

## HISTORY OF CARE OF MENTAL DISEASES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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The first record of an insane person in British Columbia is from 1850 when a young Scotch immigrant became maniacal and attacked Dr. Helmcken. He was sent home on a sailing vessel and it was later learned he recovered.

Victoria was the usual port of arrival and departure for the gold rush of 1858. Many men suffered mental breakdown under the hardships of that period. Patients were locked up in the Victoria jail and then sent to State asylums in California. When the Americans began to request payment for the care of these patients the practise of sending them out had to cease.

The violent patients accumulated in the jail and the milder patients in the Royal Hospital. This sufficed for the men, however, when two females came to Dr. I. W. Woods attention in 1872 he suggested that since the Royal Hospital had amalgamated with the Women's Infirmary on Pandora then the old site in the Indian reserve across the harbour from Victoria could be remodelled as an asylum. This opened on October 12 under control of the Provincial Secretary. It was to last for 5½ years. The building was wooden, two storied and about fifty feet by forty. Every available space was made up into cells or very small single rooms. Initially there were 7 patients and 8 staff.

"Crude as things must have been in this embryo asylum,

there were malingering applicants for admission. Dr. Helmcken tells of one who pretended to be not only insane but paralyzed, his deception was suspected by the physician who took a pail of water up to the balcony while the man was in front of the building and suddenly dashed the contents upon the would be lunatic, who suddenly made a complete recovery, and displayed good action in his legs while hurrying away".

The first legislation dealing with the insane was the Insane Asylums Act of 1873. It called for a medical superintendent to direct and control the "medical and moral" treatment of the patients, a superintendent of the Asylum to conduct the internal economy and discipline and other staff as required. Lunatics were committed upon certification of two practitioners who examined the patient in the presence of one another.

On January 1, 1874, Dr. J. B. Matthews succeeded Dr. Powell as medical superintendent. At the end of 1873 there were 14 patients, 1874 nineteen and 1875 thirty-two.

In 1876 after 4 years of intolerable service Mr. Sharpe the Supervisor was discharged for 'theft, intoxication, quarreling and interfering'. He was replaced by Mr. Downey.

On December 1, 1877, Dr. MacNaughton Jones became the first resident Medical Superintendent. At the end of the year there were 37 patients occupying accommodation for 20. The building could hold no more nor could it be extended on land which the government did not own.

A convenient site of 100 acres was chosen at New Westminster perhaps as compensation for its abandonment as the seat of Government.

The first building was erected by the end of 1877. It consisted of 4 wards.

"The rooms for patients were all single, and of these each ward had seven with a day room and lavatory but no water closet. These latter were situated outside and necessitated the patients being taken out to them by the attendants upon occasion which was certainly not in accord with modern ideas. A peculiarity of the wards was the unusual height of the window sills from the floor, so no one could see out unless he stood upon something as high as a table, which was a common way for patients to spend hours. This defect coupled with that of having heavy iron bars for window guards... made the ward very gloomy, and they possessed no decorations, carpets nor curtains..... " The move was completed by May 17, 1878.

By 1883 these new quarters designed to hold 28 were accommodating 49 patients. There was a staff of 10. Several Medical Superintendents resigned in succession because of the impossible situation.

In 1884 a \$26,000 extension was made increasing the capacity to about 70 beds. In addition \$4,700 was spent to lower window-sills and make other improvements, although the bars remained.

By 1887 crowding was again intolerable necessitating

further expansion which came in 1889. This increasing the capacity to 165 patients.

In 1885 Dr. R. I. Bentley was given complete charge of the asylum and position of superintendent reduced to steward. He initiated the practice of allowing patients to work on the grounds. In 1894 a laundry building was erected and in this building Chinese patients did the laundry by hand.

This same year a Royal Commission was appointed to investigate treatment in the hospital. Drs. E. Hazell and C. F. Newcombe stated "hour after hour, for two days, we listened to most depressing tales of cruelty and humiliating usage." They felt the medical superintendent had not properly supervised his keepers or enforced his own rules. He had been criminally negligent as opposed to malevolent. Four days after the report was submitted Dr. Bentley was suspended, a portion of the letter read.... the manner in which they (the patients) have been governed is nothing short of barbarous. The Commission praised the matron's work in caring for the women. They strongly advocated more outside recreation and not only within a stockade. Dr. Newcombe was temporarily put in charge until Dr. G. F. Bodington, a highly qualified and experienced man from England, was hired on January 9, 1896.

In the six years he served most of the improvements suggested by the Commission were made including; keeping a record of punishments and restraints, having an open picket



fence in the airing yard, and having the Medical Superintendent see every patient twice a day, and visit wards unexpectedly at night at least once a week. However in this period the population jumped from 164 to 349 which adversely modified some of the improvements.

