suggested company would manage in regard to examinations of trained nurses for special branches.

Mr. COSMO BONSOR, in replying to the objections, explained the apparent issue of the two prospectuses. The company was to be absolutely a voluntary one; if it was wanted it would succeed, otherwise it must fail. He denied that the proposed company would damage any interest. Mr. BONSOR's remarks started a discussion, carried on by Mr. SYDNEY HOLLAND, Mr. CHARLES BURT, Sir JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, and Mr. BONSOR.

Mr. G. S. BARNES concluded the proceedings by thanking those present for their attendance, and assuring them that what had been said would be most carefully considered by Lord Salisbury.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Barnes for his courtesy was accorded with acclamation.

GRANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

THE Council of the British Medical Association desires to remind members of the profession engaged in researches for the advancement of medicine and the allied sciences that it is prepared to receive applications for grants in aid of such research. Applications for sums to be granted, which must reach this office not later than May 31st, must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed, and must be made on forms to be had of the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, London.

Every recipient is expected to furnish to the Committee on or before May 31st following upon the allotment of the grant, a report (or, if the object of the grant be not then attained, an interim report to be renewed at the same date in each subsequent year until a final report can be furnished) containing: (a) A brief statement for the Report of the Scientific Grants Committee, showing the results arrived at, or the stage at which the inquiry has reached; (b) a general statement of the expenditure incurred, accompanied, as far as is possible, with vouchers; (c) and references to any Transactions, Journals, or other publications in which the results of the research have been printed.

Applications for Scholarships and Grants should, as a rule, be accompanied by a recommendation from the head of the laboratory in which the applicant proposes to work, setting out the fitness of the candidate to conduct such work, and the probable value of the work to be undertaken. This is not intended to prevent applications for Grants in aid of work which need not be performed in a recognized laboratory.

The work of the Grantees shall be subject to inspection.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Council of the British Medical Association is prepared to receive applications for three Research Scholarships, of the value each of £150 per annum, tenable for one year, and subject to renewal by the Council, provided the whole term of office has not exceeded three years.

The scholarships exist for the encouragement of research in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology, State Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery.

The Scholars' work shall be subject to inspection.

ERNEST HART RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP.

The Council of the British Medical Association is also prepared to receive applications for the Ernest Hart Memorial Scholarship of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for one year, but subject to renewal by the Council for another year. The Scholarship is for the study of some subject in the department of State Medicine.

Applications for all Scholarships must be made on forms to be had of the General Secretary, and returned on or before May 31st.

429, Strand, March, 1905. GUY ELLISTON, *General Secretary*.

MEDICAL COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY FOR AYRSHIRE.—The following medical practitioners, who are also Justices of the Peace for Ayrshire, have been made Commissioners of Supply for the County of Ayr—namely, Dr. John Wylie, Kilmarnock, and Dr. John Cunningham, Stewarton.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

A DINNER in aid of the London School of Tropical Medicine was held on May 10th at the Hotel Cecil, the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Strathcona, Sir R. Douglas Powell, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Sir William S. Church, Sir T. Barlow, Sir Francis Lovell, Professor R. Blanchard of Paris, Sir P. Manson, Sir Alfred Jones, Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Dr. Allan Macfadyen, Professor Howard Marsh, Professor Ronald Ross, Professor Sir A. W. Rücker, Professor W. J. Simpson, Dr. Augustus Waller, Sir A. Geikie, and a large number of other well-known men.

After the loyal toasts had been drunk,

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in proposing "The London School of Tropical Medicine," said that he thought they would be inclined to agree with him that attendance at a great public banquet of that kind, or at all events any inordinate addition to such festivities, was really inconsistent with the position of advocate and supporter of preventive medicine; but he could not resist the temptation to repeat the experience of six years ago when he presided at a similar banquet, and when they established that school. Now he came back to them to rejoice in their past success, and to provide for their future. His interest in that great question was unexhausted, and, indeed, unabated. It was a privilege as well as a duty to be in any way associated with it. It was a privilege, because he could not himself think of any subject of scientific research and philanthropic enterprise which was more interesting, and it was a duty which we owed to the Empire and from which we could not divest ourselves, whatever our political opinions might be. That duty had increased in recent years with the continual extension of our territory, with the increase of our scientific knowledge and our opportunity, and also with the awakening of our Imperial conscience. We owed this duty to the vast population for which we had gradually made ourselves responsible. We owed it still more to those of our own race who were daily risking health and life in order to maintain the honour and the interests of this country. Within the last half century Africa had been disclosed to the world; and in what had been called the race for Africa it was impossible that we should not have our share. Competition in what Lord Rosebery once called the pegging-out of claims for territory and markets went on. We were unable to stay where we began. Whatever the beginning, we must go on until something like rough justice and order had been introduced into the territory for which we were responsible. Hence arose many little wars, which, though much to be regretted, should after all be considered in connexion with their result. Let them compare the position of Egypt as it was a quarter of a century ago with the Egypt of Lord Cromer (cheers), which was the envy for its prosperity of every country in the world. Let them look at the case—perhaps even more extraordinary—of the Soudan, or of Nigeria, a great empire of immense size and fertility and wealth, still almost distracted by the existence of the slave trade, by the brutalities of petty tyrants, by the base superstition which prevailed; yet under the wise control of men like Sir F. Lugard, Sir R. Moor, and he would add the name of Sir W. McGregor, whose country was very near to Nigeria, that country had made wonderful progress, and we could see no limit to the prosperity it could attain. Lives of Britons had been lost there and considerable numbers of natives had been killed, but if they took every life lost in the whole series of those campaigns it would not approach to more than a fraction of the number of the native population that was destroyed every year before our advent. The worst conditions that had to be met were the new conditions of formerly unknown disease, conditions of climate which had always been so fatal to Europeans. In the progress of this great world-discovery the pioneers had suffered from our ignorance of the new conditions they would have to face, and our inability to deal with them. Many of them had left their health and their lives behind them. It was true of the tropics, as it was true of some of our temperate Colonies, as Kipling said in his *Songs of the English*:

On the sanddrift, on the veldt side, in the fern scrub we lay,
That our sons might follow after by the bones by the way,
Follow after, follow after, we have watered the root,
And the bud has come to blossom that ripens for fruit.