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ISSUED BY THE
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The Reception Hospital

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"Governments feel the strain of supplying funds to maintain the incurable insane, and it is a difficult matter to make them see that money can be saved by adopting a wise policy of prevention or early cure.

If it is true, as can be easily demonstrated, that every incurable patient detained in the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, in the long run, costs the Government \$5,000 to \$7,000, it is not a difficult problem to calculate the saving to be effected by dealing as intelligently with insanity as we do with smallpox or other preventable diseases."

Even if, in this Province, the cost of such cases if not more than one-third of what it is said to be in Manitoba, the financial argument for remedial measures, where possible, is unanswerable.

During the past few months considerable attention has been given to conditions prevailing at the Reception Hospital in Toronto. At the present time the civic and Provincial authorities are discussing the question.

While the care of the mentally diseased is not a subject with which the average citizen is familiar, the pressure of a strong citizen opinion is necessary if adequate provision is to be made in this connection.

To assist clear thinking on the subject, the Bureau presents herewith some data concerning psychopathic hospitals.

What is a Reception or Psychopathic Hospital?

It is an institution for the immediate diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases and containing the mechanism of research and organization which will yield scientific results of value in the future.

Does Such a Hospital Overlap the Work Carried On by Hospitals for the Insane?

No. It is a clearing house for those suffering from mental diseases. It furnishes a means for detecting cases of insanity in their early stages, and employs methods to ward off an actual breakdown. It encourages those fearing a mental breakdown to visit the Hospital voluntarily. If the condition proves to be temporary, treatment is given and, if cure is possible, this usually takes from ten days to two months. Patients are seldom kept longer than three months. If the case is "chronic" the patient is immediately sent to a Hospital for the Insane.

What Are the Benefits of Such a Hospital to the Community?

1. By receiving acute and recent cases of insanity, which may be treated with success in the early stages, it saves many from committal to Hospitals for the Insane.
2. It provides a proper Out-Patient Department. Many people who would not care to face treatment in a Hospital for the Insane do not hesitate to seek advice in an Out-Patient Department. Also, those receiving treatment in hospitals and asylums can be discharged earlier than would otherwise be possible, reporting at intervals to the Out-Patient Department for observation.
3. It furnishes a centre for scientific study of insanity in its early stages.

Has the Psychopathic Hospital Become a Recognized Community Institution in Other Countries?

Yes. There are such hospitals in many European countries, and in the United States they have been established in New York, Ann Arbor (Michigan), Chicago, Baltimore, Boston and other centers. A Psychopathic Hospital is now being established in Winnipeg.

The New York Psychiatric Institute and the Michigan Psychopathic Hospital were built and equipped and are maintained by the State. In Boston, the institution is a department of the Boston State Hospital and is maintained by annual appropriations of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Chicago Psychopathic Hospital was built and equipped by private subscription and is maintained by taxation, under direction of a Board of County Commissioners. In Baltimore, the Psychiatric Clinic was built by Henry Phipps of New York City, and is maintained by a fund provided by him for a period of ten years, supplemented by revenue from patients. (Information supplied by institutions concerned.)

The Winnipeg Psychopathic Hospital is being built and equipped by the Province.

What Has Been the History of the Movement to Establish a Psychopathic Hospital in Toronto?

In 1908, as the result of the report of a Commission sent to Europe to examine into the organization of Psychiatric Clinics, the Ontario Government decided to build a hospital of this type in Toronto. A preliminary grant of \$100,000 was voted by the Province, but, for various reasons, the plan did not materialize. In 1914, "The Reception Hospital for the Insane Act" was passed by the Provincial Government. Under this Act any city of over 100,000 population has the right to establish and equip such a hospital, but, once established, it is under the control of the member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of the Provincial Hospitals for the Insane. Where possible, the patients pay for treatment. Municipalities pay a per diem allowance for all indigent patients. The cost in excess of revenue is paid by the Provincial Government.

Toronto proceeded under this Act, and for a time used the old Pavilion at the Toronto General Hospital on Gerrard Street East. When this property was taken over by the military authorities, the present building on the Trinity College grounds was secured. The use of both of these buildings was in the nature of a temporary expedient, and the condition of the latter hospital is such that it was closed to further admissions, by order of the Provincial authorities, on May 1st, 1919.

Has the Value of Such a Hospital Been Demonstrated in Toronto, Even Under Adverse Conditions?

Since the Reception Hospital was opened four years ago, 2,653 cases have been admitted. Of this number, 1,134, or 43.3 per cent., were sent on to the Hospital for the Insane, and 1,519, or 56.7 per cent., went to their homes, convalescent homes, charitable institutions, etc.

These 2,653 cases came from every station in life and from every race that is found in Canada. Over 2,300, or 86.7 per cent., of these cases were sent in privately.

During the Past Few Years, What Expenditures Have Been Made by the Province for the Care of the Insane and for Preventive Work?

Since 1916 the Ontario Government has expended the following sums on the maintenance of Hospitals for the Insane and similar institutions for the care of patients suffering from mental diseases (figures taken from "Public Accounts"):

Year	Gross Expenditure	Revenue	Net Expenditure
1916	\$1,155,621.28	\$274,071.06	\$ 881,550.22
1917	1,651,119.44	363,456.32	1,287,663.12
1918	1,697,411.99	399,992.05	1,297,419.94
Total	\$4,504,152.71	\$1,037,519.43	\$3,466,633.28

In addition to this, large sums have been expended on the construction and maintenance of buildings. The greater proportion of this is for construction, and, while it has not been possible to separate the amounts accurately into construction and maintenance, the following figures may be taken as approximately correct:

Year	Construction	Maintenance	Total
1916	\$552,873.09	\$182,593.71	\$735,466.80
1917	533,967.25	105,901.86	639,869.11
1918	226,988.68	146,156.68	373,145.36
Total	\$1,313,829.02	\$434,652.25	\$1,748,481.27

During the same period the Ontario Government expended the following amounts on the Reception Hospital in Toronto, for the investigation and prevention of mental diseases:

Year	Gross Expenditure	Revenue	Net Expenditure
1916	\$14,463.06	Unknown	
1917	16,107.81	\$5,905.49	\$10,202.32
1918	20,505.58	9,014.76	11,490.82

Toronto spent \$9,624.43—during 1916-1917-1918—on the maintenance of the Reception Hospital. Of this, \$9,369.00 was paid to the Province for the care of indigent patients, and the balance, \$255.43, was spent in small repairs.

Should a disagreement as to jurisdiction or financial responsibility be allowed to delay the establishment of a Reception or Psychopathic Hospital in Toronto for one day longer than is absolutely necessary? Those threatened with or suffering from mental diseases have suffered while authorities discussed.

Is this a square deal?