and Mabon describe five cases and review all reported cases. A reminder is given that patients with this pathological condition do not always exhibit pulsation or thrill; a bruit, however, is always present.

A. F. MacCallan.


(3) Dubois and Fischer followed up the work of Kukan in investigating experimentally the effect of low pressure on the eye. They show that the intra-ocular pressure is not increased by Kukan's method, but the extra- and intra-ocular venous pressure is reduced. Furthermore, the low pressure causes an increase in the volume of the globe and a change in the quality of its wall, thus increasing rigidity. Kukan's apparatus is shown to be useful not only for clinical dynamic rigidity determination but also for ophthalmoscopic measurement of the fluid pressure. This also applies to the Lindberg ophthalmodynamometer. Only Wessely's method renders it possible to increase the intra-ocular pressure by low pressure.

Arnold Sorsby.

OBITUARY

Leslie Johnston Paton

The death of Leslie Paton on May 15, 1943, after a long and trying illness is a heavy blow to British, and indeed, to international Ophthalmology. To us of the British Journal of Ophthalmology it comes as a very sad wrench. Our older subscribers will recall the fact that we were barely three months old in the spring of 1917 when Mr. Jessop, who had been the mainspring of our foundation, died. It was a critical time but Lawford and Paton took on the management of our affairs and steered the ship to safety. The fact that we have never looked back since is a tribute to the unselfish work which Paton undertook. He was mainly concerned with our financial affairs. He once disclaimed to the present writers the possession on his part of great financial ability, but there is no doubt that his work put our financial position on a sound basis.

Paton was not one to rush into print on the slightest provocation, and when he produced a paper it was the result of long and careful cogitation. In a sense, this was to be regretted, because at least
LESLIE JOHNSTON PATON

1872—1943

(Photograph by Fayer)
two discoveries might have been placed to his credit had he written about them earlier. The first was the Foster-Kennedy syndrome of optic atrophy in one eye combined with papilloedema in the other, which he mentioned to Sir William Gowers, who described it in a lecture. Paton's priority in this matter has been generously acknowledged in America, but is not so well-known here. The second was the organism responsible for angular conjunctivitis, which was isolated by him before the publication of the results of Morax and Axenfeld. But his literary output, if restricted, was of a very high standard and three papers of his are of outstanding importance. His work on the pathology of papilloedema in association with Gordon Holmes, has been accepted as final everywhere. Some years ago he published in our columns a masterly review of optic atrophy in tabes, and his paper on the de-meyelinating diseases accompanied by optic neuritis, which he delivered at Glasgow on the award of the William Mackenzie medal, was another noteworthy performance. It was peculiarly appropriate that he should have received the medal at Glasgow, for from thence he had his early schooling, and it was from Glasgow that his wife came. She was indeed his loyal helper, who in his early days supplied the encouragement and optimism without which no man, however great, can succeed, and in his later days saw to it that he was not overworked. It was also her hand which was responsible for drawing many lucid diagrams which illustrated his lectures and papers.

Leslie Johnston Paton was born in Edinburgh in 1872, the second son of the late James Paton. After leaving Glasgow he went to Cambridge as a scholar of Caius College and he had a distinguished academic career. He then returned to Glasgow, started training in Medicine there and completed his medical education at St. Mary's Hospital, where he served as house surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy before being chosen assistant ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital in 1902. His senior colleague was the late Henry Juler. In due course he succeeded to the senior post and on retirement became consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and later Vice-president of the Hospital, the last being an office of which he was especially proud. Paton worked with Marcus Gunn for many years, both at Moorfields and at the National Hospital, Queen Square. In 1907 he became Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon at Queen Square, and it was here that he laid the foundation of his international reputation in the field of ophthalmic neurology. He became president of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1929, and president of the Section of Neurology of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1930. He also served as Treasurer of the English Speaking Ophthalmological Congress held in London after the last War, and had been Chairman of the Council of British Ophthalmologists and Treasurer of the International Ophthalmological
Council. Paton was an honorary member of many foreign Ophthalmological Societies, and an honorary fellow of the American Medical Association.

Tall and imposing of aspect Paton possessed a fund of humour and a very kind heart. He had an enormous private practice and was beloved by his patients, but in spite of the keen interest he took in his work, he did not allow this to monopolise his life. Although he was happy in the consulting room, hospital or operating theatre, he could take six weeks away from it all every summer and enjoy every minute of his holiday. There were few subjects on which he was not an authority and his wide reading and tenacious memory made him a formidable opponent in any general knowledge contest. He was also a phenomenally quick reader and could get through four novels a day if laid up in bed with nothing else to do. Scottish to the core, he was a good golfer and fisherman. He kept his kindly Scots accent throughout life and many will recall his humorous statement in his presidential address at the Ophthalmological Congress, that, though born and bred in Scotland, he had lived long enough in London to make himself understood by southerners. He was in the true sense of the word a whole man, his entire character lit by the lamp of human kindliness, and a wish to help his fellow men.

To his widow and daughters we would offer our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss.

NOTES

Honour

In the birthday honours' list we are pleased to see the name of Mr. H. L. Eason, who becomes a Knight Bachelor.

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Appointment

MR. ARNOLD SORSBY has been appointed research professor in Ophthalmology at the Royal College of Surgeons and at the Royal Eye Hospital for a period of five years.

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Special Notice

We are asked by the Ministry of Information to state that the fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this journal should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.