedings took place in the Department of Human Anatomy of the University Museum, which had been once more placed at the disposal of the Congress by
Professor Arthur Thomson, the University professor of human anatomy. The majority of the members attending the Congress were again housed in Keble College, by the courtesy of its authorities—an advantage which is deeply appreciated and adds not a little to the success of the meeting each year. The attendance, especially from the Continent and from British Possessions, was greater than that of last year or any previous year, making the Congress of an even more international character than usual and a record in numbers.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of July 5 a short opening address was given by the Master, Mr. Sydney Stephenson, who received a hearty welcome.

A discussion on the Relationship of Dental Sepsis to Diseases of the Eye was opened by Mr. W. R. Ackland, of Bristol, from the dental point of view, and by Mr. W. Lang, from the ophthalmic aspect; it was well sustained by Dr. T. Harrison Butler (Leamington), Professor J. van der Hoeve (Leyden), Dr. S. Lewis Ziegler (Philadelphia), Mr. P. H. Adams (Oxford), Dr. Sanford Gifford (Omaha), Mr. N. C. Ridley (Leicester), Miss M. Gilchrist (Glasgow), Mr. A. W. Ormond (London), and Dr. Richard Kerry (Montreal).

At the close of the discussion the annual meeting was held, when the Secretary reported that twenty-two members had been elected, making a total membership of 350, and further that the report of the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Anderson Crichett, K.C.V.O., showed that the financial position was sufficiently good to enable the Congress to make a second donation of ten guineas to the illustration fund of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom.

In the afternoon papers were read by Lieut-Colonel H. Herbert (Hove), Dr. C. F. Bentzen (Copenhagen), and Dr. H. Gjessing (Drammen), bearing upon the subject of glaucoma. Afterwards Mr. N. C. Ridley (Leicester) read a report of a case of orbital neoplasm. Colonel Herbert's paper was discussed by Professor Arthur Thomson.

On the morning of July 6 the chief contribution was the Doyne Memorial Lecture, delivered by Dr. H. Moss Traquair (Edinburgh), who chose as his subject the differential character of scotomata and their interpretation. The lecturer's work on the subject has achieved world-wide repute, and his admirably delivered address was warmly received. At the conclusion Dr. Traquair was presented with the Doyne Memorial Medal for 1923.

Two papers were taken before the lecture—the first by Dr. Sanford Gifford, of Omaha, U.S.A., on "Intra-cisternal Injections in the Treatment of Luetic Optic Atrophy," and the second by Dr. Lundsgaard (Copenhagen) on the "Finsen Treatment of
Conjunctival Diseases.” The latter was of especial interest in that the author, working in the birthplace of the Finsen light treatment, is an authority on the subject. After the lecture Professor van der Hoeve (Leyden) read a paper on the rare condition known as tuberose sclerosis and its relationship to Recklinghausen’s disease. A rather long morning session was concluded with a paper by Mr. T. Harrison Butler on the organization of ophthalmic clinics and hospitals.

In the afternoon Mr. Rayner Batten showed some beautiful drawings of conditions of the macula, pointed out the value of drawings of the fundus in clinical ophthalmology, and made some remarks upon the training of those who desire to undertake such work. Mr. John Batten followed, and as an artist gave an extremely interesting contribution on memory drawing by his own method of training. Professor van der Hoeve (Leyden) described some original work on accommodation, and a report by Dr. T. Harrison Butler of his experience of muscle recession and muscle tucking concluded a strenuous day’s work.

On Saturday, July 7, the morning was devoted almost wholly to a discussion, introduced by Mr. R. J. Coulter, of Newport, Mon., on the diagnosis of coal-miners’ nystagmus and its relationship to the Workmen’s Compensation Act. An excellent exchange of views took place to which the following contributed:—Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., Mr. G. H. Pooley (Sheffield), Dr. T. Lister Llewellyn—(members of the Miners’ Nystagmus Committee of the Medical Research Council), Dr. Elworthy (Ebbw Vale) Mr. T. Harrison Butler (Leamington Spa), Professor van der Hoeve (Leyden), Mr. Percival Hay (Sheffield), Mr. R. H. Dickson (Newcastle, Staffs.), Mr. Cridland (Wolverhampton), Dr. Stewart Barrie (Glasgow), Mr. A. T. Paterson (Durham), Mr. J. Jameson Evans (Birmingham), and Mr. Herbert Caiger (Sheffield). A paper by Dr. T. Stewart Barrie on colour vision in amblyopic eyes associated with strabismus convergens followed, and was discussed by Mr. T. Harrison Butler. This concluded the proceedings of the Congress.

Members from abroad included Professor van der Hoeve (Leyden), Dr. K. K. K. Lundsgaard, Dr. Henning Rönne, Dr. Bentzen and Dr. Saunte (Copenhagen), Dr. G Jessen (Drammen), Dr. Kugelberg (Upsala), Dr. Lewis Ziegler, Professor Friedenwald, Dr. J. S. Friedenwald, Dr. Sanford Gifford, and Dr. W. Linton Phillips (U.S.A.), Dr. Richard Kerry (Montreal), Lt.-Col. P. Bell (Winnipeg), Lt.-Col. R. E. Wright, I.M.S. (Madras), and Dr. John Stevenson (Christchurch, N.Z.).

The official dinner was held in the Hall of Keble College on Thursday night, and among those present as guests were Sir Archibald Garrod, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. R. Ackland, and Professor
Arthur Thomson. On Thursday afternoon a garden party was
given at St. John's College, Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Douglas,
C.M.G., Fellow of the College, acting as host. On Friday
afternoon, after tea in Keble Gardens, a visit was made to the
Pitt Rivers Museum, when the curator, Mr. Henry Balfour, kindly
pointed out and described many of the objects of interest. The
Congress may well be said to have again this year realized the
aim of its founder, the late Robert W. Doyne, by combining good
work with the opportunity of members becoming more closely
acquainted with one another.

The contributions made at the Congress will be published as
usual in the transactions of the Ophthalmological Society of the
United Kingdom.

ABSTRACTS
I.—OPERATIONS ON OCULAR MUSCLES

van der Hoeve, J. (Leyden).—Operations on the muscles of
the eye. (Operationen auf den Augenmuskeln). Graefe-
Saemisch Handbuch der gesamten Augenheilk., 2te u. 3te
Neubearbeitete Auflage, 1922.

As van der Hoeve points out operations on the eye muscles are
practically the same thing as squint operations. His contribution
on this subject to the new edition of the Graefe-Saemisch handbook
amounts to two hundred pages with nearly as many illustrations.
In the introduction the relationship of squint to diplopiaphobia (the
author's own word) is discussed. Where double vision causes no
annoyance, that is, in persons who do not have diplopiaphobia, a
static squint occurs which causes no inconvenience and is only cos-
metically unpleasant if it reaches a high degree. Persons who have
diplopiaphobia and also fusion sense become for practical purposes
orthophoric or have a latent squint or, if their efforts are unsuccessful,
fall into the group of concomitant squinters together with the
diplopiaphobics who have no fusion sense. After referring to the
influence of refractive errors, which determine the direction but not the
amount of squint, the author points out that squint is the resultant
of static, psychic, and sensori-motor factors, and not due to any one
of these alone. Operation is a link in the chain of treatment and is
greatly assisted by the presence of fusion sense; its results may be
functional or only cosmetic according to circumstances. The
operations are discussed in two groups, those intended to weaken
and those intended to strengthen the action of a muscle. An
immense number of different procedures is presented to the reader
in encyclopaedic fashion and this part of the work does not lend
itself well to abstraction. Of muscle-weakening operations in general