

FILE No. 302-4

Vol. 1

SUBJECT:

INDIAN PATIENTS - MENTAL HEALTH - ...

(C. 1001 & 1002) **IND**

FOR INSTRUCTIONS RE USE OF FILE COVER SEE BACK COVER

80.

REFERENCE

DISPOSAL

REFERRED TO	REMARKS	DATE	INITIALS	PAY DATE	R.E. DATE	INITIALS	REGISTRY INSPECTION
1003	ref	26-62	AP	17/10/62 3/11/62		AP	13 1962
0-62-83							
BEST COPY AVAILABLE							

160741



[illegible]

## IMPORTANT

The REGISTRY is established to serve you but satisfactory service is largely dependent upon your prompt return of files. This file is charged to you and you are responsible for its return; unless you notify the Registry to transfer the charge to another person, the file will remain charged to you until it is returned.

*If action cannot be taken within 48 hours B.F. FILE.*

### Particulars Re Use of File Cover

**Signatur**

Column 1—Shows the office or name of the person to whom the file is routed.

Shows the reasons for the routing, or the date and identification number of the letter on file  
For further information concerning your attention.  
of personal information, contact the \_\_\_\_\_ which the file is routed to the user.

10-604 (2-83) 7530-21-036-8760

routing or rerouting a file.

r the date of P.A.—OR the letter "T" when the user transfers

the "BF date", the date the user wishes the file to be brought

initial the entry when a file is to be P.A.'d, B.F.'d, or "T"

to enter the date on which the file is returned to the Registry.

## PROCEDURES WILL HELP THE REGISTRY TO HELP YOU



VELVET PATCH  
1931

No. *25* *Temp*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

From

Date *19/10/36*

Subject:

*General Inquiry*

*re  
N. W. T.*

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



Closed

- Lee

Ms.

9 #2



Jan 2 1975  
Let'd to file room of  
Northern Administration  
&  
Lands Branch

McGordon

000005



S.W.	1	16
S $\frac{1}{2}$	5	32
N $\frac{1}{2}$	7	32
All	23	64
S.W.	25	16
All	27	64
		<hr/> 224



Copy

8087  
2538  
9  
4220  
3029  
SSY

Ottawa, 28th November, 1939.

Memorandum:

The Deputy Minister.

Re - Legislation for 1940 Session  
of Parliament.

Replying to Mr. Bethune's telephone message of yesterday, I may say that from the correspondence which we have had with the Deputy Minister of Justice we are under the impression that the Minister of that Department will introduce in the House of Commons at the next session two items of legislation which are of interest to the Northwest Territories Administration.

One of these <sup>bills</sup> will be an amendment to the Criminal Code to allow offenders in the Northwest Territories to be committed to gaols in the Provinces (there are no gaols in the Northwest Territories). The other bill will be an amendment to the Northwest Territories Act to allow insane people to be committed to Provincial asylums (there are no asylums in the Northwest Territories). In both instances the Provinces are agreeable provided maintenance costs are paid.

There is some doubt about the power of the courts in Ontario to deal with the administration of estates in the Northwest Territories and we have asked the Deputy Minister of Justice whether this can be cleared up at the same time.

The Department of Justice brought to our attention a point in the Yukon Game Ordinance which that Department considered was ultra vires. Controller Jeckell submitted a report which was referred to the Department of Justice to deal with but up to the present we have had no definite word in this connection.

You



You are aware, of course, that some of the Orders in Council which have been passed under the Northwest Game Act seem to go a little beyond the power conveyed by the Act itself, but this has been the case for some considerable time and no question has been raised so it does not seem necessary to introduce an amendment to the Northwest Game Act at this next session of Parliament.

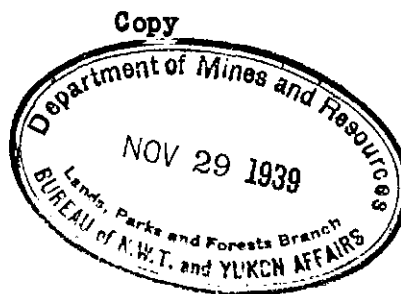
Aside from the foregoing, there is no legislation of importance required in connection with the Northwest Territories or Yukon at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

sgd. R. A. Gibson  
Director.



2  
4220



Ottawa,

28th November, 1939.

Dear Mr. Edwards,

Re - Legislation for 1940 Session  
of Parliament.

Please refer to your letter of the 4th  
instant, your file J. R. 4474 - 39.

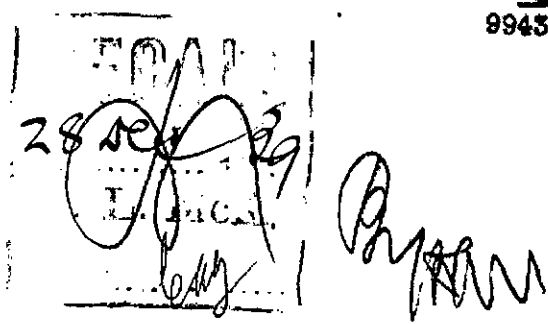
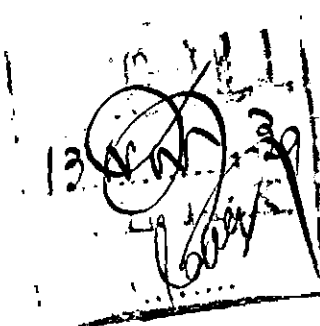
If the Northwest Territories Act is  
being amended to permit insane people from the Northwest  
Territories to be committed to Provincial institutions,  
would it not be desirable at the same time to clear up  
the doubt which may exist as to the jurisdiction of the  
courts in Ontario dealing with the administration of  
estates in the Northwest Territories. In this connection  
reference is made to your letter of the 25th March, 1931,  
your file 183/29.

Yours very truly,

sgd. R. A. Gibson  
Deputy Commissioner.

W. Stuart Edwards, Esq., C.M.G., K.C.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Justice,  
Ottawa.





28th October, 1939.

Dear Mr. Edwards,

Re - Insane persons - Northwest Territories.

Referring to our exchange of correspondence relative to the custody of insane Hetcho and particularly to your letter of the 18th ultimo, the Northwest Territories Council concurred in the suggestion that amending legislation might be sought at the next regular session of Parliament empowering the Commissioner to commit insane persons to provincial mental hospitals.

We would be glad if you would take this matter up when the legislation authorizing the transfer of persons from territorial jails to provincial jails is under consideration.

Yours very truly,

H. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.W. Stuart Edwards, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Justice,  
O t t a w a .



ADMINISTRATION  
of the  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
Canada

Office of the  
Deputy Commissioner

Ottawa

October 26, 1939.



Memorandum:

Major McKeand

Re - Commitment of N.W.T. Persons  
to Provincial Institutions.

If it has not already been done, will you please draft for my signature a letter to the Deputy Minister of Justice, suggesting that when the legislation authorizing the transfer of persons from territorial jails to provincial jails is presented to Parliament it would be well at the same time to provide for the commitment of insane persons.

'sgd' R. A. Gibson,

Deputy Commissioner.



Extracts from the Minutes of  
the 99th session of the North-  
west Territories Council held  
on 17th October, 1939.

9

- (ii) Northwest Territories Act Amendment. -  
(a) Confinement of insane persons in  
Provincial institutions -

9943

This matter was dealt with under Item 3(ii).

- (ii) Commitment of Northwest Territories  
prisoners to Alberta institutions -

2538

9

Mr. Gibson reported receipt of a letter from the Deputy Minister of Justice on the 15th September, 1939, advising that amendment of existing legislation appears necessary to authorize the transfer of prisoners from a Territorial jail to one outside the Territories. Also, the Department of Justice would give this matter attention during the next regular session of Parliament. Mr. Gibson thought the Department of Justice might be asked at the same time to introduce amending legislation empowering the Commissioner to commit insane persons to provincial mental hospitals.



# CANADIAN NATIONAL



File 9943

## TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	
PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED: OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM.	

Exclusive Connection  
with  
WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAPH CO.  
Cable Service  
to all the World  
Money Transferred  
by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.

TIME FILED

CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Major W. Campbell, M.D., C.M.,  
Chief Health Officer,  
Department of Public Health,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Ottawa, Ontario,  
22nd September, 1939.

ADVICE RECEIVED FROM OFFICER IN CHARGE HALIFAX ARCTIC PATROL ESCORTS ONE HALIFAX  
ARCTIC PATROL VESSEL SIX INSTANT THAT HE HAS ON BOARD FIVE SERIOUSLY ILL MEN.  
ALL MEN WISH SOON AS POSSIBLE RETURN TO YOU CAN ACCEPT THIS MEN AS PATIENT IN NOVA  
SCOTIA HOSPITAL DISTRICT AT SAME RATE FOR LAID FOR NATIVE INDIAN.

Charge -

Bureau of N.W.T. & Y. Affairs,  
Lands, Parks and Forests Br.  
Department of Mines & Resources.

R. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest  
Territories.

Approved  
Sgt RA Gibson  
Deputy Commissioner  
See File 9943

000013



ALL MESSAGES ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30TH, 1916, AND ORDER 4, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1932, WHICH ORDERS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE ON DECEMBER 24TH AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1932, AND JANUARY 7TH, 1933.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and the Company with which the message is filed that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of, any unrepeatable telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cipher, or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the said Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the said Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding \$200.00, due to the negligence of the said Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

The said Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The said Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the said Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. The said Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmittal.

No employee of the said Company shall vary the foregoing.

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

### NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day.

### DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the ten-word day message rate for the transmission of 30 words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 30 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Day Letter will be 45 cents.

Day Letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service, and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

Day Letters may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressees, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

Day letters are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

### NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day. The rates for Night Letters are still lower than the standard Night Message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words for the transmission of 30 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 30 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Night Letter will be 30 cents.

Night Letters may, at the option of the Company, be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.





IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

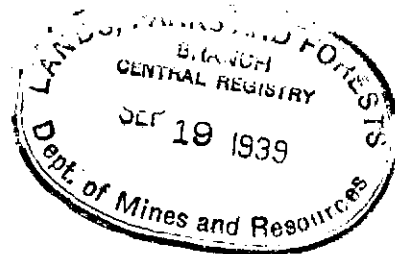
FILE NO.  
MI/6224

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

GBH:GM

EDMONTON, Alberta,  
September 15th, 1939.



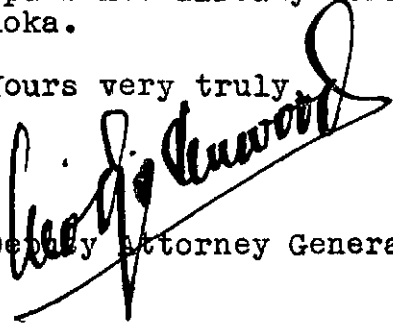
Dear Mr. Gibson:

Re: Hospitalization of Insane Patients.

I am very glad to have your letter of the 6th instant, and to note that you have arranged with the Province of Saskatchewan for the care of some cases in its institution at North Battleford.

We shall be only too glad to continue to provide accommodation for patients already confined in our Mental Hospital at Ponoka.

Yours very truly

  
Deputy Attorney General

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Administration of the North West Territories,  
O T T A W A , Ontario,  
Canada.



11072



OFFICE OF THE  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER



ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

OTTAWA

Copy for the information of -  
Mr. Cumming.

September 6, 1939.

206-6

Dear Sir,

Re - Your File MI 6224,  
Hospitalization of Insane Patients.  
Frederick George Morris.

I am sorry it has taken so long to reply to your letter of the 1st instant. We have been in correspondence with a Company which employed the above noted, and it is maintained by their solicitor that the matter of his future maintenance is one for the consideration of the Provincial Authorities as he has not established residence in the Northwest Territories. However, we are not presenting this argument as you admitted him promptly to your institution on the understanding that we would meet the usual charges in such cases. We note your comment on the validity of the Order-in-Council P.C.1959 of the 21st September, 1922, but we doubt whether any question will be raised under the circumstances. As for the provision of a mental institution in the Northwest Territories, this is a matter which has been given some thought from time to time but we are not prepared to undertake this responsibility just now.

We appreciate very much indeed the degree of co-operation which has been extended by your office and as you say your institution is overcrowded we have approached the Saskatchewan authorities and secured their agreement to the care of some cases in their institution at North Battleford. We trust that you will continue to provide accommodation for those already confined in your hospital at Ponoka.

Yours very truly,

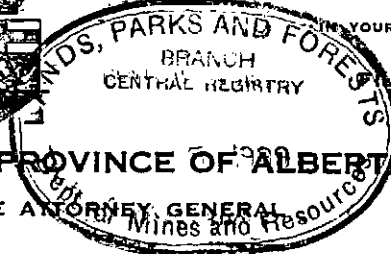
R.A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.

George B. Henwood, Esq., K.C.,  
Deputy Attorney General,  
Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Noted  
R.A. Gibson  
initial  
AHC



MR. CUMMING



IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO: MI 6224

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

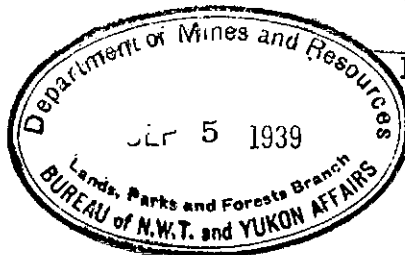
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mines and Resources

fyf

H-MR

Edmonton, Alberta,  
September 1st, 1939.



Dear Sir:

re Hospitalization of  
Insane Patients

With reference to your letter of the 4th July last, I have been expecting a further communication. Would you be good enough to write me at your convenience.

Yours truly,

*Cecil Stenwood*  
Deputy Attorney General

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Administration of the Northwest Territories,  
O T T A W A, Canada.



pay.  
J. S.

5th August, 1939.

Dear Dr. Davison,-

Many thanks for your letter of the 29th ultimo in which you agree to provide accommodation in your North Battleford Hospital for any insane patients who may be committed from the Northwest Territories, the Dominion guaranteeing payment of their maintenance on the same basis as that now paid for N.W.T. patients in the Provincial Hospital at Ponoka, Alberta. The copy of The Mental Hygiene Act referred to in your letter, has also been received.

We shall be very glad to take advantage of your kind offer when the occasion arises.

Yours very truly,

Dr. R. O. Davison,  
Deputy Minister of Public Health,  
REGINA,  
Saskatchewan.

R. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.



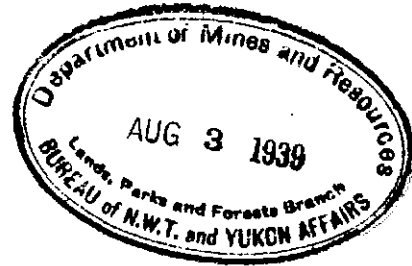


DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
SASKATCHEWAN

for: MR. CUMMING

Regina, July 29, 1939.

R.A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Administration of the  
Northwest Territories Canada,  
Ottawa, Canada.



Dear Mr. Gibson:

Your letter of July 4th, addressed to the Department of the Attorney General, with reference to the possibility of arrangements being made to have future Northwest Territories insane patients accepted at the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, North Battleford, on the same basis as that now paid for such cases at Ponoka, has been referred to me for attention.

In reply I desire to state that we shall undertake to do this despite the fact that our mental hospital accommodation is seriously overtaxed and our institutions overcrowded, and shall be pleased to accept the small number of patients involved in accordance with the arrangement outlined in your communication.

I am sending to you, under separate cover, a copy of our Mental Hygiene Act, for your guidance.

Yours very truly,

R.O. Davison, M.D.,  
Deputy Minister.



**Department of the Interior  
Lands, North West Territories & Yukon Branch**

**Reference No.**

**File No.**

**Remarks**

**Placed on File**

**19**

Attachment Pocket  
No. Sp. 491 C





MR. CUMMING



1936

## CHAPTER 91



### An Act respecting Mentally Defective and Mentally Ill Persons.

[Assented to April 1, 1936.]

**H**IS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

#### SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Mental Hygiene Act*,<sup>Short title</sup>  
1936.

#### INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,<sup>Interpre-</sup>  
the expression: <sup>tation</sup>

1. "Approved home" means a home to which patients<sup>"Approved home"</sup>  
may be released from a mental hospital or school for  
mentally defective persons under this Act;

2. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Mental<sup>"Commis-</sup>  
Services for Saskatchewan; <sup>sioner"</sup>

3. "Department" means the Department of Public<sup>"Department"</sup>  
Health;

4. "Deputy minister" means the Deputy Minister of<sup>"Deputy</sup>  
Public Health; <sup>minister"</sup>

5. "Director" means the medical officer in charge of<sup>"Director"</sup>  
a psychopathic ward;

6. "Inspector" means an officer of the department<sup>"Inspector"</sup>  
appointed as an inspector for any of the purposes of this  
Act;

7. "Institution" includes a mental hospital and a<sup>"Institution"</sup>  
school for mentally defective persons;

8. "Judge" means a judge of the Court of King's Bench<sup>"Judge"</sup>  
for Saskatchewan;

9. "Magistrate" means a justice of the peace or a<sup>"Magistrate"</sup>  
police magistrate;

10. "Mentally defective" or "mentally defective person"<sup>"Mental</sup>  
means a person in whom there is a condition of arrested<sup>defective"</sup>  
or incomplete development of mind, whether arising from<sup>or "mentally</sup>  
<sup>defective</sup>  
<sup>person"</sup>



inherent causes or induced by disease or injury, and who requires care, supervision and control for his own protection or welfare or for the protection of others;

"Mental deficiency"

11. "Mental deficiency" means the condition of mind of a mental defective;

"Mental hospital"

12. "Mental hospital" means the provincial hospitals at Battleford and Weyburn, and includes any hospital hereafter established for the purposes of this Act;

"Mentally ill person"

13. "Mentally ill person" means a person other than a mental defective who is suffering from such a disorder of mind that he requires care, supervision and control for his own protection or welfare, or for the protection of others;

"Mental illness"

14. "Mental illness" means the disorder of mind from which a mentally ill person is suffering;

"Minister"

15. "Minister" means the Minister of Public Health;

"Patient"

16. "Patient" means a person admitted to an institution or to a psychopathic ward, and includes a person who is remanded to an institution for temporary detention or in respect of whom the certificates of two physicians have been issued or the certificate of a magistrate has been issued, under this Act;

"Physician" or "practitioner"

17. "Physician" or "practitioner" means a duly qualified medical practitioner on the register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan;

"Prescribed"

18. "Prescribed" means prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under the authority of this Act;

"Psychiatrist"

19. "Psychiatrist" means a practitioner specializing in mental illnesses and approved by the minister;

"Psychopathic ward"

20. "Psychopathic ward" means any ward in a hospital receiving public aid and declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council to be a psychopathic ward;

"Regulations"

21. "Regulations" means regulations made under the authority of this Act;

"School for mental defectives"

22. "School for mental defectives" means any institution which may be established for the reception, care and training of mentally defective persons, or a part of an existing institution set aside for these purposes;

"Superintendent"

23. "Superintendent" means a physician appointed as the superintendent of a mental hospital or school for mental defectives.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Designation of institutions

3.—(1) This Act shall apply to such institutions as may from time to time be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

## BILL

No. 38 of 1938.

An Act to amend The Mental Hygiene Act, 1936.

MAR 23

[Assented to 1938.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1. *The Mental Hygiene Act, 1936*, is amended in the 1936, c. 91 manner hereinafter set forth.

2. Section 20 is repealed and the following substituted therefor: New section 20

"20. Upon receipt of such documents the deputy minister shall, in the case of a mentally ill person, arrange for his admission to an institution and issue a warrant in the prescribed form for his transfer thereto. In the case of a mentally defective person, if the deputy minister is satisfied that it is inexpedient to issue a warrant without further investigation, he shall cause such investigation to be made and, if thereupon satisfied that a warrant should be issued, shall forthwith issue the same".

3. The following section is inserted after section 36: New section 36a

"36a. The deputy minister may, upon the report of the superintendent of an institution that any patient therein requires medical, surgical or hospital treatment which cannot be given in the institution, authorize the removal of the patient to a designated place for such treatment. From the time of such removal until his return to the institution the patient shall be deemed to continue as a patient of the institution in the same manner and to the same extent and be subject to the same control as if he were in the institution. The expenses incurred for such removal, treatment and return shall be added to and be recoverable in the same manner as the expenses mentioned in section 53".

4. This Act shall be deemed to have been in force on and from the first day of May, 1936. Retroactive operation



1936

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Cap. 91

3

(2) Every mental hospital established under this Act shall be known as "The Saskatchewan Mental Hospital" followed by the name of the city or town at or near which the hospital is located.

(3) Every school for mental defectives established under this Act shall be known as "The Saskatchewan School for Mental Defectives" followed by the name of the city or town at or near which the school is located.

4. The administration of this Act and, subject to the Administration provisions of *The Public Works Act*, the administration of by department every institution established under this Act shall be under the control of the department.

5. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a physician as Commissioner of Mental Services for Saskatchewan and prescribe his duties and powers.

6. In each mental hospital and school for mental defectives a superintendent and such medical and other officers as are deemed necessary may be appointed.

7. The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the institution and shall: <sup>Duties of superintendent</sup>

- (a) direct and control the treatment of the patients;
- (b) watch over the internal management, and maintain the discipline and due observance of the regulations prescribed for the government of institutions;
- (c) direct the training of nurses in accordance with a scheme approved by the minister;
- (d) report conditions to the minister;
- (e) report annually to the minister upon the affairs of the institution, with such suggestions as may in his opinion tend to its improvement.

8. The financial business and affairs of each institution shall be conducted by an officer of the department to be called "the bursar", who shall be responsible to the superintendent, and shall: <sup>Bursar</sup>

- (a) report the state of the income and expenditure of the institution to the superintendent monthly;
- (b) perform such other duties as may be assigned to him under any regulations in force respecting institutions and in accordance with the directions of the minister.

9. The salaries of the commissioner, superintendent and all other officers and employees and any other <sup>Expenditures</sup>



expenses incurred in the administration of this Act may be paid out of such moneys as are from time to time appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO INSTITUTIONS.

Authority  
for  
admission

10. Any person who is mentally ill may be admitted to an institution as a voluntary patient; and any person who is mentally ill or mentally defective may be admitted to an institution:

- (a) on the certificates of two physicians;
- (b) on the warrant of the deputy minister after investigation by a magistrate;
- (c) on the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor in Council;
- (d) as a patient remanded by a judge or magistrate in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (e) when, in the opinion of the deputy minister, such person should be admitted and the proper proceedings under this Act have been instituted but not completed. In such case the deputy minister may instruct the superintendent to admit and detain such patient but such detention shall be limited to a period of fourteen days, unless the deputy minister's warrant for admission is issued during that period.

Admission  
and  
discharge of  
voluntary  
patients

11.—(1) The superintendent of an institution may receive and detain therein as a patient any person suitable for care and treatment who voluntarily makes written application attested by a duly qualified practitioner in the prescribed form and whose mental condition is such as to render him competent to make application.

(2) A person so received shall not be detained more than five days after having given notice in writing of his desire to leave the hospital.

(3) No person shall be admitted as a voluntary patient who is:

- (a) suffering from mental illness or infirmity due to old age or from disease for which general hospital or other institutional care is required;
- (b) a mental defective.

ADMISSION BY TWO MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Admission on  
medical  
certificates

12.—(1) The certificates of two physicians upon the prescribed forms, accompanied by the prescribed history record and financial statement, shall be sufficient authority to any person to convey the patient to an institution; and to the authorities thereof to detain him therein, pending the issue of a warrant for detention by the deputy

minister. Upon the admission of the patient, the superintendent shall forthwith notify the deputy minister and at the same time transmit to him the above mentioned documents and upon receipt thereof the deputy minister may issue his warrant in the prescribed form for the detention of such person.

(2) Every medical certificate shall state that the physician has personally examined the patient separately from any other physician and, after due inquiry into all the necessary facts relating to the case of the patient, found him to be mentally ill or mentally defective, as the case may be.

(3) Every medical certificate shall also state the facts upon which the physician has formed his opinion of the mental illness or mental deficiency, distinguishing the facts observed by him from the facts communicated to him by others, and shall show the date upon which the examination was made; and every certificate shall be signed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. No physician who issues a certificate shall be a witness to the signature of the other physician who is issuing a certificate.

(4) No person shall be admitted to an institution under this section after the expiry of one month from the date on which the examinations are made, or, if the examinations are not made on the same date, from the date of the later examination.

13.—(1) Except as permitted by the regulations or by the minister, no certificate or form required by this Act or the regulations with respect to any person shall be made, issued, given, completed or signed by any physician who is by blood or marriage closely related to or connected with any other physician who makes, issues, gives, completes or signs a certificate or form with respect to the same person.

Restrictions  
as to persons  
giving medical  
certificates

(2) Except as permitted by the regulations or by the minister, no certificate or form required by this Act or the regulations to be made, issued, given, completed or signed by a physician respecting any person shall be made, issued, given, completed or signed by a physician who is by blood or marriage closely related to or connected with such person.

(3) No medical certificate required for the purposes of this Act shall be issued by any person who is an officer of the department on the staff of any institution.

14. Notwithstanding anything in section 11, any mentally ill person who has been admitted as a voluntary patient, or any person admitted under the provisions of

Continued  
detention on  
medical  
certificates



section 27, or any person detained under clause (e) of section 10, may be continued, as a patient, upon the certificates of two physicians accompanied by the prescribed history record and financial statement, and notification to and the issue of warrant for detention by the deputy minister, as set forth in section 12.

COMMITTAL BY MAGISTRATE.

Magistrate's  
warrant for  
apprehension

15.—(1) Any person, who suspects or believes that another is mentally ill or mentally defective and in need of institutional care may lay an information on oath before a magistrate, in the prescribed form, and the magistrate may thereupon issue his warrant in the prescribed form to apprehend the person named therein and cause him to be brought before him or some other magistrate.

(2) If any relative or friend of the alleged mentally ill or mentally defective person so requests, the warrant may be directed to and executed by such relative or friend; otherwise it may be directed to and executed by any constable or peace officer.

Hearing by  
magistrate

16.—(1) When a person who has been apprehended under section 15 or section 23 is brought before him, the magistrate shall proceed to hear such evidence under oath, including, if possible, the evidence of two non-professional persons acquainted with the facts, as is adduced with reference to:

- (a) his alleged mental illness or mental deficiency including the evidence of a physician in the prescribed form;
- (b) his residence for at least six months previous to inquiry;
- (c) his calling or profession;
- (d) his means of support;
- (e) his friends, relatives and guardian, if any;
- (f) the fact of his being married or single;
- (g) such other facts as are necessary to be embodied in the report of the magistrate to be made to the minister as hereinafter required; and
- (h) what real and personal property he is possessed of.

(2) The magistrate may from time to time adjourn the inquiry, and upon adjournment the person charged may by warrant in the prescribed form be remanded to safe custody until proper inquiry is made as herein directed; but in no case shall such person be committed to any gaol, prison or reformatory, nor shall any adjournment be for more than eight days.

17. If, after inquiry as herein directed, the magistrate is satisfied that such person is mentally ill or mentally defective, he shall certify accordingly in the prescribed form and issue a warrant in the prescribed form for the detention of such person in the manner mentioned in subsection (2) of section 16, to await the warrant of the deputy minister.

Certificate  
of magistrate  
and warrant  
for detention

18. If the magistrate is not satisfied that such person is mentally ill or mentally defective, the magistrate shall forthwith discharge him, or order such further examination as he may deem expedient.

Order for  
discharge or  
further  
examination

19. Where a person is found to be mentally ill or mentally defective the magistrate shall immediately transmit to the deputy minister his certificate and the certificate of the physician and the information, warrant and depositions taken before him, accompanied by a written statement of the result of his inquiries as to the financial condition of the mentally ill or mentally defective person and the person or persons legally liable for his maintenance, and as to the other matters mentioned in the prescribed form, so far as ascertained, and giving the present address of the mentally ill or mentally defective person and the name and address of the person in whose custody he is, and such further information as he may deem advisable.

