including hemianopia, in 25 per cent. Pallor of the discs was
discernible in nearly all patients who had recovered from an attack.
It is worth remembering that quite marked pallor may not be
inconsistent with recovery of useful vision. If the lesion of the
optic nerve is in front of the point of entry of the vessels, some
degree of swelling of the disc will occur; such a condition was
found in eight out of ninety patients. Pain, dizziness or nausea
preceded the blindness in about half the cases. Out of 400
successive cases exhibiting signs of retrobulbar neuritis, multiple
sclerosis was suspected as the cause of blindness in 90.

F. A. W-N.

OBITUARY

EDWARD JACKSON

Edward Jackson died recently at his home in Denver, Colorado,
at the age of 86 years. Only a fortnight previously he had presided
at a business meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology
and Laryngology.

He derived from a Quaker family living in Lincolnshire in the
early part of the 17th century. His forbears were sent to Ireland
as colonists somewhere about this time, and two generations later
his direct ancestor emigrated to Pennsylvania.

Jackson took a degree in civil engineering before taking a medical
degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. In 1888 he
came Professor of Ophthalmology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

Later he moved to the West for family health reasons but later
returned to Philadelphia. In 1899 he moved to Colorado for the
second time and made his home at Denver. He was twice married.
At one time or another he climbed all the mountain peaks of
Colorado.

For many years he was Editor of the American Journal of
Ophthalmology. He founded the Ophthalmic Year Book in 1904
containing abstracts of ophthalmic literature, a most valuable
assistance to many of us, when British and American Ophthalmic
Journals did not give it. Complimentary copies were sent regularly
to the present writer in Egypt, though he never knew that the cost
of publication was largely borne by Jackson himself.

Sir George Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, about
the middle of the last century described the principle of crossed
cylinders. The device as a test for astigmatism was simplified by
Jackson, and Jackson's crossed cylinders are known the world over.
Notes

Jackson was a great frequenter of Medical Meetings and was always heard there with attention. His only visit to England was in 1911.

A. F. M. C.

With acknowledgements to Dr. Crisp and the Amer. JI. of Ophthal., January, 1943.

Notes

Death

We regret to record the death on November 25, 1942, of Samuel Hanford McKee, of Montreal. Born in 1875 he was educated at the University of New Brunswick and McGill University. He took his B.A. in 1896 with the Douglas Gold Medal and qualified M.D., C.M. at McGill in 1900. After post graduate study at Freiburg he set up in Montreal as an ophthalmologist. In 1928 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at McGill and in 1931 Director of the Ophthalmological Department at the Montreal General Hospital. McKee was Chairman of the Medical Board of the Hospital in 1938 and had been secretary of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society for sixteen years, saving the years of the last great war; and was President of the Society in 1925. In 1932 he was President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology. His research work on conjunctivitis is well known.

In the last war McKee served overseas at Salonika and had the rank of Colonel. He received the C.M.G. for distinguished service in the field.

An obituary notice of Dr. McKee appeared in the Canadian Medical Association Journal of January, 1943, from which most of the facts recorded above are taken with the usual acknowledgements.

Professors Weve and Van de Hoeve

We feel sure that all our readers will welcome the news that Professors Weve and Van de Hoeve are in good health. For this good news we are indebted to Major B. W. Rycroft. It would be a relief to us all to know that other friends in occupied countries are alive and well.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, 1941-42

The Association is to be congratulated on the fact that in spite of the difficulties of the times the work of prevention continues to progress. The report follows on the lines of previous reports. The