the first he had a restless disposition, and he interrupted his medical course at Aberdeen to follow me to Charing Cross Hospital. Here, he used to say, I taught him anatomy and taught him how to teach anatomy. In due course he was demonstrator, extraordinarily successful in the results of his students at examinations for qualifications and for the public services. Indeed, as a teacher of practical subjects he was unsurpassed in his time—incisive, epigrammatic, and always humorous, yet with complete control of his pupils. It was through anatomy and at this early stage of his career that Cantlie's attention was unexpectedly attracted to ambulance by circumstances best known to me; and in justice to Cantlie's reputation it is right that these circumstances should be related—in which he took the first step in a partial digression from the recognized professional career of a hospital surgeon and teacher which led him to intimate association, first with the St. John Ambulance Association and later with the Red Cross.

My friend Surgeon Major Peter Shepherd, A.M.S., unexpectedly ordered on active service in Zululand, begged me to correct the proofs of a manual on *First Aid to the Injured*, which he was drawing up for the St. John Ambulance Association. I consented, and introduced him to Cantlie, and we two saw the first edition of the manual through the press. Shepherd fell at Isandlwana, sacrificing himself for the life of a comrade. The memory of his gallantry is preserved in the Shepherd medal in surgery at Aberdeen. Such was Cantlie's introduction to ambulance. But it may well be asked what influenced a young, rising surgeon, on the active teaching staff of a metropolitan hospital and school, to continue to sacrifice time and opportunities of strictly professional advancement for occupation of this character. Naturally a close observer and keen critic of men and things, Cantlie developed by training in science a strong disposition to accept nothing as being all that can be known and the best possible. In the world of his interests he was ever discovering some need of improvement, some public want which had not occurred to others. He was essentially an inventor, certainly a pioneer in things great and small. But so intent was he on the end he had in view that he would be indifferent to the cost of reaching it. He was fearless to a fault. Not to speak of precious time, nor of money (of which he was altogether careless), he was in spirit too determined and independent to hesitate to sacrifice professional practice and position to what he considered his duty to the country. He acted accordingly.

This critical way of looking at the world about him was illustrated in many incidents in Cantlie's life—many notions, projects, or dreams only—other than those three great movements which give his career a course and character of its own: training hundreds of the V.A.D. for war service, "raising" the V.M.S.C., and founding the School of Medicine for the Chinese—the beginning of a university. In the public ambulance service he was the first to organize a portable x-ray installation to carry the benefits of radiography to the remote poor. He projected a system of first-aid instruction for youths proceeding to foreign parts of the Empire far from surgical help. In routine clinical examination he took not only the weight of the patient but the weight of the patient's clothes, which he considered should bear some definite relation to each other. He waged war against the Eton jacket because it exposes the renal regions. He carried on a keen campaign against the "baby's comforter." He arranged a novel system of physical exercises for old men to improve the remnants of their vigour before it was too late. Men of his own generation will recall his "Degeneration of Londoners," in which he maintained that no family in London survives beyond the third generation; and his project to bring sea air in pipes from Brighton into London. In anatomy he observed that congestion of the ileo-caecal veins, one of the remote roots of the portal system—"piles of the appendix" as he called it—may well account for some cases of appendicitis.

In private life Cantlie had no equal in the power of amusing persons of all ages from infancy to advanced life. Always bright, he was the friend to turn to, to spend an hour with, when one wanted cheering with story or song,

mostly in his own native Doric, both rendered with fitting gesture, for he was a born actor. He was in great request for his after-dinner speeches and songs as "guest of the evening" at gatherings of his fellow countrymen, particularly his fellow graduates, through the length and breadth of England. Then, as in the lecture room, and on a platform whatever the occasion, an ever-ready confident speaker, he thoroughly enjoyed himself. More than once he preached the sermon on Hospital Sunday in St. Martin's Church; indeed, he once addressed a Jewish audience on the hygiene of Moses. His pupils who survive him will not have forgotten how he founded the Students' Dinner at a place of refreshment in the Strand, hardly to be described as a restaurant and certainly not a café.

When I look back upon the days of our long and intimate friendship I comprehend again what I marked in each of its chief events—the consistency of his high qualities, how he was ever original in his conceptions, inventive in his ideas, impulsive in his projects, unhesitating in his activities, indifferent to criticism, no doubt ambitious, but always working for a worthy end—the public good. The King and country recognized their debt to him, but the true public monument to Cantlie is the R.A.M.C. T.A., "raised" as the V.M.S.C. on that day in 1883 when he called for volunteers from his pupils at Charing Cross to have their first practical lesson in ambulance as a provision for service in war.

