

An educational and industrial study was made of juvenile employment.

An impetus was given and a definite contribution made with regard to a better medical examination of immigrants.

A considerable amount of popular educational work was carried on.

#### PERIOD OF TRANSITION (1923-1927).

The National Committee might have continued to occupy itself almost exclusively with the making of surveys. Those responsible saw that if progress were to be made in the field of prevention, it was necessary to broaden the scope of work. It was obvious that prevention would remain little more than a name if knowledge were not increased.

In 1922, activities had been curtailed and the staff reduced owing to lack of funds. It was necessary to secure additional funds to continue the former work and to embark on new enterprises.

Hopes in this direction were realized when the Lady Byng of Vimy, wife of the Governor General, graciously consented that a fund be collected, bearing her name, "The Lady Byng of Vimy Fund for Mental Hygiene". This fund was officially inaugurated in January, 1924.

The death of Doctor C. K. Clarke at this time was a sad and serious loss. As a national figure, he had given prestige to the organization which he had directed. A lifetime of work as a psychiatrist, and his connection for many years with mental hospitals made him an accepted leader.

It was fortunate for the future of Mental Hygiene that Doctor C. M. Hincks was available to assume full executive responsibility for the National Committee. There was no hesitation in confirming Doctor Hincks in the office of Medical Director.

#### RESEARCH

June, 1924, brought the good news that the Rockefeller Foundation would grant \$75,000.00 over a period of five years for "studies in the application of mental hygiene to school children" on condition that a similar sum would be forthcoming from Canadian sources for like work. So it was that, with the annual grant of \$10,000.00 from the Dominion Government, and the money made available by The Lady Byng of Vimy Fund, the National Committee were enabled to maintain their existing programme and enter the field of research, adding as new activities:—

1. An arrangement with Canadian universities to conduct mental hygiene research;
2. The establishment of standards of university training in mental hygiene;
3. The development of mental hygiene leaders by sending promising Canadians to other countries for study.