

MR. STEPHEN PAGET.

STEPHEN PAGET was born in Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London, in 1855, the fourth and youngest son of Sir James Paget, who was well known as the leading scientific surgeon of the mid-Victorian period. The tide was turning in the fortunes of his father when Stephen was born, for Sir James was writing that if he can afford that brougham his wife shall walk fewer miles in the week than she has often walked in the day. Stephen received his preliminary education at St. Marylebone and All Souls Grammar School in the Regent's Park just at the top of Baker Street. The school had been established by his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Kent, and received most of the doctors' sons in the neighbourhood. From this school he proceeded to Shrewsbury, where he had a good training in the classics, and from there he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where his brother Frank was a senior student, graduating in 1878 after gaining second class honours in "Greats."

His eldest brother had been called to the Bar, the second and third had taken holy Orders, one afterwards becoming Bishop of Oxford, the other Bishop of Chester; Stephen decided to follow his father's profession. He entered as a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, obtained the F.R.C.S. Eng. in 1885 and was almost immediately elected assistant surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, whence he migrated to the West London Hospital. Here he became full surgeon until he determined to specialise, and was appointed surgeon to the Throat and Ear Department at the Middlesex Hospital. Ill-health overtook him and he was presently obliged to abandon all thought of practising his profession. He left London and settled at Limsfield in Surrey, where he died on May 8.

Stephen Paget was ill-suited by health, temperament and education for the arduous life of a consulting surgeon, but he attempted it, failed, and by his failure was able to render services of the greatest value to physiology and pathology. Gentle in character, logical in thought, and before all things a lover of truth, he devoted the last eighteen years of his life to make known the truth about experiments upon animals and to show how the advance of medicine in every branch depends upon freedom of research. To this end he was instrumental in founding the Research Defence Society, of which he was the first secretary. The object of the Society was to fight against and expose the lies, half-truths and innuendoes of prejudiced anti-vivisectionists. Paget carried out the campaign with deadly effect against a host of fanatics and faddists. He wrote books, delivered lectures and published addresses, always courteously worded and without heat, which did much to allow an unscientific public to see the matters under discussion in their true proportion.

Paget wrote charmingly and in an easy style, which make it pleasant to read his many books. Biography perhaps interested him most. In "The Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget" he accomplished successfully the difficult task of a son writing the life of a distinguished father, whilst in the "Life of Sir Victor Horsley" he had to meet difficulties of an entirely

different kind and he was equally successful. His lives of Ambroise Paré and John Hunter give delightful accounts of these great surgeons of a bygone age, whilst the "Confessio Medici" should be read and re-read by every student of medicine.

He married a daughter of Dr. Burd of Shrewsbury. To her and their two daughters medicine owes a debt of gratitude. Their loving care enabled him to devote all his time and energies to the great object of his life—the freedom of research.

MR. H. KIRKE SWANN.

HARRY KIRKE SWANN died on April 14 in New Barnet, near London, at the age of fifty-four years, after a short illness. He was chiefly known to ornithologists by his excellent books on the bibliography of British birds and his writings on the Accipitres or birds of prey. In 1916 appeared the "Bibliography of British Ornithology," a volume of 691 pages, which he wrote in collaboration with W. H. Mullens, and in 1919 appeared the "Geographical Bibliography of British Ornithology" in conjunction with W. H. Mullens and the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, in 1923 "A Bibliography of British Ornithology from the Earliest Times," by Kirke Swann alone, a chronological list of British birds, termed a supplement to the above-named bibliography.

His love of ornithology dates from Swann's boyhood; at twenty years of age he visited Nova Scotia and eastern Canada, and his zoological observations are embodied in an attractive little book, "Nature in Acadie," which appeared in 1895. In 1892 he founded in London the *Naturalist's Journal*, eventually continued by Mr. S. L. Mosley; the first two volumes were edited by him, and contained several articles by himself on British birds. Mr. Swann was always a busy man and could generally only devote his spare time to his beloved ornithology. He became a partner and later proprietor of the booksellers' firm of John Wheldon & Co., and in 1921 he joined with William Wesley & Son to form a company under the name of Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd., of which he was a director and very active member when he died. In 1913 appeared Swann's "Dictionary of English and Folk-Names of British Birds, with their History, Meaning, and First Usage; and the Folk-lore, Weather-lore, Legends, etc., relating to the More Familiar Species," a work containing a wonderful amount of information.

For a long time Mr. Swann took a special interest in the Accipitres or diurnal birds of prey, collected their eggs, and later on their skins. In 1920 there appeared his "Synoptical List of the Accipitres," followed in 1922 by a second revised edition under the title "A Synopsis of the Accipitres." These lists contained, in addition to the names, in accordance to the strictest priority, short diagnoses of the (unnecessarily numerous) genera, species and subspecies; considering the great variability of plumage, according to age, sex, and individual variation of most Accipitres, these diagnoses, though often useful to ornithologists, cannot suffice to determine the forms without more knowledge.

A few years ago Mr. Swann visited the United States, where he studied birds of prey in most of the larger museums, while in 1925 he made a collecting trip to Rumania and the Danube delta, with Mr. J. H. McNeill,

and wrote an attractive little book, "Two Ornithologists on the Lower Danube."