Transmission  
of documents  
to department

20. The deputy minister, on receipt of such documents, shall arrange for the admission of such mentally ill or mentally defective person to an institution and shall issue a warrant in the prescribed form for his transfer thereto.

Deputy  
minister's  
warrant

21. A magistrate acting under the provisions of this Act shall have the like authority for compelling the attendance of witnesses as he would have under any law in force respecting summary convictions, and he shall be entitled to such fees as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Power to  
summon  
witnesses

APPEAL FROM COMMITTAL.

22.—(1) If upon the committal of a person under section 17 any of his relatives or friends or any other interested party believes the committal to have been unwarranted and not justified by the evidence given before the magistrate, such person may, on notice to the minister before the warrant for the removal of such person to an institution has been issued, apply to a judge within fifteen days after such committal for the discharge of such person from custody on the ground that he is not mentally ill or mentally defective.

Application  
to and powers  
of judge



(2) Upon such application the judge shall forthwith cause the person committed to be examined by two psychiatrists and review the evidence and other papers relating to the committal, and may hear further evidence, and, if the judge determines that such person is not mentally ill or mentally defective, the judge shall grant a certificate in the prescribed form, or he may dismiss the application. Such certificate shall be sufficient authority for the discharge of such person from custody and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the minister.

(3) The judge may make such order as to the costs of the application as he deems fit.

APPREHENSION WITHOUT WARRANT.

Procedure

23. Any person, apparently mentally ill or mentally deficient and conducting himself in a manner which in a normal person would be disorderly, may be apprehended without warrant by any constable or peace officer and detained in some safe and comfortable place, not being a gaol, prison or reformatory, until the question of his mental condition is determined under section 12 or sections 16, 17 and 18.

REMOVAL TO AN INSTITUTION.

Deputy  
minister's  
warrant

24.—(1) The deputy minister may at any time by his warrant in the prescribed form order the removal to an institution of any person committed to safe custody under section 17, and such order shall be sufficient authority for the removal and admission to the institution of such person and for his detention therein until he is, in the opinion of the superintendent, sufficiently recovered to be discharged.

(2) The warrant for such removal may be directed to and executed by such person as the deputy minister may direct.

Female  
patients

25. When a female patient is being conveyed to an institution, she shall, unless accompanied by her father, mother, brother, sister or husband, be placed in charge of or accompanied by a female.

Warrant of  
Lieutenant  
Governor  
in Council

26.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person imprisoned in any prison, reformatory, reformatory school, industrial school or industrial refuge for an offence, under the authority of any statute of Saskatchewan, or imprisoned for safe custody charged with an offence, or imprisoned for not finding bail for good behaviour or to keep the peace, is mentally ill or mentally deficient, may order the removal of such person to an institution for safe custody

and treatment; and such person shall remain there, or in such other institution as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time designate, until his complete or partial recovery to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who may then order such person back to imprisonment if then liable thereto, or, if otherwise, that he be discharged; provided that where such person is confined in an institution he shall, if and when he is not liable to imprisonment, be subject to the direction of the minister, or such other person as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate, who may make such orders or directions in respect of such person as he deems proper.

(2) Where the Lieutenant Governor in Council has ordered the removal of any person under subsection (1), a record of the depositions respecting such person shall be sent to the deputy minister by the Attorney General.

ADMISSION FOR OBSERVATION.

27.—(1) Any person may be admitted to an institution On order of judge or magistrate upon the order of a judge or police magistrate where such person has been apprehended either with or without warrant and charged with any offence, provided that such order is accompanied by the prescribed history form, and provided also that such order shall be for a period not exceeding sixty days; and any order made under this section shall direct that such person shall be conveyed to the institution most conveniently situated to the place where the order is made.

(2) Before the expiration of the period mentioned in the order of the judge or police magistrate, the superintendent shall report in writing the mental condition of such person to the judge or magistrate.

(3) Where in the opinion of the superintendent such person is mentally ill or mentally defective, he shall direct the examination of such person by two physicians, and if they certify such person to be mentally ill or mentally defective he shall be detained as a patient and shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act respecting patients admitted under authority of the certificates of two physicians.

(4) Where in the opinion of the superintendent the patient is neither mentally ill nor mentally defective or where the superintendent has failed to obtain medical certificates he shall discharge such person to the custody of the court by which he was ordered to the institution.

DISCHARGE.

28. A voluntary patient shall be discharged from Voluntary patients the institution in which he is a patient:



- (a) when, in the opinion of the superintendent, it is in the interest of such patient or he needs no further treatment; or
- (b) in accordance with the conditions upon which he was admitted.

Other patients

**29.**—(1) Any patient detained in an institution on the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor in Council or deputy minister shall be discharged from the institution in which he is a patient, when, in the opinion of the superintendent, he is sufficiently recovered.

(2) The superintendent shall not discharge any patient admitted under section 26 or 27 unless the deputy minister has certified to the superintendent that such person is no longer liable to imprisonment.

No discharge if home of patient unsuitable

**30.** No person shall be discharged unless, upon investigation, the superintendent is satisfied that the conditions in, and environment of, the home of such person are suitable for his return thereto.

#### RELEASE ON TRIAL AND RECREATIONAL LEAVE.

Committal to custody of friends

**31.**—(1) If the superintendent considers it conducive to the recovery of any patient detained in an institution that he should be committed for a time to the custody of his family or his friends, the superintendent may allow him to return on trial to such family or friends upon receiving a written undertaking by any one or more of them that he or they will keep the patient under supervision. The superintendent may furnish the patient, if he is in indigent circumstances, with transportation to his home, or sufficient money to pay for the same, and with such sum of money for sustenance and other necessary expenses during the journey as may be approved by the deputy minister.

(2) If within six months from such release the patient again becomes in need of institutional care, the superintendent by whom he was released, or the deputy minister, may by warrant in the prescribed form directed to any constable or peace officer or other person, direct that the patient be apprehended and brought back to the institution from which he was released, and such warrant shall be authority to any one acting under it to apprehend the person named therein and take him back to the institution.

Exemptions

**32.** No person admitted to an institution under section 26 or 27 shall be released under section 31 unless the deputy minister has certified to the superintendent that such person is no longer liable to be returned to imprisonment.

**33.** Any patient who, under the provisions of this Act or the regulations, is released from an institution on probation or trial, shall for the purposes of this Act and the regulations, for a period of six months from the date of such release, be and be deemed to continue as a patient in such institution in the same manner and to the same extent and be subject to the same control as if he were not released but had remained in the institution.

Control over patients released on probation

**34.** The superintendent may of his own authority permit a patient to leave the institution in care of his family or friends, for recreational purposes and for a period not exceeding ten days. During such period the patient shall continue to be under the full jurisdiction of the superintendent and may be brought back to the institution without a warrant for readmission as provided in subsection (2) of section 31.

Recreational leave

#### REMOVAL TO ANOTHER INSTITUTION.

**35.**—(1) The deputy minister may, by warrant, transfer a patient from any institution to any other institution.

Procedure

(2) Where a patient is transferred under subsection (1) such warrant shall be accompanied by the warrant and certificates authorizing his detention in the institution from which he is transferred, and such warrants and certificates shall continue to be sufficient authority for detention.

**36.** The deputy minister may, upon the report of the commissioner, direct that any patient in an institution, whose mental condition is due to senility and whose conduct is recorded as quiet and harmless and who is a proper subject for care in a home for the aged, be discharged from such institution and placed in a home for the aged, and the board of management and superintendent of such home shall admit him and maintain him therein.

Senile cases

#### ESCAPE AND APPREHENSION.

**37.**—(1) Any patient admitted to an institution who escapes therefrom or who, contrary to the provisions of this Act or the regulations, leaves or is taken away or removed therefrom may be apprehended without a warrant, at any time within sixty days from the day of his escape, by any constable or peace officer or any person appointed by the superintendent or the deputy minister.

Procedure for apprehension and recommitment

(2) Upon apprehension the patient shall be taken to and confined in any place of detention and from thence be returned to an institution without delay.



APPROVED HOMES.

Homes  
approved  
by deputy  
minister

38. The deputy minister may issue certificates approving of any building, premises or place as an approved home for the reception for safe custody of patients who are released from a mental hospital or school for mental defectives, and entitling any person to receive into the approved home one or more patients as if the home were an institution under this Act.

Release of  
patients to  
approved  
homes

39.—(1) If the superintendent considers it conducive to the recovery of any patient, the superintendent may place the patient in an approved home, subject to the provisions of this Act.

(2) No person admitted to an institution under sections 26 or 27 shall be placed in an approved home unless the deputy minister has certified to the superintendent that such person is no longer liable to be returned to imprisonment.

Control over  
patients  
continues

40. Any patient who is placed in an approved home under the authority of section 39 shall for the purposes of this Act be, and be deemed to continue as, a patient in the institution from which he was released, in the same manner and to the same extent and subject to the same control as if he had not been so released but had remained in the institution.

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS.

Admission

41.—(1) Any person who is or is believed to be in need of observation, care, and treatment in a psychopathic ward may be admitted thereto and kept therein, with the permission of the director, on the certificate of a physician, other than the director, in the prescribed form accompanied by the prescribed history record, provided that no person shall be kept in a psychopathic ward for a period longer than three months without the authority of the deputy minister on the recommendation of the director.

(2) Every person so admitted to a psychopathic ward shall be subject to the custody of the officers and other persons in charge of the ward so long as he remains therein.

Discharge

42. Every person under observation, care and treatment in a psychopathic ward shall be discharged as soon as he is, in the opinion of the director, mentally recovered and fit to be discharged.

Transfer to  
institution

43. If the director is satisfied that the mental condition of a person under observation, care and treatment in a

psychopathic ward is such that further treatment is not likely to prove beneficial or is not for any reason advisable, and that such person is in need of care and treatment in an institution, then two physicians, of whom the director may be one, may act in the manner set forth in section 12.

EX-SOLDIERS.

44.—(1) The District Administrator of the Department of Pensions of the Dominion Government, or such other official as is approved for the purpose by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may, on the report of a medical officer of the department finding any former member of His Majesty's forces to be mentally ill or mentally defective and recommending his confinement, issue his warrant for the apprehension and detention of such mentally ill or mentally defective person by any constable or peace officer or by an agent or employee of that department, and for his removal to an institution, and he may at the same time issue his warrant to the superintendent of any institution, requiring him to admit such person to the institution, there to be detained until he is sufficiently recovered to be discharged, and such warrant shall be a sufficient authority to the superintendent to admit and detain such person accordingly.

(2) Such district administrator or other official shall, on the admission of a patient to an institution under this section, forthwith notify the deputy minister of the admission and at the same time transmit to him true copies of all documents furnished to the superintendent.

45. The District Administrator of the Department of Pensions and agents and employees of that department acting under his orders or directions shall be entitled to all the protection granted by sections 60 and 61 to the persons therein specified.

46. For the purposes of sections 44 and 45 every medical officer of the said department shall have and may exercise all the powers conferred upon a magistrate by this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

47. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time authorize the use of any building or buildings and property as an institution for mentally ill or mentally defective persons and the removal of patients thereto; and upon the issue of a proclamation to that effect such buildings and property shall, until otherwise provided by proclamation, be an institution under this Act and be used as such.



Power to provide for psychopaths, etc.

48. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations governing the care, detention and treatment of psychopaths, homosexuals, perverts, delinquents and persons suffering from such other psychopathic conditions as are not provided for in this Act.

Authority to return foreign patients

49. If it appears to the minister that any mentally ill or mentally defective patient in an institution has come or been brought into Saskatchewan from elsewhere within thirty days prior to his committal to such institution, the minister may authorize the removal of such person to the province or country from which he has come or been brought.

Post mortem examinations

50. If any person dies while detained in an institution the superintendent may, if he deems it advisable that a post mortem examination should take place, appoint the institutional pathologist or any other competent person to make such examination and certify the cause of death.

Validity of warrant notwithstanding irregularities

51. A warrant for the removal of any mentally ill or mentally defective person to an institution, or for the continued detention of such person in an institution, may be issued notwithstanding any irregularity or insufficiency in any warrant or order under which such person is imprisoned or confined or in any of the proceedings before a magistrate.

Regulations

52. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations:

- (a) defining the district to be served by, and the classes of patient to be treated in, any institution;
- (b) governing the inspection, superintendence, government, management, conduct, operation, maintenance, care and use of institutions and equipment;
- (c) governing the apprehension and admission of patients to institutions;
- (d) governing the care, treatment, maintenance, conduct, discipline, custody, transfer, probation, release, apprehension and discharge of patients;
- (e) prescribing the forms required for carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations;
- (f) governing the granting of certificates of approval in respect of approved homes, the fees payable for certificates and the cancellation thereof;
- (g) governing the situation, construction and equipment of approved homes;
- (h) prescribing the charges to be made for the maintenance of patients in institutions;

- (i) governing payment by the department for the care and maintenance of patients in approved homes;
- (j) prescribing the fees payable by the department to physicians or other persons acting in pursuance of this Act.

53. When any person is committed to safe custody or to an institution under the provisions of this Act, all expenses incurred in connection with his apprehension, examination, committal, medical examination, custody, transportation, care and maintenance shall, unless otherwise provided, be borne by the person committed if on inquiry it is found that he is possessed of means for the purpose. In case he is without the necessary means of providing for his care and maintenance, and in case he has relatives or other persons legally liable and capable of so providing, such relatives or persons shall be liable for the expenses to the extent to which they are not paid by the patient.

54. All expenses incurred prior to and inclusive of the removal to an institution shall be paid in the first instance by the department, but His Majesty shall be entitled to recover the same together with the expense of care and maintenance, if any, from and out of the estate of the patient or from the person or persons found to be legally liable to provide for his care and maintenance.

55.—(1) The expenses shall be recoverable at the suit of the minister in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The minister shall not be bound to demand or sue for such expenses if for any reason it is deemed inadvisable to do so, but he may make such other arrangement as he thinks proper for payment of the whole or a portion thereof out of the patient's estate, if any, or by the person or persons appearing to be so legally liable, or he may abandon all claim against the estate or against such persons.

56.—(1) When moneys have been expended in connection with the maintenance of a mentally ill or mentally defective person, a statement over the signature of the minister, certifying what moneys have been so expended, may be registered in any or all of the land titles offices, and from the time of registration the statement shall bind and form a lien and charge for the amount certified on all the lands of such person in the several land registration districts where the statement is registered, to the same extent as if the lands were charged in writing by an



owner of land under his hand and seal; and after registration of the statement the minister may, if he deems it expedient so to do, proceed in court to realize upon the lien and charge thereby created.

(2) In case the mentally ill or mentally defective person is a married woman, the minister may register a similar statement in which he shall give the first Christian name in full and the surname, occupation and address of the woman's husband, if living, and upon registration such statement shall bind the lands of the husband in the same manner and to the same extent as it would if they were the property of his wife.

(3) In case the mentally ill or mentally defective person is under the age of twenty-one the minister may register a similar statement, giving the first Christian name in full and the surname, occupation and address of his father, or the first Christian name in full and the surname and address of his mother, if a widow, and certifying that the amount mentioned has been expended upon his apprehension, examination, committal, medical examination, custody, transportation, care and maintenance during minority, and upon registration such statement shall bind the lands of the father or of the mother, as the case may be, in the same manner and to the same extent as if they were the property of the mentally ill or mentally defective person.

Effect of  
registration

**57.**—(1) Every such statement when registered shall have the same force and effect whether the mentally ill or mentally defective person is alive or dead, and whether he is confined in or has been discharged or has escaped from an institution.

(2) Every such statement shall be entered by the registrar in the execution register in the same manner as a writ of execution or certified copy thereof forwarded by the sheriff or other duly qualified officer.

(3) The charge created by such statement shall be subject to all equities, charges or incumbrances existing against the owner in or upon the land at the date of registration.

(4) The lien or charge created by a statement may be discharged by the registration in the same office of a discharge executed by the minister.

Maintenance  
of indigents

**58.** When a person who is committed to an institution is not possessed of sufficient means to pay the cost of his maintenance and other expenses and there is no person legally liable and capable of providing the same, the costs and expenses shall be defrayed by the province.



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**59.** Indians shall not be removed to an institution <sup>Indians</sup> unless the cost of their maintenance and other charges are guaranteed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

**60.** No person who lays an information under this Act, <sup>Non-liability to civil proceedings</sup> or who acts under the authority of section 12 or section 23, or who commits any person to safe custody upon the ground that such person is mentally ill or mentally defective or who signs or carries out or does any act with a view to signing or carrying out an order purporting to be an order for the removal of any person to an institution, shall be liable to civil proceedings whether on the ground of want of jurisdiction or on any other ground if the person so acting has acted in good faith and with reasonable care.

**61.** If proceedings are taken against any person for <sup>Stay of vexatious proceedings</sup> laying such information or doing such act or making such a commitment or signing or carrying out or doing any act with a view to signing or carrying out such an order or for doing anything in pursuance of this Act, the proceedings may upon *ex parte* application to a judge be stayed, upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as the judge thinks fit, if he is satisfied that there is no reasonable ground for alleging want of good faith or reasonable care.

**62.** No action, prosecution or other proceeding shall <sup>Restrictions on actions against employees of department</sup> be brought or instituted against any officer, clerk, servant or employee of the department for an act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of any duty or authority under this Act or the regulations, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of any such duty or authority, without the consent of the Attorney General.

**63.** All actions, prosecutions and other proceedings <sup>Limitation of actions</sup> against any person for anything done or omitted to be done in pursuance of this Act shall be commenced within six months after the act or omission complained of has been committed, and not afterwards.

**64.** No action shall lie against any institution or any <sup>Torts of patient</sup> officer, employee or servant thereof for the tort of any patient.

**65.—(1)** No person shall:

- (a) assist any patient in escaping or attempting <sup>Assisting escape of patient</sup> to escape from an institution; or
- (b) do or omit an act for the purpose of aiding any patient in escaping or attempting to escape from an institution; or



- (c) abet or counsel any patient to escape; or  
(d) visit, assist, counsel or communicate with any patient after having been prohibited in writing from doing so by the deputy minister or any superintendent.

(2) Every person who violates any of the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

General  
penalty

66. Every person who violates any provision of this Act or the regulations, for which violation no other penalty is imposed, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

Rev. Stat.,  
cc. 195 and  
196 repealed

67. *The Mental Diseases Act* and *The Mental Defectives Act* are hereby repealed.

Coming into  
force

68. This Act shall come into force on the first day of May, 1936.

## M.H. 1

VOLUNTARY APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO MENTAL HOSPITAL  
(Section 11 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

I, ..... of the ..... of  
..... in the Province of Saskatchewan, feeling  
that I require treatment provided in a mental hospital, request the Superintendent of  
the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, ..... to admit me as  
a voluntary patient. I pledge myself to give at least five clear days' notice in writing to  
the said Superintendent of my intention to leave the said mental hospital, and I further  
pledge myself to submit to the rules and regulations of the said mental hospital now in  
force or which may hereinafter be enacted and to carry out or assist in carrying out all  
the directions which the said Superintendent may give for my treatment, and also to  
conduct myself in such a manner as not to be guilty of any conduct prejudicial to the  
good order and discipline of the said mental hospital.

Signed this ..... day of ..... A.D. 19...., at .....  
in the Province of .....

..... (Witness) ..... (Applicant)  
The above named ..... has been examined by me (or is  
well known to me) and I am of the opinion that he/she is mentally ill and that he/she  
is neither a person suffering from mental illness or infirmity due to old age, or from a  
disease for which general hospital or other institutional care is required, nor a mental  
defective, and that he/she is a reasonably hopeful subject for treatment.

Date ..... A.D. 19....

.....  
(A legally qualified medical practitioner)

.....  
(Address)

## M.H. 2

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER  
for admission of a Mentally Ill Person  
(Section 12 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

I, the undersigned .....  
..... (Name in full and qualifications)  
a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising at .....  
hereby certify that I, on the ..... day of ..... A.D. 19....,  
at ..... separately from any other medical practi-  
tioner, personally examined ..... of .....  
..... (Name in full) ..... (Residence)  
..... and, after making due inquiry into all the facts in con-  
nection with the case of the said ..... necessary to be inquired  
into in order to enable me to form a satisfactory opinion, I certify that the said .....  
..... is mentally ill (but not mentally defective) and is a  
proper person to be confined in a mental hospital, and I have formed this opinion upon  
the following grounds, namely:

1. Facts indicating mental illness observed by myself (state appearance, conduct,  
conversation, etc.).....

2. Other facts (if any) indicating mental illness, communicated to me by others:  
.....

Signed this ..... day of ..... A.D. 19....  
at .....

In the presence of:

1. .... }  
2. .... } ..... (Signature of examining physician)  
..... (Witnesses)

(This Form Must Not be Used for Mental Defectives).



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M.H. 3

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER  
FOR ADMISSION OF A MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PERSON  
(Section 12 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

I, the undersigned.....  
(Name in full and qualifications)  
a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising at.....  
hereby certify that I, on the..... day of..... A.D. 19....., at  
....., separately from any other medical practitioner, personally  
examined..... of.....  
(Name in full) (Residence) (Occupation)  
and, after making due inquiry into all facts in connection with the case of the said  
..... necessary to be inquired into in order to enable me to form  
a satisfactory opinion, I certify that the said..... is mentally  
defective and is a proper person to be confined in a school for mental defectives and  
that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, namely:

1. Facts indicating mental deficiency observed by myself (state: appearance, conduct,  
conversation, etc.).....

2. Other facts (if any) indicating mental deficiency, communicated to me by others  
.....

Signed this..... day of..... A.D. 19.....  
at.....  
In the presence of:

1. .... }  
2. .... } (Witnesses) (Signature of examining physician)

(This Form Must Not Be Used for Mentally Ill Persons Who Are Not Mentally Defective)

M.H. 4

INFORMATION ON OATH  
(Section 15 of The Mental Hygiene Act).

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Insert full name, residence and occupation of informant THE INFORMATION OF..... taken upon oath before  
me, the undersigned....., a magistrate as  
defined by The Mental Hygiene Act, at..... this  
day of..... in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine  
hundred and....., who saith that.....  
of..... within the space of.....  
last past, to wit, on the..... day of..... at  
.....  
is suspected and believed by this deponent to be mentally ill or mentally  
defective and to be in need of institutional care.

And deponent prays for the issue of a warrant to apprehend and an  
inquiry with reference to such alleged condition, according to the form of  
the Statute in such cases made and provided.

(Signature of Informant).

TAKEN AND SWORN before me the day and year first, and at the place,  
above mentioned:

Magistrate.

(A "Magistrate" means a police magistrate or a justice of the peace).

M.H. 5

WARRANT TO APPREHEND  
(Section 15 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

To all or any of the Constables or Peace Officers in Saskatchewan:

or

To.....

Insert full name, residence and occupation of person alleged to be mentally ill or mentally defective. If name unknown, insert a "certain male (or female) person whose name is unknown"

WHEREAS information upon oath hath this day been laid before me  
the undersigned..... a magistrate as defined  
in The Mental Hygiene Act, that..... of  
..... is suspected and believed to be mentally ill  
or mentally defective and to be in need of institutional care;

THESE ARE THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU in His Majesty's name  
forthwith to apprehend the said..... and bring h.....  
before..... a magistrate as defined in The Mental  
Hygiene Act, in order that inquiry may be made respecting the mental  
condition of the said..... and that.....  
may be further dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal this..... day of.....  
A.D. 19....., at..... in  
the Province of Saskatchewan.

Magistrate.

(A "Magistrate" means a police magistrate or a justice of the peace).

M.H. 6

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL PENDING INQUIRY  
(Section 16 of The Mental Hygiene Act).

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

To all or any of the Constables or Peace Officers in Saskatchewan:

or

To.....

Whereas on the..... day of..... last past  
information on oath was laid before..... a magistrate  
as defined in The Mental Hygiene Act, that..... is mentally  
ill or mentally defective;

And whereas the hearing of the same is adjourned to the.....  
day of..... at..... o'clock in the..... noon  
at..... and it is necessary that the said.....  
should in the meantime be kept in safe custody:

These are therefore to command you or any of you in His Majesty's name forthwith  
to convey the said..... to..... and  
there deliver h..... to the custody of..... together with this  
precept; and I hereby require you the said..... to receive the said  
..... into your custody and there safely keep h..... until the  
..... day of..... when you are hereby required to convey  
and have h..... the said..... at the time and place to which  
the said hearing is adjourned as aforesaid before such magistrate as may then be there  
to make further inquiry respecting h..... mental condition to be further dealt with  
according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this..... day of.....  
A.D. 19....., at..... in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Magistrate.

(A "Magistrate" means a police magistrate or a justice of the peace).



22

M.H. 7

WARRANT OF COMMITTAL PENDING ORDER OF  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

(THIS FORM IS NOT AUTHORITY FOR ADMISSION TO AN INSTITUTION).

(Section 17 of The Mental Hygiene Act).

To.....  
Whereas information was laid before me.....  
a magistrate, as defined in The Mental Hygiene Act, on the oath of.....  
that.....  
was mentally ill or mentally defective;  
And whereas inquiry has been made by me respecting the mental condition of the  
said.....  
And whereas I have found and adjudged the said.....  
to be mentally ill (or mentally defective), as defined in The Mental Hygiene Act:  
These are therefore to command you or any of you to take the said.....  
and safely convey.....to.....  
and there deliver.....together with this precept; and I do  
hereby require you the said.....to receive the said.....  
into your custody and there safely to keep.....to await the order  
of the Deputy Minister of Public Health.  
Given under my hand and seal this.....day of.....  
A.D. 19....., at.....in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Magistrate.

(A "Magistrate" means a police magistrate or a justice of the peace).

M.H.8

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE

(Sections 17 and 19 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Health,  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Sir,—

.....of.....  
alleged to be mentally ill or mentally defective, having been brought here before me and  
inquiry having been made by me in the matter of h... alleged mental illness or mental  
deficiency and having heard the evidence adduced, I find and adjudge the said.....  
to be \*mentally ill and in need of institutional  
care (or \*mentally defective and in need of institutional care), and commit h... to the  
care of.....to await the order of the Deputy

(Name and address of custodian)

Minister of Public Health, and I have the honour to submit for your consideration under  
the provisions of The Mental Hygiene Act, the annexed report and the original information  
and evidence in the matter.

Your obedient servant,

(Magistrate)

\*Cross out words not applicable—define clearly whether ill or defective, based on  
certificate of physician.

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M.H. 8A

HISTORY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENT

(Sections 12, 16, 19, 27 of the Mental Hygiene Act)

NOT TO BE USED FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

1. Full Name of Patient (Print in block letters)			
2. Residence (Include street and number, or location in municipality)			
3. Post Office Address			
4. Age	7. Sex		
5. Date of birth	8. Religious Denomination		
6. Place of birth (Including province or country)	9. Occupation		
10. Single, married, widowed or divorced			
(a) If married give full name and P.O. address of husband or wife.		Name	Address
(b) If children,			
Children living	Name	Age	Health
Children dead	Name	Age at death	Cause of death
11. Name of relative or other person with whom the department or superintendent should correspond with regard to the patient and his/her affairs.		Name	Address
		Relation to patient	
12. If patient was not born in Canada—			
(1) How long has he/she been in Canada?			
(2) Exact date of arrival in Canada.			
(3) Where did he/she come from to Canada?			
(4) On what ship or transportation line did he/she come to Canada?			
(5) At what port of entry did he/she arrive?			
(6) Is he/she naturalized?			
(7) Was he/she ever mentally ill before coming to Canada?			
13. If patient was not born in Saskatchewan, (or moved out of province to reside else- where, then returned)			
(1) Where did he/she come from to Saskatchewan?			
(2) How long has he/she resided in Saskatchewan?			
14. Place of residence during six months preceding this enquiry.			
15. Family of patient:			
Father	(1) Name in full		
	(2) Birth place (including province or country).		
	(3) Racial origin.		
	(4) If deceased, state age at death and cause of death.		
Mother	(1) Maiden name in full.		
	(2) Birth place (including province or country)		
	(3) Racial origin		
	(4) If deceased, state age at death and cause of death.		



