

何啓爵士

何啓爵士。籍原百粵樵西。於公元一八五九年。生於香港。乃此間最有學問及最令人愛戴之。已故聞人也。幼英俊不凡。曾肄業本港官立中



THE LATE SIR HO KAI

色人種。而有所芥蒂。屢向之表示慰慰。且以爵士天才活潑。不宜以醫自固。勸其改習中韓之學。彼願以身相屬。爵士可其請。即進英國林肯法科院。努力精研。卒獲該院高級法律學士資格。而與雅麗終成伉儷焉。一八八一年。爵士娶其新婚夫人返港。育有一女。不幸夭折。夫人傷之。不久亦棄世。爵士遵其遺囑。盡將遺產送交港府。建一醫院。以永紀念。斯即現負盛名之雅麗氏醫院也。爵士自英返時。以醫問世。自一八八二年始。改執大律師業。彼持躬公正廉潔。常謂為富不仁。為仁不富。遇兄弟爭產而與訟者。必先責以大義。然後代為和解。故開業數十年。仍兩袖清風也。爵士生平熱心社會。勇於服務。凡政府機關。華僑團體。靡不以繁劇之任相推。或名譽之職見屬。歷

央書院。稍長。為訓壯志。負笈英倫。先進巴盧麻學校攻讀。繼入阿波甸大學習醫。質既聰明。性復勤謹。數年苦讀。試冠其曹。連獲該大學醫科學士。及外科碩士兩學位。具此才能。聲譽。頗令彼邦人士。刮目相看。當時有英國貴族閥秀名雅麗者。愛慕高才。竟不以其為黃

充保良，國防，太平，三局紳士。定例，議政，兩局議員。東華醫院顧問董事等。在港垂三十年。不特怡怡胞唯其馬首是瞻。即港府遇有事關華人者。亦悉以諮之。其溝通雙方隔膜。厥功甚偉。又爵士於任華人代表時。曾與曹善允等創辦聖士提反書院。以保存祖國之禮教文化為目標。為華人唯一獨立教育機關。不受當地教育司檢查。其學級採六年制。與金港學校均採八年制者不同。人以其成功速。多樂就之。一八九二年。英廷為紀爵士勳績。授以C.M.I.勳章。一九一〇年。復錫以爵士榮銜。爵士德廷名立矣。公餘復從事著述。計刊行者。有『中國之評論』『睡與醒』『中國基礎與改革』『讀廣州稅務司密博士之中國地稅及陸海軍計劃書後』『康有為君政見之評論』『張之洞之批評』『勵學論』『改良中國之負責人論』『中國改革之進步論』等文。及與英國巴公爵討論開放門戶之長函。與約翰先生討論泰匪之公開函件等。蓋有心人也。爵士共生兒女十二人。子名永乾，永元，永亨，永利，永貞，永盛，永謝。女名金，銀，銅，鐵，錫。永乾，請于港大時。與傅東常同學。永貞，當我國五總統開府廣東之際。任外交部次長兼海關監督。

東之際。任外交部次長兼海關監督。

THE LATE SIR HO KAI—C.M.G., J.P., M.B., C.M., KT.

Among the Chinese there are many who have profited by a thoroughly sound and high-class European education, but there are few who have had a more education, but there are few who have had a more distinguished academical career, or who have used their advantages to better purpose than the late Sir Ho Kai.

Born at Hongkong in 1859, he was the fourth son of the late Rev. Ho Tsun Shin, of the London Missionary Society. He was educated at the Government Central School in Hongkong and subsequently in England at Palmer House School, Margate; at Aberdeen University, at St. Thomas' Medical and Surgical College, and at Lincoln's Inn. He took the degrees of M.B., C.M., Aberdeen. Then he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; and was Senior Equity Scholar, Lincoln's Inn, in 1881. Upon returning to the Colony he started to practise medicine but found that the Chinese were not yet prepared to avail themselves of Western treatment unless it was offered free. Sir Ho Kai therefore presented the Colony with the Alice Memorial Hospital, named after his late wife, Alice, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Walkden, of Blackheath. Sir Ho Kai then commenced practice as a barrister-at-law, and he was so engaged since 1882. He served as a member of the Sanitary Board for over ten years and on the Public Works Committee for five years. He was a Senior Non-official member of the Legislative Council, and was for many years a member of the following public institutions:—The Standing Law Committee; the Examination Board; the Medical Board; the Po Leung Kuk Committee; District Watchmen's Committee; the Governing Body of the Free Hospitals; the Tung Wah Hospital Advisory Committee; the Governing Body of Queen's College; the qualified Architect's Advisory Board; the Interpretation Committee and the Advisory Committee of the Hongkong Technical Institute; and Rector's Assessor of the Hongkong College of Medicine of which he was one of the founders. In short it may be said that he had the distinction of serving on the Committee of almost every public board appointed during his last twenty-five years; and that his time was always given ungrudgingly in the public service no matter at what sacrifice to his own interests as a professional man. For upward of twenty-six years he was continuously resident in the Colony; for twenty-six years he was a Justice of the Peace for Hongkong and for three terms (eighteen years) represented the Chinese community on the Legislative Council. Hence it was not a matter for surprise that he was looked to by his fellow country men for advice in their dealings with the Government, and was also often consulted by the Government in their transactions with the Chinese community. On the occasion of both visits of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and of Prince Arthur to the Colony, he received and welcomed their Royal Highnesses on behalf of the Chinese and in recognition of his many public works and services he was created as C. M. G. in 1892. He was conferred with the honour of Sir in 1910. Among his publications are:—"A Critical Essay on China"; "The Sleep and Awakening"; a letter addressed to Lord Charles Beresford on "The Open Door"; "An Open letter to John Bull on the Boxer Rising"; articles on Sir Robert Hart's Memorandum on the Land Tax of China and his army and navy scheme, 1904; the "Foundation of Reformation in China"; criticisms of the views of Kang Yau Wei, 1898; criticisms of the views of Viceroy Chung Chi Tung, especially on his recent work, "Encouragement to Learning", 1899; Persons responsible for Reformation in China; and Two Critical Essays on the Progress of Reformation in China.

Died in 1914 at the age of Fifty nine. At his funeral thousands of persons followed his remains to the cemetery and many social organizations held a memorial service in honour of him, showing how many lives he touched.