

obvious programme is to issue for the information of these institutions a circular containing a statement of our teaching resources and of our (biological) educational policy. The same circular might similarly go to American universities, where at least the rehabilitation of the Brooks-Martin plan could not fail to arouse widespread interest. It might in due course go likewise to the Rockefeller Foundation. In these matters it is better to move slowly than to act precipitately or promissoryly. The best recommendation is the reality. Nevertheless, our present strength is undoubted, and, were some of these plans in effective operation, the Biological Board of Canada without full McGill participation would become an anachronism.

Summary. The time has come to enlarge the sphere of physiology at McGill, to make it serve not simply the Faculties of Medicine and of Dentistry, but the University at large. It can be of direct assistance to psychology, it can play an important part in the general training of biologists of various types and categories. As giving orientation on outstanding problems of philosophy and of social science, physiology has an important university rôle before it. It can attract, profitably engage and provide careers for trained students whether of physics or of physical chemistry (one of the most promising members of our present staff came to us directly from physical chemistry). Needless to say, any invasion of physiology into Arts also stands to improve the recruiting for our medical school.

Through its extension into the Arts department the obstinate difficulty hitherto encountered from within the field of medical graduates of attracting permanent staff, may cease.

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