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*Brothers and Sisters:*

	living		
	Name	Age	Health
	deceased		
	Name	Age at death	Cause of death

16. If any relatives (parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, brothers, sisters) have suffered from mental illness, epilepsy, alcoholism, marked eccentricity, mental deficiency, criminality, hysteria, neurasthenia, other nervous disease or suicidal mania, give details as to names, relationship to patient, the forms of mental disturbances and where such individuals were treated.

*17. Medical history of patient:*

- (1) Describe any abnormalities at birth, and any diseases, injuries or surgical operations during patient's childhood.
- (2) Describe any disease (except nervous or mental) injuries or surgical operations since childhood, with age at occurrence.
- (3) Is the patient suffering from, or has the patient recently been exposed to, any infectious disease?
- (4) State age at which patient commenced school; discontinued school, and class or grade attained.
- (5) Describe any mental peculiarities, or any nervous or mental diseases prior to the present illness. State age of occurrence.  
Has the patient ever undergone treatment in any institution for mental trouble? If so, specify.
- (6) To what extent has patient used alcohol or narcotic drugs?
- (7) What factor or factors appear to have caused the present illness?
- (8) Is the patient suffering from epilepsy (or does he have any fits?)

*18. Present illness of patient:*

- (1) Date of onset.
- (2) First symptom noted.
- (3) Physical changes.
- (4) Memory changes.
- (5) Disorders of conduct (peculiar acts, violence, suicidal attempts, etc.).
- (6) Emotional states (depression, suspicion, apathy, etc.).
- (7) Hallucinations (peculiar sensations, "voices", visions, etc.).
- (8) Delusions (ideas of persecution, grandeur, self accusation, etc.).
- (9) Any other remarks on present illness.

19. Has the patient ever committed any offence?  
Has the patient ever been convicted for any offence? (If so, give particulars).

20. Should the patient be sent back to former residence on recovery? (Give any remarks indicated).

*21. Remarks:*

(Here give any other information which in the opinion of the magistrate should be brought to the notice of the Deputy Minister of Public Health or which may be of use to the Superintendent of the hospital in the treatment of the case.)

22. If the patient is a returned soldier, state military number and unit. Give particulars of any wounds, shell shock, and gas.

*Maintenance and Financial Statement:*

23. Has the patient any property? Yes or no,  
(real or personal)

(a) Give particulars of land and other real estate owned by the patient. Land: Qtr. Sec. Twp. Rge. Mer. Incumbrance, if any, with name and address of mortgagee.

(b) Give particulars in reasonable detail and approximate value of personal property (include bank balances, insurance, equipment, and everything of value except real estate).

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24. Who is responsible for maintenance of the patient.

- (1) Name.
- (2) P.O. Address.
- (3) Relationship to patient.

25. (1) Has the person responsible for maintenance any property? Yes or No.  
Land: Qtr. Sec. Twp. Range Mer.

- (2) Can he/she pay for maintenance?
- (3) Can he/she pay for clothing, if unable to pay for maintenance?

*26. Remarks:—*

(Here give any particulars that will assist in the care and protection of the patient's property).

27. Name and P.O. Address of person (or persons) from whom above information was obtained. Name Address

Date.....  
\*(Signature of Magistrate)

\*N.B.—This form is to be completed in duplicate. In case of admission without a judicial inquiry, one of the physicians, preferably the family physician, will complete this form and sign below.

Date.....  
(Signature of Physician)

M.H. SB

**HISTORY AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF MENTALLY DEFECTIVE PATIENT**

(Sections 12, 16, 19, 27, of The Mental Hygiene Act).  
TO BE USED FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES ONLY.

1. Full name of Patient  
(Print in block letters).

2. Residence  
(include street and number, or location in municipality)

3. Post Office Address.

4. Age. 7. Sex.  
5. Date of birth. 8. Religious Denomination.  
6. Place of birth. 9. Occupation.  
(including province or country)

10. Single, married, widowed, or divorced,—

(a) If married give full name and P.O. address of husband or wife. Name Address

(b) If children,—  
children living { Name Age Health

children dead { Name Age at Death Cause of death

11. Name of relative or other person with whom the department, or superintendent should correspond with regard to the patient and his/her affairs. Name Address Relation to patient



12. If patient was not born in Canada,—  
(1) How long has he/she been in Canada?  
(2) Exact date of arrival in Canada.  
(3) Where did he/she come from to Canada?  
(4) On what ship or transportation line did he/she come to Canada?  
(5) At what port of entry did he/she arrive?  
(6) Is he/she naturalized?  
(7) Was he/she ever a patient in a mental institution before coming to Canada?  
(If so, give particulars).

13. If patient was not born in Saskatchewan  
(or moved out of province to reside elsewhere, then returned)  
(1) Where did he/she come from to Saskatchewan?  
(2) How long has he/she resided in Saskatchewan?

14. Place of residence during six months preceding this enquiry.

15. *Family History.*

(a) *Father:*

Name.....  
Age.....  
If dead, give cause and age at death.....  
Where born.....  
Racial origin.....  
Occupation.....  
State of mental and physical health.....  
Temperate or otherwise (alcohol or drugs).....

(b) *Mother:*

Maiden Name.....  
Age.....  
If dead, give cause and age at death.....  
Where born.....  
Racial origin.....  
Occupation before marriage.....  
State of physical and mental health.....  
Temperate or otherwise (alcohol or drugs).....

- (c) Are father and mother blood relations?

- (d) Ages of father and mother at marriage.

- (e) Siblings; (Brothers and Sisters of patient). Specify children of same parents, living or dead, in order of birth, giving name, age, school grade reached, present occupation, or age at and cause of death.

- (f) What physical defects or malformations have brothers, sisters or other relatives?

- (g) Have any of the brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, or other relatives been mentally ill, mentally defective, neurotic or eccentric?  
Give particulars.

16. *Personal and Development History:*

- (a) Was patient born at full term?  
(b) Was birth natural, or were instruments used?  
(c) Was there injury at birth?  
(d) Was labor prolonged, difficult or unusual?  
(e) Was patient bottle or breast fed?  
(f) Describe any difficulties in feeding during first two years.  
(g) Age at beginning to talk.  
(h) Describe any speech defect now present.  
(i) Age first teeth appeared.  
(j) Difficulties in teething (convulsions, etc.).  
(k) Age at beginning to walk.  
(l) Is present gait firm, awkward or shuffling?

17. *School History:*

- (a) At what age did patient start to school?  
(b) State age and grade reached on leaving school.  
(c) Give reasons for leaving school.  
(d) If never attended school, give reasons.  
(e) Has patient had an Auxiliary Class training? Where? How long?  
(f) Can patient read and write?

18. *Economic History:*

- (a) Has patient ever earned wages?  
(b) If so, state where, type of work, length of time employed and reasons for leaving.  
(c) If patient has not earned wages, can he/she run errands, obey simple commands, and do simple household tasks? Give details.

19. *Social History:*

- (a) What are patient's interests and amusements?  
(b) Describe companions in terms of age and sex?  
(c) If easily teased, describe patient's reactions to same.

20. *Moral History:*

- (a) Has patient a Court record? If so, give particulars.  
(b) Is there a history of stealing or of petting thieving? Give details.  
(c) Does patient run away from home? Why?  
(d) Does patient threaten to do personal injury to himself or others?  
(e) Describe patient's sex interests and experiences.  
(f) Is patient a fire setter?

21. *Habits:*

- (a) Can patient dress and undress self?  
(b) Does patient feed self? Is feeding cleanly?  
(c) Has patient any preferences in foods?  
(d) Is patient cruel to other children or animals?  
(e) Does patient sleep well at nights?  
(f) Does patient cry out at night?  
(g) Does patient wet or soil bed or clothing?  
(h) Does patient masturbate?  
(i) Can patient go up and down stairs without aid?  
(j) Is patient impulsive (break or destroy things, clothing or other articles)?  
(k) Does patient use tobacco?  
(l) Describe character traits—e.g., quarrelsome, quick or violent tempered, suggestive, stubborn, seclusive, suspicious, obedient, etc.

22. *Previous Illness:*

- (a) Has patient had any serious illness? If so, give duration, recovery and where treated.  
(b) Has patient had any serious accidents? Describe, stating where treated.

23. *Present Illness:*

How long has patient been mentally retarded?

24. *Special Information by Physician:*

- (1) What is patient's general physical condition?  
(2) Describe any defects in hearing.  
(3) Describe any defects in sight.  
(4) Any history of Tuberculosis in Family?  
(5) Is patient showing any signs of Tuberculosis?  
(6) Any history of Epilepsy in Family?  
(7) Does patient have convulsions? If so, state whether they occur during day or night, and frequency.  
(8) What is condition of patient's scalp and skin?  
(9) Describe any paralysis or deformities of patient.  
(10) Describe nature of any surgical operations patient has had.  
(11) What contagious and infectious diseases has patient had? Any within the past three months?  
(12) What contagious and infectious disease has patient been immunized against?  
(13) Has Blood Wassermann been taken? Give results.  
(14) Describe any evidence of endocrine disturbance.  
(15) What is supposed cause of mental deficiency?  
(16) Give mental age and intelligence quotient.



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25. Should the patient be sent back to former residence on recovery? (Give any remarks indicated).

26. *Remarks*

(Here give any other information which in the opinion of the Magistrate should be brought to the notice of the Deputy Minister of Public Health or which may be of use to the Superintendent of the school in the treatment of the case.)

27. If the patient is a returned soldier, state military number and unit. Give particulars of any wounds, shell shock, and gas.

MAINTENANCE AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT:

28. Has the patient any property? Yes or No.  
(real or personal)

(a) Give particulars of *land and other real estate* owned by the patient. *Land:*  
*Qtr. Sec. Twp. Rge. Mer.*

Incumbrance if any, with name and address of mortgagee.

(b) Give particulars in reasonable detail and approximate value of *personal property*, (include bank balances, insurance, equipment, and everything of value except real estate).

29. Who is responsible for maintenance of the patient?

- (1) Name
- (2) Address
- (3) Relationship to patient

30. (1) Has the person responsible for maintenance any property? Yes or No.

*Land:*  
*Qtr. Sec. Twp. Range Mer.*

- (2) Can he/she pay for maintenance?
- (3) Can he/she pay for clothing, if unable to pay for maintenance?

31. *Remarks:*

(Here give any particulars that will assist in the care and protection of the patient's property).

32. Name and P.O. Address of person (or persons) from whom above information was obtained  
*Name Address*

Date.....  
\*(Signature of Magistrate)

\*This information form is to be completed in duplicate. In case of admission without a judicial inquiry, one of the physicians, preferably the family physician, will complete this form and sign below.

Date.....  
(Signature of Physician)

M.H. 9.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE WHEN PERSON IS NOT MENTALLY ILL OR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

(Section 22 of the Mental Hygiene Act)

CANADA:  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

I, the undersigned.....a judge of the Court of King's Bench, do hereby certify:

1. That I have on this date caused.....to be examined by two psychiatrists, namely:

.....of.....  
and.....of.....

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2. That I am satisfied the said.....is not, at this date, mentally ill (or mentally defective) within the meaning of The Mental Hygiene Act.

Dated at.....this.....day of.....  
A.D. 19....

Judge

M.H. 10

WARRANT FOR REMOVAL TO INSTITUTION  
(Section 24 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

To.....and to.....  
superintendent of the.....at.....in the  
Province of Saskatchewan:

Whereas, by The Mental Hygiene Act, it is enacted that the Deputy Minister of Public Health may at any time by his warrant order the removal to a mental hospital or school for mental defectives of any person committed to safe custody under the provisions of the said Act, and that the said order shall be sufficient authority for the admission of such person to such institution and for his detention therein until sufficiently recovered to be discharged;

And whereas.....a mentally.....person, is now in the custody of.....awaiting the order of the Deputy Minister of Public Health.

Therefore I,.....Deputy Minister of Public Health for Saskatchewan, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon me by the said Act do hereby direct you to take the said.....and safely convey him.....to the.....in the Province of Saskatchewan and there to deliver him.....to the superintendent thereof together with this precept; and I do hereby authorize and require you, the superintendent of the said institution, to receive the said.....into your custody in the said institution, there to detain him.....as a mentally.....person until.....is sufficiently recovered to be discharged.

Given under my hand at Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan this.....day of....., A.D. 19....

Deputy Minister of Public Health.

M.H. 11

WARRANT OF REMAND TO A MENTAL INSTITUTION  
(Section 27 of The Mental Hygiene Act).

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

To all or any of the Peace Officers in the Province of Saskatchewan and to the Superintendent of \*the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, (or School for Mental Defectives)

You or any of you are hereby commanded to take possession of....., who has been apprehended and charged on this date with.....and who has been remanded until the.....day of.....from the.....Court in the.....of.....to the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital, or School for Mental Defectives at.....

And furthermore, you or any of you are hereby commanded to forthwith remove the said.....from the.....Court in the.....to the said Institution in accordance with the provisions of The Mental Hygiene Act.

And for what shall be done in the premises by you, the said Peace Officers, and you, the said Superintendent, this shall be sufficient warrant and authority.

Given under my hand this.....day of.....19....at the.....of.....in the.....of.....

Judge (or Police Magistrate).

\*Strike out words not applicable.



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M.H. 12

PROBATION BOND  
(Section 31 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

I, ..... being ..... of  
(Relationship)  
....., a patient in  
(Full name of patient)  
the Saskatchewan Mental Hospital (or School for Mental Defectives) .....  
request the Superintendent to allow him/her to return to ..... on  
probation; undertaking on my part to keep an oversight over the said .....  
..... while he/she remains at  
(Full name of patient)  
..... for a period of six months from date of commencement of  
such term of probation. I also agree to send to the Superintendent a monthly report of  
his/her condition, mental and physical, during such period.

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... A.D. 19....

WITNESS:

.....  
(Name) (Signature of Applicant)  
.....  
(Address) (Address)

M.H. 13

PROBATION BOND (RECREATION)  
(Section 34 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

I, ..... being .....  
(state relationship if any)  
of ..... a patient in the  
(Full name of patient)  
Saskatchewan Mental Hospital (or School for Mental Defectives) .....  
request the Superintendent to allow ..... to leave the grounds  
of the institution for recreational purposes; undertaking on my part to keep an oversight  
over the said ..... and to return him/her to the said  
(Full name of patient)  
institution.

I understand that the said patient must not remain away from the institution  
for a period longer than ten clear days and that during said period he/she shall remain  
under the full supervision and control of the Superintendent.

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... 19....

WITNESS:

.....  
(Name) (Signature of Applicant)  
.....  
(Address) (Address)

M.H. 14

WARRANT TO RETAKE PROBATIONARY PATIENT  
(Section 31 (2) of The Mental Hygiene Act)

CANADA  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

To all or any of the constables or peace officers in Saskatchewan:  
or

To .....

Whereas on the ..... day of ..... last past, being  
within six months of this date, ..... a mentally ill or  
mentally defective person confined in the Saskatchewan ..... was  
allowed by the medical superintendent of the said institution to return on trial to the  
care of his/her friends:

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And whereas it appears to me from the information received by me that the said  
..... is again in need of institutional care:

These are therefore to command you in His Majesty's name to retake the said  
..... and safely convey him/her to the said institution  
and deliver him/her to the superintendent of the said institution.

Given under my hand this ..... day of .....  
A.D. 19...., at .....

.....  
Deputy Minister of Public Health.  
or  
.....  
Superintendent of above named institution.

M.H. 15

WARRANT FOR TRANSFER  
(Section 35 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

CANADA:  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

To Dr. ...., Superintendent, The Saskatchewan  
....., at ..... and to  
Dr. ...., Superintendent, The Saskatchewan  
....., at .....

Whereas it appears advisable to transfer .....  
..... a patient now detained in the Saskatchewan .....  
....., at ..... to the Saskatchewan .....  
..... at .....

Now by this warrant you, Dr. ...., the said  
Superintendent of the Saskatchewan ..... at  
....., are hereby authorized and required to  
deliver the said patient into the custody of the Superintendent of the Saskatchewan  
..... at .....

And you, Dr. ...., the said Superintendent of the  
Saskatchewan ..... at .....  
are hereby authorized and directed to receive and detain in custody in the said institution  
the said .....

Given under my hand at Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this .....  
day of ..... A.D. 19....

.....  
Deputy Minister of Public Health.

M.H. 16

CERTIFICATE FOR APPROVED HOME  
(Section 38 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

CANADA:  
PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

I, ..... Deputy Minister of Health for  
the Province of Saskatchewan, hereby certify that the premises located at .....  
in the ..... of ..... may be used by .....  
as an Approved Home within the meaning of The Mental Hygiene Act unless and until  
this certificate is revoked in writing under my hand.

Given under my hand this ..... day of ..... A.D. 19....  
at the Legislative Building in the City of Regina.

.....  
Deputy Minister of Health.



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M.H. 17

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN FOR ADMISSION  
OF A MENTALLY ILL PATIENT TO A PSYCHOPATHIC WARD

(Section 41 of The Mental Hygiene Act)

I, the undersigned .....  
a legally qualified medical practitioner, residing and practising at ..... in the  
Province of Saskatchewan hereby certify that I, on the ..... day of  
..... A.D. 19.... at ..... in the Province  
of Saskatchewan personally examined (or know personally) .....  
of ..... (Name)  
..... (Residence) ..... (Occupation)

I am of the opinion that the said ..... is mentally ill, and  
is a proper person to be treated in a Psychopathic Ward.

Witness:

..... (Name)  
..... (Address) ..... (Signature of Examining Physician)

(N.B.—No provision is made for admitting a mentally defective person to a psycho-  
pathic ward).

---

REGINA: THOS. H. McCONICA, King's Printer.



GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

6989

Y TO  
ORNEY GENERAL  
REGINA, SASK.  
OUR FILE NUMBER  
ABOUT MORE THAN  
JECT IN ANY LETTER

Wd.



REFER TO FILE 5676 G.

MR. CUMMING

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



July 10th, 1939.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant addressed to the Honourable the Attorney-General, and which has been handed to me for attention, requesting to be advised as to whether an arrangement might be made with this Province to accept future Northwest Territories insane patients at Battleford Hospital for the Insane, instead of at the Ponoka Asylum, on the same basis as that now paid for patients at Ponoka, I have the honour to inform you that this is a matter which comes under the administration of the Department of Public Health, and I have accordingly transferred your letter to Dr. R. O. Davison, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Regina, for his information and attention.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*Alice Blackwood*

Deputy Attorney-General.

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Administration of the Northwest Territories,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Original damaged



6989

EM/MG.

PLEASE ADDRESS  
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE  
OTTAWA

OTTAWA

11th July, 1939.



Sir,-

JR.4406-39

Re: Insane patients in the Northwest Territories.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 6th. I find that the subject matter was comprehensively considered in a letter to the Deputy Minister of the Interior dated 29th January, 1934 in reply to a letter of 5th January from Mr. Rowatt on the subject of - "Insane persons, Northwest Territories".

I should be glad to give the matter consideration again if, on perusal of the letter above referred to, this appears necessary to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "C. A. Hunter".

Acting Deputy Minister of Justice.

The Deputy Commissioner  
of the Northwest Territories,  
OTTAWA.



(COPY)

Department of Justice  
Ottawa

Ottawa, January 29th, 1934.

182/34.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Insane Persons - Northwest Territories.

I beg to refer to your letter of the 5th instant, submitting for my opinion certain questions which have arisen between your Department and the Province of Alberta in regard to governmental responsibility for the care and maintenance of persons within the Northwest Territories who are found to be insane. The questions which appear to be involved (formulated in my own words) and my answers thereto are as follows:

Question 1. Whether the Minister should be empowered by legislation (similar to that contained in s. 75 of the Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1927, C. 142, in relation to Manitoba) to make arrangements with the Lieutenant Governors of Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively, for the payment of reasonable compensation by the Dominion to these Provinces respectively for the care and maintenance of insane persons (found to be such within the Territories) in provincial institutions?

Answer: This question is to be answered in the affirmative. While s. 72 of the Northwest Territories Act provides that:

"Whenever, under any law or ordinance in force in the Territories, any insane person is kept in custody until the pleasure of the Commissioner is known, or until such person is discharged by law, the Commissioner may cause such person to be removed to and confined in any asylum or place of confinement, from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council";

and it appears that the Governor in Council by order dated 21st September, 1922, (passed under the authority of the above provision but without reference to the provincial authorities) designated the asylums situated at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan, and Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, as places of confinement for such insane persons, and provided for the payment of maintenance of each insane person so removed to any of these institutions at the rate of one dollar per day, this arrangement could not be made constitutionally effective in respect of any insane person who is a proper charge of the Dominion, except by agreement with the Provincial Government concerned.



It will be necessary, however, for the purpose of securing legislative authority for such arrangements with the Provincial Governments to obtain an amendment of the present statutory provisions. These provisions, namely secs. 72 to s. 75 inclusive of the Northwest Territories Act, were enacted prior to the establishment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and consequently did not provide for arrangements with those provinces in the same way as s. 75 provides authority for an arrangement with Manitoba. If s. 75 were amended by inserting after the word "Manitoba" in the third line the words "or of Alberta or of Saskatchewan", this would appear to meet the requirements of the case.

Question 2. Whether, if such legislative authority for such arrangements should be obtained, it would be advisable to provide by the arrangements to be made with the provincial authorities for some definition of "Domicile" or "residence" for the purpose of fixing responsibility as between the Dominion and the provincial authorities for the care and maintenance of individuals found and adjudged within the Territories to be insane?

Answer: I answer this question also in the affirmative for the reason that I do not think the Dominion, as represented by the Territorial authorities, is under any constitutional obligation, vis-a-vis any of the Provinces, to assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of a person adjudged while within the Territories to be insane if such person is domiciled in one of the Provinces, in the sense that his permanent home is there, and is only temporarily absent therefrom in the Territories when found to be insane. In the case of such a person, I think the constitutional responsibility, as between the Dominion and the Province concerned, for his care and maintenance if he be returned to the Province by the Territorial authorities is that of the Province. Contrariwise I think that the Dominion, as represented by the Territorial authorities, is responsible for the care and maintenance only of such persons, found to be insane, as are domiciled in the same sense within the Territories.

Question 3. Whether, in the circumstances of the [redacted] case, your Department was justified in taking the position that this man was a charge of the Province of Alberta and not of the Northwest Territories?

Answer: On the facts stated in this case, I am unable to determine whether [redacted] was domiciled in the Province of Alberta or in the Northwest Territories at the time he was adjudged to be insane in the territories; and I should, therefore, require further information upon this point in order to be in a position to form an opinion upon the question of responsibility involved.

Yours truly,

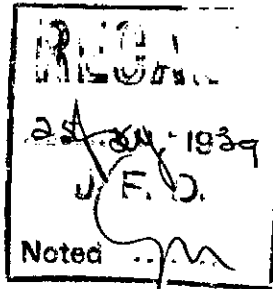
(SGD) W. Stuart Edwards

Deputy Minister of Justice.

H. H. Rowatt, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



JFD:AMB



6989

9

6th July, 1939.

Dear Mr. Plaxton:

Re: N.W.T. Insane Patients

Section 72 of the Northwest Territories Act  
(Chapter 142, R.S., 1927) reads as follows:-

"72. Whenever, under any law or ordinance in force in the Territories, any insane person is kept in custody until the pleasure of the Commissioner is known, or until such person is discharged by law, the Commissioner may cause such person to be removed to and confined in any asylum or place of confinement, from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council, and the superintendent or warden of such asylum or place of confinement shall receive such person and detain him therein until the pleasure of the Commissioner is known, or until such person is discharged by law. R.S., c. 62, s. 67."

Order in Council P.C. 1959 of the 21st September, 1932, designated the asylums at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, for the purpose provided by Section 72 of the N.W.T. Act.

Enclosed is copy of a letter dated the 5th ultimo in which Mr. George B. Hemwood, K.C., Deputy Attorney General of Alberta, questions the validity of the above Order in Council. I would appreciate an expression of your views as to whether Mr. Hemwood's contention would likely be upheld.

Yours very truly,

*J. H. C.*  
C. P. Plaxton, Esq., K.C.,  
Acting Deputy Minister,  
Department of Justice,  
O t t a w a.

*R. A. Gibson*  
R. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.



JFD:AMB

6989

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11072

Ottawa, July 4, 1939.

Memorandum

Mrs. Gurney

Re - H.U.T. insane patients committed to  
provincial mental hospital at Ponoka,  
Alberta.

In his letter of the 5th ultimo, hereunder, the Deputy Attorney General of Alberta questions the validity of Order in Council P.C. 1939 of 21st September, 1933, which designated the asylums at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, as coming within Section 73 of the Northwest Territories Act and asks what provision would be made for the establishment of a mental hospital in the Northwest Territories as the Ponoka asylum is now taxed to capacity.

I spoke to the Senior Solicitor who stated that this is the first time the Dominion's authority under the above Order in Council has ever been questioned, but he is doubtful whether this Order would stand in a Court of Law.

As instructed by the Director, the attached draft letter addressed to the Attorney General of Saskatchewan has been prepared. Also attached is a reply to Deputy Attorney General Herwood's letter of the 5th June.

Recommended

A. H. Cunningham -

J. F. Gurney.



JFD:AMB

6989

9

4th July, 1939.

Dear Sir:

Re - Your File H.D. 20

I have your letter of the 5th ultimo in which you refer to the overcrowded condition of your hospital at Ponoka, and ask whether an institution is likely to be provided for Northwest Territorial patients.

As you are no doubt aware there are no federally operated hospitals or similar institutions in the Northwest Territories and the heavy expenditure which would be required to take care of the few mental patients (at present there are five) would not seem justified. I may say, however, that the Administration realises fully the many problems confronting you in endeavouring to provide accommodation for mental patients from the Northwest Territories, in addition to provincial residents, and appreciates the co-operation which you have extended at all times.

With a view, therefore, to alleviating the situation, in so far as your province is concerned, we are endeavouring to ascertain whether future insane patients from the N.W.T. can be accommodated in one of the other provincial mental hospitals. I shall write you further as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

George D. Hemmick, Esq., K.C.,  
Deputy Attorney General,  
Province of Alberta,  
EDMONTON, Alberta.

R. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.



JFD:AMB

6989

4th July, 1939.

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Ray.  
  
Dear Sir:

The Northwest Territories Act (Sec. 72) authorizes the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to cause insane persons to be confined in any asylum which may be designated for that purpose. Order in Council P.C. 1959 of the 21st September, 1932, designated the asylums at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, for the above purpose.

To date all persons declared insane in the Northwest Territories have been committed to the Ponoka asylum. Where there is no estate the Dominion pays for their maintenance at an agreed rate of \$350.00 per year, plus an annual clothing allowance of \$35.00.

The Ponoka asylum is now taxed to capacity and although there are only five N.W.T. patients there at present it will be necessary for this Administration to obtain accommodation elsewhere for any others who may be declared insane.

I am writing to ask whether an arrangement might be made with you to accept future Northwest Territories insane patients at your Battleford hospital on the same basis as that now paid for our patients at Ponoka.

Yours very truly,

The Attorney General,  
Province of Saskatchewan,  
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

R. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.



Extract from the Minutes of the  
Ninety-sixth Session of the  
Northwest Territories Council  
held on 3rd July, 1939.