Dr. J. G. BLACKMAN (Portsmouth) writes:

May I be permitted the privilege of paying a small tribute to the fragrant memory of my old friend and teacher, Sir James Cantlie? At the time I entered the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, in 1872, Cantlie, who was completing his curriculum there, held the post of assistant demonstrator of anatomy. In those days the primary F.R.C.S. examination was the first fence, and we looked upon "Jimmie"—as he was affectionately known to us—as our big brother, ever ready and anxious to assist us over; and he never failed us. In season and out of season he was ever at hand to help us to our goal; and if anyone had a difficulty in his work or otherwise he could always count on him for advice or help. Cantlie had the great gift of a happy and cheery disposition, and his demonstrations were often enlivened by amusing anecdotes, in broad Scotch, of his late teacher, Professor Struthers of Aberdeen. James Cantlie was an outstanding character apart from his profession, and his ingenuousness sometimes led him to "back a loser," but that fact neither daunted his supreme faith in humanity nor abated his magnanimity and generosity in dealing with his fellows. It is these happy memories which rise when one hears that his work is finished.

HUGH BRAUND KENT, M.S.LOND., F.R.C.S.ENG.,
Tongshan, North China.

THE untimely death of Hugh B. Kent, at the age of 43 years, has already been reported, but it is only meet that some account should be recorded of the invaluable work he did for several years in North China, the particulars of which have been but recently received.

H. B. Kent was the fourth son of Horace Kent, barrister-at-law, of Cholsey Hill, near Wallingford, Berks. Educated at Oxford High School under the headmastership of A. W. Cave, he entered Guy's in 1904. Kent was very popular among his contemporaries as a student at Guy's, where he also had a distinguished career, obtaining the Arthur Durham prize in 1905 and 1906, the Michael Harris prize in anatomy in 1906, and also the junior proficiency prize and a certificate for the Wooldridge prize in physiology in the same year. In October, 1908, he obtained the degrees M.B., M.S.Lond. He was appointed clinical assistant to Sir Cooper Perry and Dr. Shaw in 1909, and he would without doubt have been appointed house-surgeon or the like had not circumstances compelled him to start in practice without delay. Kent therefore accepted a post in the Colonial Service, in West Africa in 1909, and at the end of that year he was offered, and accepted, an appointment at Tongshan, North China, as principal medical officer of the Kailan Mining Administration and the Chinese

Peking-Mukden Railway. At the time when he took over this work, in July, 1910, there was a hospital for foreign residents and for the Chinese at Tongshan, not, however, fully equipped to supply the requirements of modern medicine and surgery, whereas at the time of his death on November 24th, 1925, the hospital had been greatly extended and thoroughly fitted out in almost every direction. These results could not have been achieved without the sympathetic co-operation and material support of the chiefs of the Kailan Administration and of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and for their help Kent invariably expressed his unflinching gratitude. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that it was Kent's initiative, perseverance, and recognized capacity which enabled him to secure these concessions, redounding as they did to the credit of the companies concerned, and resulting in improvements in the hospitals and in their administration which have left them in the creditable and efficient condition they occupy to-day. The way in which the x-ray apparatus was obtained is a striking example of the confidence engendered in all with whom Kent came into close contact. The Chinese are, as a people, averse to surgical treatment. Yet as a result of Kent's success as a surgeon he largely overcame their dislike, and he secured the support of the Chinese to such an extent that, with the exception of a small contribution by the Kailan directorate, the x-ray apparatus was subscribed, mostly in small sums, by the Chinese themselves. Fifteen years is a short time in which to establish such a first-class reputation as a surgeon, and yet that was what Kent did, in spite of grave disability at times from ill health. From the year 1912 until his death he suffered recurrences of illness sufficient to render many men permanent invalids; and yet his ill health seemed but to brace him to renewed activity, for in 1919 he obtained leave to come home and work for the M.S. degree, and again in 1923 for the F.R.C.S.

The value of a man's life is measured, not in length of days, but in what he accomplishes in the short space allotted to him, and in that sense Kent kept the measure filled to the brim; nevertheless his friends here and in China cannot cease to deplore the fact that he died so young and withal so full of promise for the future. Happily he ripened early, and he lived long enough to reap some of his sowing, although the full harvest was never garnered. Kent was a student all his days; thoroughness, enthusiasm, common sense, with a keen sense of humour, were the characters which made him the man he was. He had the true surgical instinct, the keen eye and sure hand, and the confidence based on knowledge: he possessed the mind and will to overcome difficulties, the inability to recognize defeat. In fact, he was the very type of Englishman eminently fitted for the pioneer work he undertook in a foreign country, which work not only redounded to his own credit, and incidentally to that of his parent medical school of which he was so fond, but at the same time was of incalculable benefit to his fellow creatures in that great and far continent of China to which he devoted the best years of his short life.

