This attitude is all the more strange because in his final paragraph he is uneasily conscious that he may be adding to the "sight testing problem" which, he says, "we have inherited as a result of the perverse indifference of our profession." If his advice were followed our successors would have good reason to accuse us, not of indifference but of deliberately "selling the pass."

He bases his proposal to hand over sight testing to half-trained people on the ground of alleged reluctance of doctors to specialise in ophthalmology. This was undoubtedly the case before an organised attempt had been made to provide a service for that large mass of our people who could not afford the usual specialist's fee. Then they were practically compelled to go either to the sight-testing opticians or to the out-patients' department of a hospital. But for some twelve years this Board has provided such a service, with steadily increasing success, and the number of men and women entering ophthalmic practice has undoubtedly increased. Does Mr. Rugg-Gunn wish to set the clock back? In any case we have good evidence that his letter will give no satisfaction to anybody except the sight-testing opticians who will regard it, and use it, as a weapon in their unconcealed determination to become what he calls "an ancillary profession."

It will not escape the attention of your readers that Mr. Rugg-Gunn wishes to try out his "ancillary service" on a body of men—those in our Services, who deserve, if anyone does, not a mere makeshift or a second best, but the very best we can give them.

Yours faithfully,

N. BISHOP HARMAN.

Chairman of the Ophthalmic Group Committee of the B.M.A.,
and of the National Ophthalmic Treatment Board.

ALFRED COX.

Acting Secretary of the National Ophthalmic
Treatment Board.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOUSE,
TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1
February 6th, 1942.

THE TONIC PUPIL

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

DEAR SIRs,—Mr. Leathart in the February number of the Journal mentions several authors whom he calls "these pioneers." He appears to be unaware of my paper entitled "Notes on a peculiar pupil phenomenon in cases of partial iridoplegia." (*Trans. Ophthal. Soc. U.K.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 50, 1906). In this paper the

tonic pupil is described for the first time in English medical literature. In one of the cases shown to the Society I found the tonic pupil associated with absence of the knee jerks. This was the first observation of its kind.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES MARKUS.

27, WIMPOLE STREET, W.1

February 11th, 1942.

OBITUARY

JOHN GRAY CLEGG

BRITISH Ophthalmology has lost one of her outstanding personalities in the death of John Gray Clegg, which occurred in December last at Epsom, where he had been living in retirement for some time. There are few of us to whom he was not known and though lately his appearances had been less frequent, his passing leaves a gap in our ranks which it will be difficult to fill.

Clegg was from the North and of the North and he was always proud of his association with this part of the country. There was much of northern ruggedness in his characteristics and outlook on life. Of Manchester parents, he was educated at a famous Manchester school and later at its University where he had a brilliant career as a student.

From his early medical days his interest was centred on ophthalmology and after a short period as resident in a general hospital he became attached to the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital and soon became a member of its honorary staff. For forty years he gave it his devoted service, and it was always his first love—his work and his hobby combined. He held one other major appointment, that of honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the Manchester Royal Infirmary; here he followed in the footsteps of David Little and Hill Griffiths and enhanced the great traditions which they had built up. He resigned this post in 1924 and ceased his active association with the Royal Eye Hospital seven years later. At the British Medical Association meeting in Manchester in 1928, he was elected President of the Ophthalmological section.

Scientific meetings claimed a great deal of his time; he was one of a small group who were instrumental in founding the North of England Ophthalmological Society and rarely missed a meeting. In his own hospital, he would usually show an abundance of cases