In 1924 there appeared the first part of a large, ambitious work in quarto, called "A Monograph of the Birds of Prey," beautifully illustrated with coloured plates by Mr. H. Grøuvold, of birds and eggs, and some photographs of nests, very well printed and well written. Possibly the Accipitres are not only the most attractive but also the most difficult group of birds for a systematist, and it is therefore not to be expected that Mr. Swann's work was in every case correct in the recognition and grouping of species and subspecies, but it is very regrettable that he could not finish it; so far only five parts have appeared, which is less than half the work.

SIR JAMES CANTLIE, K.B.E.

THE death on May 28 of Sir James Cantlie, at the age of seventy-five years, removes from our midst a man of originality and untiring energy, and a ready writer and speaker. In his early days he was demonstrator of anatomy and assistant surgeon and later surgeon to the Charing Cross Hospital, but most of his life work outside his practice, whether in London, Hongkong, or again in London, was devoted to teaching and pioneering in unexplored fields of medical education. A great believer in physical training and fresh air both for the young and the middle-aged for the maintenance of health, he first set out some of his views in 1885 in a remarkable paper entitled "The Degeneration of Londoners," which encountered a good deal of ridicule, but was remembered during the War when a large number of recruits for the army were placed in Class C.

Cantlie's knowledge of tropical medicine began in Egypt, when he was one of twelve young medical men sent out there to assist in combating the 1883 epidemic of cholera. His next experience was in Hongkong, where he became Dean of the Chinese Medical College, and in conjunction with Sir Patrick Manson carried on a large practice. In Hongkong he did some good work in helping to check the local outbreak of plague in 1894, though the measures were not successful in preventing the disease from being carried by infected ships to the ports of other countries. In close association with Yersin and Kitasato, he became conversant with the most recent knowledge concerning the disease at that time, which, when he returned to London two years later, was made use of by the London County Council, which employed him as its adviser on plague.

It was Cantlie who first started the idea of the necessity of the establishment of a School of Tropical Medicine in London. He was also a founder of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, of which Sir Patrick Manson was the first chairman, and of which, when some years later it became the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Cantlie also became president. By his influence a tropical section was added to the annual meetings of the British Medical Association.

During the War, Sir James Cantlie, with the assistance of Lady Cantlie, performed very valuable services to the country by the training of men and women for Red Cross work.

MR. JOHN STUART.

IT is with much regret that we learn from the *British Journal of Photography* of May 7 that Mr. John Stuart died quite suddenly on April 28 in his ninetieth year. He had been chairman of the well-known firm of opticians, Ross Ltd., for many years, and was the proprietor of the *British Journal of Photography*. Mr. Stuart was born at Lossiemouth, and was attracted to photography in the very early days of the collodion process, and for a few years travelled in Spain, Portugal, and Italy making a large number of wet-plate negatives, many of which were used for publication. At this time Andrew Ross, who founded the firm, was dead, and his son, Thomas Ross, had succeeded him. Mr. Stuart joined the firm in 1870, and shortly after the death of Thomas Ross he married his widow. Under Mr. Stuart's direction the firm continued to expand, and all who are interested in optical matters will call to mind the name of Francis Wenham, who was a valued colleague. Mr. Stuart was the sole proprietor of the *British Journal of Photography* for more than forty years, and the editor states that his editorial and business staff were given a completely free hand, his influence, when exercised, tending towards the restriction of the publicity in the pages of the journal of the manufactures of Messrs. Ross Ltd.

IT is announced in the *Chemiker Zeitung* that Dr. Carl J. Lintner, emeritus professor of applied chemistry at the Technische Hochschule in Munich, died on April 9 in his seventy-first year. After graduating at Munich, Lintner turned his attention to the technology of agriculture and of brewing, and after some experience at the Experimental Station for Agricultural Chemistry in Halle and at the Institute for Brewing in Berlin, he returned to Munich in 1884 and began to collaborate there with Soxhlet. In 1896 he was appointed to the chair of applied chemistry, and from 1902 until 1914 he directed the Experimental Station for Brewing at Munich. His chief researches were upon enzyme action, especially in relation to brewing.

WE regret to announce the following deaths:

Sir Thomas Elliott, Bart., K.C.B., for twenty years secretary to the Board of Agriculture and afterwards Deputy Master of the Mint, on June 4, aged seventy-one years.

Prof. Nils Gustaf von Lagerheim, professor of botany and director of the Botanical Institute of the University of Stockholm, and corresponding member since 1892 of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Lieut.-General Sir William Leishman, K.C.B., F.R.S., Director-General of the Army Medical Service, on June 2, aged sixty years.

Dr. E. S. Reynolds, emeritus professor of clinical medicine in the University of Manchester, on May 22, aged sixty-five years.

Sir Stewart Stockman, Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, on June 2, aged fifty-six years.

Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O., emeritus professor of midwifery at University College, London, and president of the University College of Wales in 1913 and first president of the National Library of Wales, on May 24, aged eighty-five years.