the auspices of the Rockefeller Grant, the following may be mentioned:

> Dr. Penfield's investigation of epilepsy, studying (with Chorobski) the innervation of cerebral blood vessels. The latter has demonstrated a pathway for parasympathetic impulses to the cerebral blood vessels.
>
> Dr. Evans' work on the relation of brain wounds to epilepsy.
>
> Dr. Brodie, working under the combined supervision of the Bacteriological and Neurological Departments, is studying intensively poliomyelitis, using monkeys for his experiments. He is making a distinct contribution to the series of experiments, some of which have already been published. He will continue in investigating work for another year, but his plans for the future are still unsettled.
>
> Professor Beattie has also been carrying on a considerable amount of neurological work. He has been giving an interesting optional course to advanced students on neuro-anatomy and neuro-surgery in animals. He has been personally studying experimentally the functions of certain cranial nerves in cats and dogs, and has just recently completed some illuminating experiments dealing with the relation of cerebral lesions to gastric ulcer. This work is being demonstrated before the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

In conclusion, I would point out that among the surgical workers who devote so much time to research, the prospects for promotion are bright:

The future of the Surgical Department at the Royal Victoria is looked to with confidence, under the guidance, more especially, of such men as Wilkie, Armour, Miller and McIntosh. These four already assume serious major responsibilities in ward routine, and in the operating room, and will be soon capable of stimulating others along lines of research similar to their