

ical problems. He is one of our best prospects for advancement in the Department of Surgery.

Dr. Webster, who assumed administrative control of the Animal House and general supervision over the staff of workers, has just completed, with the assistance of Dr. Komarov, a study of dissolved mucoprotein in the gastric juice. In addition, he and Dr. Armour have completed a study on the secretion of the pouch of the lesser curvature and anterior wall of the stomach. (v. Can. Med. Assoc. Journal, 1932).

This work has been continued by them, and further investigations are now under way on pyloric obstruction, etc., in relation to gastric secretion. Professor Babkin is supervising the research, and some interesting results have been obtained.

- (1) One problem concerned the factor of distention in its influence on gastric secretion, a relationship which, in common with other recent observers, has been definitely established.
- (2) Another problem dealt with the content of dissolved mucus in human subjects. In this work they have been co-operating with the Department of Medicine. Histamine tests have been carried out on ulcer patients in whom less than 15% of retention existed. Students were used as normal controls. This work is in progress. A preliminary report was presented before the Royal Society of Canada, and will appear in its Transactions.
- (3) The third problem deals with the occurrence of oedema under conditions of alkalosis, or other altered blood conditions, and its disappearance following the introduction of hydrochloric acid. This work has opened up a most interesting and hopeful field for further research. Concurrently with this work, for example, another investigator has successfully treated nephritis with oedema on this fundamental principle. This work has already been presented before the Royal Society of Canada and will shortly be published in their Transactions.

The work of Ivy and Fogelson on the treatment of gastric ulcer with mucin, the fundamentals of which were done in this