

The Montreal Neurological Institute has completed its tenth year. Five years of peace, five of war. Being a University Institute, its laboratories and its research and teaching activities have been conducted by McGill University, while the detail of the hospitalization of patients has been carried out for the University by the Royal Victoria Hospital. Support has come from many sources. The building was erected half by the Rockefeller Foundation and half by public spirited citizens of Montreal (Sir Herbert Holt, Mr. J.W. McConnell, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Reford, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Hodgson, and Mr. Walter Stewart). Maintenance of the laboratories, research and teaching was provided by a capital gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, while deficits from care of public patients are made up annually by the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec.

It is hoped that the contributions to medical science and the succession of distinguished pupils which has emerged from this Montreal institution has justified the generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation. It is hoped, too, that the lives saved and the suffering relieved in the wards of the Institute in the past 10 years may make the Province, the City and Montreal's generous citizens feel that their support was not misplaced.

In the past 10 years members of staff have published 375 articles and books on scientific subjects. During these



same years sixty six graduate students have served as research fellows and returned to their own universities in cities as far apart as Winnipeg, Edmonton, Los Angeles, San Francisco, New Orleans, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Glasgow, Manchester, London, Strasbourg, Madrid, Barcelona, Budapest, Warsaw, Oslo, Munich, Sydney, Adelaide, Odessa, Peiping, Havana, Santiago.

During the war the research has been largely directed to urgent problems of military medicine, much of it of a secret nature and therefore not published. But those who state that war stimulates research must limit their reference to ~~a~~ very narrow fields of endeavour. The sum total of advance in the field of Medicine is surely much retarded. It is upon young doctors between the ages of 25 and 35 that the major burden of research must rest, and during the war most of them are called to other tasks.

The number of patients accommodated in the wards and rooms of the Institute has been considerably more than doubled during the past 10 years without any addition of space. The majority are from the Province of Quebec, but they have come also from far and wide. Crowding has almost reached the breaking point due to demands for treatment from Canada's combatant services, and because of this, neurology has sometimes been crowded by the expanding pressure of neurosurgical cases. For future development, neurology must be reinstated to make possible the maximum cooperation with psychiatry in medicine's most urgent field of study.



At the end of the first five years a new Laboratory of Electroencephalography was built, and at the present time the University is carrying out internal alterations which will enlarge the operating and x-ray units but which encroach unhappily upon accommodation for research fellows. The Department of National Defence is now proposing to build a temporary annex to accommodate an added number of army casualties. This is a temporary expedient which will leave unsolved problems of accommodation after the war.

In retrospect, the first five years of the Neurological Institute were devoted as planned to the "relief of sickness and pain and the study of neurology", to quote words carved in stone on the facade of the building. The second five years have been devoted rather to meeting the exigencies of war conditions with increasing inadequacy of staff. During the ten years to come, it is to be hoped that it may be possible to return to thoughtful ~~ix~~ scientific work, work which, if well done, should bring to the Montreal Neurological Institute recognition as one of the leading scientific and humanitarian institutions of the world.