

## THE CONNAUGHT ANTITOXIN LABORATORIES

In May 1914 the Laboratories were opened and so were fortunately in working order when the war's demand began. By these the agents for the prevention and treatment of diphtheria, small-pox, meningitis and tetanus were supplied at cost for all civilian needs not only in the Province but also through the whole of Canada and Newfoundland. When the war began there was a serious shortage in the supply of tetanus antitoxin. The Canadian Red Cross was at first enabled to obtain 10,000 packages from the United States, but it was clear that this supply would not last long. The University Laboratories were then further equipped by a grant from the Dominion Government, so that they could supply at cost the entire amount needed for the Canadian troops. Before the end of 1916 50,000 packages had been sent overseas and in addition all the small-pox vaccine required was supplied. All this was done without impairing the supply for local civilian needs. The work was carried on under the direction of Drs. J. G. FitzGerald and R. D. Defries of the Department of Hygiene.

As the extended service was at first hampered by the lack of accommodation for horses and other animals and by want of adequate laboratory space, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, a member of the Board of Governors, purchased a fifty acre farm in York Township, on which he built and equipped laboratories and stables, generously presenting the entire plant to the University. These Laboratories, named after H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, were completed in 1916, and were formally opened by his successor the Duke of Devonshire on October 25th, 1917.

The extent and importance done by this department of the University can be judged by the following figures which show the amounts supplied to the Army and the Red Cross during the war:—tetanus antitoxin 250,000—1,500 unit doses; small-pox vaccine 700,000 tubes; diphtheria antitoxin 57,665,000 units; anti-meningitis serum 75,000 cubic centimetres.

## FUNCTIONAL RE-EDUCATION AND PHYSIOTHERAPY

In the winter of 1916-1917 Dr. E. A. Bott, of the Psychological Department, assisted by private subscriptions and voluntary help on the part of some of his colleagues in Arts and others, opened a small clinic for the 'functional re-education' of disabled soldiers. The aim was to restore to their normal working physical or mental powers that had become impaired by war disabilities, and in particular to remedy injuries to the nervous or muscular system received from wounds or shock. The method was largely psychological. Each patient was