

There was a reception in the evening at the Hospital for Sick Children.

Dr. C. Sheard, in his address, condemned the flocking of visitors to the wards of hospitals. They caused much confusion in the administration of these institutions and often brought contagion into the wards. A mother would visit some one in a hospital when her children had measles or some other infectious disease at home. No visitors allowed, was one of his axioms in the management of an hospital for contagious diseases or for children. He contended that it was not possible to avoid contagion always in hospitals, as there would be cases of patients coming into the wards whose cases were not clearly defined. Infection would be introduced from without by visitors also.

Miss Brent said that contagious diseases brought in by visitors had cost the Children's Hospital \$15,000.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, of the Toronto Asylum, urged that there should be a close relationship between the hospitals and the asylums. The nurses should be shifted from one set of institutions to the other in order to gain an experience in both. This would be of great help to them in their future work. He claimed that nursing in this country and in the United States was ahead of that found in Germany. He claimed that a good asylum nurse must receive some training in a general hospital also. He urged that there should be reciprocity in this matter.

Dr. H. M. Hurd, Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, regretted that general practitioners did not take a greater interest in mental diseases. He congratulated Ontario upon the proposal to establish the new Clinic, which would awaken a new interest in this important subject among both nurses and medical men.

Dr. D. C. Meyers thought that few yet realized what a boon to society the establishment of the new Clinic would be. He thought, however, that it would be a mistake to send to that institution all acute nervous cases. He thought that in many cases it would be absolutely wrong to send nervous cases of a certain kind to a hospital for the insane.

Closer relation between the institutions for the insane and the general hospitals was also urged by Dr. Bruce Smith, Provincial Inspector of Prisons. The abandonment of the practice of sending insane persons to prison pending their transfer to hospitals for the insane was, he considered, a distinct advance.

Dr. W. C. Herriman, Mimico, thought it was impossible to draw a hard and fast line. In every nervous clinic cases of insanity would be found.

"The hospital is a public utility," said Mr. Del T. Sutton, editor of the *National Hospital Record*. At the same time people who could afford to pay for treatment should be made to do so. If it cost \$10 to maintain