

then be placed in a suitable institution where they may be educated. The segregation of defectives would also prevent the propagation of their kind.

"It is estimated that one-fifth of the country's income would be required for a high standard of the care of the insane. Is it not worth while?"

THE RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

(Abstract).

J. M. Forster, M.D., Medical Superintendent for the Hospital for the Insane, Toronto, read a paper on this aspect of the care of the insane.

Prior to 1841 the county gaols afforded the only asylum for the destitute insane in Canada. In 1839 an Act was passed for the establishment of an asylum, and in 1841, on the recommendation of Dr. Rees, the old gaol in Toronto Street was made the first provincial asylum, and placed under his management. Seventeen patients were entered. The number of patients rapidly increased, and it became necessary to make use of an old building in Queen's Park, and the residence of Hon. J. H. Dunn, on the corner of Bathurst and Front Streets.

The corner stone of the asylum on Queen Street, Toronto, was laid on 22nd August, 1846, and opened in January, 1850. The late John G. Howard was the architect. The building was a splendid tribute to the liberality of the people of that day.

Dr. Scott was appointed the first superintendent of the institution and continued in office till 1853. He was succeeded by Dr. Joseph Workman, who filled the position for twenty-three years, resigning in 1876. Many of the modern methods of treating the insane were introduced by him. The late Dr. Daniel Clark was the next to hold the office of medical superintendent, and continued to direct its affairs till 1905, when Dr. C. K. Clarke was appointed, having filled a similar position at the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston. Both Drs. Workman and Clarke did a great deal for the proper treatment of the insane, and their work was an inspiration to the study of psychiatry. Dr. C. K. Clarke taught one to look upon the mental case purely and simply as any problem in medical science and to carefully observe the symptoms, treatment and pathology of the various cases coming under his care. He extended greatly the liberties of the patients and advanced the treatment by the introduction of the training school for nurses. This was the beginning of the hospital treatment of patients in the provincial institutions."