In 1897 the Insane Asylum Act was changed to Hospitals for the Insane Act giving recognition to the fact that custodial care was not enough.

In 1901 Dr. Bodington retired because of ill health and he was succeeded by Dr. Manchester who had been his assistant from 1899.

Dr. Manchester was very progressive, he believed in provision for occupational therapy, amusement and recreation. He developed the programme of release on probation.

Under him the necessity of differentiating between the mentally disturbed, mentally deficient and criminal insane patients was first recognized. Unfortunately Dr. Manchester was not popular with his attendants or with the government. He resigned in 1905 and Dr. C. E. Doherty took his place. One of Dr. Manchester's last suggestions was to erect a modern hospital on 1,000 acres of virgin land at the junction of the Coquitlam and Fraser rivers - 6 miles from New Westminster.

In July 1905 a start was made using 18 patients to clear this land. The next year this was increased to 30 patients. The plan was to simultaneously provide occupational

therapy and develop a farm to produce fruit, flowers, vegetables, meat and dairy products for the hospital.

Colony farm was completed by 1911. In 6 years it had provided 27,009 work days for the patients. In addition the produce for 1911 was worth \$24,065.

By 1913 occupation had proven itself as a remedial agent for 2/3 of the male patients. The freedom it offered played a real part in the curative power.

The farm was acclaimed not only for its excellent record in curing patients but also for the blue ribbons which its produce won all over North America.

The produce from the farm reduced the per diem cost of the mental hospitals in 1912 to the lowest since their founding - 48.6 cents.

In 1906 Henry Esson Young became provincial secretary. He was to be instrumental in the building of a new institution at Coquitlam. In recognition Essondale bears his name.

In 1908 architects were asked to submit plans for a new mental hospital in which "all prison and custodial features were to give way as far as possible to wholesome and curative features, while every essential for the scientific study, classification and treatment of cases was to be afforded." The plans accepted provided accommodation for 1800 patients at a cost of \$1,600,000 to \$2,000,000. Some outstanding features were "for the chronic cases - separate buildings comprised of large airy dormitories and single rooms; with dayrooms, all of which have natural light from three sides, are artificially

with ventilated, and each of which opens upon a comfortable solarium; facilities adapted for examination and treatment for the physically ill - a hospital pavillion and for the patients with T.B. and other infectious diseases - an isolation ward.

The cornerstone was laid on February 25, 1911 and the building opened to male patients in 1913. Among the new patients were some from the Vernon jail for in 1904 overcrowding at New Westminster had forced the Superintendent to move 48 males to the Vernon jail. At times up to 80 men were kept in this situation which was lamented but had to be endured until Escondale was built. There were 453 men by the end of 1913.

The mentally ill were being recognized as sick people. In 1907 a Pathology laboratory as well as hydrotherapy and electrotherapy units were added.

Dr. J. G. McKay was employed as Assistant Medical Superintendent in 1907. He was acting Superintendent while Dr. Doherty served overseas in the army. When Dr. Doherty returned, Dr. McKay resigned and opened the private Hollywood Sanitarium for mentally ill persons.

By employing sufficient properly trained staff the new hospital was able to quit the practice of locking patients in their rooms overnight and eliminate the use of chamber pots. The comforting presence of a night nurse could even be considered a part of the treatment.

Dr. Doherty took an active part in educating the general practitioner. He believed "a proper recognition of the early and premonitory symptoms is urgently required, as prompt and judicious treatment will often save the patient from impending attacks." Scientific approach had classified the kinds of insanity so while in 1882 there had been only mania, monomania and melancholia in 1905 a breakdown of the patients gave:

Dementia praecox	25
"    senile	8
"    terminal	12
General Paralysis	21
Epileptic insanity	2
Melancholia	12
Acute mania	10
Recurrent mania	4
Paranoia	13
Senile melancholia	2
Resistive	4
Delusional	2
Toxic insanity	3
Idiocy	2
Inbecility	1
Dementiaparalytic	1
Not classified	1

In 1912 the Hospitals for the Insane Act of 1897 was amended to become the Mental Hospitals Act.

In 1914 Dr. A. L. Crease joined the staff of the New Westminster Hospital as pathologist and third physician. Dr. Crease had graduated from McGill in 1910 and spent 4 postgraduate years studying medicine and pathology in Rhode Island. He was to play a large part in the story of Mental Health in B.C.

The Victoria Daily Times reported that on March 25, 1919 the first 9 criminally insane patients were transferred to the \$360,000 "Palatial" jail at Wilkenson Road, also in that year initial steps in segregation of the feeble minded were made.

