sion that what was now proposed was the utmost that at the present moment could be satisfactorily carried out.

Dr. MACALISTER said he was sure he was expressing the feeling of gratitude on the part of the Committee at finding their labours, which had not been light, had been received so well by the Council. Dealing first with Mr. Horsley's point about the expense, he said that he did not think it would involve any considerable outlay. A grant had been made to the Committee of £100 for the year, and it had been sufficient for the preliminary work. With regard to Mr. Sharpe's report, it was to be observed that all the Education Committee said was that the recommendations in which the experts had agreed were to be regarded. The joint report was to be the basis of future work. As to the confidential reports there was nothing mysterious or sacred. They simply referred to details which the various examining bodies did not desire to be made public for the obvious reason that they might get into the hands of scholars and school masters too, and there might be a tendency on the part of the latter to work up to a particular standard and no higher. He did not think there would be any advantage gained in going through the various recommendations (page 29 of Report). They all hung together.

Sir CHRISTOPHER NIXON, as a member of the Education Committee, said that it must be evident that a great deal of care and attention had been given to the subject, and a great deal of information had been supplied by the experts. He had been associated with medical students for a number of years, and had got to know what their requirements were, and what were the special advantages of a certain degree of preliminary education, but he was bound to say the fixed ideas in his mind on this matter were somewhat disturbed by the expert reports. It was quite evident from the recommendations of the Committee that it was impossible to secure any uniformity of standard of preliminary education. The Council had to fix a minimum standard below which they would not allow a person to register as a medical student. If they could accomplish that, and do it without any revolutionary measure, it would be a decided gain. For that reason he strongly urged the Council to pass this recommendation. Any measure of a violent character seeking to raise the standard of preliminary education too high or too rapidly, would diminish the number of medical students, and that would very seriously cramp the resources of the medical schools. The State was not generous in supporting scientific or professional education, and if a great number of men who presented themselves for preliminary education were to be shut out, the resources of the schools must be materially diminished.

Dr. McVAIL said that the position appeared to him to be very complicated. He was in hopes that a good deal more might have been got. He had had the opportunity of talking with some persons who knew well the facts relating to the Scottish leaving certificates. The experts in this report regarded the senior leaving certificate as equivalent to any senior certificate in any part of the country. He was assured by men he could trust who had to do with these examinations that, so far as the state of education in Scotland was concerned, this Council could and would get the senior leaving certificate level with four or five years' notice. The President would remember what happened some six or seven years ago, when the Commissioners required that two of the subjects should be taken to admit a man to the science and arts classes in the Scottish universities. They all knew how the numbers dropped, because the Commissioners gave no warning. He thought that what had actually taken place in connection with the Arts and Science Classes bore out what his friends had told him. This report made it hopeless to apply any such scheme to the United Kingdom. It seemed to him that while agreeing to the recommendations, and giving the proposed power to the Committee, the Council ought to indicate that the time would come very shortly when it would demand an examination of a much higher standard. It seemed to him that in addition to the two recommendations there ought to be a third, that there ought to be an instruction to the Education Committee to provide next November a list of the bodies with whose examination they could recommend the Council to be entirely satisfied. Without that all this discussion meant nothing.

The resolution was then put to the Council and declared carried.

The PRESIDENT said, having had the opportunity of knowing personally the great labour that the three experts had given to the consideration of this question, and also knowing what fees had been placed at the disposal of the Education Committee, he should like to say that those gentlemen had done a great deal more work than they had been paid for in money. Therefore he thought the Council would record its thanks for the work they had done.

Dr. LITTLE did not think it was becoming in them as a public body to employ three experts and not pay them properly. He would rather propose that they should receive a larger honorarium.

The PRESIDENT replied that these gentlemen, in undertaking the duty, did not do so in view of a money payment. Their desire was to help the Council in this important branch of its work.

Sir JOHN TUKE moved, Dr. MACALISTER seconded, and it was carried:

That the thanks of the Council be given to Mr. Sharpe, Dr. McGrath, and Professor McCormick for the valuable assistance they have given to the Council in relation to the question of preliminary examinations.

PHARMACOPEIA COMMITTEE.

It was moved by Dr. MACALISTER, and seconded by Dr. ATTHILL:

That the report from the Pharmacopœia Committee be received, entered on the minutes, and adopted, and that the thanks of the Council be voted to Dr. Leech, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Ekin, and Mr. Walter Hills for the valuable gifts of books which they have made to the Pharmacopœia Committee's collection.

The Council then adjourned.

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 at the next annual meeting must include details of the precise character and objects of the research which is proposed, and must be made on or before June 15th in writing addressed to the General Secretary, at the office of the Association, 429, Strand, W.C.

Reports of work done by the assistance of the Association grants belong to the Association.

RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Council of the British Medical Association is prepared to receive applications for two of the three Research Scholarships which are vacant, each of the value of £150 per annum, tenable for one year, and subject to renewal by the Council for another year.

Forms of application for the scholarships can be obtained from the General Secretary.

FRANCIS FOWKE, *General Secretary.*

429, Strand, May 10th, 1900.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.—In addition to those mentioned last week, the following have received the silver medal of the Kaisar-i-Hind Order: Mrs. Henry Smith, who qualified as M.B., B.Ch. of the Royal University of Ireland in 1891, and M.D. in 1898; and Miss Susan Campbell, who qualified as L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin. and L.F.P.S. Glas. in 1893.

A GARDEN PARTY will be held in the grounds of the North London Hospital for Consumption, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, on June 20th, at 3 P.M., on the occasion of the opening of the new open-air balconies by Sir Henry Harben.

A "Society of Kinesitherapy" has recently been founded in Paris. The Honorary President is Professor Marey, the Acting President M. Lucas-Championnière, and the Vice-President Dr. Fernand Lagrange, author of well-known works on exercise and gymnastics.

REBELLIOUS MEDICAL STUDENTS IN TURKEY.—The students of the military medical school of Stamboul recently rebelled against the system of supervision to which they are subject. Ninety of them have been arrested, and will be brought before court-martial.