

W. Hammond for thirty pounds rush lights, tenpence per lb., one pound, five shillings.

Harvie and Allen for eight tin bleeding cups and one tin pan, seven shillings and sixpence.

D. Collins (saddler) for three hand mufflers, one pound fifteen shillings.

G. T. Ray for twelve straight waistcoats at twenty shillings each, twelve pounds."

In 1848, this temporary refuge, the pioneer Canadian asylum, was abandoned, the inmates, ninety in number, being transferred to the present institution, the erection of which had been begun two years previously.

Ontario, or, as it was then called, Upper Canada, was the next of the provinces to make a movement towards providing for its insane, the old and recently abandoned jail at York, now Toronto, having been fitted up and opened as a temporary asylum in 1841. Prior to this, numerous attempts had been made in the House of Assembly toward the organization of an asylum, the Government going so far, in 1836, as to appoint a Commission to visit the United States for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject. The Chairman of this Commission was Dr. Charles Duncombe, who afterwards, during the rebellion of 1837, became the leader of the rebels in the western part of the province, and only saved his neck from the hangman's noose, on the defeat of the movement, by making his escape, disguised as a woman, across the Detroit River into Michigan; this despite the fact that a reward of £500 had been offered for his apprehension. Dr. Duncombe's report is particularly interesting to us, because he therein gives an account of his visit to Worcester Asylum, Massachusetts, then under the superintendence of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, who eight years later became the first President of this Association, of which he was also one of the originators. His institution was the one, of all those inspected, that best met the approval of the Commission, and the one the general plan of which they advised should be followed. In concluding his report, Dr. Duncombe thus interestingly outlines his views on the subject of lunacy and the object of the proposed structure:—"The building is not designed for the cure of the ordinary diseases of the body, but 'to restore the dis-jointed or debilitated faculties of a fellow creature to their natural order and offices, and to revive in him the knowledge of himself, his family and his God.' The subject of lunacy has been until of late years less perfectly understood than any other complaint known to our country