

break down the attitude of the public toward mental hospitals and the insane. The idea that mental disease could be prevented was an entirely new one.

Public lectures were given, newspaper articles prepared, and important reprints distributed. The Canadian Journal of Mental Hygiene, with Doctor Gordon S. Mundie, of Montreal, Associate Medical Director of the National Committee, as editor, was published quarterly, beginning in May, 1919. The Journal was continued until 1921 when, as it appeared to be a duplication of effort in a limited field, it was merged with "Mental Hygiene", published by the American Committee.

The Mental Hygiene Bulletin was launched in 1920 to be used as a medium to inform the public as to the nature of the work of the National Committee.

A Mental Hygiene Exhibit was prepared in 1923 and was used in many places during the years which followed.

At the Annual Meeting, June, 1920, a sub-committee on Educational and Industrial Psychology was appointed. The generosity of Lady Eaton provided the funds required to initiate a study of the educational and industrial systems from a mental hygiene standpoint. Studies of this type were required to enable the National Committee to give sound advice regarding suitable training for children who leave school for industry at the age of fourteen. The work was directed by Professor E. A. Bott, and was primarily along the lines of juvenile employment in relation to public schools and industry in Toronto.

SUMMARY

The Period of Development may be considered as being the first five years (1918-1923) of the National Committee's life. Facts were collected concerning the extent and problems of mental disorders in Canada. Surveys were conducted in all Provinces. In all the Provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, fairly complete surveys were made at the request of the Provincial Governments.

It was revealed that the number of individuals with mental disorders was greater than had been expected. Facilities for care were found to be inadequate, and prevention of mental disorders was not even considered seriously.

Provincial Governments expended over six million dollars in accordance with recommendations based upon the surveys to provide new buildings and better facilities for the care of those suffering from mental disease or mental deficiency.

This five-year period saw the establishment of over one hundred and fifty special classes for mentally-retarded children in the school systems.

Mental Hygiene clinics were promoted in five cities.