impairment of vision and economic disability. Fortunately, the fellahin realize that the presence of trachoma may be a bar to education and future employment of their children, and are now inclined to seek treatment early for them.

The great majority of the patients were Moslems, while only 2.7 per cent. were Jews. In 1927, the Jews accounted for 20 per cent. of the patients; their diminution is due to the great multiplication of their own denominational hospitals.

The patients who are blind in one or both eyes were 13 per cent. of the total; the majority of these contracted their disability as the result of some form of conjunctivitis.

Owing to the unsettled state of Palestine there was a diminution of 30 per cent. in the out-patient.clinic.

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

DEAR SIRS,—Allow me to draw attention to two mistakes in the abstract of my paper on the Pathology of Trachoma which appears in the May issue of the *Brit. Jl. of Ophthal*.

In the first place, the following statement is made: "No plasma cells are seen in the peripheral zone" (of the trachoma follicle). This should read "No plasma cells are seen in the *central* zone." This mistake appears in my own paper as published in the *Bull. of* the Ophthal. Soc. of Egypt, but is unfortunately due to a printer's error and to an oversight in the proof reading.

Secondly, on p. 247, it is stated "The invasion of the cornea by an inflammatory exudate is between the epithelium and Bowman's membrane." My own statement read as follows: "The zone of infiltration is very superficial but Bowman's membrane is often destroyed in the affected area."

My wording is perhaps not as clear as it might have been, but I certainly never meant to convey the impression which appears in the abstract. Indeed, the facts are quite otherwise—in the early stages of the disease, the invasion of the cornea by the inflammatory exudate is always *deep* to Bowman's membrane but in the *superficial* lamellae of the cornea.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

ROWLAND P. WILSON.

MEMORIAL OPHTHALMIC LABORATORY, GIZA, CAIRO. June 19, 1937.