

It is to Landolt that we are chiefly indebted for utilizing the field of fixation in practical ophthalmology. The monograph written by Eperon in the *Traité complet*, taken in connection with Aubert's chapters in the Graefe-Saemisch Handbuch, tell us in a few pages about all we know of this subject.

My only apology for referring to these fundamental laws of optic physiology is that I have made a few observations which may be of use to those who are now pursuing this interesting study.

The field of fixation of an eye includes all those points which the eye can successively fix, the head being completely at rest. The limits of the field represent the extreme excursions of the eyes in all directions. At least three methods (two objective and one subjective) have been and may be employed in making these measurements. One of the objective tests consists of observing, on the center of the cornea, the image of a small flame carried along the arc of the perimeter, just as one does in determining the degree of squint. Another plan of objective observation is seen in the ingenious and excellent tropometer devised by Stevens and described by him in the *Annales d'oculistique* for July, 1895. By means of this all the movements of rotation can be exactly measured.

In the subjective method we utilize the visual acuity and the perimeter. The object is usually a letter or series of letters, which can be readily changed, attached to a carrier that is run along the arc of the perimeter as in measuring the field of vision.

Owing to the different methods employed by various observers of the limits of the normal field, authors differ somewhat in their measurements. The following, by Landolt, are as nearly correct as we can obtain them:

Directly out. . . . 45°	} 90°	Out and down. . . 47°	} 92°
Directly in 45°		In and up. . . . 45°	
Directly down. . . 50°	} 93°	Down and in. . . 38°	} 85°
Directly up 43°		Up and out . . . 47°	

These figures vary slightly in individuals, but the