

position in the world; it is of the utmost value to all workers in tropical medicine, and its success is due to the tireless devotion of its editor.

DR. ANDREW BALFOUR, C.B., C.M.G., director-in-chief of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research, London. Dr. Balfour was director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartum, from 1902-13. His knowledge of the theory and practice of tropical sanitation is unsurpassed. His intellectual activities also overflow into literary channels, and he is known as the author of novels and tales of adventure.

PROF. R. T. LEIPER, helminthologist to the London School of Tropical Medicine since 1905. Prof. Leiper has established a world-wide reputation for his knowledge of those parasitic worms that affect man, more especially in tropical lands. His recent elucidation of the part played by fresh-water snails in the transmission of the Bilharzia disease of Egypt is of the greatest scientific and economic importance.

MAJOR E. E. AUSTIN, D.S.O., assistant in the British Museum (Natural History). Author of numerous monographs on flies. Especially well known to students of tropical medicine for his monograph on the tsetse-flies.

DR. A. L. GUILLAUME BRODEN, director of the State School of Tropical Medicine, Brussels. Formerly director of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. Has published numerous works on trypanosome diseases of man and domestic stock.

MRS. ALBERT CHALMERS, in recognition of the work of the late DR. A. J. CHALMERS, who succeeded Dr. Balfour as director of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Khartum. Dr. Chalmers was joint author with Dr. Castellani of a most comprehensive text-book of tropical medicine.

PROF. B. GRASSI, professor of comparative anatomy, University of Rome. Distinguished as a zoologist. Played a leading part in Italy in demonstrating the transmission of malaria by Anopheline mosquitoes.

DR. F. MESNIL, professor at the Institut Pasteur, Paris. Joint author with Prof. Laveran of the standard work on trypanosomiasis.

DR. EDMOND SERGENT, director of the Institut Pasteur, Algeria. Dr. Sergent is the elder of two brothers greatly distinguished for their researches in tropical medicine.

DR. C. W. STILES, professor of zoology, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service; scientific secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease—a disease which was responsible for widespread mental and physical deterioration in the Southern States of America.

DR. T. ZAMMIT, who made a fundamental observation which led to the discovery that goat's milk was the source from which man contracted undulant fever. His archæological researches on the megalithic remains of Malta are well known, and the University of Oxford has recently shown its appreciation of his work by conferring on him an honorary degree.

After the ceremony the laboratories were inspected by the large, distinguished gathering of scientific and influential people, and general admiration was expressed for the completeness of the building and its equipment. The well-furnished library and the museum, which already contains many interesting exhibits, attracted considerable notice, while the lighting and spaciousness of the main laboratory were also much commended.

The occasion was marked by the issue of an interesting illustrated "Historical Record," tracing the progress of the School from its foundation in 1898 to the present time.

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At a banquet held in the evening Sir Francis Danson appealed for a sum of 100,000*l.* to meet the increased cost of maintenance of the Liverpool Laboratories and of the new Sir Alfred Jones Tropical Laboratory, now in course of erection at Sierra Leone. Sir Francis Danson himself contributed to the fund a sum of 1000*l.*, in memory of his son who fell in the war.

### Central Headquarters for British Chemists.

AT a dinner held in honour of Lord Moulton on July 21, Sir William Pope announced that a public appeal was about to be made for funds for the erection of central headquarters for British chemistry. None of the chemical bodies has the accommodation for a meeting of more than two hundred persons, or adequate library space. The Chemical Society conducts its business at Burlington House, Piccadilly, in rooms provided by the Government nearly fifty years ago, when the membership was about one-fifth of what it is to-day. The Institute of Chemistry possesses a good building in Russell Square, completed during the first year of the war, but it is barely adequate for the present activities of the institute, which has to look to colleges for hospitality for any general meeting of unusual interest and for lectures. The Society of Chemical Industry and the Society of Public Analysts hold their meetings at the Chemical Society's rooms. Neither of these bodies nor any other which is concerned with chemistry, such as the British Association of Chemical Manufacturers, the Faraday Society, the Biochemical Society, and those devoted to the various branches of technology—brewing, dyes, glass, ceramics, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, leather, concrete, petroleum, and so forth—possesses accommodation to compare with the spacious halls and headquarters of the Institutions of the Civil, the Mechanical, and the Electrical Engineers, and of the Royal Society of Medicine.

The appeal, which will be made by the Federal Council for Pure and Applied Chemistry, on which practically all the chemical interests of the country are represented, has the cordial support of Lord Moulton, who, as Director-General of Explosives Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, repeatedly acknowledged the services rendered during the war by these scientific, technical, and industrial bodies.

The scheme, which aims at providing under one roof, so far as is practicable, a common meeting-place, library, and editorial facilities for technical journals, is highly desirable, and indeed imperative, as a matter of supreme importance to the welfare of the whole country in relation to questions of defence and the maintenance and development of all branches of industry and commerce which depend on the applications of chemistry. The sum required for building is estimated at 250,000*l.*; a similar sum is required for establishing a chemical library and to provide for the compilation and production of works of reference in the English language.

### University and Educational Intelligence.

LEEDS.—Owing to the unavoidable growth of the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the efficiency of its work, the council has come to the conclusion that an increase must be made in the scale of fees charged to students for tuition and examination. The increase has been kept as low as possible, in no case being more than about 17½ per cent.