"psychoactive" drugs in 1954, pioneered in North America by Dr. Heinz Lehmann of Montreal's Douglas Hospital, psychiatric ranks have fallen into increasing disorder. "One of the difficulties in teaching psychiatry is deciding what should be taught," says Dr. Kussin. "There are so many different theories. Each school has its own approach."

McGill associate professor Dr. Thomas Ban, author of *Psychopharmacology*, a recently-published text on drug therapy, and an outspoken critic of current psychiatric practice, accepts the residents' diagnosis. "The high failure-rate results from the fact that there is not a co-ordinated body of knowledge within the discipline," he says.

METHODS OF TREATMENT

Dr. Heinz Lehmann, whose 1954 paper on chlorpromazine, the first of the major tranquilizers, gave the first indication to North American psychiatrists of the role drugs might play in the treatment of mental illness, believes a better balance must be achieved in the training of psychiatrists. Too much emphasis is now placed on psychodynamics – roughly the Freudian theory of mental forces in action, he says. "The ideal psychiatrist is someone who is completely at home with drugs and shock treatments and who knows as much about them as he does about psychodynamics. Unfortunately not too many psychiatrists fall into this ideal class."

Dr. Lehmann points out that psychoanalysis can help the neurotic but not the psychotic and that in certain illnesses such as schizophrenia it would now be considered impossible not to give drugs. "Drug therapy works faster and is more reliable and we don't teach enough of it – that's true," he says. Residents in psychiatry receive two hours of private tutoring a week and, in most hospitals associated with the McGill Diploma Course in Psychiatry, both hours are devoted to psychodynamics.

"At Douglas Hospital we've substituted one hour of ward management which includes some drug work but it's definitely the poor relation," Dr. Lehmann says.

Dr. Lehmann declares that in the past it has been difficult to convince residents that training in drugs is as important as training in psychotherapy. "Psychodynamics with its human interest was always beating all comers," he says. He expects, however, that this difficulty will soon disappear. "The new wave of medical students whose social consciousness is infusing the medical schools, recognize that you cannot afford to amuse yourself spending six hours a day with six patients."

ANTS VERSUS FOREST PESTS

If an experiment now being conducted in Quebec by federal research scientists is successful, the humble ant may help man in his fight against tree-destroying insects.

Two species – one from Manitoba and one from Italy – will be used in the experiment by Dr. Raymond Finnegan, of the Canadian Forestry Service based at Ste-Foy, Quebec. The ants are known to prey on other insects, attacking them mainly in their immature states of development. Dr. Finnegan hopes they will be interested in the jackpine sawfly, one of the many insect pests which take an annual toll of Canadian forests.

For the past six years Dr. Finnegan, an entomologist and forestry engineer and leader of a group studying ant behaviour, is convinced that the insects can be used to control tree pests. He has carried out extensive work in Quebec, and has developed man-made anthills built in the laboratory, enabling control of their feeding habits and behaviour.

EXPERIENCE IN ITALY

While on a visit recently to the Institute of Agriculture at Pavia, near Milan, Italy, Dr. Finnegan observed the extensive use made of ants to control infestations of insect pests in that country. He decided to carry out his experiments in Canada with two species – one *(formica lugubris)* imported from Italy, and a Manitoban variety *(formica obscuripes)*.

Taking advantage of expected sawfly attacks this year, well-populated anthills will be introduced into the upper Saint-Maurice area of northwestern Quebec, to evaluate the ants' efficiency in freeing a wooded area from the pests. Both species of ant are known to be voracious predators, preferring to attack insects feeding in large groups. The experiment will be strictly controlled to exclude the possibility of harmful results from the introduction of the new ants.

Dr. Finnegan and his associates are also carrying out research on natural anthills near Drummondville, Quebec, where they have surrounded an anthill with a three-foot-high fence, buried to a depth of two feet. The fence is so designed that, though the insects can leave their hill freely on foraging expeditions, to return with their prey they must pass through tubes controlled by the researchers. In this way, specimens may be captured and their feeding habits, work capacity and other data recorded.

Thus the ant, whose highly-developed social life often pits it against man as master of the world in science fiction, may become our ally in the fight against natural enemies.