

With a sentiment of philanthropy which has oftentimes honored the British race, Sir Ernest Cassell has placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government the sum of £40,000 (*Lancet*, June 30th, 1904), to be used for the benefit of the sufferers of eye diseases in that country, a special object to be kept in view being the training of native medical men in the diagnosis and treatment of such diseases according to modern methods.

"In Australia, trachoma is chiefly introduced by immigrants, and, in the southern part, instead of the disease occurring in over-crowded districts and badly ventilated rooms, it is met in well-fed, strong, healthy farmers and their families, who are widely scattered over large areas and reside in roomy and well ventilated houses."

In Hungary, in 1886, a trachoma service was organized, the object being to ascertain every case of trachoma, insure its proper treatment, and prevent further infection. For this purpose three hospitals were erected besides those already existing.

In the Russian Empire a number of so-called "ophthalmic flying columns" were organized by the Board of Prevention of Blindness, and thousands of people received assistance from them.

Among the civil population trachoma is very prevalent also, and very few districts of Russia are quite free from it. Feur, who was officially charged by the authorities to examine the three southern districts of Torontal in 1884, found five per cent. of the whole population affected with trachoma, and he says that when the contagion has been sown among the peasant population it is scarcely possible to prevent its further spread.

In 1896 the struggle with trachoma in Prussia has been vigorously taken up by the state, aided by special Act of Parliament.

Within the last decade trachoma has travelled from the infected eastern provinces of Germany and the adjoining frontier by a distinct westward tract, following the lines of trade, and it is conveyed almost exclusively by migrating workmen, agricultural laborers, etc.

Lawrentjew, the oculist of the military district of Moscow, stated at the congress held in that city in 1887, that Central Russia, which had previously been free from trachoma, in the course of years became seriously affected, owing to enlistment of trachomatous recruits from infected areas in the West. All Russian authors have for years been urging that men affected with trachoma should be rigorously excluded. Lawrentjew also