11072

s.19(1)

3. Relief and Hospitalization -

- (i) Residency
- (ii) [REDACTED] (Insane)

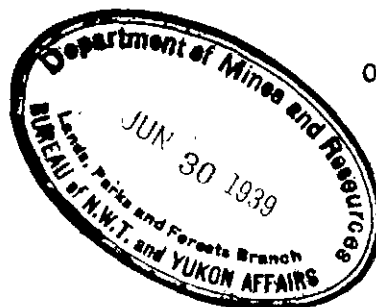
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11072

The Deputy Commissioner pointed out that the [REDACTED] case again raised the residence question. He said there has been a great deal of discussion between the Provinces during the depression but no final decision was made. He instanced that the matter of residence became very acute in those National Parks situated in the Western Provinces and the problem in the Territories was similar in many respects. He thought the Administration was exercising every precaution in warning people against entering the Territories unless equipped physically and financially to withstand the rigours of the north. When this matter of residence was before Council on previous occasions it was thought the Rowell Commission would fix the responsibility for the care of indigents. The [REDACTED] case was again brought forward in order to promote study of the residence problem. There will be discussion with the Alberta authorities.



Copy

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Ottawa,  
29th June, 1939.

Memorandum:

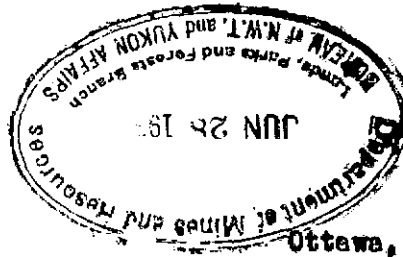
Mr. Cumming.

The Deputy Attorney General of the Province of Alberta has intimated that their institution at Ponoka for the care of the insane is becoming overcrowded. There does not seem to be any reason why we should not open up correspondence with Saskatchewan and see whether they cannot care for some of these insane persons from the Northwest Territories. You might draft something suitable.

sgd. R. A. Gibson  
Director.



Copy



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7644

Ray.

June 27, 1939.

Memorandum:

Mr. Cumming.

Re - Relief and Hospitalization,  
N. W. T.

This should be noted for consideration  
at the next meeting of the Northwest Territories Council.

sgd. H. A. Gibson  
Deputy Commissioner.



Copy

Ottawa, June 26, 1939.

*fy*  
Mr. Cumming.

This matter was allowed  
to stand at the meeting today.

26.VI. 39 DLM

Memorandum:

Mr. Cumming.

Re - Relief and Hospitalization in N.W.T.

As instructed, I discussed with Mr. J. E. Spero, of the National Parks Bureau, the matter in which relief and hospital cases are dealt with in the National Parks, and outlined to him some of the problems which this Administration has had to meet in the Northwest Territories.

The National Parks Bureau are dealing with relief cases on the basis that a person must have resided in a Park for a period of one year before he is considered eligible for relief. Persons who apply for relief who have not completed one year's residence are returned to their homes and the municipality billed for their transportation. (Collections have been made in some instances but not in all.) Applicants for relief are required to complete a declaration form while other forms dealing with each case are completed by the Federal Medical Officer and Park Superintendent. Blank copies of these forms are immediately hereunder.

Conditions in the Northwest Territories would not permit of the same policy being adopted as that of the National Parks because the cost of transportation is so great. However, some definite understanding should be reached. It is suggested the Provincial Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan be asked to assume responsibility for their residents who entered the Territories, for a period of one or two years from the date of entry and that the N. W. T. Administration will assume similar responsibility for Northwest Territories residents who leave the Territories, Owing to the high cost of transportation it is quite reasonable to assume that the Provincial Governments would be prepared to pay for whatever relief or hospitalization their residents in the Territories would require within the one or two year period. This could be arranged by the N.W.T. Administration paying the accounts and billing the Province.

With the present policy of discouraging persons from entering the Territories, unless they have employment in view or are financially capable of providing for their wants, and the fact that the transportation, mining and other concerns are being held responsible for those they have taken into the Territories or employed, there is not likely to be any great number applying for relief but an understanding such as that mentioned above would provide a working basis and permit the hospital authorities to properly list such patients in their monthly returns.

sgd. J. F. Doyle

Recommended

sgd. A.L.Cumming.



Copy

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Ottawa, 8th June, 1939.

Memorandum:

Mr. Cumming.

Re - [REDACTED] Insane.

I am sending you herewith a letter from  
the Deputy Attorney General of the Province of Alberta  
respecting the admission of the above mentioned person  
to the Provincial Asylum at Ponoka. Will you please  
prepare an appropriate reply for my signature.

sgd. E. M. Dennis

for R. A. Gibson  
Director.



Copy

s.19(1)

11072

6989

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GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

EDMONTON, June 5th, 1939

Dear Mr. Gibson,

Re: [REDACTED]

Insane.

I have your letter of the 26th ultimo with  
enclosures.

I presume that the validity of the Order-in-Council, P. C. 1959 of September 21st, 1922, might very well be successfully questioned and that it might be argued that the provisions of paragraph 72 of the Northwest Territories Act applied only to an asylum under the control of the Federal authority. Our asylum at Ponoka is very much overcrowded and I would be interested to know whether or not, owing to the recent increase in population of the territories lying north of this province, any provision has been made or is likely to be made for the establishment of a mental hospital in that area.

Yours sincerely,

sgd. Geo. B. Henwood,  
Deputy Attorney General.

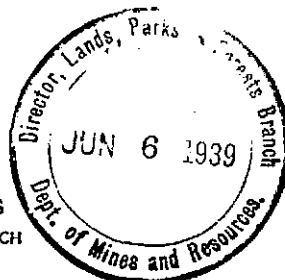
R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Administration of the North-  
West Territories,  
Ottawa, Canada.





CANADA

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH



9  
PLEASE QUOTE  
FILE 7942  
9

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
BUREAU OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON AFFAIRS

DLM/EL

Major McKeand

I hesitate to initiate any action as suggested in the last paragraph in view of the Supreme Court ruling on Eskimos. The papers might be referred back here in, say 60 days.

6/6/39.

*[Signature]*  
Director.

s.19(1)

Memorandum:

Mr. Gibson.

Referring to your notation on my memorandum of the 23rd ultimo, I conferred with Dr. J. J. Heagerty, Director of Public Health Services, and discussed the cases of [redacted] and Inookshoo.

As you know, there are two divisions in the Department of Pensions and National Health dealing with physical and mental cases. There are hospitals for ex-soldiers and there are also hospitals for immigrants but these institutions will accept both ex-soldiers and immigrants. For instance, in Halifax the Camp Hill Hospital is primarily for soldiers and is under the supervision of Dr. Ross Millar, Director of Medical Services, whereas in Quebec, the hospital is primarily for immigrants and is under Dr. Heagerty, Director of Public Health Services. However, both these institutions will admit Eskimo patients for examination and the services of specialists are available. If, after a period of observation, a patient is declared insane, arrangements can be made for his transfer to a provincial mental institution. Let me cite two cases:-

1. [redacted] was brought from Hudson Strait by the C.G.S. "N.B. McLean" and admitted to the immigrant hospital in Quebec; he was transferred to St. Michel Archange Hospital for observation. He was declared sane, returned to the immigrant hospital and subsequently to his home at Wakeham Bay, Quebec.
2. Inookshoo was brought to Pond Inlet by his relatives and carried to Pangnirtung and subsequently to Halifax on the "Nascopie". He was admitted to the Camp Hill Hospital, an institution for soldiers in Halifax. After examination by experts he was declared insane and transferred to the provincial asylum at Dartmouth, N.S., where he is now under treatment.

Although we have no arrangements with Manitoba as provided in the Northwest Territories Act, it became necessary almost in 1935. Nearing Churchill on the 11th August, the Assistant Purser of the "Nascopie" attempted suicide by jumping overboard but was rescued, put in the custody of the R. C. M. Police, and the Hudson's Bay Company assumed all responsibility for his transfer to a mental institution.

We now have agreements with British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Nova Scotia. It might be well to have a similar understanding with Manitoba and Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

*[Signature]*

D. L. McKeand.





CANADA

DEPARTMENT  
OF

MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH



PLEASE QUOTE  
FILE 7942

8276  
7257  
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Ottawa, 23rd May, 1939.

Memorandum:

Mr. Gibson.

s.19(1)

In view of the increasing number of cases of so-called religious insanity among the Eskimos, I wish to again refer to the case of [REDACTED]. Subsequent events both in the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec confirm the opinion expressed in the penultimate paragraph of my memorandum of the 15th January, 1936.

Respectfully submitted,

*D. L. McKeand*

D. L. McKeand.

*Lel - M. Heagerty - 25. V. 39 -*

*Early next week -*  
*DM*



Extract from the Minutes of the  
Ninety-second Session of the  
Northwest Territories Council  
held on 27th April, 1939.

7. Medical Services -

- |      |   |    |
|------|---|----|
| (i)  | Transportation of sick to nearest mission hospital in Territories           | 38 |
| (ii) | Maintenance of mentally deranged under supervision of local Medical Officer | 38 |

The Deputy Commissioner stated that of late some difficulty had been experienced in handling sick people in the Yellowknife area. At present the only hospital at Yellowknife is operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company for the use of their employees. When a resident of the district became ill he naturally sought admission to this hospital but owing to the very limited accommodation, the Company was not prepared to accept him unless the case was of an emergent nature. Owing to lack of knowledge of departmental policy, the acting Medical Officer at Yellowknife was inclined to recommend that certain patients be flown to hospitals in the provinces but the Administration had stressed the fact that patients, if destitute, should be treated at the nearest mission hospital in the Territories as these hospitals are adequately equipped and staffed. The Department pays \$2.50 per day for destitute patients treated in these hospitals and this is a much lower rate than could be obtained at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's hospital at Yellowknife or in a provincial institution. Council considered the present policy should be continued in cases of physical illness but mental patients should be observed for a time by the medical officers in the Territories while kept under surveillance by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and only committed to an insane asylum if clearly insane. It was remarked also that the Northwest Territories hospitals are not equipped to handle insane persons or imbeciles.



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10155  
11072

26th April, 1939.

404  
Precis for the Northwest Territories Council

7. Medical Services -

- (ii) Maintenance of mentally deranged under supervision of local Medical Officers.

Council is asked to give consideration to the question involving maintenance under the supervision of the local Medical Officer and R.C.M. Police of persons who are suffering from some mental disorder but whose condition might clear up under proper local care instead of committing them to a Provincial Mental Hospital and thus incurring a heavy expenditure.

At the present time there are two such cases -

- (a) [REDACTED] of Resolution -

s.19(1)

This man was declared insane. He was transferred from Resolution to Fort Smith in charge of the R.C.M. Police and under the immediate supervision of the local Medical Officer. Later he was transferred to Mr. C. F. Leggo who was a personal friend and who agreed to give him employment. So far this action appears to be working out satisfactorily.

- (b) [REDACTED] of Yellowknife -

In a telegram dated 24th April Dr. C. Ketchum, temporary Medical Officer at Yellowknife during the absence of Dr. O. L. Stanton, stated [REDACTED] has been found insane and dangerous to be at large. He had been transferred from Yellowknife to the Mission hospital at Resolution. Dr. Ketchum recommends this man's removal to a Provincial Mental Hospital.

Dr. Ketchum's message contains the first and only information received. The Commissioner, R.C.M. Police, has been asked for particulars.



~~58~~ 38

26th April, 1939.

404

Precis for the Northwest Territories Council

7. Medical Services -

- (1) Transportation of sick to nearest Mission hospital in Territories.

Council is asked to give consideration to the general question of the transportation of sick persons. Lately there have been cases developed, particularly at Yellowknife who were treated in the hospital operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and who were later transferred to the Mission hospitals at Resolution and Fort Smith.



JFD:RAC

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Ottawa,

7th March, 1939.

Memorandum.-

Mr. Cumming.

Admission of imbeciles to provincial asylums.

Referring to the Director's memorandum of the 27th ultimo, hereunder, dealing with the two N.W.T. imbeciles who have been taken into the mental hospital at Ponoka, Alberta, I wish to advise that the N.W.T. Ordinance respecting insane persons (Chapter 90 - Alberta Consolidation 1905) provides for the handling of insane persons in the following manner -

- (1) An information is laid before a Justice of the Peace that a person is suspected or believed to be insane.
- (2) Each person is brought before the J.P. who hears all available evidence which is given under oath.
- (3) If after hearing the evidence, the J.P. is satisfied the person is insane, he commits him to a jail or other safe custody, there to remain until the pleasure of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories is known, or until such person is discharged by law.
- (4) Section 72 of the N.W.T. Act, R.S. 1927, provides that the Commissioner may commit any person declared insane, to any asylum or place of confinement which may be designated for that purpose.
- (5) Under authority of Order in Council, P.O. 1939, dated 31st September, 1938, the following asylums were designated,-

- (a) Ponoka, Alberta.
- (b) Battleford, Saskatchewan.
- (c) Brandon, Manitoba.
- (d) Selkirk, "

The two idiots mentioned above, are not the type contemplated by the N.W.T. Act or Ordinances in that they are minors, no complaint was laid, they did not appear before a J.P., nor were they confined to an institution prior to being taken to Ponoka. In this latter connection you will recall that efforts were made to have them taken into the industrial school at Red Deer, Alberta. We also asked the Salvation Army if they had any suitable institution where they might be cared for and it was only as a last resort they were accepted at Ponoka as there was no other institution and they were considered problem cases.

Our Legal Advisers are of the opinion that it might be well to have the Medical Board of Ponoka asylum examine these children and if they declare them insane the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories could commit them in the usual way.

*W. J. Wayle*  
I think further legal advice should be obtained



Copy

February 27, 1939.

Memorandum:

Mr. Cumming.

I am under the impression that the idiot brought out recently from Aklavik has not been formally committed yet. You will appreciate the fact that the formal commitment should be attended to promptly in all these cases so that the authority for the action will issue before the action is taken. Please check up in this case at once and see if there are any similar cases.

sgd. R. A. Gibson  
Deputy Commissioner.





CANADA

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

ADDRESS REPLY TO  
BUREAU OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON AFFAIRS

PLEASE QUOTE  
FILE **7893**

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Ottawa, 30th September, 1938.

**Memorandum for File -**

The Agenda for the 82nd Session of the  
Northwest Territories Council - 20th September, 1938 -  
contains the following items under matters 'To Be Dealt  
With at Later Session' -

**3. Relief to Destitutes -**

- (ii) Reciprocal arrangement between  
Alberta and Northwest Territories.
- (iii) Care of indigents and policy on  
mental and physical unfitness

On the verbal instructions of the Deputy  
Commissioner these items are to be dropped from the  
Agenda.

  
D. L. McKeand.



Ottawa,

4th June, 1938.

Dear Sir,-

Ref. - Industrial Homes.

We have received a number of reports showing that it has been necessary to issue destitute rations to several Makinac living in the Coronation and Queen Wand Gulf areas who are physically unable to assist themselves and will probably remain a charge on the Department.

As you are aware, a similar situation existed in the Chesterfield area and arrangements were made with the Missionary authorities to use one floor of the Chesterfield hospital as an industrial home where chronic cripples and others who are unable to look after themselves, are housed and where possible, taught native handicrafts. The inmates of this institution are under the immediate supervision of our Medical Officer. The Mission authorities are paid \$200.00 per annum for the care and maintenance of each inmate, this being the same amount as is paid for destitute children in the residential schools of the Mackenzie District.

The establishment of the Chesterfield home has relieved the native hunters who are now able to follow their natural pursuits and it is fully expected that the cost to the Department will be largely made up through a reduction in the amount of relief rations which would ordinarily require to be furnished.

Do you think the situation in the Western Arctic necessitates a similar arrangement being made with the Missionaries at Aklavik or what do you consider the best means of handling these cases of aged and infirm destitutes who are now living in remote areas. You might give this matter some thought and let me have the benefit of your views.

Yours very truly,

Dr. J. A. Urquhart,  
Medical Officer,  
AKLAVIK, N.W.T.

R. A. Gibson,  
Director.

000062



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7644

Copy

Ottawa,

12th May, 1938.

Dear Sir,

Your statement of accounts for the month of March, 1938, shows an expenditure of \$ 9.15 covering the funeral of Mrs. Elsie McKenny, a destitute half-breed of Fitzgerald, Alberta, who dies in the Fort Smith hospital. Your report on this case has also been received.

The deposits made in the administration account at McMurray are to cover expenses connected with the District Office, Wood Buffalo Park and Medical Services. All accounts for relief are paid from this office and while some delay may be caused in making payment nevertheless all accounts of this nature should be forwarded here.

I shall write you separately regarding the policy to be followed in connection with non-resident destitute who may die in the Northwest Territories.

sgd.A.L.C.

Yours very truly,

sgd. R.A.Gibson  
Director.

Mackey Meikle, Esq.,  
Agent and Superintendent,  
Wood Buffalo Park,  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.



by  
ans.  
Cost of Transportation of  
sick indigents - 1937-38.

Mar/37 - Resolution to Smith	\$ 30.00
Fer/38 - McPherson to Smith	54.10
Mar/38 - Smith to Edmonton	65.00
July/37 - McMuray to Edmonton	<u>50.00</u>
	\$ 199.10

Pending.

Eskimo family

\$ 203.58

was not. This amount \$50.00 refunded by the H.B. Co -

AHC

s.19(1)

M. L. Graham  
13/4/38.



Copy

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2141

Department  
of  
Mines and Resources

Ottawa, 2nd March, 1937.

*By J. G. W.*  
Memorandum:

Mr. Cumming.

Attached hereto for the departmental file is a copy of a letter of the 26th ultimo from the Secretary of the Department of Pensions and National Health, together with a copy of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of British Columbia respecting the treatment of patients in British Columbia mental hospitals. It will be noted that this agreement has been signed by the Ministers of Mines and Resources and Justice and has been forwarded to the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia for completion.

sgd. R.A. Gibson,  
Director.

*Copy of Agreement placed  
under Supp Estimates 1937-38.*



DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH

Ottawa, Ont.,

Feb. 26th, 1937.

fy  
Charles Camsell, Esq., C.M.B., LL.D.,  
Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Dr. Camsell,-

Re - Agreement with British Columbia.

Dr. Wodehouse has requested me to inform you that the Agreement between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia in respect of patients receiving treatment at mental hospitals in British Columbia has now been signed by the Minister of this Department, the Minister of Mines and Resources and the Minister of Justice. The copies have been forwarded to the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia for his signature and on their return, two signed copies will be forwarded to you.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of the Agreement as approved by the Department of Justice.

Yours faithfully,

sgd. E.H. Scammell,

Secretary.



COPY

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

made this 23rd day of February, 1937.

BETWEEN :

*By*  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING, in right of Canada,  
represented herein by the Honourable the Minister  
of Pensions and National Health, the Honourable  
the Minister of Mines and Resources and the  
Honourable the Minister of Justice, hereinafter  
called "The Dominion",

OF THE FIRST PART:

- and -

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, in right of the Province  
of British Columbia, represented herein by the  
Honourable the Provincial Secretary, hereinafter  
called "the Province",

OF THE SECOND PART.

WHEREAS the Dominion is responsible, through the Department of  
Pensions and National Health, for the care and treatment of former  
members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces of His Majesty and  
of His Majesty's Allies, whose disabilities have been accepted by  
the Canadian Pension Commission or the British Ministry of  
Pensions, or other similar authority, as being the result of their  
naval, military or air force service, and for other persons who  
have been accepted by the Department as a federal charge;

AND WHEREAS the Dominion is also responsible, through the Depart-  
ment of Mines and Resources for the care and treatment of Indian  
patients and of indigent persons in the Yukon Territory who are or  
become insane;

AND WHEREAS the Dominion is likewise responsible, through the  
Department of Justice, for the custody, maintenance and treatment  
of such persons, confined in penitentiaries, as, by reason of  
insanity, are transferable under the provisions of section 86, of the  
Penitentiary Act to an asylum for the insane.

AND WHEREAS the Province is operating certain mental hospitals  
in British Columbia;

AND WHEREAS the Dominion and the Province mutually desire to  
enter into an arrangement for the care and treatment of insane  
persons who are or become a federal charge as hereinbefore recited:



NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:

1. In this agreement "maintenance" means the provision of all necessary accommodations, food, care, nursing services, medicines, dressings, clothing, laundry and all other necessary medical and surgical services.

2. The Province agrees, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned to accept, in a provincial asylum for the insane or mental hospital, persons of the following classes:-

(a) Former members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces of His Majesty and of His Majesty's Allies and other persons who have been accepted by the Department of Pensions and National Health as a federal charge, at the request of the said Department.

(b) Indian patients and indigent persons resident in the Yukon Territory who are or become insane, at the request of the Department of Mines and Resources; and

(c) Any person confined in the British Columbia Penitentiary who by reason of insanity is transferable under the provisions of section 56 of the Penitentiary Act for the unexpired portion of his sentence to an asylum for the insane or a mental hospital, at the request of the Department of Justice.

3. The Dominion agrees to pay to the Province the sum of one dollar and thirty-five (\$1.35) per diem in respect of each patient receiving maintenance by the Province, under the terms of this agreement, the day of his admission to be included, but not the day of his discharge or death.

4. The Province agrees that the Medical Superintendent of any mental hospital in British Columbia in which care and treatment has been given to a patient at the expense of the Dominion shall be required to furnish upon request of any Department of the Dominion hereinbefore mentioned, and in such form as the Department concerned may require, clinical data and reports of progress in respect of such patient.

5. The Province further agrees that in the event of a claim being made against the Dominion by or on behalf of a patient, or a former patient, whether the cost of his care and treatment in a provincial mental hospital has been paid by the Dominion or not, the originals of any clinical or other data or records in the hands of or available



to the Province in respect of such patient, or former patient, shall, upon request of any of the Departments of the Dominion hereinbefore mentioned, be produced for its examination, and that the Department concerned shall be at liberty to make copies of the same or to take extracts therefrom.

6. The Province further agrees that a duly authorized officer of any of the Departments concerned may at all reasonable times visit any mental hospital of the Province in which patients are maintained under the terms of this agreement, examine, such patients, and inspect the premises occupied by such patients and confer with the Medical Superintendent of the hospital.

7. The Province agrees to render accounts monthly as follows:-

(a) In respect of former members of the Forces and other persons accepted as a federal charge by the Department of Pensions and National Health, to the District Administrator of the Department of Pensions and National Health, Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver;

(b) In respect of Indian patients, to the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Victoria;

(c) In respect of Yukon patients, to the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.; and

(d) In respect of insane convicts, to the Warden of the British Columbia Penitentiary, New Westminster.

8. This agreement shall be effective in respect of the Department of Pensions and National Health from the 1st day of April, 1936, and in respect of the Department of Mines and Resources and the Department of Justice from the 1st day of April, 1937. It shall continue in force until the 31st day of March, 1938, and thereafter subject, after the date last mentioned, to termination in respect of any of the Departments of the Dominion hereinbefore mentioned by six months' notice given in writing by the Province or by any of the said Departments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable C.G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, the Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and



Resources, and the Honourable E.L. Lapointe, Minister of Justice,  
have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Dominion of Canada;  
and the Honourable G.M. Weir, Provincial Secretary, has hereunto set  
his hand on behalf of the Province of British Columbia.

Signed on behalf of His Majesty  
the King in right of Canada by  
the Honourable C.G. Power, Minister  
of Pensions and National Health;  
The Honourable T. A. Crerar, Minister  
of Mines and Resources; and  
The Honourable E.L. Lapointe, Minister  
of Justice, in the Presence of:

)  
)  
) .....  
)  
) .....  
)  
) .....  
)

Signed on behalf of His Majesty the  
King in right of the Province of  
British Columbia, by the Honourable  
G.M. Weir, Provincial Secretary,  
in the Presence of:

)  
)  
) .....  
)  
)



Copy  
Department  
of  
Mines and Resources  
Lands, Parks and Forests Branch

*[Handwritten signature]*



Ottawa,

23rd February, 1937.

Memorandum:

Mr. Gibson.

Complying with your request for additional information on the cost and maintenance of mental patients from the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory to Provincial institutions, I beg to report as follows:-

<u>Yukon Territory.</u>		
<u>British Columbia</u>	Old rate - <u>\$1.00 per diem</u>	New rate - <u>\$1.35 per diem.</u>
29 patients	\$10,585.00	\$14,289.75
Increase	<u>3,704.75</u>	<u>                    </u>
	\$14,289.75	\$14,289.75
<u>Northwest Territories.</u>		
<u>Alberta</u>	Old rate - <u>\$386.00 per annum</u>	New rate - <u>\$1.35 per diem.</u>
2 patients	\$772.00	\$ 985.50
Increase	<u>213.50</u>	<u>                    </u>
	\$985.50	\$ 985.50
Total Increase -	Yukon Territory - \$ 3,704.75 Northwest Territories- <u>213.50</u>	
	\$3,918.25	

Respectfully submitted

D. L. McKeand.

000071

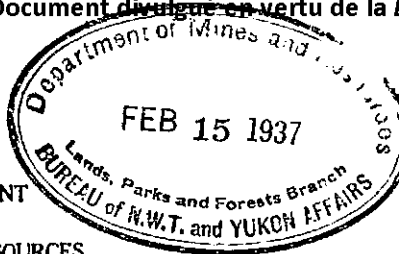


OFFICE  
DIRECTOR



CANADA

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES



LANDS, PARKS  
and  
FORESTS BRANCH

13th February, 1937.

*W. Boyle  
W. Phillips*  
Memorandum:

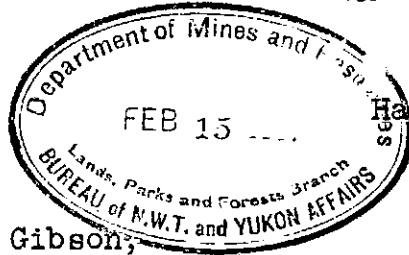
Major McKeand.

*By [Signature]*  
Re - Treatment of Insane Eskimos in  
Nova Scotia Mental Hospital.

I am sending you herewith a letter  
received from Dr. P. S. Campbell, Chief Health  
Officer, Department of the Public Health, Halifax,  
N.S.

Director.





Halifax, N.S., Feb. 11, 1937.

Mr. R.A. Gibson,  
Director,  
Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs,  
Department of Mines and Resources,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Gibson:

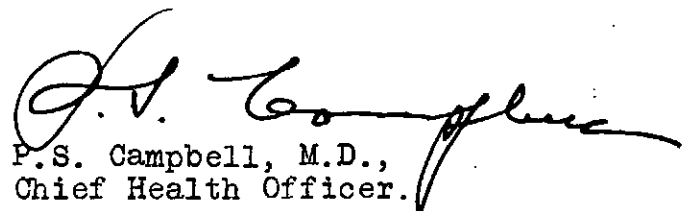
Your letter of January 30, asking if this Department is prepared to enter into an agreement with your Department, whereby insane Eskimos from the Eastern Arctic might be treated at the Nova Scotia Hospital, at a rate of \$12.00 per week per patient; was regularly received.

In reply I wish to state that we are not prepared at present to undertake this work with a reasonable hope of giving a satisfactory service, for the simple reason that the hospital is usually filled to capacity with provincial cases. We are anxious however, to assist to the extent of our ability, by accepting cases when bed space is available. It would be necessary, as you will readily understand, to make application in advance for each individual case, and to receive an acceptance before sending the patient along.

Regretting our inability to meet your wishes more completely in this regard, I am,

PSC:MS

Yours very truly,

  
P.S. Campbell, M.D.,  
Chief Health Officer.



DEPARTMENT  
of  
Mines and Resources  
Lands, Parks and Forests Branch

9

JFD:SAC

OTTAWA

9th February, 1937.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Parks and  
Forests Branch,  
Department of Mines & Resources.

Ref. - Maintenance of Federal insane  
patients in provincial mental  
institutions.

You phoned yesterday for a statement  
showing the cost to this Department of maintaining insane  
patients in the various provincial mental institutions.  
This information is attached.

A. L. Cumming.



Cost of maintaining insane patients  
in provincial mental institutions.

for  
Prince Edward Island - \$1.00 per day - paid by Indian Affairs Branch.

Nova Scotia - \$51.43 for a 30-day month and \$53.14 for a  
31-day month - paid by Department of Pensions  
and National Health, accepted by this Depart-  
ment in connection with case of Eskimo  
"Inookshoo".

