

always in strictly scientific language and free from all personalities. Our friendship, certainly, never suffered from this divergence of opinions.

Jules August Broeckaert was born at Ghent on April 7, 1867. He passed his final medical examination "maxima cum laude" on June 22, 1892, at the University of Ghent, and soon became one of the mainstays of the Belgian Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Society, before which he read many papers and gave demonstrations. At one time he was its President, and he was also a Vice-President of the Belgian Society of Surgeons. He was Editor of the special journal *Le Larynx*, and corresponding member of many foreign Laryngological Societies and Sections, amongst them the Laryngological Section of the London Royal Society of Medicine and the Laryngological Societies of France, Italy, Holland, Paris, and Berlin. On various occasions he acted as delegate of the Belgian Government at International Medical Congresses, which he used to attend very regularly, and at which he was repeatedly invited to introduce general discussions. He was also the Belgian delegate at the International Committee for the Organisation of the International Medical Congresses.

Shortly after the beginning of the German invasion of Belgium he took refuge with his family in London. There he acted first as physician at the War-Refugees' Camp at Earl's Court, and later at St. Anne's Home. He also was Professor at the Training College for Belgian Nurses.

In July, 1915, he went with his family to Holland but did not find a suitable opening there and returned to London early this year. His hope to attain a position in his own line was not realised, and he had to practise as a general practitioner and accoucheur amongst those of his own countrymen who had made London their abode. Although successful beyond his own hopes, the strain of working up lines of practice totally different from his own very seriously told upon him, and he bitterly complained to me of overwork when we lunched together only ten days before his untimely end. He had, at that time, made up his mind to settle, for the present, in Paris, where he hoped to find specialist work. Shortly after our meeting, however, his health began rapidly to fail; he could take no nourishment, and after a week's struggle went to bed early on July 16. Apoplexy with right-sided hemiplegia supervened the same day; he lost consciousness and died early next morning—as clearly as possible a victim of this terrible war!

Broeckaert's personality was charming; always an amiable smile on his face, always inclined to look at things from the bright side, always full of love for his wife and children, with whom everyone will most deeply sympathise. He has done good work for our specialty, and all who have known him will cherish his memory. *Felix Semon.*

THOMAS JAMES WALKER, M.D., F.R.C.S., J.P.

(Peterborough.)

MANY of our *confrères* both at home and abroad whose memories can carry them back to the early days of laryngology will learn with deep regret of the death of one of the pioneers of their art in the person of Dr. T. J. Walker of Peterborough.

Born in 1835, T. J. Walker was the son of a doctor, a Dumfriesshire man, who had settled in Peterborough. After a university career of much promise and brilliancy the younger Walker joined his father in

practice in 1860, and remained in Peterborough until the day of his death on July 19, 1916.

A general surgeon, or perhaps it would be more correct to say a general practitioner, Walker was nevertheless a man whose energy and wide interests bore him far beyond the usual limitations set, generally by themselves be it said, upon the general practitioners' professional activities. In laryngology his claim to distinction lies in the facts that he was one of the first men in England to remove a growth from the larynx through the mouth, the case being reported in the *Lancet* of November 9, 1861, and that he wrote a series of articles in the *British Medical Journal* as early as 1863, upon the Laryngoscope and its Clinical Application. So high was his esteem among British laryngologists that in the International Congress of Medicine in London in 1881 he was associated with Sir Felix Semon and Dr. de Havilland Hall as Secretary to the Sub-section of Diseases of the Throat. He also received the distinction of being appointed a Vice-President of the Laryngological Society of London.

Since those days, however, the engrossing claims upon his time and attention made by a large and increasing practice rather induced a slackening of his interest in the more modern developments of our specialty. But he never lost touch with it and in 1913, when he was invited to deliver the introductory address of the Session at the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, it was felt that no one had a better right than he had to appear in that position as one of the historical figures of British laryngology.

On that occasion the old story was recalled and repeated of how Walker "wiped the eye" of a well-known London laryngologist who was unacquainted with Walker's prowess in laryngeal surgery. A patient of Walker's came to town to consult the London man about hoarseness. A laryngeal growth was discovered and the patient was returned to Walker with a note explaining the nature of the disease and the operation necessary for its cure, and appointing a certain day for him to attend to have the growth removed. The day arrived and with it the patient, but as he took his seat in the chair he brought out of his pocket a small bottle and handed it to the great man. In it was the growth, Walker having without any comment removed it himself to save the other the trouble.

Walker's interests and activities were extraordinarily diverse. In addition to extensive medical, public, political and Masonic works, he found time to cultivate archæology and to become an authority in that science. And his latest researches took him into the almost untouched corner of history that has to do with the French prisoners in England during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, the work done by him being embodied in a book on the subject published in 1913.

REVIEWS.

Roentgenographic Diagnosis of Dental Infection in Systemic Diseases. By SINCLAIR JOUSEY, A.M., M.D., Consulting Surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Clinic, New York. Pp. 70. Paul B. Hoeber & Co. Price \$1.50.

Had Dr. Jousey's description and arrangement been as clear as his pictures this would have been a notable book. As it is, however, it is a mere pamphlet only touching the fringe of a great subject.