

9. Employment of a research group in co-operation with McGill University to study the problem child and juvenile delinquency.
10. Employment of a research group in co-operation with the University of Toronto to discover means of applying mental hygiene principles to children in school.

PERIOD OF EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION (1927-1932)

This period has been concerned with the application of the programme as evolved in 1927. The only new activities undertaken were directed toward rounding out the programme, such as the creation of a Division of Statistics and Legislation and the introduction of a public health worker as medical director to correlate the preventive mental hygiene work with public health.

SURVEYS

The service to Governments was continued, and it absorbed a considerable part of the time of the executive staff in planning, execution, reporting and follow-up.

In 1927, a survey was made of the school children in New Brunswick. The National Committee co-operated, in 1928, with the Manitoba Government in the establishment of a travelling mental hygiene clinic, paying half the salary of the psychiatrist in charge of the clinic. The clinic travelled throughout the Province with the object of discovering the extent of the mental deficiency problem in Manitoba. In the same year, the Government of Nova Scotia was advised on a programme for the mentally deficient, and the Government of Alberta supplied with information on human sterilization in connection with proposed legislation.

In 1928, considerable time was given to the Mental Hygiene Commission of British Columbia, who were devising a provincial programme for mental hospitals and for the mentally deficient. The National Committee provided, in 1930, the services of a qualified worker for Essondale Hospital in British Columbia to demonstrate the value of social work as applied to mental hospitals. This demonstration was successful. The worker was taken on the regular staff of the hospital at the end of the year's demonstration, and the work was thus placed on a permanent basis.

The National Committee, for several years, had kept before provincial governments the desirability of having the mental hygiene services of the province organized and under central control. In several provinces, this is now a fact, and mental hygiene services are organized and directed under the provincial health departments. In some provinces, there has been appointed a director of mental hygiene services for the province, who is designated as provincial psychiatrist, or by some other suitable title.