Indian Affairs Branch pays \$12.00 per week.

New Brunswick - \$1.00 per day - paid by Indian Affairs Branch.

Quebec - \$200.00 per annum - paid by Indian Affairs  
Branch - same amount paid for Eskimo "Joshua".

Ontario - \$1.00 per day - paid by Indian Affairs Branch.

Manitoba - " " " " " " " " "

Saskatchewan - " " " " " " " " "

Alberta - " " " " " " " " "

N.W.T. & Y. pay \$386.00 per annum.

British Columbia - \$1.35 per day - to be paid by various  
Departments affected.



PLEASE REPLY TO  
BUREAU OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
INDIAN AFFAIRS



CANADA

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE.....9.....

DLM/EL

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

OTTAWA

30th January, 1937.

Dear Sir,

Last October the Eastern Arctic Patrol brought an Eskimo patient to the Camp Hill Hospital at Halifax, suffering from fits and other disorders. Subsequently he was admitted to the hospital for the insane at Dartmouth on the recommendation of the Department of Pensions and National Health.

We have agreed to bear the expense of treatment and maintenance at the same rate as the Department of Pensions and National Health pays for insane pensioners.

The general question of caring for persons declared insane in the Northwest Territories is dealt with under the Insanity Ordinance and the committal to an asylum is made by the Commissioner under Section 72 of the Northwest Territories Act. I enclose a copy of the Act for your information.

While there is no formal agreement between the federal and provincial authorities regarding cost of treatment and maintenance of insane patients at Ponoka, Alberta, this Department guarantees the payment of the fee of \$1.00 per day per patient.

Although the arrangement with Alberta is without any statutory authority or formal agreement, it has been working satisfactorily for some years. It occurs to me that a somewhat similar arrangement might be made with your Department whereby insane Eskimos from the Eastern Arctic would be admitted to your asylums on the same basis as Treaty Indians. We understand that the present rate is \$12.00 per week per patient.

I would appreciate an expression of your views on this suggestion and would be glad to know also whether your Department will be able to care for these and future cases of insanity from the Northwest Territories. We are prepared to assume responsibility for the maintenance charge of \$12.00 per week for any person committed by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to your institution at Dartmouth, N.S. At the same time we would like to have the medical officers of the Department of Pensions and National Health supervise any case with a view to effecting permanent cure and with the idea of returning patients to their homes, if at all possible.

Yours very truly,

R. A. Gibson,  
Director.

Peter S. Campbell, Esq., M.D., C.M.,  
Chief Health Officer,  
Department of Public Health,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.





OFFICE OF THE  
DIRECTOR

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES

LANDS, PARKS  
AND  
FORESTS BRANCH

9  
Copy 8381

21st January, 1937.

Memorandum:

Major McKeand

Re - "Inookshoo" (Eskimo)

I herewith return your memorandum of the 20th instant, file #9, with respect to the above Eskimo who is in the Nova Scotia Asylum.

I agree with you that we should endeavour to secure from the province the same rate for the care of insane Eskimos as the Indian Affairs Branch pays for the hospitalization of treaty Indians. You might prepare an appropriate letter to the provincial authorities for my signature.

Director.





CANADA

PLEASE QUOTE

PRESS REPLY TO  
BUREAU NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
YUKON AFFAIRS

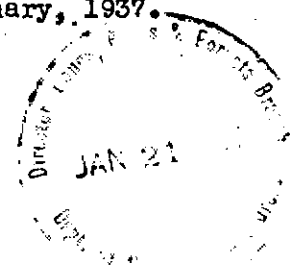
DLM/EL

FILE 8381  
9

DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

OTTAWA

20th January, 1937.



Memorandum:

Mr. Gibson.

With further reference to your memorandum of the 3rd ultimo, although Dr. Millar instructed the District Administrator of the Department of Pensions and National Health at Halifax to maintain supervision over the case of Inookshoo while in the Nova Scotia Asylum, it will be necessary for us to negotiate with the provincial authorities and reach an understanding as to the cost of maintenance and treatment for insane patients.

The Indian Affairs Branch has an arrangement with the Province of Nova Scotia and pays \$12.00 per week for the hospitalization of mental cases. This works out at approximately \$624.00 per annum and is slightly less than the \$51.43 for a thirty day month and \$53.14 for a thirty-one day month, paid by the Department of Pensions and National Health for insane patients.

I think we should approach the provincial authorities and offer to pay the same rate for the care of insane Eskimos as the Department now pays for the care of insane Indians.

Respectfully submitted,

*D. L. McKeand*  
D. L. McKeand.



Copy

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Department of  
Pensions and National Health

Ottawa, January 15, 1937.

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Director,  
Department of Mines and Resources,  
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,-

Ref. "Inookshoo"-(Eskimo.)

Please note the attached copy of memorandum containing instructions which I have issued to the Departmental Officials in Halifax, covering the matters brought up in your letter to me of January, 12th..

Yours truly,

sgd. Ross Millar, M.D.,  
Director Medical Services.



Copy

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District Administrator,  
"B" District, Halifax, N.S.

Ottawa, January 15, 1937.

C.M.O.

D.M.S.

"Inookshoo" (Eskimo).

(Dr. Ross Millar)

Department of Mines and Resources.

You will remember that this case was put in Camp Hill Hospital, but was transferred to the Nova Scotia Asylum. The Department of Mines and Resources would like this Department to maintain a supervision over this case.

The rates payable are the same as those for insane pensioners of this Department, namely, \$ 51.43 for a thirty day month, and \$ 53.14 for a thirty-one day month. The bills are payable monthly, and to each monthly account should be attached an interim report from the Superintendent of the Asylum, stating anything of interest which has happened since the previous report, or any change in diagnosis or prognosis. The bill is to be made out by the Nova Scotia Asylum to the Department of Mines and Resources, and is to be sent to my care in the Daly Building, for assessment and checking, and it will then be passed on to the Department of Mines and Resources for payment direct from that Department to the Nova Scotia Asylum authorities.

I will be glad if you will also detail one of your full-time treatment Medical Officers to visit Mount Hope, and see this man at least every three or four months, or oftener if changes take place.

sgd. Ross Millar, M.D.  
Director Medical Services.





CANADA

PLEASE QUOTE

EXPRESS REPLY TO  
BUREAU OF NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON AFFAIRS


DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

JFD:SAC

FILE.....9.....

OTTAWA

8th January, 1937.

  
Memorandum for File.-

Ref. - Hospital rates paid by the  
Indian Affairs Branch in  
the individual provinces.

Dr. E. L. Stone, Director of Medical  
Services, Indian Affairs Branch, stated the following  
rates were paid for the hospitalization of Treaty Indians  
in the individual provinces.

Physical Illnesses

\$2.50 per day in all hospitals  
throughout the Dominion except  
as mentioned hereunder. This  
includes all charges.

Exceptions -

New Brunswick - approximately  
\$2.75 per day plus operating  
room and other incidental expenses.

Northerly sector of British Colum-  
bia-\$2.75 per day - this includes  
everything.

Hospitals operated by Red Cross -  
\$3.00 per day (and up) plus oper-  
ating room and other incidental  
expenses.

Mental Cases

\$1.00 per day in all provinces except -

Nova Scotia - \$12.00 per week.  
Quebec - \$200.00 per year.  
British  
Columbia - \$1.35 per day (this rate becomes  
effective 1st April, 1937.)



Extracts from the Minutes of the 64th Session of the Northwest  
Territories Council, held on December 29th, 1936.

1. Relief -

- (i) Transportation and maintenance of indigent,  
sick and insane persons -

The practice of the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch and the Indian Affairs Branch is much the same in regard to the matter, i.e., the Branch concerned expects that so far as possible it shall be consulted in advance. Where authority has not been obtained in advance for transportation and admission to hospital the action taken must be justified in the eyes of the Branch and the accounts certified by the medical officer in charge. Accounts for aeroplane transportation are not passed where transportation by cheaper means would have met the situation.

It was the view of Council that the present arrangement was satisfactory, but that in view of the mounting cost accounts should be very carefully scrutinized.





CANADA

DLM/EL

DEPARTMENT

OF

MINES AND RESOURCES

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 9  
8381

OTTAWA

21st December, 1936.

Memorandum:

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Referring to your memorandum of the 3rd instant, yesterday I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. D. G. Hodd, resident medical officer of the Grenfell Labrador Medical Mission Hospital at Harrington, Quebec. Harrington is on an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence about 100 miles south-west of Lobster Bay.

There is no general hospital at Cartwright but there was a small infirmary in connection with the residential school. The school was only completed in 1933 and was totally destroyed by fire in June, 1934. However, there is a Grenfell Hospital at St. Anthony on the island of Newfoundland. St. Anthony is east of Belle Isle and some distance off the regular course of the Eastern Arctic Expedition.

The hospitals of the Northwest Territories take care of any ordinary medical or surgical case but they are not equipped to handle mental cases. In the Mackenzie District these are committed to Ponoka, Alberta, and in the eastern Arctic to Winnipeg, Quebec or Halifax.

Dr. Hodd said that the Grenfell hospitals at Harrington and St. Anthony were not equipped to handle mental cases. I might add that Mr. W. R. Creighton, Manager of the Bank of Montreal here, who is also Treasurer of the Grenfell Labrador Medical Mission, was present during my conversation with Dr. Hodd. He agreed with Dr. Hodd and said the Grenfell authorities would confirm this statement in writing if so desired.

Respectfully submitted,

*A. McLeod*





7.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

OTTAWA

3rd December, 1936.

Memorandum.-

Major McKeand.

Re - Eskimo "Inookshoo".

I approve of the recommendation in your memorandum of the 2nd instant that in this case we accept the rate which is approved in the contract between the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Province of Nova Scotia for the treatment of insane pensioners - \$51.43 for a 30-day month and \$53.14 for a 31-day month.

There is probably some justification for the Province of Nova Scotia charging a somewhat higher rate than usual for the treatment of Eskimos because we are bringing in people who do not even reside in the territory adjoining the Province let alone reside in the Province itself.

Do you not think it would be worthwhile enquiring of the Grenfell Association as to the rate they would charge for the treatment of Eskimo patients brought out from the Eastern Arctic at their Cartwright hospital or at some other hospital along the Labrador coast. They might make a better arrangement than we have with the Province of Nova Scotia and there would be the further advantage that the Eskimos would remain in Eskimo territory.

Deputy Commissioner.



WIFE REPLYING ADDRESS  
ORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE ... 8381...

9

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

2nd December, 1936.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories,

Ref. - Eskimo "Inookshoo".

With further reference to memorandum of the 2nd ultimo in which the case of the marginally noted Eskimo who was brought out from Pangnirtung and admitted to the Camp Hill Hospital operated by the Department of Pensions and National Health at Halifax was dealt with, I beg to submit the following additional particulars.

As mentioned previously, Inookshoo's condition has now been definitely diagnosed as "mental" and he has been transferred to the provincial hospital at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

In accordance with your direction Dr. Ross Millar, Director of Medical Services, Department of Pensions and National Health, was asked for his co-operation in arranging for the maintenance of this native or other N.W.T. mental patients in the provincial institutions of Nova Scotia on terms similar to those acceptable to his Department. Dr. Millar's reply is on file hereunder, from which you will observe the Department of Pensions and National Health have a contract with the province of Nova Scotia for the treatment of insane pensioners on the basis of \$51.43 for a 30-day month and \$53.14 for a 31-day month. This amounts to approximately \$625.00 per patient per annum. This rate approximates that paid by the Indian Affairs Division for the treatment of their patients in Nova Scotian mental institutions. These rates are very high when compared with \$386.00 per annum paid by this Department for the maintenance of N.W.T. insane patients in Alberta mental institution.

There is a wide variation in the rates charged by the various provinces for the care of insane patients who are a Federal responsibility but while uniformity would seem desirable, yet its achievement would not seem possible at the moment.

As for the rate charged by the province of Nova Scotia, this is evidently the best that can be obtained at present. I would, therefore, suggest it be accepted.

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000085



- 2 -

Dr. Ross Miller has very kindly offered to have the officials of his Department continue supervision of the present case, also to examine the accounts before passing them here for payment. This would seem a very satisfactory arrangement and I would likewise recommend its acceptance.

Respectfully submitted,



D. L. McKeand,  
Secretary,  
Northwest Territories Council.



Copy

9

Department of  
Pensions and National Health

Ottawa, November 17th,  
1936,

for J. Lorne Turner, Esq.,  
Director,  
Northwest Territories Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Turner,-

Re - Inookshoo (Eskimo)

I have yours of the 14th concerning the above mentioned Eskimo. All our information would lead me to believe that this is going to be a continuous institutional case, as a responsibility of the Department of the Interior.

I would suggest that if you so desire, this Department could continue supervision over the case from the medical standpoint, or even undertake responsibility for checking the accounts and passing them to you for direct payment.

Of course we could pay the bills on reimbursement from your Department, but that would seem to involve unnecessary documentation, providing the bills come to this Department for assessment and passing to your office.

At the present moment, and from our past experience with the treatment of insane pensioners in Nova Scotia, I doubt very much whether we can get a better price than our present contract, which calls for \$51.43 for a 30-day month, and \$ 53.14 for a 31 day month, which is more expensive than the arrangements made for insane patients in the West. You would hardly want to bring cases from the West to Halifax at this present larger figure.

There is a general reluctance on the part of all Provincial Authorities managing insane institutions to accept cases from other Provinces even if fully paid for. This is on account of the uniformly crowded state of all Provincial Institutions.

It may be at some time that this Department can make arrangements for domiciliary and custodial care of all Federal responsibilities. If and when such an arrangement should take place, the hospitalization would be effected at Westminster Hospital, London, for which we have ambitious plans for extension. At the moment, however, we could not promise any such arrangement.

Yours truly,  
sgd. Ross Millar, M.D.

000087



REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

DLM/KL



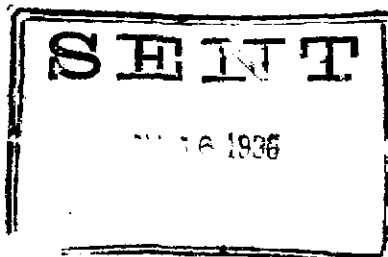
PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 8381

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## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH



OTTAWA,

14th November, 1936.

Dear Dr. Millar,

Referring to your letter of the 9th instant we are glad to know that there is some improvement in the general physical condition of Inookshoo, the Eskimo brought from Pangnirtung by the Eastern Arctic Patrol this year.

In a previous report you expressed the opinion that Inookshoo would likely be a continuous institutional case. If nothing definite has been arranged with the Nova Scotia hospital for the Insane at Dartmouth regarding the charges for his maintenance, it is suggested that you might negotiate with the provincial authorities for his admission officially.

Although there is no reason to anticipate any more cases of this nature being brought to Halifax, it might be desirable at this time to provide for the future. If similar terms to those applicable to your Department for the treatment of those persons for which you are responsible could be extended to include the admission of insane patients from the Northwest Territories, arrangements might be made similar to those now under consideration between the Yukon Territory and British Columbia. We would appreciate your advice and co-operation in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Dr. Ross Millar,  
Director Medical Services,  
Department of Pensions and  
National Health,  
O t t a w a .

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

Ottawa

12th November, 1936.

Memorandum.-

Mr. Turner.

I have read and am returning herewith Major McKeand's memorandum of the 2nd instant in connection with the care of "Inookshoo" who was brought out from Pangnirtung this past summer on the "Nascopie".

It is quite possible that Dr. Ross Millar already has some understanding with the Nova Scotia hospital for the insane at Dartmouth in regard to charges in this case. You might inquire and if nothing definite has been arranged suggest to him that he negotiate with the Provincial authorities for the admission of insane patients from the Northwest Territories on terms similar to those acceptable to the Department of Pensions and National Health for the treatment of those persons for which they are responsible.

(sgd) R.A.Gibson  
Deputy Commissioner.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

DLM/EL



PLEASE QUOTE

FILE .....9.....  
8233

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

11th May, 1936.

Memorandum:

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of the  
Northwest Territories.

s.19(1)

Reporting on the Deputy Minister's memorandum of the 3rd ultimo we have been in touch with the Department of Pensions and National Health in connection with the account of \$75.00 for professional services rendered [REDACTED] and also regarding the application for admission to the Alberta Sanatorium.

The case is now under investigation and until we have full particulars from the Department of Pensions and National Health no decision can be reached as to the best way of dealing with this special case.

It is likely that the Commissioner, Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare for the Province of Alberta in Edmonton, has been made aware of the investigation, but you may wish to advise him also.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS

J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



CANADA

DLM/EL

PLEASE QUOTE

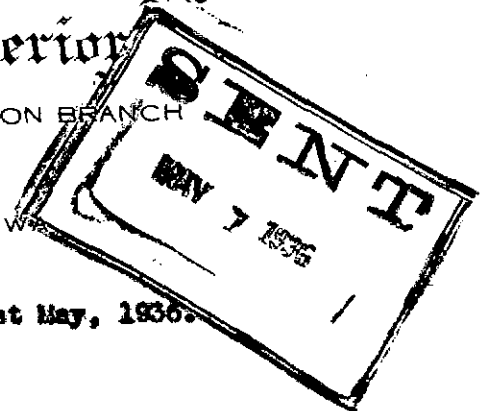
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# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA

1st May, 1936.



Dear Sir,

Referring to our telephone conversation, enclosed herewith is an account for \$75.00 rendered by Dr. H. E. Alexander to the Department of Direct Relief, Administration Building, Edmonton, for professional services to [REDACTED]

s.19(1)

We have been asked by the Representative of the Treasury to have the accounts of Dr. H. E. Alexander of Edmonton, and also the account of the University of Alberta for hospital treatment of the late Samuel Greer submitted to your Department for taxation before payment is made.

Please take the necessary action and let us have the report at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

Dr. Ross Miller,  
Director of Medical  
Services,  
Dept. of Pensions and  
National Health,  
O t t a w a .



Office of the Commissioner

Northwest Territories

Canada

Ottawa,

30th March, 1936.

Memorandum:

s.19(1)

Mr. Turner.Re - Sam Greer, deceased,  
[REDACTED]

These three cases were discussed at the last meeting of the Northwest Territories Council and were dealt with on their individual merits as indigent (not relief) cases.

As you are aware, the Parks Branch has been discussing with the officials of the Alberta Government the question of responsibility for people on relief and the Northwest Territories Council is deferring the consideration of this larger question meanwhile. Generally speaking the view of the Northwest Territories Council has been that there are adequate arrangements in the Northwest Territories for looking after most indigent cases locally. These arrangements are reasonably economical and where possible a return in the form of work may be required. Because some indigent Northwest Territories resident chooses to leave the Northwest Territories is not to be accepted as sufficient reason in itself for the Northwest Territories Administration sustaining that individual elsewhere.

On the other hand, there are special circumstances which seem to justify special treatment: In the cases of Sam Greer [REDACTED] dealt with specially by the Northwest Territories Council recently, the facilities for adequate treatment were not available locally. This is the justification for payment of the bills rendered, provided same are taxed by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

As for the maintenance of [REDACTED] in the Central Alberta Sanatorium until he is cured or accepted as a Provincial charge, it is, of course, desirable that the Department of Pensions and National Health should check up on [REDACTED] and if it is necessary that Department should arrange for his admission to the Sanatorium if possible at a cost not exceeding \$ 2.50 a day, which is the amount which we allow the mission hospitals in the Northwest Territories. This arrangement is for the time being pending determination of the larger question of responsibility.

It is suggested that great care be taken in conducting the correspondence with the Province about these cases so that no obligation will be incurred unless and until the same has been authorized by the Northwest Territories Council.

As for the case of [REDACTED] the widow of a former Warden in Wood Buffalo Park, and her four children, who have been cared for by the Province of Alberta under special arrangement with the Department of Labour which was authorized by Order in Council, it would be well to wait and see what provision is made by Parliament for matters of this kind which were formerly dealt with under the Relief Act.

These files should be noted to be returned for further consideration by the Northwest Territories Council at the next meeting.

*Police Hospitalization*



Copy

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Office of  
The Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
Ottawa Canada

28th March, 1936.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - Relief of residents in National  
Park areas in Alberta.

You will be interested in the attached copy of an exchange of memoranda with the Commissioner of National Parks in which reference is made to the position taken by the Alberta authorities, as explained in the correspondence of Mr. A. A. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare. The arrangements arrived at might be noted on your file and will be useful in the consideration of cases that may arise in the Northwest Territories.

sgd. J.M. Wardle,  
Deputy Minister.



The Deputy Minister of the Interior

Ottawa Canada

March 24, 1936.

Memorandum:

Mr. Harkin.

I have your memoranda of March 16th and 17th in regard to the status of residents in National Parks who are applicants for relief and who do not come under the ordinary residence ruling. It is noted that Mr. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare for Alberta, agrees with our interpretation of his letter of January 30th.

As now suggested, the National Parks Branch would be responsible for the relief of any permanent resident for one year after he left the Park to take up residence outside the Park in Alberta. If application for relief were made by such a former resident, the Province would refer it to the National Parks Branch.

In regard to Alberta families from outside the Parks moving into Park areas, the Province would be responsible for such families for one year. If these families applied for relief within one year after entering the Park, the Parks authorities would refer the matter to the Provincial authorities and could suggest that the latter arrange for the families to be returned to their place of origin.

It would appear that this arrangement is satisfactory, and I see no reason why cases that might arise cannot be dealt with in future along the lines agreed upon, as far as the National Parks Branch and the Relief authorities in Alberta are concerned.

It is noted that Mr. Mackenzie mentions the three months' residential limitation for indigents and that you are writing him further as to the scope of the proposal he makes in this regard.

sgd. Deputy Minister.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA  
OTTAWA

Refer to File R.B.P. 1.

17th March, 1936.

Memorandum:

Mr. Wardle.

Re - Relief of Residents in National Parks  
with Domestic Responsibilities who do  
not qualify under Superintendent's Ruling.

Your memorandum of December 20th last in reference  
to the above mentioned subject stated in part as follows:-

"Whenever a family not eligible for relief in a Park  
is either returned to its place of origin or given  
relief on the merits of the case, a report is to  
submitted, giving particulars of the action taken."

You will recall that this question of residence  
qualifications has been under discussion recently with Mr. A.A.  
Mackenzie, Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare for the  
Province of Alberta. Our memorandum of the 6th ultimo carried a  
copy of a letter received from Mr. Mackenzie in this connection.  
In reply under date of the 14th ultimo, you requested that a  
certain part of Mr. Mackenzie's letter be clarified and we accord-  
ingly have had further correspondence with Mr. Mackenzie in this  
connection. Copy of his reply is being forwarded you under separate  
cover.

s.19(1)

I am in receipt of a letter from the Superintendent  
of Banff Park concerning the case of a family in Banff that would  
apparently be an instance of where the final decision as to a co-  
operative arrangement between the Province of Alberta and the National  
Parks would apply. It would appear that previous to coming to Banff  
last May and securing work on the Lake Louise-Jasper Highway, Mr.  
[redacted] and family had been resident in Cochrane, Alberta. Under  
the circumstances it would appear that the superintendent was justified  
in the action that he has taken in the way of issuing sufficient relief  
to support his family until the responsibility is established, particularly  
as prior to taking such action the Superintendent was in telephone connect-  
ion with Mr. Mackenzie who referred him to the correspondence which had  
been taking place between himself and Ottawa. For your information a  
copy of the Superintendent's letter is attached.

Respectfully submitted.

Enclosure 4695

J.M.Wardle, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

OTTAWA

March 16th, 1936.

Refer to file - R.U.P. 1.

Memorandum :

Mr. Wardle,

Re - Correspondence with Mr. A. A. Mackenzie  
regarding residential qualifications.

Further to my memorandum of the 26th ultimo and with reference to your memorandum of the 14th ultimo regarding interpretation of the second paragraph of a letter received from Mr. A. A. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare for the Province of Alberta, I am attaching hereto copy of a letter now received from Mr. Mackenzie.

I may say that in writing Mr. Mackenzie in this connection, we assumed the same interpretation of his letter as was advanced in your memorandum and it will therefore be noted that Mr. Mackenzie advises that the interpretation placed on his letter in your memorandum is correct.

It will be noted that in this last letter from Mr. Mackenzie he also deals with the class of indigents, which class, according to his statement, by the Statutes of the Province of Alberta, requires three months residence before qualifying for indigent relief. However, if three months outside of the Province, they have lost residence in Alberta. It is assumed that Mr. Mackenzie is taking the stand that this provincial regulation would apply to provincial residents moving into National Parks or vice versa. In other words, that he is treating the National Parks as outside the boundaries of the Province of Alberta in such cases. We are writing Mr. Mackenzie further in this connection.

Respectfully submitted

Enclosure  
4692.

J. M. Wardle, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



BANFF NATIONAL PARK

BANFF, Alta., 9th March, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

Re: [redacted] Family.

The above named man and his family, consisting of his wife, one girl and two boys, came to Banff last May. [redacted] brought a team and wagon with him and was given work on the Lake Louise-Jasper Highway. At that time [redacted] was advised that this work would not entitle him to relief work in Banff during the coming year. However, in spite of the warning he brought his family to Banff and they have resided here continuously since that date.

The [redacted] family were the first to take scarlet fever and the whole family was quarantined for several weeks. Mr. [redacted] called at my office this morning and stated that they were in destitute circumstances and that they had nothing in the way of funds, but that he still owned the team and wagon, for which he could not get any work. While examining Mr. [redacted] I found that he is a returned man, 7th Batt., C. E. F., having enlisted in Victoria, B. C. on the 16th Sept. 1916, and was sent over with a draft to the said battalion. He served eight months in France and was invalided back to Canada having developed ptomaine poisoning. He has lived in Cochrane all his life, and his late father owned a considerable amount of ranch land south of Cochrane, and his brothers have also ranches and farms. Mr. [redacted] has a Soldier Settlement farm  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Cochrane but states that he could not make it pay and has now rented it to his brother, but draws no rental as this has to be paid to the Soldier Settlement Board.

s.19(1)

I informed Mr. [redacted] that he had not established residence in the Park, as he was not residing here prior to the 1st October, 1934. As the man has no credit left in Banff and is in urgent need of some assistance, I telephoned Mr. A. A. McKenzie, Relief Commissioner in Edmonton. Mr. McKenzie advised me that he was in correspondence with you in regard to some definite settlement of the residence clause, and suggested that in the meantime we afford some measure of relief to the [redacted] family and as soon as a definition of the responsibility is established, a settlement can be made of the accounts, either by the Province or by the Department. I therefore propose to issue sufficient relief labour to [redacted] to enable him to support his family until the responsibility is established.

Yours faithfully

sgd. P. J. Jennings,  
Superintendent

J.B. Harkin, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Parks,  
Ottawa, Ont.



COPY

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare

Administration Building

Edmonton, Alberta,  
March 6, 1936.

Your file  
R.U.P. 1.

Dear Sir,-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, with reference to residence qualifications for Unemployment Relief. This does not include Indigent Relief, which is relief to the aged or those who are physically and mentally unable to accept employment if it is available, including hospitalization and medical attention, as by the Statutes of the Province of Alberta indigent relief requires three months' residence and after three months outside of the Province they have lost residence in Alberta.

Your assumption of the arrangement in respect to Unemployment Relief is correct, i.e., you would be responsible for anyone who moves from the Parks into Alberta, until they have been here one year and self-supporting, and the Province would be responsible for anyone moving in to the Parks until they have been self-supporting one year. Or either party may request to return the applicant to the district responsible for relief, and arrange that they be given consideration.

I would be glad to have your report after you have given this consideration.

Yours truly,

sgd. A. A. Mackenzie,  
Commissioner,  
Relief and Public Welfare.

J.B.Harkin, Esq.,  
Commissioner,  
National Parks Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



Council, Session Sixty-one, held on March 9, 1936.

