

gradually induced to recover his self-control and self-confidence. This was often done by giving repeated practice with simple mechanical appliances fitted with metrical devices whereby each man might for himself register his progress.

In May 1917 the Military Hospitals Commission organised work of this kind on a larger scale, and the workers in the University were transferred to the staff that was now established in Hart House, part of which building had been granted for this purpose by the Massey Trustees. Here many patients were directly treated, but at the same time a school was organised for training special workers to be sent to the hospitals of the Dominion. Classes in massage were also established in the same building. In the summer of 1917 Dr. Bott was sent to England and France to investigate the methods in use there.

In 1918 the whole of this work was transferred to the C.A.M.C., which established in Hart House a general School of Physiotherapy, in which all the various systems of treatment, functional re-education, massage, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, etc., might be coördinated. The work was directed by the late Lt.-Col. Robert Wilson of Montreal, who had acquired wide experience of these methods both in France and in England. To the staff of the school were added some University men who had returned from service in France. Professors J. P. McMurrich, E. F. Burton, and others gave their voluntary assistance by lectures and instruction in the University laboratories.

The experiments made in practice revealed the need of further investigations of the fundamental principles underlying the work, and measures were taken to organise the special researches required. The necessary funds had been supplied in the first instance by private generosity. In July 1918 Professor J. J. R. Macleod arranged to provide additional accommodation in the department of Physiology, and a committee of the staff under Professor J. J. Mackenzie was appointed by the President to supervise the development of the work, for which provision was made for the year 1918-1919 by a grant of \$1,500 from the Board of Governors.

Partly because the immediate military needs were still great, partly because further investigations and experiments were required to reach permanent results, the work was continued after 1918. In 1919 the Dominion Government made a grant of \$12,000, through the Department of Militia and Defence, and the Director General of Medical Services appointed a research committee, consisting mostly of the same personnel, to continue similar investigations. Lt.-Col. Wilson was its chairman, and after his death Col. C. L. Starr. After demobilisation steps have been taken to transfer the work to the Department of Health with a view to perpetuating for the general benefit the efforts that were