A school for psychiatric nursing was established in New Westminster, it offered a two year course. This was praised by the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene which surveyed the province in 1919 and generally complimented the standard of mental care. The main deficit was funds. With more money it was pointed out, overcrowding could be relieved, more staff could be hired and greater facilities for occupational therapy could be opened. However the most urgent need in B.C. was provision for psychopathic wards in general hospitals where patients could get immediate care and "head off the stream at its source." In conjunction with this they recommend legal provision for voluntary admission to mental hospitals and a convalescent home to facilitate rapid recovery. They also recommend<sup>a</sup> a travelling psychiatric clinic to examine paroled patients and the people in general outside Vancouver.

Many of the recommendations were immediately put into effect including establishment of a training school for mental

defectives and laws allowing voluntary admission to mental hospitals.

In 1920 Dr. Doherty died and was succeeded by Dr. H. C. Steeves. Despite the great progress in treatment the 10 years prior to 1922 had witnessed no new building. However in the same period patients had increased from 732 to 1649, again there was overcrowding. A new acute building at Ersondale was completed by the end of 1924.

Dr. Steeves died in 1926 and his place was filled by Dr. A. L. Crease. In 1925 a select committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to investigate reasons for increased numbers of mental patients, cause and prevention of lunacy, entry into B. C. of insane, deficient and subnormal persons, care of subnormal children and any other aspects of insanity. In their first report on February 28, 1927, they stated that mental diseases could be treated as effectively as bodily diseases and that insanity was quite distinct from feeble-mindedness. The cause and prevention of mental disease was not known.

The Commission stated "the keynote of the past has been detention; the keynote of the future should be prevention and treatment."

In keeping with this the most immediate requirement was readily accessible facilities for early diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. Among the recommendations of the Commission were: the establishment of a psychopathic

hospital; removal of the mentally deficient from mental hospitals and their establishment in appropriate quarters and sterilization of hereditarily deficient patients with their consent after recommendation by the Superintendent of Mental Hospitals and approval of a Board of Control.

In 1929 a nurses residence and in 1930 a new female chronic ward were opened at Essondale. The latter had provision for occupational therapy and physical training. The first occupational therapist for the women was hired in 1931. Facilities at New Westminster were slowly ~~being~~ being left to the mental defectives.

The first social worker, Mrs. Kilburn, was sent to Essondale in 1932 at the expense of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Under her influence a Child Guidance Clinic was opened on Hornby Street in Vancouver for one day a week. This then was the first motion towards preventative action in the care of mental illness. Demand immediately forced them to open for 2 days a week and even then appointments stretched ahead for 2 months.

The next year the clinic travelled to Victoria initiating a service which spread throughout the interior, accepting welfare referrals, giving consultative services and giving vocational counselling.

In 1935 an enthusiastically received building for the veterans was opened at Essondale.

In 1936 the former boys industrial school was converted to a home for the aged, initiating one of the long awaited

divisions in mental health facilities.

In 1933 Mrs. Kilburn who had proven herself invaluable was taken on staff at Essondale as the first case worker.

In 1937 insulin shock therapy was instituted: 40% of the 212 schizophrenic who underwent treatment were improved. In 1942 electric shock was instituted for manic-depressive patients and it also gave very encouraging results.

In 1937 Alexandra Children's Home which had been operating as an orphanage decided there was greater need for a small cottage type institution for treating emotionally disturbed children. They opened a home in Marpole which combined a shelter care programme with a treatment programme under the guidance of a psychiatric social worker, Miss Elizabeth Crubb. Unfortunately the home closed in 1942 after suffering from confusion in policy and administration.

In 1943 convalescence, at the other end of the spectrum, had a much more successful beginning. Mr. E. E. Winch, an outspoken proponent of increased mental health facilities, established the New Vista Society which opened a convalescent home in Kitsilano. Here female patients recently discharged from Essondale could come and be gently broken into society under the care of Miss Lowdon who, herself, had been a patient in the mental hospital.

In 1940 Colquitz added a hydrotherapy unit and an occupational therapy building. However the institution was designed as a jail and over the years as other centres prospered the term "palatial" no longer applied to facilities at Colquitz.



The start of a residential training centre for the mentally deficient was made when in 1945 a modern school including an auditorium gymnasium was opened at New Westminster. The staff of teaching specialists was increased to 5 and the training in domestic and manual arts was reorganized. Socialization of these subnormal children received considerable impetus by the appointment of the recreational director, Mr. W. R. Brown, <sup>who was employed by Essondale</sup> to co-ordinate a varied programme of indoor and outdoor activities for the patients including concerts, dances, bingo games, badminton, tennis, golf, archery and swimming. In many cases equipment used was built by the patients themselves.

