

Clinical investigation of gall bladder disease has been carried on simultaneously. About 400 cases of this condition have been investigated in hospital, more particularly where cholecystectomy had been previously performed, and an effort has been made to determine the percentage of cases in which post-operative attacks of pain occur, the type and etiology of the pain and possible means of prevention.

It is Professor Archibald's belief that Dr. Wilkie's work on cholesterosis is of signal importance, inasmuch as it finally settles a problem which has divided scientific opinion in Europe and America into two camps. This, together with previous work on cholecystitis, has already gone far to explain the formation of both cholesterolin and calcium gall stones.

Dr. John Armour, for the past two years, has been studying two main problems, the first a purely physiological one of investigating the functions of a lesser curvature pouch devised by himself, and substituting, or complementary to the Pavlov pouch. In collaboration with Dr. Webster, Dr. Komarov (biochemist) and Professor Babkin, he has already demonstrated the value to gastric physiology of this new type of pouch. (V.Can.Med.Assoc.Jrnl.1932).

Secondly, as already reported, he has been investigating the facts of permanent pyloric obstruction, with removal of all gastric acid, and with the addition of an oesophageal fistula, all of this leading up to a possible causation of pernicious anaemia. The results so far have been most interesting.

In addition to this, Dr. Armour has continued his work on the operation devised by himself for the cure of posterior pene-