

sense, including the nasal sinuses and teeth, the lacrimal passages, the globe and intra-ocular foreign bodies, the sellar region, and the skull and spinal cord so far as ophthalmological problems are concerned. The more specialized techniques are fully detailed, including bone-free radiography of the eye and the localization of foreign bodies (for which Porcher's method is advocated), arteriography, ventriculography, encephalography, cisternography, and phlebography. The writing is excellently clear and unencumbered by an excess of detail or by descriptions of unnecessary alternative methods; the illustrations are numerous, informative (not universal in radiographic texts), and excellently produced; a useful bibliography is appended and the indexing is good. The book is unique and indispensable, and ophthalmology is much in the debt of the authors.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Anthropological and Ophthalmological Studies of the Angmagssalik Eskimoes. By E. SKELLER. 1954. Pp. 231, 21 figs, 7 plates, bibl. C. A. Reitzels Forlag, Copenhagen.

This book has been reviewed in *Ophthalmic Literature* (1954), 8, 851.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM HAROLD ROWE JEREMY

W. H. R. JEREMY died very suddenly from a coronary thrombosis at his home at Pinhoe near Exeter on December 27, 1955, in his 47th year. He was the only son of the ophthalmic surgeon, the late Harold Rowe Jeremy, F.R.C.S.

After taking his M.B., B.Ch., at Cambridge, he became ophthalmic house surgeon at Bart's and subsequently house surgeon at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. During the second world war he served as ophthalmic specialist in the R.A.F.V.R. and took his D.O.M.S. in 1943.

In 1946 he was appointed assistant surgeon to the West of England Eye Infirmary, Exeter, and surgeon in 1948; he was also ophthalmic surgeon to the North Devon Infirmary, Barnstaple, and to the West of England Institution for the Blind in Exeter.

Jeremy was always a most conscientious and competent oculist. He was a perfect colleague, essentially friendly and kind-hearted, and if he had a fault it was that he was too kind, and found it almost unbearably difficult to break bad news to a patient.

The sympathy of everyone will go out to his widow, and to the three young children he leaves behind him.

GEORGE ARTHUR BROOKES

GEORGE ARTHUR BROOKES died on August 16, 1955; he was born at Brisbane on February 22, 1880, educated at Brisbane Grammar School, and entered the Queensland Public Service. At the age of 22 he entered the University of Sydney, where he had a brilliant career and graduated in 1907. During the first world war he served in France and England with the Australian Imperial Force. In 1920 he went abroad for post-graduate study; he gained the F.R.C.S. (England) in 1921, and then, attracted to ophthalmology, worked in London at Moorfields Eye Hospital, and in Vienna, and gained the D.O.M.S. (London) in 1923. On his return to Australia he became honorary ophthalmologist at the Royal South Sydney Hospital, St. George District Hospital, and Lidcombe Hospital.