

to the small items of supply that are supposed to be provided by the laboratory in which the worker is to be active. Each year there are some 20 to 25 workers scattered throughout Canada, usually in the Universities, who are receiving aid from the Foundation in this manner. It is the only Foundation of a private character in Canada that makes such grants and, consequently, the Foundation's grants are given only for work carried out in Canada.

Naturally, the problems taken up by the various workers vary greatly from year to year. However, it has been evident, particularly in recent years, that there is an increasing interest throughout Canada in the investigation of hormones and vitamins, which are so important physiologically. There is little doubt that the present tendency to investigate the action of these substances will do more to combat the ailments of old age than the study of the bacterial infections. The study of bacteria as infective agents, as is well known, has done a great deal to lower the incidence of disease, particularly among the youthful, and such scourges as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and scarlet fever have a much decreased incidence; of course it must not be forgotten that the progress made in the treatment of syphilis, gonorrhœa, pneumonia, and streptococcal infections by means of powerful internal antiseptics has done much to improve the mortality and morbidity statistics for the middle-age group and to a certain extent, the old-age group. A study of vitamins will doubtless contribute to the maintenance and development of health in the younger-age group, but there is increasing evidence that their study, and also that of the endocrines, should mitigate the ravages of disease in late middle and old age. The applications approved by the Banting Research Foundation in recent years clearly reflect this tendency, though it will be found that money has been granted for such purposes as research in the use of sulphanilamide and its cognate drugs.

The Rockefeller Foundation.—Assistance has been given by the Rockefeller Foundation to various agencies in Canada for the purpose of furthering scientific research in medical science, natural science, social science, and public health. A total amount of \$2,495,668 has been granted to universities, local health services, and other agencies up to the present time. Of this amount \$2,015,332 or almost 81·0 p.c. was allotted to research in medical science. McGill University received \$1,494,252, most of which was used in 1932 for the construction of a laboratory in the Royal Victoria Hospital and the establishment of an endowment fund for research in neurology, neurosurgery, and the physiology and pathology of the nervous system. The University of Montreal received \$375,000 for the development of medical laboratories over the period 1921-35. The University of Toronto received a total of \$146,080 to be used in research in pediatrics and psychiatry.

In the field of natural science, \$77,886 has been distributed, McGill University receiving \$72,386 and the University of Toronto \$5,500. A total of \$344,375 has been granted to organizations carrying on research in the social sciences. The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene received \$75,000 between 1924 and 1929, for studies in mental hygiene as applied to school children. A further grant of \$60,000 was made towards a program of research in the social sciences and mental hygiene to be carried on in co-operation with seven Canadian universities. In the ten years 1930-40, the University of Toronto received \$175,000 for the development of child research and parent education. Smaller grants have been made to Dalhousie University and to the Ontario Medical Association.