

decidedly the most poorly provided with staffing budget. The truth is, physiology has reached a stage at which timely and decisive action in this respect would be one of the best possible investments. As may have appeared from the remarks on present-day American methods of training biologists, men of the proper kind are more difficult to find on this side of the water than when the Brooks-Martin combination was in action. During last summer we had an opportunity of engaging a rare type of physiological assistant, a medical graduate and an expositor and investigator of distinction, whose upbringing as the son of an eminent zoologist, head of a great European marine laboratory, sufficiently speaks for plasticity and breadth of view. If still available, I should earnestly recommend that he be forthwith secured. With the accession of one competent man of this kind, we could at once begin to handle the Arts (and biological) instruction as we have hitherto been handling the medical. The details respecting interlocking of the different departmental courses are easily adjusted, provided one only knew that the budget difficulty had been resolved, and that the proper type of assistant was in the offing.

At the risk of being censured for introduction of the personal, the writer would venture here to say that on first assuming duty at McGill he had two major objects in view, (1) refashioning the physiology curriculum for medical students and making the subject felt among the clinical fraternity, (2) establishing with zoology the same type of partnership as Newell Martin did at Hopkins. At that time the former was decidedly the more necessary. Moreover, any undue show of general biological interest would then have engendered misgiving.

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