

Lord Lister and Virchow, Boyce may accomplish much. Delepine, in Manchester, appears to be drifting from pathology to public health, and in so doing is performing an excellent public service. Sims Woodhead, just appointed to succeed Kanthack, who accomplished a brilliant beginning for the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, found the environment at the conjoint laboratories on the Embankment in London, such that it was impossible to found a school. All looked to Kanthack to establish at Cambridge, the great English school of scientific medicine. Everything was in his favour, training, capacity, depth of knowledge, while added to this the old English university afforded pupils, well trained and well prepared, to devote the necessary time for research bringing no immediate remuneration. Apart from personal grounds, it is the fact that the establishment of such a school may be delayed, which renders his death so lamentable. On personal grounds, those who came in contact with him felt the loss of one possessed of a master mind, who, at the same time, was so modest that he did not realize his remarkable influence.

The facts of Kanthack's life are relatively simple, although he passed so swiftly from one post to another that in reviewing the life, one is apt to fall into chronological confusion. Born in Brazil, he spent his school life in Hamburg; his medical education was largely earned in Liverpool and at St. Bartholemew's Hospital. In 1888 he obtained the F.R.C.S. and the M.B., B.S., of the University of London, gaining the gold medal in obstetrics, the London University gold medals being among the highest prizes of the British medical student's career, for they are gained against competitors from all parts of the Empire. 1889 was spent in Berlin under Virchow, and the main paper results from this work, a study of the pathology of the larynx, attracted wide notice. In 1890, in the midst of further researches, he was called back to St. Bartholemew's to be assistant under the late Matthews Duncan, the celebrated obstetrician. That same year he gave up the post, being appointed a member of the British Leprosy Commission and travelling in various parts of India. Of that commission he was the most active member, and the larger portion of the report was compiled by him. It shows well his extreme caution in weighing evidence. Returning, in 1891, he was appointed John Lucas Walker Student in Pathology at Cambridge, and there (with Hardy) he made sundry remarkable studies upon leucocytes and their properties, and again upon snake poison. Within little less than a year he was appointed Medical Tutor and Demonstrator in Bacteriology at Liverpool and hardly was he established there than St. Bartholemew's appointed him head of its pathological department.

In a very short time he made his influence felt profoundly through the hospital. His courses upon pathology and bacteriology attracted wide attention, and his small laboratory became filled with workers. What