Relief -

s.19(1)

(1) Relief and Public Welfare, Alberta -

(a) Samuel Greer;

(b) [REDACTED]

(c) [REDACTED]

The Deputy Commissioner reported as follows in connection with the above-mentioned cases -

"(a) SAMUEL GREER - (Deceased) - Son of Mr. & Mrs. William Greer, Buffalo River, N.W.T., residents of the Northwest Territories since 1927, was suffering from infantile paralysis in an advanced stage and incurable. In July, 1934, he was brought out of the Territories by his mother, and while on his way to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, at Winnipeg, he became very ill and was admitted to the University of Alberta Hospital, at Edmonton, where he died. His parents were regarded as indigent, and the Alberta Hospital presented an account in the sum of \$34.00.

"(b) [REDACTED] - Unemployed painter, resided in the Northwest Territories at various times during the past few years. In December, 1934, he arrived in Edmonton, Alberta, after having spent the previous five months in the Northwest Territories. In January and February, 1935, he received medical attention from Dr. N.E. Alexander of Edmonton, who has presented an account in the sum of \$75.00. On the 28th October, 1935, the Bursar of the Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, reported that an application had been received for the admission of [REDACTED] to that institution, and that he was being treated temporarily at the Misericordia Hospital, Edmonton. Provision is required for the payment of the account of \$75.00, and for the continued maintenance of this man in hospital until such time as he is cured or accepted as a

"(c) [REDACTED] - Widow of a former warden in the Wood Buffalo Park, and her four children, have been cared for by the Province of Alberta, the Province being reimbursed by the Dominion under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, on compassionate grounds and without admitting any liability. Mrs. [REDACTED] has applied for a pension on account of her late husband's military service, and if not successful in her application has the prospect of becoming eligible under the Mothers' Allowance Act. With the lapsing of The Relief Act, it is necessary to make provision for continued maintenance of [REDACTED] and family until such time as other means of livelihood are available."

It was moved by Mr. Daly, seconded by Mr. Cumming, that these accounts be approved for payment as the responsibility seemed to lie definitely with the Northwest Territories administration.

(d) Reciprocal Arrangement -

Stand for consideration at a later meeting.

- (ii) Transportation and maintenance of indigent, sick or insane persons -
- (iii) Care of indigents - Policy on mental and physical unfitness -

Stand.



s.19(1)

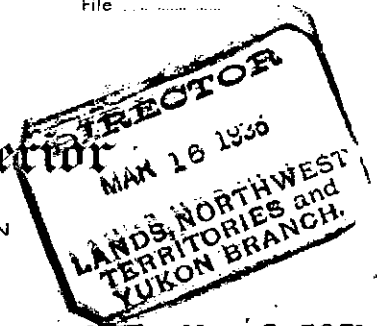


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## Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION  
WESTERN SERVICE



Fort Simpson, N.W.T. Mar. 5. 1936.

J. Lorne Turner, Esq.,  
Director, Lands, Northwest Territories & Yukon Branch,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

In your communication re the care of indigents mentally or physically unwell in this Territory you approach the subject from the standpoint of after treatment rather than from that of prevention which those of us who have had some experience in this country would certainly place foremost.

As in most of these cases which have come to our attention in the last few years, they have occurred among white men who have been living a lonesome existence on isolated traplines or in some cases if near other trappers or Indians they have pestered them for food or help until all friendship or goodwill has been exhausted and they have been left to their own resources to eke out a miserable existence away from the comforts and appliances of a civilization which they should never have left or been allowed to leave. Naturally in all their cases they feel that the country owes them a living and when their fellowmen turn from them as from incompetents as is the natural way, they begin a life of brooding which soon takes from them the few poor wits with which they were formerly blessed and they become a menace to those about them both physically and mentally. The real danger comes from the fact that they still believe that they are the equal of the natives in hunting or trapping although they have absolutely no training in either of these arts, and they assert themselves both in the forts and on the trails as real Northern men who can take care of themselves under any and all circumstances. This of course makes them a source of ridicule secret or open among the natives and other white men and inflames them against all their fellows and there then only lacks the opportunity for them to become a physical menace to any one whom they meet, and usually they make their own opportunity to do damage or injury to some one or other. It is a curious thing that most of them are particularly vindictive against the members of the R.C.M.P. who I know have gone many times out of their way to help and succor them.

Two of the men whom you mentioned in your letter viz,- [redacted] came into this country without any means of subsistence, with no money, very little clothing and no skill in hunting or trapping. What use could they possibly be to this country where unskilled labor is practically what we have the most of and where permanent jobs are practically non-existent? Further more if they had in view applying for mining jobs why not apply from outside rather than risk the chance of becoming a responsibility and drag on the Indians and white men of the country who have a difficult enough time in providing for themselves in these lean years. In the case of [redacted], this man came into the Territory last winter with no resources dragging a small sled on which he was dragging a blanket and extra clothing which would have gone in a small valise and with no food. He lived on Indians and white men at whose cabins he stayed on the way down to Simpson and when he arrived here he obtained work cutting wood for the steamers- work which would have otherwise have gone to some of our own population of Indians or whites. In the spring he got hold of a leaky boat and made his way very precariously to Fort Norman where he obtained odd jobs which kept him alive until he had to be transported outside with grave doubts as to his sanity. I say t

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I saw this-

advisedly as I did not see this man after he left Fort Simpson for Fort Norman.

Then in the case of [redacted] this man came down the river from Fort Smith with a partner who knew something about trapping but left Clare during the first year here, to his own resources. He then teamed up with an Indian halfbreed from Fort Chipewyan who had married a native from the Norman band and they were given permission by Tatsie Wright one of our Indian women of the Fort Norman Band, to trap on her and her dead husband's line for that one winter. The next winter, that of 1934-35 [redacted] went out on this line alone although requested by this Indian woman to leave it as she wanted to trap it with her young son but refused to do so and when she approached the line this past spring to trap her beaver where she usually trapped them on this line he threatened to shoot her and insisted that he would have done so if she had not left. Would Dr Urquhart and myself in trying this man have been justified in allowing him to stay a minute longer in this country after thoroughly examining him separately and finding him with a distinct Homicidal tendency towards not only one Indian woman but towards the entire race?

In view of the above facts and others which have come to my attention in the past ten years residence in this country I would strongly advocate the closing of this country to all who have not sufficient funds to tide them over the first year in the country who have no ability as hunters or trappers, who cannot show a good reason for wanting to come into this country or are not going to a job or post as clerk or other employee of one or other of the trading companies or a Government employee. Of course mining employees would naturally be also exempt from these restrictions but even there a more careful survey of those coming to reputed mining jobs in this country would not be amiss.

We have all had to help various white men who have entered this country and have not made good and to have them added to each year is becoming too much of a burden as fur is scarce and has been low in price and the resources of the country are limited. We have given our help cheerfully but it cannot continue in the case of strangers as our own families must come first.

As to the care of those who have entered the unbalanced state,-

1. Hospitalization of a patient mentally unbalanced is risky where as in our Simpson Hospital the attendants are all females and they would strongly resent having a patient of this type thrust upon them even if an R.C.M.P. patrol were present.
2. Where a patient shows ~~xxxxxx~~ signs of strong mental excitement they would naturally have to be confined in the nearest police barracks where an examination should be made as soon as possible by a competent physician and his advice taken as to further treatment.
3. Where the above is impossible I do not see how we could avoid sending the patient outside for treatment where the mental condition is such that subsidence of the symptoms does not occur. It would entail a great strain on any service to have a patient of this type continually with them and would entail as great an expense as sending them out side.

In sending a case of this kind out by boat no expense should devolve on the Government for an escort for there are always members of the R.C.M.P. going out on leave and they could take over the care of any case going out for treatment or observation and the fare would not be very large in fact would be small in comparison to their upkeep in the country,

I hope that my views on this subject will not be ad 000101



-3-

not be adjudged-

too drastic for they are those of not only myself but many with whom I come in contact hold the same views.

We were very sorry to learn that you had met with a severe accident last summer on the occasion of your visit to Edmonton thus cancelling your trip down the MacKenzie River, but hope that in the near future you will be able to pay us an extended visit. I am sure that Dr McGill enjoyed his visit last year and we appreciated having him with us immensely. There is nothing like a visit to the staff in the field to promote a more sympathetic understanding with their difficulties.

Yours very truly

W. A. M. Jones

Medical Officer.



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA

OFFICE OF  
INDIAN AGENT

Fort Resolution, N.W.T.  
25th February,  
1936

Dear Sir,

I have yours of the 8th inst., and I am quite sure I answered yours of last September on the same subject. However, the only solution, I think, of this problem, would be to have the local hospitals equipped with special cells to keep these patients under observation for at least a month, and have more hospitals built in the most important Forts, to look after all cases and specially those of this kind. Those are no doubt due to a too long isolation, and a rule should be passed that every employe should be sent out at least once in two years, and the same rule should apply to anyone in business for himself. I might advise also that each individual taking residence in this country, be advised to possess a receiving set, so as to break the monotony of this northern solitude.

I did not see any of these cases here since my arrival, but I believe in the more or less frequent occurrence of these cases.

Yours very Truly

Dr J.E. Amyot

Mr J. Lorne Turner  
Director,  
Lands, N.W.T. & Yukon Branch,  
Dept. of Interior  
Ottawa, Can.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

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## Department of the Interior

LANDS NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

9th March, 1936.

### PRECIS FOR FILE.-

Transportation and maintenance  
of indigent sick or orphan  
persons.

The Northwest Territories Council, in session on the 8th July, 1935, decided that all cases coming under the above heading should be dealt with as circumstances warranted. At points where the Department is represented by a Medical Health Officer the problem is simplified but where recommendations covering transportation or other needs are made by laymen with little or no knowledge of medicine, it is difficult for the Department to determine the actual necessities of the case. Where transportation by air is provided the expense involved is necessarily high.

On the 13th September, 1935, a circular letter was written to the District Agent and the Medical Officers in the Mackenzie District asking for their views on the general question respecting the care of indigents and those who are mentally or physically unwell.

To date replies have been received from the undermentioned and are summarized as follows,-

#### Indigent sick

A. L. Cumming, District Agent, Fort Smith -

Owing to varying conditions each case should be dealt with on its merits.

Dr. J. A. Urquhart - Medical Officer - Aklavik -

No difficulty has been experienced in the Aklavik area. Those who are unwell gravitate to the settlement and are there treated by Dr. Urquhart or admitted to hospital. Dr. Urquhart has let it be known that air transportation is to be used only in extreme cases where other means of transportation cannot be utilized. To date no occasion has arisen where aircraft was used.

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- 2 -

Dr. J. M. Morrow - Medical Officer - Fort Smith -

Dr. Morrow's experience has been that when he is called to see a patient resident at a distance from the settlement he usually finds that there are others in the immediate vicinity requiring his services. By visiting all those who are afflicted, the removal of these patients to hospital has thus been avoided. In this way the cost of transportation has not come up.

Dr. P. W. Head - Medical Officer - Good Hope -

Does not deal with destitute sick.

Dr. M. J. Thomson - Medical Officer - Cameron Bay -

Owing to his short period of service in the north - since August, 1935 - Dr. Thomson does not feel qualified to deal with this problem. He mentions that owing to lack of hospital facilities or nursing staff sickness in the Great Bear Lake area, constitutes a problem, but is dealt with as circumstances warrant. He recommends the establishment of a first aid station and nursing facilities for the Great Bear Lake area. Dr. Thomson is of the opinion that transportation of indigent sick by air should be avoided if at all possible.

Mental cases

A. L. Cumming -

Mr. Cumming feels the majority of these cases are due to isolation, unemployment and lack of proper food resulting in nervous breakdowns. If some arrangement could be made to treat these cases locally they would in time voluntarily return to their homes provided they could be assisted in transportation.

Dr. J. A. Urquhart -

The essential feature in the treatment of a mental case is change of environment. It is not to be expected that a mental case will clear up under the same conditions in which the condition developed. There is also the problem of caring for these people should they remain in the country. They are certain to become destitute and if not sent out will be a charge against the Department which cost, in the majority of cases, far exceeds that of sending them out of the country. During his term in the north Dr. Urquhart has known quite a number of cases but has managed to handle them locally, until such time as they actually committed a serious crime. He states however, that if these people are left in the country and eventually commit homicide it would be difficult to explain why such a course had been followed. He states the fact that some of these cases may be discharged from a mental hospital shortly after their arrival is very little criterion of the actual condition a month or two

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- 3 -

previous when the case would first come under observation.

Dr. J. M. Morrow -

Dr. Morrow is also of the opinion that change of environment is necessary. Hospitalization is not always essential and in any event the hospitals are not equipped to handle insane patients. He suggests that where possible, full particulars of any mental patient be sent to the nearest Medical Officer so that he may decide what course should be taken and if necessary make a personal examination.

Dr. P. W. Head -

Owing to Dr. Head's short period of service in the far north - since summer 1934 - his experience is necessarily limited. He feels that in a great many cases insanity is due to isolation, lack of sufficient or proper food and could in all likelihood be cured if the patient were admitted to hospital and there accorded proper attention.

Dr. M. J. Thomson -

There have been no cases of insanity in the Great Bear Lake area since Dr. Thomson assumed his duties at Cameron Bay in August, 1935.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

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CANADA

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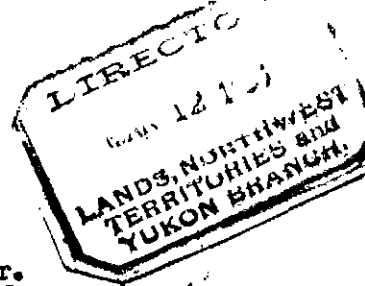
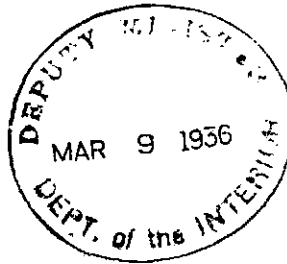
## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

6th March, 1936.

s.19(1)



Memorandum,

Mr. Turner.

Referring to the Deputy Commissioner's memorandum of the 11th ultimo, a draft minute reciting the cases of [redacted] and Sam Greer, for consideration of Council, is submitted herewith.

H. McCreand.



DRAFT EXECUTIVE ORDER

9th March, 1936.

The undersigned has the honour to report that the following cases have arisen where persons who resided in the Northwest Territories have entered the Province of Alberta and become a public charge. These persons were not eligible for relief under the Provincial regulations and in view of their previous residence in the Territories accounts for maintenance, medical service and hospitalization have been presented to the Northwest Territories Administration.

- (a) [redacted] widow of a former warden in the Wood Buffalo Park, and her four children, have been cared for by the Province of Alberta, the Province being reimbursed by the Dominion under the provisions of The Relief Act, 1935, on compassionate grounds and without admitting any liability. [redacted] has applied for a pension on account of her late husband's military service, and if not successful in her application has the prospect of becoming eligible under the Mothers' Allowance Act. With the lapsing of The Relief Act, it is necessary to make provision for continued maintenance of Mrs. Campbell and family until such time as other means of livelihood are available.
- (b) [redacted] unemployed painter, resided in the Northwest Territories at various times during the past few years. In December, 1934, he arrived in Edmonton, Alberta, after having spent the previous five months in the Northwest Territories. In January and February, 1935, he received medical attention from Dr. N. E. Alexander, of Edmonton, who has presented an account in the sum of \$75.00. On the 28th October, 1935, the Bursar of the Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, reported that an application had been received for the admission of Cossin to that institution, and that he was being treated temporarily at the Misericordia Hospital, Edmonton. Provision is required for the payment of the account of \$75.00, and for the continued maintenance of this man in hospital until such time as he is cured or accepted as a Provincial charge.
- (c) Samuel Greer (Deceased), son of Mr. and Mrs. William Greer, Buffalo River, N.W.T., residents of the Northwest Territories since 1927, was suffering from infantile paralysis in an advanced stage and incurable. In July, 1934, he was brought out of the Territories by his mother, and while on his way to the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, at Winnipeg, he became very ill and was admitted to the University of Alberta Hospital, at Edmonton, where he died. His parents were regarded as indigent, and the Alberta Hospital presented an account in the sum of \$34.00.

The undersigned further reports that while it is the established policy of the Northwest Territories Administration to provide relief and hospitalization for persons residing in the



- 2 -

Territories, no general rule has been adopted for dealing with indigency among former residents of the Territories who have moved to one of the Provinces, and each such case must be dealt with on its merits. The Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare for the Province of Alberta has proposed an arrangement whereby the Dominion would be responsible for persons who have resided on land under Federal administration until they have been absent for one clear year, the Province to be responsible for a similar period for residents of Alberta.

The undersigned begs to recommend that -

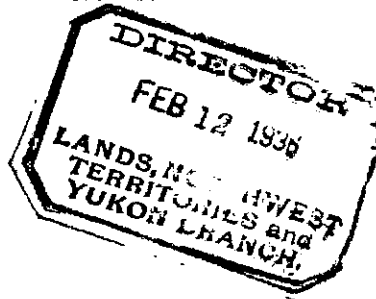
- (a) Arrangements be made with the Provincial Authorities of Alberta for the continued maintenance of [REDACTED] and family until such time as other means of livelihood are available, by the granting of a pension on account of her late husband's military service, by her becoming eligible for Provincial relief or the Mothers' Allowance, or otherwise, the accounts to be charged against the Northwest Territories appropriation, without prejudice to any right of recovery in the event of the pension applied for being granted and made retroactive. s.19(1)
- (b) Accounts covering medical and hospital services to [REDACTED] be likewise made a charge against the Northwest Territories appropriation, until such time as he becomes eligible for Provincial relief or is able to take care of himself.
- (c) That the account of \$34.00 covering the hospitalization of the late Samuel Greer be paid from the Northwest Territories appropriation.





9.  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

OTTAWA



11th February, 1936.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - [REDACTED]

I herewith return your memorandum of the 6th instant.

The view of the Province in regard to these indigents is well explained in a letter from Mr. A.A. Mackenzie, Provincial Relief Commissioner, a copy of which you have now before you. In the opinion of the Province [REDACTED] is not a responsibility of the Province.

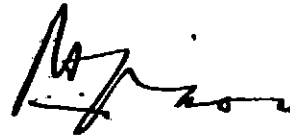
I had a talk with Mr. Watson Sellar, Comptroller of the Treasury, about cases of this kind and he says that we should put through a minute of the Northwest Territories Council reciting the policy in regard to indigents who are the responsibility of the Northwest Territories administration but who are being cared for by the Province. You have a number of cases of this kind and it would be well to bring them up before the next meeting of the Northwest Territories Council including not only the hospital cases but the case of [REDACTED] widow of a former employee who is now being sustained at Edmonton under a special arrangement made by the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, Mr. Hereford. Incidentally Mr. Hereford, whom I consulted in this matter, says that the present Order in Council under the Relief Act is the last that it will be possible to obtain for the payment of funds for the

s.19(1)



- 2 -

sustenance of [REDACTED] and her family under the Relief Act, for he says that he is advised that the Relief Act will lapse. He wishes to know whether we will care for [REDACTED] in the new fiscal year.



Deputy Commissioner.



COPY

9

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OTTAWA

10th February, 1936.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter which the Commissioner of National Parks has received from Mr. A.A. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare for the Province of Alberta, which suggests that Alberta's responsibility with respect to unemployment relief should be for those who have resided in Alberta for at least one clear year on land under provincial administration within the Province, and that the Dominion should be responsible for all residents who have resided on lands under federal administration until they have been absent one clear year or without requiring relief from federal, provincial or municipal funds.

You might note this in connection with certain matters of this nature which will be receiving consideration at the next meeting of the Northwest Territories Council.

sgd. R. A. Gibson,  
Deputy Commissioner.

Noted  
for N.W.T. Council  
12.II, 36.



COPY

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare

Administration Building

Edmonton, Alberta.

January 30, 1936.

Dear Sir,-

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with reference to residential qualifications of those within the areas under our administration, making application for unemployment relief.

I would suggest for the approval of your Government, that an arrangement be made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments that an applicant for relief should reside either in the Province of Alberta, or in areas under Federal administration for one clear year before relief is granted, in order to establish residential qualifications and place the responsibility upon the Government concerned. I consider that Alberta's responsibility should be for those who have resided in Alberta one clear year, on land under Provincial administration within the Province and that the Province should be responsible for those who have Provincial residence for one clear year after they move to land under Federal administration.

The Dominion should be responsible for all residents who have resided on lands under Federal administration, i.e., Dominion Forestry Reserves, Indian Reserves, National Parks or the North West Territories, or any other Dominion administered properties, until they had been absent one clear year, or without requiring relief from Federal, Provincial or Municipal funds.

If it would be possible to have your Government consent to these suggestions, I believe it would place the responsibility where it belongs in a fair and equitable manner to both Federal and Provincial Government.

I will be very interested to have your comments and to know what action your Government take in this connection.

Yours truly,

sgd. A.A. Mackenzie  
Commissioner  
Relief and Public Welfare

J.B. Harkin, Esq.,  
Commissioner,  
Department of Interior,  
Ottawa, Ont.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 8233

91 Policy file

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

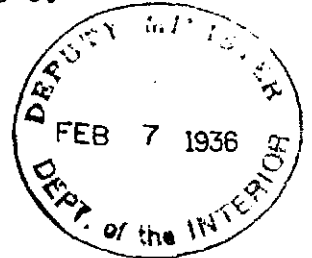
OTTAWA,

6th February,  
1936.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of the  
Northwest Territories.

Ref. - [REDACTED]



s.19(1)

The circumstances surrounding this man's sojourns in the Northwest Territories, his subsequent return to Edmonton where he received relief and extensive hospital treatment, have been dealt with in detail in previous submissions, principally those of the 20th November and 10th instant, marked on this file.

In the latter memorandum I quoted the following extract from a letter dated the 3rd instant, received from the Departmental representative at Edmonton (Mr. Norquay), who was asked to interview [REDACTED] and obtain certain particulars in reference to his length of stay in the N.W.T., etc.

"On being asked why he did not go to the hospital at Fort Smith he stated that he could not get any satisfaction from the Doctor there who intimated that he would be alright before long. As he was growing steadily worse he came out and was in the General Hospital, Edmonton, for seven and a half months under the care of Dr. Alexander. He was operated on three times while there. He asked for his discharge, which was granted, when he was out for three weeks and went back to the Misericordia Hospital under the care of Dr. Blais.

It has been intimated to him that six months in the Sanitarium in Calgary would effect a cure."

In view of this assertion you directed that a report should be received from Dr. J. M. Morrow, Medical Officer of this Department, stationed at Fort Smith. I therefore, wired the District Agent on the 17th instant.

"Doctor Morrow has not yet submitted his report regarding [REDACTED] as mentioned your letter tenth September. Please request him rush this giving particulars regarding Cossin's condition when examined, whether it was suggested he enter hospital in the Territories and what were his wishes."

000114



- 2 -

Mr. Cumming's reply of the 20th January is immediately hereunder. It reads,-

"Doctor Morrow has furnished the following information re [REDACTED] Quote This patient examined April sixth nineteen thirty-four provisional diagnosis made of rectal abscess my impression at that time was that this man might have pulmonary tuberculosis I considered the advisability of his entering the hospital here but as he was working he proposed to work. No further action was taken by him. At the time I examined him he was off work for less than one week Unquote"

Dr. Morrow reported this case in his regular monthly return of patients examined in his office at Fort Smith for April, 1934. His diagnosis then was rectal abscess but no reference was made to the treatment given or its result.

The information furnished by Dr. Morrow does not agree with that given by Cossin when interviewed by Mr. Norquay. In any event, had [REDACTED] remained at Fort Smith he would have been admitted to the hospital there and become a charge on this Department.

The question to be decided is whether the Department is responsible for this man's hospitalization and relief costs while in Alberta after having spent the following time in the Northwest Territories,-

(a) The summer of 1932	- approximately 5 months.
(b) Probably six months of 1933	- " " 6 "
(c) Practically all of 1934	- " " <u>11½ "</u>
Total	- 22½ months in three consecutive years.

At the present time [REDACTED] is a patient in the Misericordia Hospital at Edmonton but an application has been filed for his admittance to the Central Alberta Sanatorium at Calgary. The Department has been asked if it is prepared to provide full maintenance for this patient. We interpret this to mean \$1.50 per diem or a sum equal to the responsibility of the local authorities which the National Parks assume for all patients admitted to Provincial hospitals on the recommendation of the Park Superintendent.

Although this case has been noted for the Northwest Territories Council, it is suggested that it might be settled by advising the Provincial authorities that Cossin was never domiciled in the Northwest Territories. He was a transient and should be listed as one of those cases where the Municipality, the Province and the Dominion, share the responsibility of caring for those transients taken ill or who have met with accidents while residing temporarily within their borders. The question of his transfer from one Provincial institution to another is a domestic matter and one for the Provincial authorities to decide.

Respectfully submitted,

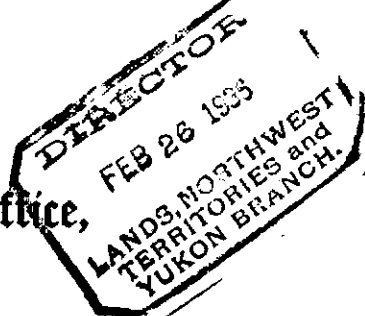
  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

000115



s.19(1)

Dominion Lands Office,



February 17<sup>th</sup> 1936.

J. Louis Lunn, Esq.  
Director.

My  
Sir,

Replying to your letter of Feb. 16<sup>th</sup> I found that your letter of Sept. 13<sup>th</sup> 1935 had been filed and so overlooked. At that time I was not sure as to what would be the best policy to pursue in cases of mental illness nor am I quite certain as to the best procedure now. I have had very few cases to deal with in the past but there is one case just concluded which is worthy of note. This case was carried out to a successful conclusion both from the standpoint of the patient and the Department. In [redacted] case you have the details as to how this man was handled after he arrived at Fort Smith. My thanks are due to the R. C. M. P. for their cooperation and in making it possible for me to make observations. It is my impression that the expense incurred in [redacted] case was compensated for by the necessary work he performed at the



2  
Dominion Lands Office,

.....19  
Hay camp. It sometimes takes a considerable time for some of these patients to recover and when Mr. Cunningham informed me that the Department wished to discharge Phillips from the Hay camp I felt that the time he had already spent was in vain, especially when this man was getting along so well and appeared to be well on the way to recovery. s.19(1)

Another case was that of [redacted] This man was brought to Smith from Cameron Bay and my opinion at the time was that this patient be immediately removed to a mental hospital and my reason for this was the safety of the man and the lives of others, this was carried out, and I think he is still confined. In a case such as this I believe there is no alternative.

With regard to the patients you mention [redacted] I hadn't heard of either consequently I have no opinion concerning them.



3.

Dominion Lands Office,

s.19(1)

I am very doubtful about the anticipated cooperation of the hospitals in connection with patients suffering from mental conditions. They are not equipped for the handling of such cases, besides in a few of these cases e.g. [REDACTED] I would consider it extremely poor treatment as it is not hospital care that is required.

I would suggest where possible that full particulars re any patient be sent by wireless to the nearest Medical Officer so that he may decide what course to take and if this is not sufficient he should have the authority to go and make a personal examination.

In my experience here when called to see some patient in the bush there have always been other sick people in the vicinity. This I consider is giving a better medical service to the natives and a greater chance of treating disease in the early stages.

Fort Smith  
N.W.T.

Yours truly,  
J. M. Morrow



When replying address  
Director of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

Please quote

File 22

*These opinions which are summarized in the NWTC Council minutes*

*Mr. Lorne Turner*

Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Aklavik, N. W. T.,  
February 1, 1936.

Mr. Lorne Turner,  
Director, Lands,  
Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch,  
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir:

Re: Your files 9, ~~8004~~  
and ~~7644~~.

In reply to your letter of September 13th re indigents who are physically or mentally unwell.