JOHN FAWCETT.

Dr. JAMES MACDONALD, who died in his 70th year, on May 10th, received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.B., C.M. in 1881, proceeding M.D. in 1895, with commendation for a thesis on diphtheria. After holding assistantships in Newcastle and Manchester he went to Carlisle, in 1884, as assistant to the late Dr. Maclaren, and was for a short period medical officer to Carlisle Dispensary. In 1886 he started an independent practice in Carlisle, which speedily became very large. For some years he was medical officer to the Stanwix district of the Carlisle Union, and later held a similar appointment in the Caldewgate area. He was medical officer of the Carlisle Fever Hospital for forty years, and medical officer of health to the Carlisle District Council since 1895. After the introduction of the Insurance Act Dr. Macdonald was a prominent member of the Cumberland Insurance Committee, and, since 1917, was chairman of the Panel Committee. Dr. Macdonald took an active interest in the progress of the British Medical Association;

he was president of the Border Counties Branch in 1908 and chairman of the English Division of the Branch in 1922-24. He was keenly interested in various forms of athletics, and was one of the founders of the Carlisle and Silloth Golf Club. He was twice married, and is survived by a widow and two sons, one of whom succeeds him in the practice. A colleague writes: His influence with all members of the Cumberland Insurance Committee and the reliance which they placed in his judgement on the contentious matters which have cropped up are largely responsible for the smooth working of the Act in this area.

Dr. REGINALD WILLIAM WILSON, who died on May 6th at his residence in Croydon, was born in 1857, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School. In 1876 he was apprenticed to his cousin, the late Dr. Danford Thomas, and entered St. Mary's Hospital, obtaining the diplomas M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1882 and the L.R.C.P.Ed. in 1884. For a short time he held the post of assistant medical officer at St. Olave's Infirmary, Rotherhithe, and was subsequently assistant medical officer at Chelsea Infirmary for three years. In 1885 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Croydon Infirmary, retaining the post until 1922. He was widely known and highly esteemed in the Croydon district, particularly for his unflinching kindness and sympathy. He leaves a widow and two sons, one of whom is in the medical profession. He was a member of the British Medical Association up to his retirement in 1922.

Dr. JAMES R. C. MACKINTOSH died at Anstruther, Fife, on April 13th, at the early age of 35 years, from cycle injuries sustained while on his round of calls the same day. A native of Glasgow, he was educated at Inverness Royal Academy, and graduated M.B., Ch.B.Glasg. in 1913. At the university he was awarded the senior Arnott prize for physiological physics, also the university bronze medal for physics. At the outbreak of the war he was holding a house appointment at Whipps Cross Infirmary, London; he obtained a commission in the R.A.M.C. and served there until after the armistice. After demobilization he continued in hospital work, and later became a medical missionary in Nagercoil, India. He returned last year and had settled in general practice at Anstruther. Dr. Mackintosh is survived by a widow and two young sons. He was a member of the British Medical Association.

HENRY BROUGHAM GUPPY, M.B., F.R.S., late surgeon Royal Navy, died at Martinique, on the voyage home from Tahiti, on April 23rd, aged 71. He was born in December, 1854, the youngest son of T. S. Guppy, M.D., of Falmouth, and educated at Sherborne, Queen's College, Birmingham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Edinburgh University, graduating at the last named as M.B. and C.M. in 1876. For nine years—1876 to 1885—he served as surgeon in the navy, being medical officer of H.M.S. *Hornet* in the China and Japan seas, and of H.M.S. *Lark*, a survey ship, in the Western Pacific. He investigated the formation of coral reefs in the Keeling Islands, and carried out extensive geological and botanical researches in Java, Hawaii, Fiji, the western coast of South America, the West Indies, and the Azores. He received the gold medal of the Linnean Society in 1917, and was elected F.R.S. in 1918. He published several works in which he embodied the results of his researches: *The Solomon Islands and their Natives*, 1887; *Geology of the Solomon Islands*, 1887; *Observations of a Naturalist in the Pacific*—vol. i, *Geology of Vanna Levu, Fiji*, 1903, vol. ii, *Plant Dispersal*, 1906; *Studies in Seeds and Fruits*, 1912; *Homes of Family Names*, 1890; and *Plants, Seeds, and Currents in the West Indies and the Azores*, 1917. He married twice: first, Annie, daughter of J. Jordon, in 1887; and secondly, in 1900, Letitia, daughter of A. J. Warde, of Yalding, Kent.

Professor GIUSEPPE GRADENIGO, a leading Italian otologist and founder of the *Archivii Italiani di otologia e laringologia*, has recently died at the age of 65.