

wherever Medical Science is taught. He is now one of the leading teachers of Pathology in London.

Of the second I can say nothing, for the offer of a Fellowship at a College, other than that at which I had been reared with the proposal of continued residence in a town I dearly loved, led me to resign the studentship, after a few brief months mainly spent in Paris, and before, as holder thereof, I could show any results. As fate would have it that "continued residence" was not realised.

The third student, Dr. A. A. Kanthack, was a graduate of London and of the new Victoria University, having pursued medical studies in Liverpool, at St. Bartholomew's, and in Berlin. The work done by him during his term of this appointment, alone and in conjunction with Hardy, has perhaps done more to elucidate vexed questions in connection with production of immunity from disease, than that of any single worker, and now that he is head of the pathological department of London's greatest hospital, he is deservedly regarded as foremost among the younger generation of medical investigators in England.

Lorraine Smith who succeeded him as student was a graduate of Edinburgh and late demonstrator of physiology at Oxford. He is now Professor of Pathology at Belfast.

The next student Dr. F. F. Wesbrook is a graduate of Winnipeg, who spent some few months at McGill. He passed from Dublin to Cambridge where he worked for some few years before his appointment to the Studentship. As a Student he put forth a series of most valuable bacteriological papers upon Cholera, Tetanus and Immunity, and made a mark so swiftly that last year he was appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at Minneapolis. Wesbrook it should be added, was for a time a Walker Exhibitioner, as during the years 1888 and 1889 he was the most brilliant of all the young Cambridge pathologists. Mr. E. H. Hankin, who

was the first to show that the body contains or manufactures substances which neutralize the poisons developed by bacteria, Hankin is now head of the Government Bacteriological Institution at Agra in India, and has added new laurels to his fame by his methods of checking cholera in that great Empire.

This then is the record of less than ten years operation of the John Lucas Walker benefaction. It has proved a sure road to honour. It has developed a school of pathological research in Cambridge that is already renowned: it has fostered advanced study among the graduates of the university and has attracted to it the most promising among the graduates of other universities, who now are proud to count themselves sons by adoption: it has distributed teachers of Pathology and Bacteriology, to other parts of England, to Ireland, India, the United States, and Canada, and in so doing has we trust, helped to distribute the fame of the good old University.

The objection that the stipend is unduly large, may be met with the retort that the results would seem to show that the money can scarcely be said to have been misspent, that the generous stipend attracted to the University the best men in the country, and permitted the students to travel to other universities and perform their work under the most favorable circumstances. It may also be objected that it is a mistaken policy to afford opportunities for work to be done outside the University laboratories. The answer must be that no laboratory excels in every branch of a subject and that the experience gained in those laboratories which excel in one particular branch, becomes by this scheme the property of the laboratory of the University possessing the Studentships; for it is made a rule that three months in each year must be spent in the home laboratory.

In short, judging from the short record of the Studentship it is difficult to imagine any means whereby the name and reputation of a university can more surely be increased and spread abroad.