

Results were secured because Provincial Governments were anxious to accept their responsibilities, and because the well-being of the insane and the mentally deficient had the sympathetic interest of individuals and organizations. The National Committee played an important part in attracting attention to the problem, in securing for governments the public support necessary to permit of large expenditures, and in guiding governments in drawing up their programmes for the prevention and care of abnormal mental conditions.

Complete surveys were not made in Ontario and Quebec. During 1920 and 1921, numerous surveys of their school population were made in the Province of Ontario, upon the request of local authorities. The object was to secure, as part of the educational system, special classes for the mentally-retarded. The National Committee worked successfully with others for the establishment of the Psychiatric Hospital at Toronto for the reception, diagnosis and treatment of early cases.

In the Province of Quebec, a survey was made of the school children of the Protestant schools of Montreal. Support was given to a Mental Hygiene Clinic at Montreal, set up in the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, and practically serving the English-speaking population.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

During the latter part of 1920, the National Committee initiated activities in Occupational Therapy under the direction of N. L. Burnette. The object, which was achieved, was to promote Occupational Therapy in institutions for mental diseases, the mentally deficient and delinquents. The need was obvious as work is one of the most potent therapeutic agents in the treatment of mental disorders.

EDUCATION

A. Medical.—The importance of medical education as related to mental hygiene was voiced by Doctor C. F. Martin when he said, in his Presidential address at Vancouver in June, 1920:— "The chief work, therefore, of the Canadian Nationa' Committee would, of necessity, be directed along lines that would facilitate better medical education."

Assistance was given to psychiatric clinics in the out-patient departments of the Toronto General Hospital and the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, which facilities were used in medical education.

In 1918, the National Committee instituted the award of a prize of Fifty Dollars to the student of Queens University Medical School attaining the highest standing in psychiatry.

B. Public.—From its inception, the National Committee appreciated the need for educating the public to a rational and intelligent attitude toward the mental hygiene movement. It was necessary to