1951 was a landmark in the history of mental health care in B.C. for it saw the first patients enter the Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine, an acute care unit which was to act as a buffer between the Provincial Mental Hospital and society. (See Crease Clinic) *next page*

To relieve crowding and as a further step in removing the senile from the mental hospital the Vernon Military Hospital was purchased and renovated to function as a home for the aged. On July 7th, 1948, 137 patients were transferred by train from Essondale. Later its population was increased to 200 and finally 239 which was the maximum. These patients were selected ambulant senile persons who did not need the special facilities at Port Coquitlam.

1949 saw the opening of a new nurses home at Essondale, a 220 bed veterans unit at Colony Farm and a 40 bed addition to the Vernon Home for Aged. Also on July 7, 1949, the research

department was established with the hiring of Dr. W. C. Gibbon.

As of April 1, 1950, the Mental Hospitals of British Columbia were reorganized into the Provincial Mental Health Services composed of 5 divisions, i.e.:

P. M. H. S.

1. Active Treatment Services  
Grease Clinic of Psychological  
Medicine, Essondale  
  
Provincial Mental Hospitals  
  
A. Essondale  
B. Colquitz  
C. New Westminster  
(Woodland's School)
2. Geriatric Division  
Homes for the Aged  
  
a. Port Coquitlam  
b. Vernon  
c. Terrace
3. Preventive Services  
Child Guidance Clinics  
  
a. Vancouver  
b. Victoria  
c. Travelling  
d. Delinquency Unit
4. Rehabilitation Services  
  
a. Women's Division  
b. Men's Division
5. Research Division  
Research Colony  
U.B.C.

New Westminster Hospital was renamed Woodlands School and designated as the treatment centre for mentally defective children. It was hoped that eventually patients could be admitted directly to the school without passing through Essondale. A new 100 bed unit was added to Woodlands particularly to allow the admission of children under 6 years of age who had been on the waiting list for some time. Three more of these units were completed in 1952.

Also in 1950 a former military hospital at Terrace was

converted into a Home for Aged Unit and on October 3, 1953 patients were transferred from Essondale.

This division of the mentally defective and the aged from the mental hospitals proper was a long awaited and welcome step.

The first step in obtaining direct admission to each Division without first passing through Essondale was achieved on December 1, 1952, when permission was granted to admit children under 6 directly to Woodlands. The School for Mental Defectives Act came into force on October 1, 1953, and Woodlands was then able to admit all its patients directly.

In 1953 the American Psychiatric Association reduced B.C. Mental Health Services from full to provisional accrediting. The main fault which had to be corrected was the excessive overcrowding which their Central Inspection and Rating Board had discovered in a survey made in 1951.

In 1951 the recreational hall in Essondale, Pennington Hall named after Mr. R. A. Pennington, the respected deputy Provincial Secretary, was opened. It contained a large gymnasium, a cafeteria, a dining room, bowling alley and office space. It was to be used for recreation, entertainment and worship services. The Homes for the Aged at Terrace was extended in 1951 and at Coquitlam - a 100 bed unit was added in 1952. The 3 new 100 bed units and a 100 bed nurses home were being constructed at Woodlands. Plans were drawn for a 230 bed North Lawn building. It was completed in May 1955 and serves as a treatment centre for patients with T.B. and other

infectious diseases.

The Burnaby Mental Health Centre was built in 1956 and opened January 2, 1957 - (see Mental Health Clinics. - June 1957)

The house in Vancouver which had been used for a Child Guidance Clinic was opened July 16th, 1957, as a mental rehabilitation centre called "Venture" and operated in the same capacity as "Vesta" the womens centre. Also in 1957 a recreation building was constructed at Woodlands complete with gymnasium-auditorium and pool, also at Woodlands the 300 bed Frazer View unit providing two floors for crib children, and a third floor for trainable children, acute wards and isolation ward, for infectious diseases. A new 328 bed admission and infirmary building at the Home for the Aged in Port Coquitlam, a nurses home and a school of psychiatric nursing were built at Essondale.

Once the buildings were completed there was a very severe problem staffing them. The hospitals trained their own staff only to have them leave for the many areas which offered more pay than B.C. Young girls left to marry. Also contributing to the staffing problem is the fact that increased therapeutic activity and discharge rate of long-term patients reduces the number of working patients which the operation of the hospital had been dependent upon.

It was planned that with the opening of the new building patients would be admitted directly to the Home for the Aged.

