

particularly Sir Alfred Jones, and partly as commissions by the Government and by the Royal Society. Not only have they added enormously to our knowledge of tropical diseases, particularly of plague, Malta fever, and sleeping sickness, but they have demonstrated the necessity of working at these diseases in the regions of their prevalence. It is not too much to say that the reports of the Liverpool School and of the Royal Society and the Government commissions are among the most valuable contributions made of late in this country to scientific medicine. More than this, there has in consequence taken place an extraordinary awakening of the profession to the importance of tropical disease; societies for its study have been organized in different countries, an International Society has been formed, special journals founded, at large seaports hospital wards devoted entirely to tropical diseases have been opened, and lastly schools for the study of tropical diseases have been organized. And here I come to one of the great factors in securing proper sanitation in the tropics—suitable provision for the training of workers. The country may feel a just pride in the schools which have been started in the two great seaports of the nation. In the hands of Ronald Ross and Rubert Boyce the Liverpool School, founded ten years ago by Sir Alfred Jones, has had a career of exceptional vigour. Backed by the citizens, and particularly by those princely souls Sir Alfred Jones and Mr. William Johnston, and with the co-operation of the University of Liverpool, it has drawn students and investigators from all parts of the Empire and from foreign countries. As an indication of its vitality I may mention that the school has already dispatched twenty-one research expeditions to the tropics. And I am told that the entire 'plant' of the school and the cost of the expeditions have been less than £75,000, a very modest sum considering the results. Started just ten years ago by the wise support of Mr. Joseph Cham-