Our lead article is the long-awaited clinical guideline on periodic eye examinations for children under five years of age. This is an evidence-based document prepared by an expert panel representing the Canadian Association of Optometrists, the Canadian Ophthalmological Society and the Canadian Association of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, and agreed to by the three professional organizations. Historically, Canada’s eye care professions have had difficulty agreeing to frequency guidelines, so the development of a common approach to eye examinations for Canadian children of preschool age is a significant and welcome event. Canadian parents will have less conflicting advice about vision care for their children and more children should enter school with optimal vision that will enhance their learning.

It was a great pleasure to see many of my classmates from UW Optometry ’79 at the CAO Congress in Victoria last July. While there was a lot of talk about grandchildren and plans for retirement, there was also a lot of discussion about the many advances we have seen in optometry over the past 40 years. What changes are the graduating class of 2019 going to see in the next 40 years? Both Canadian Schools of Optometry are planning for that future, but they will need the profession’s support, both organizational and personal, to make it happen.

This issue should arrive just ahead of the Christmas mail rush. I will take this opportunity to wish all of our readers the best for the holiday season. See you next year.

Errata: Page 30 of the print version of the Vol 81 No 3 issue of Canadian Journal of Optometry is missing text for the first sentence. It should read

**INTRODUCTION**

Posner-Schlossman Syndrome (PSS) was first described as a glaucomatocyclitic crisis by Terrien and Veil in 1929 and was later re-named for Adolph Posner and Abraham Schlossman after their case series of nine patients with the condition.1,2

The online version of this article is correct and available for download.