In 1958-59 no new construction was undertaken for the

(17)

government decided to have the American Psychiatric Association investigate mental health needs and resources in B.C. and further steps would await their recommendations. However, changes in policy and organization did occur. The Schools for Mental Defectives Act was amended allowing mentally defective children to be admitted to Woodlands for 30 days. This gave the staff an opportunity to fully evaluate the child's deficiency and it gave the child's family a holiday.

On August 31, 1958 Dr. Gee retired after active service in Provincial Mental Health since 1924. On December 31, 1958, Mr. R. A. Pennington, Deputy Provincial Secretary retired. In the 1959 Session of the Legislature Mental Health Services were transferred from the Provincial Secretaries Department to the Department of Health Services and Hospital Insurance. Dr. A. E. Davidson who had been Deputy Director of Mental Health Services became Deputy Minister and Director of Mental Health Services. This change integrated Mental Health with the other health programmes of the province and via the Deputy Ministers office gave a more direct approach to Government.

Difficulties in the administration of Nursing Services resulted in the loss of the two top personnel. This branch was then reorganized so the Superintendent of Nursing at Crease Clinic and Provincial Mental Hospital was independent of the Director of Nursing Services for the province.

It was also decided to transfer the now vacant Tranquille

Sanitarium to the Mental Health Services. The institution was to be used for mental defectives who had some ability to care for themselves. Thus it would relieve Woodlands.

As part of the reorganization the Deputy Minister and administrative staff moved from Essondale to the Provincial Health Building in Vancouver.

Within the Mental Health Service the Homes for the Aged with their own staff and medical supervision were made autonomous from Essondale. The Home for the Aged Act was repealed and these units came under the Mental Hospitals Act. They were also renamed as shown on the block diagram.

The American Psychiatric Association completed its survey and issued a report in the spring of 1961. It awarded the certification of full approval to the complex at Essondale making it one of 27 institutions in North America which have this award.

In the immediate future there will be efforts to implement the recommendations of the survey which <sup>include</sup> ~~involve~~ continued expansion of the following programmes:

1. Opening of the wards in all units of the service, **two-thirds of all patients at Essondale are in open wards**, there are several open wards at Woodlands and each unit of the geriatrics division has at least one open ward.
2. Boarding out patients at private homes prior to their release. In 1961 80 patients were boarded out.
3. Expansion of the 30 day care programme at Woodlands. In 1961 206 patients were taken in for this period.
4. Maintenance of the rehabilitation and after care clinic which was opened in the Ventura Home in Vancouver. In the 16 months from its opening <sup>in</sup> ~~at~~ December 1961 this service

registered 412 patients.

5. Along the same line, of training the patient to live outside, a daily living plan is carried out where a group of patients live together in the hospital in a setting which simulates conditions outside.

slowly so as to not overcrowd any other units the patients were transferred from Colquitz. The last left in 1963. At the same time the Hospital School at Tranquille grew slowly as more buildings were converted.

The programme of the future is dependent on the Mental Health Centres which will give outpatient service, preventative care and after care. The centre in Kelowna opened in August 1962 and Nanaimo and Trail opened in June 1964.

Care of Mental illness will be spread over the province leaving only the mental defectives and the senile in the large institutions.

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**SOME RECENT PROMOTIONS IN THE SERVICE**

Mr Harold Wilson, of the Liquor Control Board, recently was promoted to Chief Clerk in the White Rock Liquor Store. Born in Scotland Mr Wilson came to Canada in 1951 and joined the Liquor Control Board in 1952 as a Clerk. He served five years with the R.E.M.E. in North Africa, Italy, and Greece. Mr Wilson is married with two children.



Mr H Wilson  
two children

Mr J H Carradice of the Forest Service recently has been promoted to Technical Forest Officer 4 and now is Ranger Supervisor in Prince Rupert. Born in Vancouver, Mr Carradice joined the Service as Acting Ranger in 1953. He was Assistant Ranger in 1956, Ranger in 1958, and Ranger 2 in 1962. Mr Carradice is married with two children.



Mr J H Carradice  
two children

Mr H W Quast, of the Forest Service, recently has been promoted to Technical Forest Officer 3, in charge of the Ocean Falls Ranger District. Born in Vegreville, Alta., Mr Quast entered the Service in 1955. During the past 10 years Mr Quast has held many positions in the Forest Service, becoming Technical Forest Officer 2 in 1965. Mr Quast is married.



Mr H W Quast  
1965 Mr Quast is married

Mr R J Ferbey, of the Liquor Control Board, recently has been appointed Vendor in Chetwynd. Born in Alberta Mr Ferbey joined the staff of the Liquor Control Board as a Clerk in 1956. During the next 10 years he worked as a Clerk in Victoria and Esquimalt Liquor Stores. He served with the R.C.N. from 1951 to 1956, including one year in the Korean Campaign. Mr. Ferbey is married.