With regard to the cases that are in actual fact sick, in this area we have comparatively little trouble as this type of case tends to gravitate to Aklavik and it is dealt with on the spot. In addition to this a large percentage of them are located at points where there is no air transport available or at the best at long intervals. The only two points which affect us here are Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson, and so far no occasion has arisen where air transport has actually been used. In any event I have laid it down that air transport should only be used when there is a possibility of saving life, although from either of these points air transport would be cheaper than dogs. I have also made it a point of insisting and this applies particularly to half-breeds who do come under our care that they supply their own transport. They always have dog teams and it is little enough to expect of a family that they actually get their sick to hospital, the Department doing its full share by caring for them after they arrive there.

I can quite understand that this question is perhaps more involved at other points, but I still think the ruling that only dangerously ill acute cases should be handled in this expensive manner should prevail. Chronic cases or those who would merely be more comfortable if transferred to a hospital can, as a general rule, wait until there is a more reasonable method of transportation. This question does arise at the Coppermine every so often but so far I have been able to give telegraphic advice to the missionary in charge that enables him to carry on until the opening of navigation.



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa



Please quote

File .....

## Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

-3-

mit homicide it would be difficult to explain why such a course had been followed. The fact that some of these cases may be discharged from a mental hospital shortly after their arrival is very little criterion of the actual condition a month or two previously when the case first came under observation.

It is difficult to suggest any other method of handling these cases except to rely upon the judgment of those in the field. The ideal arrangement would of course be if there were some method of deporting undesirables from the Territories but I quite understand that this would be an extremely difficult thing to do, not only from a purely legal standpoint but to also avoid charges of so-called railroading.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. A. McArthur'.

Medical Health Officer.

L.



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa



Please quote

File .....

## Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

-2-

With regard to the mental cases this problem is somewhat different. The essential feature in the treatment of a mental case is that he have a change of environment. It is not to be expected that a mental case will clear up under the same conditions in which the condition developed, hence a complete change is necessary. There is also the problem of caring for these people should they remain in the country. They are bound to become destitute and if not sent out will be a charge against the Department throughout the entire winter and this cost will, in the majority of cases, far exceed that of sending them out originally.

I have no knowledge of the Gibson case at Cameron Bay but the Clare case at Fort Norman did come under my observation while on my way in on the first "Distributor" last June and this man was examined by both Dr. Truesdale of Fort Simpson and myself. The man was charged before me of having pointed a gun and threatened the life of an Indian woman whose trap line he was trying to gain possession of and in open court this man still affirmed his intention to kill the woman. I believe it would have been dangerous in the extreme to have given this man either a fine or jail sentence and then turn him loose. Dr. Truesdale agreed with me that he was obviously unbalanced and while we both expected he would clear up once he got outside it seemed the only action to take. To have committed him for trial would have necessitated the much greater expense of a trip in by the Stipendary with all the odds in favor of his then being found insane and still shipped out.

During my term in the north I have known quite a number of these so-called "bushed" cases, and have always managed to handle them here until such time as they actually committed a serious crime under the Code and it does not seem possible to follow any other line of action.

If, following such an incident they were left in the country and eventually did com-



Office of the Commissioner  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OTTAWA

11th February, 1936.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - [REDACTED]

I herewith return your memorandum of the 6th instant.

The view of the Province in regard to these indigents is well explained in a letter from Mr. A.A. Mackenzie, Provincial Relief Commissioner, a copy of which you have now before you. In the opinion of the Province Cossin is not a responsibility of the Province.

I had a talk with Mr. Watson Sellar, Comptroller of the Treasury, about cases of this kind and he says that we should put through a minute of the Northwest Territories Council reciting the policy in regard to indigents who are the responsibility of the Northwest Territories administration but who are being cared for by the Province. You have a number of cases of this kind and it would be well to bring them up before the next meeting of the Northwest Territories Council including not only the hospital cases but the case of Mrs. Dorothy Campbell, widow of a former employee who is being sustained at Edmonton under a special arrangement made by the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, Mr. Hereford. Incidentally Mr. Hereford, whom I consulted in this matter, says that the present Order in Council under the Relief Act is the last that it will be possible to obtain for the payment of funds for the sustenance of Mrs. Campbell and her family under the Relief Act, for he says that he is advised that the Relief Act will lapse. He wishes to know whether we will care for Mrs. Campbell in the new fiscal year.

sgd. R.A. Gibson,

Deputy Commissioner.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



PLEASE QUOTE

JTD:SAC

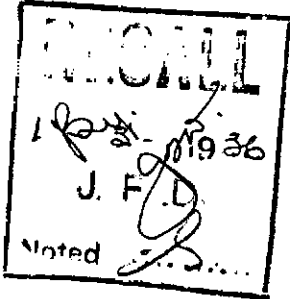
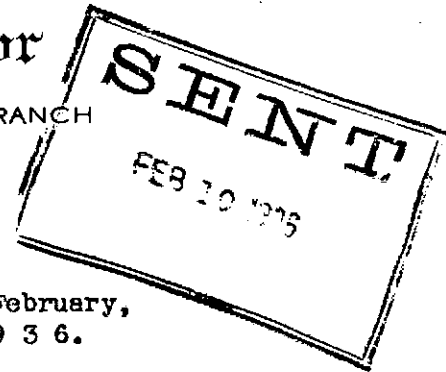
FILE .....9.....

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

8th February,  
1936.



Dear Sir,-

I wrote you under date of the 13th September last stating the Northwest Territories Council would give consideration to the general question of care for the mentally and physically unwell. In order that all available information dealing with the subject might be in readiness for presentation, you were asked for any ideas or suggestions you might have as to how such cases might be handled without involving the Department in avoidable expenditure.

Would you please let me have your statement as soon as possible as this subject is marked for discussion at the forthcoming session of Council.

Yours very truly,

Dr. J. E. Amyot,  
Medical Officer,  
Resolution,  
N.W.T.

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE

SENT

FEB 10 1936

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

8th February,  
1936.

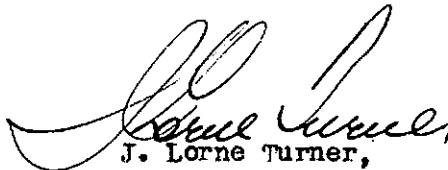
Dear Sir,-

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Would you please let me have your statement as soon as possible as this subject is marked for discussion at the forthcoming session of Council.

Yours very truly,

Dr. W. A. M. Truesdell,  
Medical Officer,  
Simpson,  
N.W.T.

  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 9

Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

6th February,  
1936.

Dear Sir,-

I wrote you under date of the 13th September last stating the Northwest Territories Council would give consideration to the general question of care for the mentally and physically unwell. In order that all available information dealing with the subject might be in readiness for presentation, you were asked for any ideas or suggestions you might have as to how such cases might be handled without involving the Department in avoidable expenditure.

Would you please let me have your statement as soon as possible as this subject is marked for discussion at the forthcoming session of Council.

Yours very truly,

Dr. J. M. Morrow, Esq.,  
Medical Officer,  
FORT SMITH,  
N.W.T.

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA



File # 1-38.

OFFICE OF  
INDIAN AGENT

Fort Good Hope,  
N.W.T.  
November 16, 1935.

*Recall as noted  
(Base of m.o. up to now successful)*

J. Lorne Turner,  
Director Lands N.W.T. and Yukon Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa,  
Canada.

NOV 3 1935  
LANDS, NORTHWEST  
TERRITORIES AND  
YUKON BRANCH

Re your File # ~~8004~~  
7644

Dear Sir:-

I have studied your letter of September 13, 1935 very carefully and forward the following reply.

From what I have seen and the contact that I have had with people in this area I figure that the question of the mentally unwell can quite often be handled in nearby hospitals. In the great majority of cases these cases are the result of isolation, often lack of proper food, and sometimes due to mental deterioration. In my own territory it would necessitate transportation either by air or what ever means are available as there are no hospital facilities here for the work. This likewise applies to the physically unwell.

There is likewise a great lack of means of communication with the outside as well as neighboring posts as we are entirely dependent on the mail service. This results in great inconveniences when it comes to making arrangements about the sick.

Personally as I am almost entirely cut off from the outside and the neighboring hospitals I am not in a good position to offer any further suggestions.

Your obedient servant,

*P. W. Headman*  
Medical Superintendent.



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Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	
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JFD/VGB

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9

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W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, 31st December, 1935.

Copy to - Mr. Wood  
Mr. Caron.

A. L. Cumming, Esq.,  
District Agent,  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Your wire twenty sixth reference [redacted] please make best possible  
arrangement for his transportation to hospital expenses to be kept to  
minimum

s.19(1)

Charge-Interior.

*J. Lorne Turner*  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director, Lands, N.W.T. & Y. Br.

(DAY LETTER)

000127



**ALL MESSAGES ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE  
BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30, 1916.**

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and the Company with which the message is filed that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of, any unrepeatable telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cipher, or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the said Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the said Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding \$200.00, due to the negligence of the said Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

The said Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The said Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the said Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. The said Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the said Company shall vary the foregoing.

**CLASSES OF SERVICE**

**TELEGRAMS**

A full-rate expedited service.

**NIGHT MESSAGES**

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date at places where the Company's offices are open on Sundays, and on the morning of the next ensuing business day at places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays.

**DAY LETTERS**

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the ten-word day message rate for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Day Letter will be 45 cents.

Day Letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service, and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

Day Letters may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressees and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

Day Letters are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

**NIGHT LETTERS**

Accepted up to midnight for delivery on the morning of the next day after their date at places where the Company's offices are open on Sundays, and on the morning of the next ensuing business day at places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Night Letter will be 30 cents.

Night Letters may, at the option of the Company, be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.



MAILING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 8449  
9

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,  
28th December,  
1935.

## Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Deputy Commissioner of  
the Northwest Territories.

Ref. - [REDACTED] halfbreed - Snowdrift  
River, N.W.T.

I forward you herewith by special messenger  
N.W.T. File No. 8449 containing a radiotelegraph message from  
the District Agent in which he quotes the following message from  
Dr. J. E. Amyot, Indian Agent and Medical Officer, stationed at  
Resolution, N.W.T.

"Information received from Corporal Robinson  
R. C. M. P. Reliance who is in Resolution that [REDACTED]  
halfbreed Snowdrift has been impotent for nearly two  
months apparently suffering from tubercular rheumatism and  
I consider his case a hospital one advise immediately if  
transportation by plane approved."

s.19(1) The Branch records have been examined and  
although the name of [REDACTED] appears, yet the only [REDACTED] of  
which there would seem to be record is the patentee of lot 54,  
Resolution settlement. This may or may not be the halfbreed re-  
ferred to in the District Agent's wire.

The matter of transporting destitutes has  
been given consideration by the Northwest Territories Council  
but when the matter last came up there were no cases pending and  
it was decided to defer definite action. It was felt, however,  
that each case should be dealt with as it arose until the situation  
had developed to a point where it would be possible to set out in  
regulations the broad principles which should govern.

In accordance with the foregoing the Department  
has considered each case on its merits. Two of recent date might be  
mentioned:-

- (a) June, 1935 - [REDACTED] - transported by air from  
Cameron Bay to Fort Smith.
- (b) August, 1935 - [REDACTED] - halfbreed - flown from  
Resolution to Fort Smith.

2.....



- 2 -

s.19(1)

The transportation by air of indigent sick is a serious matter owing to the heavy expense involved. Consequently every precaution has been taken in the cases dealt with to date to ascertain the necessity for the adoption of such emergent measures. On the other hand it is fully appreciated that owing to the distances involved, the unfavourable climatic and other conditions, it is not always possible for the Medical Officer of the District to examine each case reported to him or to arrange for treatment in the home.

In the present instance the information regarding [REDACTED] condition was given to Dr. Amyot by a member of the R.C.M. Police. However, it would seem that Dr. Amyot has personal knowledge of this man's physical disabilities as he states "I consider his case a hospital one." It does not seem that Dr. Amyot would make this statement unless he was quite sure that Mr. Jones should be rushed to hospital by plane.

It is not known what the cost of this flight will be but a previous one from Resolution to Fort Smith cost \$30.00. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that a flight from snowdrift River to Fort Smith would be in the neighbourhood of \$75.00.

In view of the foregoing I would respectfully recommend that the District Agent be authorized to arrange for the transportation of Henry Jones from snowdrift River to the hospital at Fort Smith and that the cost be made a charge against the Northwest Territories appropriation.

Director.



Extract from T.V. Sandys Wunsch's report of August 14, 1935,  
on board R.M.S. "Nascopie" at Churchill, Man.

s.19(1)

*T.V. Wunsch*

It is evident that some provision will have to be made  
in the near future for the care of cases similar to that of [REDACTED]  
The establishment of a small mental hospital at some place where  
native food is abundant would appear to be the only solution.





1881

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

October 2nd, 1935.

GC

Sir:

RE: Your file No.9.

Your letter referring to the present method of handling sick indigents, dated the 11th of September received.

I regret that I cannot offer any constructive suggestion that has not already been received and tried. Each case must naturally be treated on its merits and in many instances differ radically from the preceeding one.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have shown great tact in handling these cases, but cannot retain a man indefinitely without preferring some charge against him. Once the charge is laid the patient or prisoner cannot proceed out of the area unescorted.

In a great many cases the cause is due to lack of good cooked food, unemployment and company. Once becoming discouraged they brood over their misfortunes and become nervous wrecks. If they could be retained at the nearest settlement, and locally treated, in many cases they would voluntarily return to their homes providing they were assisted in transportation.

Your obedient servant,

Austin L. Cumming  
District Agent and Chief Mining Inspector.

J. Lorne Turner, Esq.,  
Director,  
Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch,  
Department of the Interior,  
OTTAWA - Ontario.



REPLYING ADDRESS  
LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



TC:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

7620

FILE 7703

7644

9

*Mr. Thomson*  
*Please charging*  
**Department of the Interior**  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

12th October,  
1935.

Dear Dr. Thomson,-

I have your letter of the 24th ultimo, in which you report with regard to conditions in the Great Bear Lake area. Your remarks with reference to the various subjects dealt with have been duly noted, and a copy of your letter has been forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

It is proposed to communicate with you separately with regard to the protection of miners, and to supply information for your guidance in this matter.

In connection with the administration of relief the responsibility of this Department in your area is confined to indigent whites and half-breeds, the Indian Department being responsible for indigent Indians. Persons brought into the country by the mining companies should of course be looked after by their employers, and in the case of trappers it is customary for the trading companies to advance supplies in the form of a grub-stake. It is only when other sources of sustenance fail that the Dominion comes to the assistance of indigents and then only sufficient assistance is provided to take care of immediate needs. A prompt report should be made of all such cases you are required to deal with.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter dated the 26th June, 1933, which was sent to your predecessor, Dr. T. O. Hynes, dealing with the general question of relief and the established policy. This is similar to letters written to Medical Officers generally in the Northwest Territories, and the procedure outlined therein has been made known to Departmental officers, the P.C.M. Police, and the principal trading companies.

As you have been advised, the Department is ready at all times to assist you in dealing with any cases of a special nature which may arise. In an emergency the radio service of the Department of National Defence may be used.

Yours very truly,

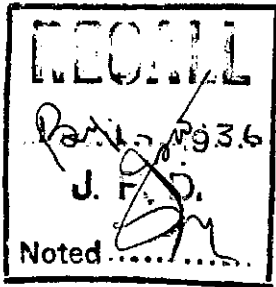
Dr. Maurice J. Thomson,  
Cameron Bay,  
Northwest Territories.

Director.



ELDORADO GOLD MINES LIMITED  
(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

GREAT BEAR LAKE P.O.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA



September 20<sup>th</sup>, 1935

J. F. D. : S. A. C.

9  
~~7644~~

7853

The Director.

Department of Interior.

Land, North West Territories  
& Yukon Branch.

Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of September 13<sup>th</sup>, as I have stated before, I have only recently come into this district and feel unqualified to either criticise previous handling of indigenous patients or to offer any constructive suggestions for the future at this time.

Let me assure you however that any plans formulated by the forthcoming session of your Council will receive my earnest support.

Owing to the fact that I am working in a district which is 600 miles from the nearest hospital & with no nursing facilities whatever available, I can assure you that each new case, whether indigenous or not, presents a problem as to the best way of handling the patient most economically. I believe though that due to the heavy transportation expenses involved no patient should be sent out to hospital until carefully examined by a physician and if in his opinion hospitalization is deemed necessary the



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GREAT BEAR LAKE P.O.  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

facilities of your department should be placed at his disposal to accomplish this end.

Regarding the mental case from this district, I have made enquiries from reliable sources and there is no doubt in my mind but that the patient was mentally unsound and a fit case for institutional treatment even tho he readily regained his mental faculties under such a régime. As you suggest the causative factor in his illness was his surroundings which once removed enabled him to recover.

Perhaps, at this time, it would not be inopportune to offer a plea for a first aid station and nursing facilities for this district both of which are sorely needed at the present time to serve a gradually growing permanent mining community.

Hoping at a later date, to be able to supply you with any needed information, I beg to remain.

Yours very truly  
Maurice J. Thomson M.A.

Enclosure TC/EH

7/6/20  
15.



7644 NWT  
9 NWT  
7705 NWT  
8352 NWT  
21 NWT  
~~222 NWT~~

*Recall in initial*  
Precis for file.

s.19(1)

Transportation and maintenance of indigent  
sick or insane persons.

(a) Indigent sick persons.

*24 July*  
The Northwest Territories Council on the ~~15th~~ <sup>24th</sup> October, ~~1934~~, decided that all cases coming under this head should be dealt with as circumstances warranted. At points where the Department is represented by a Medical Health Officer the problem is simplified to some extent, but where recommendations covering transportation or other needs are made by laymen with little or no knowledge of medicine it is extremely difficult for the Department to determine the actual necessities of the case. Where transportation by air is considered necessary the matter is liable to run into considerable expense.

On the 13th September, 1935, a circular letter was written to the District Agent and the Medical Officers in the Mackenzie District asking for their views on the general question of policy respecting the care of indigents and those who are mentally or physically unwell. ~~No replies have been received to date.~~

(b) Insane persons or those suspected of insanity.

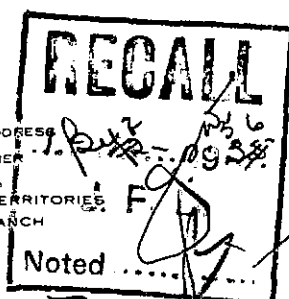
In view of the outcome of several cases dealt with recently where persons suspected of insanity have been taken into custody, and after expenditure by the Department for maintenance and transportation, have been found to be not insane or dangerous, it seems desirable that greater care be exercised to avoid needless expense. The foregoing circular to the District Agent and the Medical Officers in the Mackenzie District will possibly produce useful suggestions in this respect.

The following is a summary of two cases recently dealt with under this head:-

On the 24th June, 1935, [redacted] trapper, of Norman, was taken into custody by the R.C.M. Police, on a charge of "Common Assault". Upon examination he was found to be in a highly nervous state with homicidal tendency. He was adjudged insane, the assault charge was dismissed, and he was taken to Edmonton and committed to the mental institute at Ponoka for observation, the Department undertaking the maintenance charges. An account in the sum of \$242.20 from the Hudson's Bay Company for transportation and maintenance of [redacted] and police escort from Norman to Waterways was paid by the Department. Upon examination by the Director of Mental Institutions for Alberta [redacted] was found to be not insane or dangerous to be at large. His release was recommended. The order committing him to the mental hospital was rescinded and he was released from custody



REPLYING ADDRESS  
LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



JFD:SAC

PLEASE QUOTE

FILE

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

Sent to,-

✓ Dr. J. E. Amyot, Medical Officer, Resolution, N.W.T.  
✓ Dr. P. W. Head, Medical Officer, Good Hope, N.W.T.  
Dr. W.A.M. Truesdell, Medical Officer, Simpson, N.W.T.  
✓ Dr. M.J. Thomson, Medical Officer, Cameron Bay, Gt. Bear Lake, N.W.T.

OTTAWA,

13th September,  
1935.

Dear Sir,-

Dr. J.A. Urquhart,

Medical Health

Officer, Aklavik, N.W.T.  
Dr. J. M. Morrow, Medical Health Officer, Ft. Smith, N.W.T.

The Northwest Territories Council at an early session, will give further consideration to the policy respecting the care of indigents who are mentally or physically unwell and it is desired to have full particulars available for presentation.

Medical Health

Officer, Ft. Smith, N.W.T.

As you know, the present method of handling sick indigents who are resident at points distant from the hospitals is to deal with each case on its merits as it arises. At points where the Department is represented by a Medical Health Officer the question is simplified. However, in other instances recommendations covering transportation (usually by air) and hospitalization, are made by the R.C.M. Police or by individuals who have little or no knowledge of medicine, thus involving the Department in expenditures which may be unnecessary. It is realized this is a problem which is difficult of solution but I would like to have any ideas or suggestions you may care to submit.

A question closely associated with the above is that involving those who are mentally unwell. In this connection you will recall that during the past year or two there have been two cases within the Mackenzie District - [redacted] of Cameron Bay and [redacted] of Norman - who, due apparently to isolation, environment and possible physical deterioration, became somewhat abnormal in their actions and speech, culminating in their apprehension and adjudgment as insane. Their transportation and incidental expenses, also those of their escorts to Edmonton, became a charge against this Department. After a few days rest and change of food these two men regained normalcy and were released. Had they so desired, the Department would have been faced with the necessity of paying their transportation back to the point of their apprehension.

s.19(1)

A third case - that of [redacted] of Norman - is now pending and may terminate in the same manner as that of [redacted]

It is realized that in handling cases of the above nature, good judgment must be exercised locally. It is felt certain principles could be laid down, such as the desirability of treating each case locally as far as circumstances will permit. I think we can confidently anticipate the co-operation of those who operate the hospitals once our views are made known, while in other instances certain cases might be dealt with satisfactorily in the home.

Would you please give the foregoing your early consideration and let me have the benefit of your views.

Yours very truly,

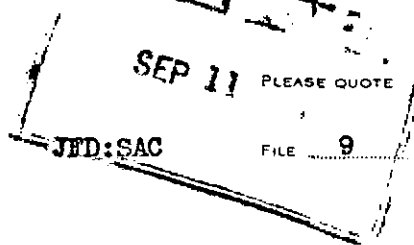
Dr. L. D. Livingstone,  
Medical Officer,  
Chesterfield, N.W.T.

Director.

000137



MAILING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

11th September,  
1935.

Dear Sir,-

The Northwest Territories Council at an early session, will give further consideration to the policy respecting the care of indigents who are mentally or physically unwell and it is desired to have full particulars available for presentation.

As you know, the present method of handling sick indigents who are resident at points distant from the hospitals is to deal with each case on its merits as it arises. At points where the Department is represented by a Medical Health Officer the question is simplified. However, in other instances recommendations covering transportation (usually by air) and hospitalization, are made by the R.C.M. Police or by individuals who have little or no knowledge of medicine, thus involving the Department in expenditures which may be unnecessary. It is realized this is a problem which is difficult of solution but I would like to have any ideas or suggestions you may care to submit.

s.19(1)

A question closely associated with the above is that involving those who are mentally unwell. In this connection you will recall that during the past year or two there have been two cases within the Mackenzie District - [redacted] of Cameron Bay and [redacted] of Norman - who, due apparently to isolation, environment and possible physical deterioration, became somewhat abnormal in their actions and speech, culminating in their apprehension and adjudgment as insane. Their transportation and incidental expenses, also those of their escorts to Edmonton, became a charge against this Department. After a few days rest and change of food these two men regained normalcy and were released. Had they so desired, the Department would have been faced with the necessity of paying their transportation back to the point of their apprehension.

A third case - that of [redacted] of Norman - is now pending and may terminate in the same manner as that of [redacted]

It is realized that in handling cases of the above nature, good judgment must be exercised locally. It is felt certain principles could be laid down, such as the desirability of treating each case locally as far as circumstances will permit. I think we can confidently anticipate the co-operation of those who operate the hospitals once our views are made known, while in other instances certain cases might be dealt with satisfactorily in the home.

A. L. Cumming, Esq.,  
District Agent and Senior  
Mining Inspector,  
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

2.....

000138



- 2 -

Would you please give the foregoing your  
early consideration and let me have the benefit of your views.

Yours very truly,

  
Director.



D R A F T

Ray.  
Dear Sir,-

s.19(1)

The Northwest Territories Council at an early session, will give further consideration to the policy respecting the care of indigents who are mentally or physically unwell and it is desired to have full particulars available for presentation.

As you know, the present method of handling sick indigents who are resident at points distant from the hospitals is to deal with each case on its merits as it arises. At points where the Department is represented by a Medical Health Officer the question is simplified. However, in other instances recommendations covering transportation (usually by air) and hospitalization, are made by the R.C.M. Police or by individuals who have little or no knowledge of medicine, thus involving the Department in expenditures which may be unnecessary. It is realized this is a problem which is difficult of solution but I would like to have any ideas or suggestions you may care to submit.

elld  
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A. L. Cumming, Esq.,  
District Agent and Senior  
Mining Inspector,  
FORT SMITH, N.W.T.

2.....



- 2 -

s.19(1)

few days rest and change of food these two men regained normalcy and were released. Had they so desired, the Department would have been faced with the necessity of paying their transportation back to the point of their apprehension.

A third case - that of [REDACTED] of Norman - is now pending and may terminate in the same manner as that of Gibson and Clare.

It is realized that in handling cases of the above nature, good judgment must be exercised locally. It is felt certain principles could be laid down, such as the desirability of treating each case locally as far as circumstances will permit. I think we can confidently anticipate the co-operation of those who operate the hospitals once our views are made known, while in other instances certain cases <sup>might</sup> ~~in all likelihood~~ be dealt with satisfactorily in the home.

Would you please give the above your early consideration and let me have the benefit of your views.

Yours very truly,

Director.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



PLEASE QUOTE

JTD:RAC

FILE 7082

9

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

6th September,  
1935.

Memorandum.-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

- Ref. - (a) [redacted] (halfbreed) -  
Resolution, N.W.T. - desti-  
tute and sick.  
(b) Policy to be adopted in  
dealing with destitute sick  
or insane patients.

s.19(1)

As directed in your memorandum of the 3rd instant I have prepared and attach for your consideration a letter addressed to the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police dealing with the action taken in the case of [redacted] a destitute of Resolution, who is suffering from double pneumonia and whose removal by air transport to the general hospital at Fort Smith has been authorized.

There is also attached a draft letter, which if satisfactory, it is proposed to send to the District Agent and the Medical Officers in the Mackenzie District, asking for their views as to the best manner in handling cases of indigents who are unwell physically or mentally.

Director.



File 7082

9

JFD:SAG

7th September,  
1938.

s.19(1)

Dear Sir,-

Ref. - [REDACTED] (halfbreed) - Resolu-  
tion, N.C.T. - destitute and  
sick.

Your file - E 11 1600-6 n D.

I have your letter of the 30th ultimo con-  
taining a wireless message from the N.C.C. in charge of your  
Resolution Detachment, dealing with the illness of the margin-  
ally noted halfbreed whose transportation by air to the hospital  
at Port Smith was recommended.

Following receipt of your letter, Dr. J.B.  
Ayres of Resolution wired, stressing the necessity for this  
man's removal to hospital. To this I replied as follows,-

"If exact care for [REDACTED] locally  
and to Port Smith as recommended making best arrange-  
ment possible. Your duty to see no needless ex-  
penditure incurred."

The policy to be adopted in handling cases  
of this nature and those of mental patients is on the agenda  
for discussion at an early session of the Northwest Territories  
Council. In the meantime our Medical Health Officers in the  
Maclean District are being asked for their views.

Yours very truly,

The Commissioner,  
N.C.T. Police,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Assistant Deputy Minister.

000143



Office of  
The Deputy Minister of the Interior  
Ottawa, Canada

September 3, 1935.

Memorandum:

s.19(1)

Mr. Hogan.

Re - [REDACTED] (Halfbreed),  
Resolution, N.W.T. -  
Destitute and Sick.

