

observation, 22:19, and *in the opposite sense*; the different refrangibility of red and blue light would therefore have the effect of masking part of the influence of the distance apart of the different perceptive layers, if such exist, and hence could not be made use of to explain the phenomenon observed by König, even if it were sufficient in amount. [Koster, however, overlooks the fact pointed out in this Journal (II, 394), that the situation is changed according as the blood-vessel observed is between or not between the centres of the two overlapping images of the pupil, which are formed by the two holes in the moving diaphragm.] Koster awaits with impatience farther details in regard to König's experiment.

*How Javal's Keratometer may be easily changed into a good Chromatometer for the Examination of Patients as to Color-Blindness.* By CARL WEILAND. Arch. of Ophthalmology, XXIV, 3, 349-352.

Testing for color-blindness by means of colored worsteds is a proceeding of a very primitive character, and a spectroscope cannot readily be employed in the ordinary physician's office. The best instrument in which polarized light, a quartz plate, and a Nicol's prism are employed to this end is Chibret's chromatophotometer of 1885, but it is very expensive; and it is open to the objection that the color fields presented to the patient are very small and must be looked at with about 4D of accommodation. Dr. Weiland has devised a simple contrivance, consisting of a short tube holding a quartz plate and a Nicol's prism, which, if one has already a Javal's keratometer, would seem to accomplish everything that can be asked for; with the addition of a second Nicol, the brightness of the two complementary color fields can be varied, and a position of the instrument can be found in which they are, for the partially color-blind person, absolutely indistinguishable both in brightness and in color-tone. The instrument is first set for blue and yellow, which colors are both readily seen by the ordinary cases of color-blindness, and it is then rotated until the definite green or blue-green is found which the color-blind, of one or the other species, fails to distinguish from its complementary color,—seeing them both, in fact, whatever he may say if untrained, as grey. By a simple device dissimulation is rendered impossible. This most useful attachment can be furnished by Queen & Co., of Philadelphia.

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