

trating or perforating ulcers of the stomach, a method which, clinically, seems to be most promising, and has already brought interesting practical results.

Dr. Dudley Ross' work on the stimulation of bone production in the healing of fractures by the implantation of a free muscle graft has been continued and proved valuable. The method is now being tried out in a case of fragilitas ossium, for the cure of which disease the problem was first undertaken. There seems to be no doubt that the method will be of value, too, in the treatment of fractured bones in which union has failed. His paper awaits publication.

Drs. Miller and Kaufmann have been continuing their problems previously reported, but are not in the position at present to publish their findings. The shortage of dogs in their cases was a very distinct handicap.

Dr. MacIntosh, who has already had four years of experience in various surgical clinics, during part of which time he was the Halsted Fellow in Experimental Surgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital, has returned to McGill with the idea of making surgery his special interest, and he is now engaged on research in this Department. He has been investigating the basal respiratory level, with special reference to the Hering Breuer reflex. All this work is carried on with the prospect of advancing the technique of pulmonary surgery, as well as of lung physiology.

It is particularly interesting in this connection that Dr. MacIntosh, who has already been working in Pathology at Ann Arbor and with Graham in St. Louis, is following a surgical career as an assistant in the Department of Surgery at the Hospital, and yet is spending a great deal of his time in research on physiolog-