Mr R J Ferbey  
from 1951 to 1956, including one year in the Korean Campaign. Mr. Ferbey is married.

Mr M A Weller of the Liquor Control Board has been promoted to Chief Clerk in the Prince George Liquor Store. Born in Ontario Mr Weller entered the Service in 1955 as a Clerk. He served with the Canadian Army from 1944 to 1946. Mr Weller is married with three children.



Mr M A Weller

Mr C J Calder of the Forest Service has been promoted to Forester 4 Inventory and Working Plans Division in the Victoria office. Born in Regina Mr Calder joined the Service as Forester-in-training in 1949. In 1952 he was Assistant Forester 2, Forester 2 in 1964 and Forester 3 in 1964. He served with the R.C.A.F. from 1941 to 1943. He is married with two children.



Mr C J Calder  
1941 to 1943. He is married with two children.

Mr J E Browne, of the Liquor Control Board has been appointed Vendor in the Prince George area. Born in Regina Mr Browne joined the Liquor Control Board following five years' service with the R.C.N. During his career with the Civil Service Mr Browne has worked in Athabasca, Kamloops and 107 Mile House. Mr Browne is married with two children.



Mr J E Browne  
is married with two children.

Mr M K Williams formerly of the Land Registry Office in Kamloops, recently has been appointed to the new Land Registry Office, Department of the Attorney-General at Prince George. Born in London, England, Mr Williams came to Canada in 1946 and entered the Service in the Land Registry Office in Kamloops in 1965. Mr Williams is married with one child.



Mr M K Williams  
in Kamloops in 1965. Mr Williams is married with one child.

Mr J H Middleton of the Liquor Control Board, recently has been promoted to Chief Clerk in the Victoria office. Born in Victoria Mr Middleton joined the Liquor Control Board as Warehouseman in 1946. He served with the Canadian Army overseas from 1939 to 1945. Mr Middleton is single.



Mr J H Middleton

Mr R H Weinhard, of the Forest Service has been promoted to Technical Forest Officer 3 in charge of the Bella Coola Ranger District, Prince Rupert. Born in High River, Alta., Mr Weinhard joined the Service as Compassman in 1951. He was Draughtsman in 1953, Acting Ranger in 1958, and Deputy Ranger in 1959. Mr Weinhard is married with four children.



Mr R H Weinhard

Mr F M Loughheed of the Liquor Control Board recently has been appointed Assistant Vendor in the Vancouver Centre Liquor Store. Born in Vancouver Mr Loughheed entered the Service in 1946 following six years of active service with the Irish Fusiliers in North-west Europe. He became Chief Clerk, Group B, in 1956, and Chief Clerk, Group A, in 1958. Mr Loughheed is married with two children.



Mr F M Loughheed

Mr G A Broomfield, of the Department of Finance, recently has been appointed Government Agent at Fort Nelson. Born in Essex, England, Mr Broomfield came to Canada in 1930. Following six years' service with the 16th Canadian General Hospital overseas, Mr Broomfield entered the Service as Clerk 2, Court Registry, Vancouver. He was Deputy Government Agent in Merritt and Smithers prior to this appointment. Mr Broomfield is married with three children.



Mr G A Broomfield

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**PIONEER  
BUILDERS  
OF  
BRITISH  
COLUMBIA  
CIVIL  
SERVICE**

**Boddington, Manchester, and  
Doherty  
Mental Health Services' Pioneers**

The provision of services for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered has been a responsibility of the Government of British Columbia from the earliest times, dating from the establishment of the first Provincial Asylum in 1872 on a site across the Inner Harbour in Victoria from the present Parliament Buildings. It is appropriate that the first patient to be admitted to this institution when it opened on October 12th was referred by the well-known medical pioneer of the Province, Dr. J. S. Helmcken.

With the rapid increase in population, the Asylum in Victoria was soon found to be inadequate to meet the demands for service placed upon it. A new institution was planned and built on the bank of the Fraser River at New Westminster. It was opened in 1878, and through the years has served the public with various modifications and enlargements, and today is known as The Woodlands School.



**DR. GEORGE FOWLER BODDINGTON**

The career of Dr. George Fowler Boddington, who was the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum from 1895 to 1903, is colourful. He was born at Erdington, Warwickshire, on September 14, 1828, and was 67 years of age at the time of his appointment. He obtained his medical training by apprenticeship to his father, who was a surgeon and later the proprietor of a private asylum near Birmingham. He also attended Queens College, Birmingham, and obtained the M.R.C.S. in 1849.

Subsequently, Dr. Boddington accepted a post as ship's surgeon and visited foreign areas in both India and South Africa. For several months Dr. Boddington engaged in the practice of his profession in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, where his fees were paid to him in elephants' tusks. Reports state that in some eight months he received ivory to the value of several hundred pounds.

Upon his return to England, he practised for a time with an uncle at Kennilworth and later took over the management of the private asylum which had been established by his father. At this time he was active and influential in efforts to secure legislation to provide for the control, care and treatment of inebriates.

Because of his wife's failing health, he moved his family to British Columbia from the Midlands and engaged in private practice and farming until his appointment as Medical Superintendent of the Asylum (by then known as the Public Hospital for the Insane). Dr. Boddington introduced many reforms for the care of the mentally ill by successfully advocating a policy of treatment rather than custody. Restraint was frowned upon and abolished where possible. He also was successful in establishing a surgical service with an operating-room. The repatriation of the mentally ill who did not have legal residence in the Province was commenced.



**DR. G. H. MANCHESTER**

Dr. Boddington was succeeded by Dr. G. H. Manchester, who had been engaged as Assistant Medical Superintendent on March 1, 1899. He was 35 years of age when appointed and had had three years of experience in the treatment and care of mentally ill at the Verdun Protestant Hospital in Montreal. He remained as Medical Superintendent until 1905, and in this relative short period introduced improvements in the quality of patient care and the scientific classification and diagnosis of mental disease. He advocated separate facilities to house and treat those with acute mental illness, and recommended that those whose mental illness was complicated by tuberculosis be nursed apart from the rest of the patients. He also urged the development of special facilities to provide the needs of the mentally retarded. Thus many of the developments in more recent years were foreshadowed by the wisdom and scientific ap-

proach of Dr. Manchester. Before he left the Service he was able to state in the annual report for 1904 that the Government had purchased 1,000 acres at the junction of the Coquitlam and Fraser Rivers. This site was later developed as Colony Farm and the present Riverview Mental Hospital (formerly known as the Provincial Mental Hospital). The site was named Essondale in honour of Dr. Henry Essen Young, a noted Civil Servant who held the office of Deputy Provincial Secretary.



**DR. CHARLES E. DOHERTY**

Dr. Charles E. Doherty succeeded Dr. Manchester on May 29, 1905, and directed the affairs of the hospital until his death in the Service in August, 1920. It was under his superintendency that the Colony Farm was cleared and cultivated, and the modern barns and dairy were established. He also was instrumental in the construction of the first permanent building for patient care on the Essondale site, which is now named the West Lawn Building. When it was opened for the admission of male patients on April 1, 1913, it was hailed as one of the most modern facilities of its type on the continent. Many visitors from other areas came to study the architecture and the activities programme established by Dr. Doherty.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Dr. Doherty joined the army and subsequently attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was absent on active service until 1918, when he returned and resumed the direction of the Public Hospital for the Insane, New Westminster, and the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale. His most promising career for further service was suddenly and untimely interrupted by his death in 1920.

**Campaign in Aid of  
Community Organization  
Coming to Close**

The 1967 voluntary payroll deduction scheme for charity organizations in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, and Kamloops closes at the end of this month.

At time of publication no figures are available. The final figures will be totalled at the end of the month, and we hope to be able to present a breakdown by cities in our November issue.

Remember this whole scheme is voluntary. If you wish to pledge any amount, you may do so on a monthly basis. Deductions start in January, 1967, and continue until December of the same year.

IN 1961  
THE VICTORIA BRANCH

Operated the White Cross Social Rehabilitation Centre at 799 Lampson Street, for former patients (open 5 days a week and on special evenings)

Organized regular volunteer visits to the patients at COLQUITZ Provincial Mental Home.

*Assisted in the development of* a regular weekly social recreational program for patients and ex-patients on the OBSERVATION WARD, Royal Jubilee Hospital. (dances, concerts, parties, films, discussion groups, visits to Victoria Symphony Concerts)

Through its Christmas Gift Appeal provided a number of gifts for patients at the Provincial Mental Hospitals.

Operated the White Cross Information Centre for friends and relatives of the mentally ill and for people with personal mental health problems ( interpreted community services and made appropriate referrals)

Following a request from the Deputy Minister of Mental Health Services (Provincial) prepared and presented a special brief regarding the mental health needs and services required in the Greater Victoria Area.

Provided a constant programme of public education in mental health and mental illness (speakers, press radio, films and literature)

P A C K Y

..... (City or Town) .....

I, a member of the CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, Victoria Branch, British Columbia Division, hereby appoint Mr. H. P. Lockison, and in his absence Mr. J. Allman, as my proxy to vote for me at the annual meeting of the Victoria Branch to be held on JANUARY 19, 1961, and at my adjournment thereof.

Dated this .....  
at .....  
at .....

(Signature)

An invitation to the  
ANNUAL MEETING  
VICTORIA BRANCH  
CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION  
(BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION)  
At the  
NURSES AUDITORIUM, St. Joseph's Hospital  
(entrance on Collinson Street)  
FRIDAY  
JANUARY 19, 1961  
8:00 P.M.  
GUEST SPEAKER  
DR. PATRICK L. McCEE  
Assistant Professor  
Neurological Research Department  
University of British Columbia  
ADDRESS:  
"BRAIN BEHAVIOUR AND DRUGS"

1961  
VICTORIA BRANCH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT  
Mr.H.P.Mickelson

VICE-PRESIDENTS  
Mr.K.Shore  
Mr. J.Allman

TREASURER  
Mr.N.Martin

SECRETARY  
Mrs.M.Cooper

Other members of the Executive Committee

Mrs.E.Frankham Past Pres.  
Sister Mary Beatrice  
Mrs.J.Bridges  
Mr.R.Broughton  
Mr.R.Buckett  
Lieut.Commander.W.Howard  
Mr.G.Somers

Advisory Consultants:

Dr.D.E.Alcorn  
Dr.A.N.Beattie  
Rev. Laura Butler  
Dr.L.G.C.D'Eason  
Dr.W.H.Gaddes  
Mr.R.Goodacre  
Mr.S.Keate  
Rev.Dr.D.Kendall  
Dr.I.S.Kenning  
Mr.G.Masters  
Dr.E.Mahaffy  
Mrs.A.J.Tullis  
Dr.W.Valens  
Mr.D.Woodsworth  
Dr.J.L.M.Whitbread

# AGENDA

Chairman:

MR.H.P.MICKELSON

8.00 P.M Minutes of Annual Meeting  
27 January 1961

President's Report:

MR.H.P.MICKELSON

Executive Director's Report

MR.A.G.CHATTEN

Treasurer's Report:

MR.N.MARTIN

Nominations:

MR.J.ALLMAN

Secording of Reports:

MR.K.SHORE

9.00 P.M Guest Speaker:

DR.PATRICK L.McGEER

ADJOURNMENT .....REFRESHMENTS

I wish (to become a member of  ) ( to renew my membership in  ) the

CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, Victoria Branch, B.C.Division.

Date, \_\_\_\_\_ 1961

MR.  
MRS.  
MISS.

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE FIND ENCLOSED MEMBERSHIP FEE (\$1.00 minimum)

An Official Receipt will be  
mailed to you.

PLEASE return your Application Form to:

CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION, Victoria Branch, B.C.Division.

799 LANFSON STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

An invitation to the  
ANNUAL MEETING

VICTORIA BRANCH  
CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION  
(BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION)

At the  
Lecture Auditorium, St. Joseph's Hospital  
(Entrance on Collinson Street)

FRIDAY  
JANUARY 12, 1961

8:00 P.M.

GUEST SPEAKER

DR. PATRICK L. McGEER

Assistant Professor,  
Neurological Research Department  
University of British Columbia

ADDRESS:

"BRAIN BEHAVIOUR AND DRUGS"

	Crease Clinic	Mental Hospital, Desondale	Mental Hospital, Colquitz	the Woodlands School Vancouver School	Home for the Aged, Port Coquitlam	Home for the Aged, Vernon	Home for the Aged, Terrace	TOTAL.
April 1 1952	215	3,424	286	808 - 418	234	293	5,738	
1953	243	3,419	287	1,065 - 470	234	290	6,028	
1954	242	3,481	237	1,189 - 500	238	298	6,243	
1955	267	3,524	288	1,208 - 535	224	285	6,331	
1956	257	3,553	281	1,227 - 540	230	289	6,357	
1957	226	3,459	285	1,241 - 548	234	296	6,279	
1958	252	3,408	237	1,317 - 542	226	285	6,317	
1959	241	3,279	231	1,403 - 528	218	277	6,227	
1960	265	3,019	288	1,387 - 109	67234	288	6,247	
1961	244	2,948	233	1,398 - 173	730 229	279	6,289	
1962	255	2,706	233	1,352 - 292	720 232	293	6,133	
1963	218	2,740	149	1,288 - 418	729729	295	6,070	

Distribution of patients in the various hospitals  
under Provincial Mental Health Services 1952 - 1963.

Mental Health Services Branch Organization as of March 31st, 1963.