Yesterday, about noon, the local office of the C.P.R. Telegraphs called me by telephone and repeated a message signed 'Doctor for Dept. of Interior', Fort Resolution, and reading as follows:-

"Re [REDACTED] halfbreed destitute Resolution seriously ill with double pneumonia requires immediate transportation to hospital Fort Smith by plane STOP Very urgent STOP Recommended this to R.C.M.P. here last Thursday twenty ninth ultimo who have advised me that they wired their headquarters Ottawa for authority STOP No answer to date rush."

After talking with you on the telephone, I wired Dr. Amyot at Resolution, as follows:-

"If cannot care for [REDACTED] locally send to Fort Smith as recommended making best arrangement possible STOP Your duty to see no needless expense incurred."

Will you please prepare an appropriate communication for my signature to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I wish that you would write to District Agent Austin L. Cumming and also to the Doctors in the Western Arctic saying that it is going to be necessary for the Northwest Territories Council to give further consideration to the policy respecting the care of indigents who are unwell physically or mentally and that we would appreciate suggestions. If you will draft your letter of reference and bring it up, I will go over it with you before it is mailed.

'sgd' R. A. Gibson,  
Asst. Deputy Minister.



The Deputy Minister of the Interior

8352  
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4556

26th August, 1935.

s.19(1)

Dear Mr. Hereford,-

Re - [REDACTED] Norman, N.W.T.

The above mentioned trapper was brought out to Edmonton by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on the advice of the Medical Officer for the district, and was duly committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka for observation. As you are probably aware, we have no mental hospital in the Northwest Territories and by special arrangement with the Government of Alberta any resident of the Northwest Territories committed as insane is cared for at a special rate which is paid by this Department, if the insane person has not sufficient resources to pay the charges.

In this case Mr. George B. Henwood, Deputy Attorney General of the Province of Alberta, wrote us that there was some doubt about the mental condition of Albert Clafe and that if he was declared to be insane he would be cared for under the usual arrangement, but that if he was found to be sane he should be returned to the Northwest Territories.

The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has reported that the Director of Mental Institutions of Alberta has examined [REDACTED] and says he is not insane or dangerous to be at large. He recommends that [REDACTED] be discharged and this recommendation is concurred in by the Deputy Attorney General.

As [REDACTED] has established his domicile in the Northwest Territories it seems that we are faced with the alternative of either returning him to the Northwest Territories, for which life he is quite obviously unsuited, or providing for his sustenance in the Province of Alberta until he can sustain himself. Would it be possible for you to make a special arrangement through Mr. A.A. Mackenzie, Chairman of the Unemployment Relief Commission of Alberta? It may be that Mr. Mackenzie will consider [REDACTED] fit for employment and may be able to assist him in getting something suitable, - in any event we would like to know that the case can be taken care of so that we may reassure the Deputy Attorney General and take whatever action is necessary to release [REDACTED] from custody.

Yours very truly,

'sgd.' R. A. Gibson,  
Asst. Deputy Minister.

Harry Hereford, Esq.,  
Dominion Commissioner of  
Unemployment Relief,  
Ottawa.



REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

JFD/EL



PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 7705.....  
9  
4556

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

19th August, 1935.

Memorandum,-

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - (a) [redacted] Norman, N.W.T.  
(b) Deportation of undesirables.

As directed in your memorandum of the 16th instant, the matter involving the case of [redacted] of Norman, N.W.T., who was adjudged insane and is now being retained in the R.C.M. Police guardroom at Edmonton, pending his release as a consequence of the findings of the recent mental examinations was discussed with officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The information derived is as follows.

The records show that between the years 1921 and 1924, three men bearing the name of [redacted] were admitted to Canada. In all likelihood one of these is the [redacted] now being retained at Edmonton but to make sure on this point, it was suggested the following information be obtained either from the R.C.M. Police or the parents of this man, [redacted] 538 Sumas Street, Victoria, B.C.

- (a) Place of birth.
- (b) Name he sailed under.
- (c) Age at date of sailing.
- (d) Name of boat.
- (e) Date and port of arrival.

s.19(1)

According to the records of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, the three [redacted] have been in Canada for over ten years, consequently they are not eligible for deportation provided they were legally admitted. It was mentioned that for all intents and purposes a person would appear to be legally admitted, that is all documents would be properly completed, but should such an individual become insane and it could be proved that he had suffered from insanity prior to his arrival, then he would not be considered as legally admitted and, therefore, eligible for deportation.

### Present practice re deportations.

After a man has legally entered this country and has resided here for a period of five years, he acquires Canadian



s.19(1)

- 2 -

domicile and is not subject to deportation.

Recommendation -

As for [REDACTED] the subject of recent correspondence, I would respectfully suggest,-

- (a) His release from the R.C.M. Police guardroom be authorized.
- (b) The information suggested by the officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization be obtained as this would be important in determining this man's stay in Canada and whether he could be deported. It would likewise be of use should [REDACTED] demand return transportation to Norman.
- (c) If possible, [REDACTED] be dissuaded from returning to the N.W.T., as he would appear to be temperamentally unfit for residence in the far north. Furthermore to return him to Norman within such a short time of his departure, bringing him in contact with individuals and conditions under which he has lived and which presumably were the causes of his recent abnormal actions would probably cause a recurrence of his condition.

Director.



The Deputy Minister of the Interior

Ottawa Canada

s.19(1)

16th August, 1935.

Memorandum:

Mr. Hogan.Re - [REDACTED] Norman, N.W.T.,  
Mental Case.

I am returning herewith your memorandum of the 15th instant, and am attaching a letter received this morning from Mr. Geo. B. Henwood, Deputy Attorney General of Alberta, in which a new feature of this case is brought up, namely that of returning [REDACTED] to Fort Norman.

We should first of all find out whether [REDACTED] should be deported. Will you please have someone call at the Department of Immigration and Colonization and discuss the matter. This officer should not only obtain information with respect to [REDACTED] case, but also should find out what the present practice of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is in the matter of deportations. I will be glad to have a full statement from you when this information has been obtained.

'sgd.' R.A. Gibson,

Asst. Deputy Minister.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

JFD/EL



PLEASE QUOTE

FILE 7705  
9

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA,

15th August, 1935.

s.19(1)

Memorandum, -

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Ref. - [REDACTED] Norman, N.W.T.,  
N.W.T. Insanity Ordinance.

You asked for a report in reference to the information contained in General MacBrien's letter of the 14th instant dealing with the marginally noted former resident of the N.W.T., who was adjudged insane and transported from Norman to Edmonton. It is noted this man has been examined by the Director of Mental Institutions for the Province of Alberta, found sane and not dangerous to be at large. His release has, therefore, been recommended and concurred in by the Deputy Attorney General.

This case parallels closely that of [REDACTED] formerly of Cameron Bay, N.W.T., who was declared insane and taken to Edmonton but later released as he was found to be sane by Dr. Barrager, Commissioner of Alberta Mental Institutions.

It is difficult to understand why such men are declared insane and then, in the matter of a few weeks' time, are found to be normal or at the worst, not insane or dangerous to be at large. I agree the matter is one which should be considered by the Northwest Territories Council but before doing so it would be well to obtain the views of all medical health officers, particularly those resident within the Mackenzie District.

I do not see why anyone who has reached a state of high nervous tension due possibly to prolonged isolation and other related causes, whose actions are thus considered somewhat abnormal, could not be placed in a special ward in the local hospitals for observation by the resident medical health officer. In some instances such as those of [REDACTED] a period of physical rest would in all likelihood restore any temporary mental deficiency which might exist.



s.19(1)

- 2 -

As for [REDACTED] in view of the information now available, there would appear to be no alternative but to release him at once and if he requests to be returned to Norman, his expenses would become a charge against the Northwest Territories appropriation. In this latter connection I may say an account has already been received covering transportation and maintenance charges from Norman to Katerways, (including escort) amounting to \$242.20. To this will be added expenses from Katerways to Edmonton and while at the latter point.

  
Director.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE,

s.19(1)

Office of the Commissioner.

OTTAWA,

Ref. No. 35 D 181-2 L 2.

August 14th, 1935.

The Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Re; [REDACTED] Norman, N.W.T.  
N.W.T. Insanity Ordinance.

1. With reference to your communication concerning the above named of the 6th instant, quoted hereunder will be found an exact copy of a wireless message which has just been received from the Officer Commanding, R.C.M.P., "K" Division, Edmonton, under date of August 13th, 1935:-

Begins -

Director of Mental Institutions has examined [REDACTED] and states he is not insane or dangerous to be at large Stop He recommends [REDACTED] to be discharged which recommendation is approved by Deputy Attorney General who suggests that Commissioner's instructions be obtained Stop Please advise early as possible.

Ends -

2. Would you kindly deal with this matter as soon as possible and advise us as to your wishes in connection with same.

(sgd.) J. H. MacBrien.

J. H. MacBrien,  
Commissioner.



Office of

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
Ottawa, Canada.

s.19(1)

15th August, 1935.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - [redacted] Norman, N.W.T.  
N.W.T. Insanity Ordinance.

I am sending you herewith a letter from the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, from which you will note that the Director of Mental Institutions for the Province of Alberta has examined [redacted] and states he is not insane or dangerous to be at large. I presume that we should accept this opinion and authorize the release of [redacted] from Ponoka. Please let me have an immediate report.

It seems to me that in view of the outcome of some of these cases recently it is about time the Northwest Territories Council considered whether it is not desirable to have all field officers in all departments warned of the necessity for exercising greater care in dealing with cases of this nature, otherwise the Dominion Treasury would be standing the expense of holiday trips for indigents and others who become fed up with their surroundings and wish to have a holiday outside.

(sgd.) R. A. Gibson.

Asst. Deputy Minister.

Noted for Council.  
- J. A. W.



Office of

The Deputy Minister of the Interior

6th August, 1935.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.Re: [REDACTED] Norman, N.W.T.

s.19(1)

I have written the Commissioner Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as per your draft letter formally committing [REDACTED] to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, Alberta for observation.

I wish you would note that in submitting all cases of insane and sick indigent persons brought out of the Territories special mention should be made of their place of birth and nationality and if born out of Canada how long they have resided in this country. These are important points. If you have not already done so it might be well to point this out to our District Agent and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police so that the information wanted will be supplied in the future.

I am attaching a second letter from General MacBrien enclosing an account submitted by the Hudson's Bay Company for \$ 242.20 covering the transportation and maintenance of [REDACTED] and escort from Norman to Waterways. I presume this account will have to be paid. Please advise me.

'sgd.' R.A. Gibson,  
Asst. Deputy Minister.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
J. LORENE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

JFD/EL



PLEASE QUOTE  
9  
FILE [redacted] NWT

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

s.19(1)

OTTAWA, 3rd July, 1935.

Memorandum for file.

Ref. - [redacted] - destitute - Cameron Bay.

On the 20th May, Dr. T. O. Byrnes, medical officer, part time, of this Department, stationed at Cameron Bay, Great Bear Lake, reported that [redacted] a destitute was suffering from diabetes and other complications and should be hospitalized immediately.

Dr. Byrnes later furnished information to the effect that this man's home is at Canterbury, N.B. He entered the Territories in June 1934 seeking employment. He had six months supply of food and adequate clothing. He worked for a time in the Great Bear Lake area but is now destitute.

The matter of transporting destitute, sick or insane persons of the N.W.T. was given consideration by Council on the 17th October last. It was considered that each case should be dealt with on its merits until the situation has developed to a point where regulations might become necessary.

In view of the circumstances arrangements have been made to transport [redacted] from Cameron Bay to the hospital at Fort Smith by Canadian Airways plane, a special rate of \$110.00 having been obtained.



11.



OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

2nd July, 1935.

py.  
Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - [redacted] destitute - Cameron Bay.

I herewith return your memorandum of the 28th ultimo your file ~~9884~~ NWT.

s.19(1)

If the fact that this man is destitute has been verified locally and Dr. Byrnes, Medical Officer, is of the opinion that it is an emergent case justifying aeroplane transportation, the necessary arrangements should be made to transport [redacted] to Fort Smith for treatment using a Canadian Airways plane at the special rate of \$110.00 which they have quoted you.

The circumstances of this case might be reported to the Northwest Territories Council at the next meeting.

Asst. Deputy Minister.



WHEN REPLYING ADDRESS  
[REDACTED] ORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH



PLEASE QUOTE

FILE .....

# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA, 29th June, 1935.

s.19(1)

Memorandum.-

Mr. Doyle.

Re - [REDACTED] Cameron Bay.

Mr. Gibson telephoned to say that we are not going to move fellows around in aeroplanes in the Northwest Territories. I pointed out that it would cost probably as much to move him by boat as it would by aeroplane and, furthermore, if the man is sick the quicker we get him to the hospital, the better it is. If he is delayed on board a boat, with no medical attention, and dies, the Department might be severely criticized.

This case is different entirely from the [REDACTED] case. This man is sick, has been declared a destitute by our medical officer who must assume full responsibility for his diagnosis, and recommendation. The sooner we get him to the hospital the quicker we can get him out of the Territories. Mr. Gibson, I think, sees this point but is going to ask that we secure comparative transportation charges and endeavour to get as low a rate as possible.



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Full-Rate Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of the symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a full-rate message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH



C.N.T. 6296  
12-25

PRINTED IN CANADA

ORIGINAL OF MESSAGE

**Telephoned**

TO BE

*Wid. Days.*

STANDARD

Information with  
de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAPH CO.

Service  
the World  
Transferred  
Telegraph

0A266 16

EDMONTON ALTA 29 1202P

1955 JUN 29 2 18

*for* J LORNE TURNER

3-8

DIRECTOR OF LANDS DEPT OF INTERIOR OTTAWA ONT

QUOTE [REDACTED] CAMERONBAY TO SMITH ONE HUNDRED TEN DOLLARS SERVICE  
EVERY WEEK PLANE LEAVING BEARLAKE MONDAY

DICKENS CANADIAN AIRWAYS.

s.19(1)

000157



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
FULL-RATE MESSAGE	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	
PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM	

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS



D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Exclusive Connection  
with  
WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAPH CO.

Cable Service  
to all the World

Money Transferred  
by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.

TIME FILED

513P

PDCHG AND DH WIRELESS VIA EDMONTON

by Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

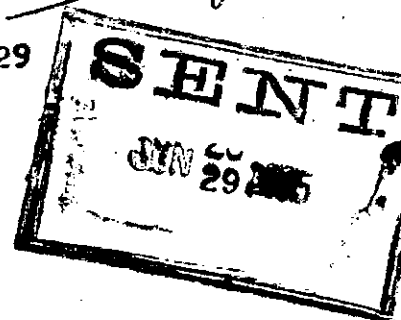
CHG INTERIOR

DR T O BYRNES

CAMERONBAY GREATBEARLAKES NWT

s.19(1)

FDOTTAWA JUNE 29



IF CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT [REDACTED] REMOVAL TO FORTSMITH BY PLANE PLEASE  
ARRANGE WITH CANADIAN AIRWAYS. UNDERSTAND PLANE LEAVING MONDAY.

J. LORNE TURNER



ALL MESSAGES ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA, UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30TH, 1916, AND ORDER 48274, DATED 5TH DECEMBER, 1932, WHICH ORDERS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE CANADA GAZETTE ON DECEMBER 24TH AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1932, AND JANUARY 7TH, 1933.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and the Company with which the message is filed that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of, any unrepeatable telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cipher, or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the said Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the said Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding \$200.00, due to the negligence of the said Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

The said Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The said Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the said Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. The said Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the said Company shall vary the foregoing.

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

### NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day.

### DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the ten-word day message rate for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Day Letter will be 45 cents.

Day Letters may be forwarded by the Company as a deferred service, and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

Day Letters may be delivered by the Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Company to deliver.

Day Letters are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events, but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.

### NIGHT LETTERS

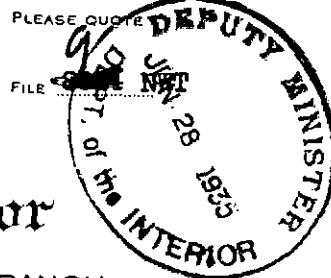
Accepted up to midnight at reduced rates, to be sent during the night and delivered on the morning of the next day after their date. At places where the Company's offices are not open on Sundays, delivery will be made on the morning of the next ensuing business day. The rates for Night Letters are still lower than the standard Night Message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for such 50 words for each additional 10 words or less. The minimum charge for transmission over the Company's lines of any Night Letter will be 30 cents.

Night Letters may, at the option of the Company, be mailed at destination to the addressee, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.



MAILING ADDRESS  
J. LORNE TURNER  
DIRECTOR,  
LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
AND YUKON BRANCH

JFD/EL



# Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1935.

Memorandum:-

s.19(1)

Mr. R. A. Gibson,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Your Reference [redacted]

On the 20th instant the following radiotelegraph message was received from Dr. T. O. Byrnes of Cameron Bay, Great Bear Lake:-

[redacted] destitute suffering diabetes and undiagnosed prostatic condition please authorize transportation to Edmonton."

As the Branch files did not contain information respecting this man I wired Dr. Byrnes on the 21st for the following particulars:-

"Your wire nineteenth no record here reference [redacted] please give home address, age, conjugal status, date entered Territories, by whom employed and if properly equipped when entering. Why not treat him in Territorial hospitals."

A reply has now been received which reads:-

"Your wireless twenty-second. Name is [redacted] parents address Canterbury New Brunswick entered Territories June nineteen thirty four in quest of employment was examined by Fort Norman Police. Had six months grub stake and adequate clothing. Worked six weeks for H. Reid Cameron Bay at five dollars per day and similar period at same pay for Cinnamon brothers is single. Believe him to be suffering stone in urinary bladder. Both Territorial hospitals possess adequate equipment should be hospitalized at once."

Dr. Byrnes was appointed as medical officer (part time) for this Department in the Great Bear Lake area and is responsible for all relief matters in that sector. He states [redacted] is destitute, requires immediate treatment and the Northwest Territories hospitals are adequately equipped for this purpose.

The matter of transportation of sick, destitute, or insane persons of the Northwest Territories was given consideration



- 2 -

by the Northwest Territories Council at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions held on the 4th May and 17th October, 1934, respectively, but as there were no cases pending at that time it was considered desirable to deal with each one on its merits until the situation has developed to the stage where it is possible to set out in regulations the broad principal which should govern.

To date the Department has authorized the transportation of destitute sick to the hospitals, when this action was considered necessary by a medical health officer. As the present case is, no doubt, an emergent one and Dr. Byrnes has impressed the necessity for immediate hospitalization, I would recommend he be authorized to arrange for transportation to the hospital at Fort Smith. It is not known definitely what the cost will be but it will approximate \$175.00. The hospital at Fort Smith is recommended because it is on the main route of aerial travel to Cameron Bay and would be less expensive than if a plane were chartered to take this man either to Aklavik or Simpson.

If you approve I shall notify Dr. Byrnes immediately and also let Dr. Morrow at Fort Smith know of the possible arrival of this patient.

  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director.

*ms*



CLASSES OF SERVICE

DAY MESSAGES

DAY LETTERS

NIGHT MESSAGES

NIGHT LETTERS

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

s.19(1)



CANADA

RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

ADMINISTERED BY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE - OTTAWA - CANADA

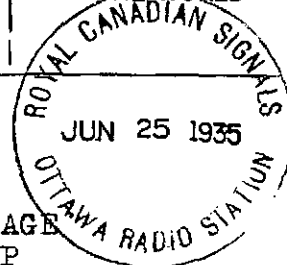
TELEGRAPH, CABLE

AND RADIO

CONNECTIONS

TO ALL PARTS OF

THE WORLD



7 VEL MZ 93 NBW CAMERON BAY NWT JUNE 24 nft

DIRECTOR LANDS NWT AND Y ETC.

YOUR WIRELESS TWENTY SECOND STOP NAME IS [REDACTED] STOP AGE  
TWENTY SIX STOP PARENTS ADDRESS CANTERBURY NEW BRUNSWICK STOP

ENTERED TERRITORIES JUNE 1934 IN QUEST OF EMPLOYMENT STOP WAS  
EXAMINED BY FT NORMAN POLICE STOP HAD SIX MONTHS GRUB STAKE AND

ADEQUATE CLOTHING STOP WORKED SIX WEEKS FOR H REED CAMERON LAY AT  
FIVE DOLLARS PER DAY AND SIMILAR PERIOD AT SAME PAY FOR CINNAMON

BROS STOP IS SINGLE STOP BELIEVE HIM TO BE SUFFERING STONE  
IN URINARY BLADDER STOP BOTH TERRITORIAL HOSPITALS POSSESS

ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT STOP SHOULD BE HOSPITALIZED AT ONCE

T O BYRNES M D

1200/BS/25

This message was handled over the  
wireless by J. L. [unclear]  
The Signal Service is responsible  
only for messages handed in to &  
delivered by hand from the Radio  
Station.



# GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

DAY MESS

DAY LETTERS

NIGHT MESSAGES

NIGHT LETTERS



CANADA

## RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

ADMINISTERED BY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE—OTTAWA, CANADA

TELEGRAPH, CABLE  
AND RADIO  
CONNECTIONS  
TO ALL PARTS OF  
THE WORLD

NUMBER	SENT TO	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK
24						
Message received by telephone 2.00 P.M., 25th June, 1935.						

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF:—

Cameron bay, 24th June, 1935.

Director,  
Lands, N.W.T. & Y.,  
Ottawa.

s.19(1)

Your wireless twenty-second STOP Name is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] parents address Canterbury New Brunswick entered  
Territories June nineteen thirty four in quest of employment  
was examined by Fort Norman Police STOP Had six months grub  
stake and adequate clothing STOP Worked six weeks for H.  
Reid Cameron bay at five dollars per day and similar period  
at same pay for Cinnamon brothers is single STOP Believe  
him to be suffering stone in bladder STOP Both territorial  
hospitals possess adequate equipment should be hospitalized  
at once.

T.O. Byrnes



CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MESSAGES ARE ACCEPTED FOR  
TRANSMISSION BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT  
RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE  
ADMINISTERED BY DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

(1) Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeatd message, and paid for as such. (Note—To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of the message may order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back for comparison with the "sent" copy. For this repetition an extra charge is made of one-half of the unrepeatd message rate).

(2) It is agreed by the sender of this message that neither the Government of Canada (hereinafter referred to as the Department) nor its connections shall be liable for mistakes or delay in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery of any unrepeatd message beyond the amount of the tolls collected for transmission; and that neither the Department nor its connections shall be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery; nor for delay or non-delivery of any repeated message beyond the extra sum collected from the sender for repeating such message. It is further agreed by the sender that neither the Department nor its connections shall be liable in any case for delay arising from unavoidable interruption in their service, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

(3) No responsibility attaches to the Department or its connections concerning a message until the same has been accepted, at a transmitting office of the Department; if a message is sent to such office by one of the messengers of the Department, such message acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

(4) Neither the Department nor its connections shall be liable for damages or statutory penalties (if any) in any case where the claim is not presented in writing to the Minister of National Defence within sixty days after the message was filed for transmission.

(5) The Department or one of its connections is hereby made the agent of the sender.

(6) No employee of the Department or of its connections is authorized to vary the foregoing.



# GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act -  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

DAY MESSAGES

DAY LETTERS

NIGHT MESSAGES

NIGHT LETTERS

JFD:SAC



File 9

TELEGRAPH, CABLE

AND RADIO

CONNECTIONS

TO ALL PARTS OF  
THE WORLD

## RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

ADMINISTERED BY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE—OTTAWA, CANADA

NUMBER	SENT TO	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK
	Noted ...					Confirmation sent. Copy handed Mr. Car...

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF:—

Dr. T. O. Byrnes,  
Medical Officer,  
Cameron Bay,  
Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.

s.19(1)

Ottawa, 21st June, 1935.

Your wire nineteenth no record here reference [redacted] please give home address,  
age, conjugal status, date entered Territories, by whom employed and if properly  
equipped when entering stop why not treat him in Territorial hospitals.

(Day letter)

J. Iorne Turner,  
Director, Lands, Northwest  
Territories and Yukon Branch.



CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MESSAGES ARE ACCEPTED FOR  
TRANSMISSION BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT  
RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE  
ADMINISTERED BY DEPT. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

(1) Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeatd message, and paid for as such. (Note—To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of the message may order it repeated; that is, telegraphed back for comparison with the "sent" copy. For this repetition an extra charge is made of one-half of the unrepeatd message rate).

(2) It is agreed by the sender of this message that neither the Government of Canada (hereinafter referred to as the Department) nor its connections shall be liable for mistakes or delay in transmission or delivery, nor for non-delivery of any unrepeatd message beyond the amount of the tolls collected for transmission; and that neither the Department nor its connections shall be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, nor for delay or non-delivery of any repeated message beyond the extra sum collected from the sender for repeating such message. It is further agreed by the sender that neither the Department nor its connections shall be liable in any case for delay arising from unavoidable interruption in their service, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

(3) No responsibility attaches to the Department or its connections concerning a message until the same has been accepted, at a transmitting office of the Department; if a message is sent to such office by one of the messengers of the Department, such message acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

(4) Neither the Department nor its connections shall be liable for damages or statutory penalties (if any) in any case where the claim is not presented in writing to the Minister of National Defence within sixty days after the message was filed for transmission.

(5) The Department or one of its connections is hereby made the agent of the sender.

(6) No employee of the Department or of its connections is authorized to vary the foregoing.



CLASSES OF SERVICE

DAY MESSAGES

DAY LETTERS

NIGHT MESSAGES

NIGHT LETTERS

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



CANADA

# RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

ADMINISTERED BY

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE—OTTAWA, CANADA

Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information  
TELEGRAPH, CABLE

AND RADIO  
CONNECTIONS  
TO ALL PARTS OF  
THE WORLD

10 VEL JR

14 NBW

Cameron Bay June 18

JUN 20 1935

Director of Lands N W T & Y Branch

[REDACTED] destitute suffering diabetes and undiagnosed prostatic condition please authorize transportation to Edmonton

s.19(1)

Thos.S.Byrnes M.D.

1536/RB/20

This message was handled over the

telephone

from *MJ*... *BS*... 1542

The Signal Service is available for messages by hand from the Radio Station.

Director of Signals



The Deputy Minister of the Interior

7th June, 1935.

Dear Mr. Hereford,-

s.19(1)

Re - [REDACTED]

I am sorry that it has not been possible to reply to the several letters which you have written. This case has been under discussion with the Department of Pensions and National Health and with the Comptroller of the Treasury and we thought that without dealing with the general question, which has many ramifications, we had arrived at a temporary solution of this particular case that would take care of [REDACTED] and her dependents until the Department of Pensions and National Health had decided upon her claims for pension on account of her husband's war services or she had acquired domicile in the Province of Alberta and her necessities would be taken care of by the Province under the Mother's Allowance Act.

Without going very extensively into the matter I might say that in connection with our National Parks this Department takes a position very similar to that of the Province in that we do not admit responsibility for relief until domicile has been acquired under the provisions of the relief regulations which apply to permanent residents, and so consequently to be consistent we must admit the reasonableness of the position of the Province in regard to the case of [REDACTED]. On the other hand the Comptroller of the Treasury is quite emphatic in his opinion that the relief of [REDACTED] is not a responsibility chargeable to the vote for the Government of the Northwest Territories because he feels that she has left the Territories for good and all. However, there are many features of this case that give it a sympathetic appeal. [REDACTED] is a widow of a returned soldier who rendered most satisfactory service as a warden in Wood Buffalo Park, Northwest Territories; she contends her husband died as a result of active overseas service; and she has a young family on her hands and no resources. Full particulars in regard to this will be found in the reports which you have already available.

We had hoped that it might be possible to deal with this as a special case on the understanding that when the Department of Pensions and National Health found it possible to deal with Mrs. Campbell's application for pension, any outlay made by this Department might be recouped. Evidently this is not possible and under the circumstances we would appreciate it very much if you would take this case up specially with



Mr. A. A. McKenzie, Supervisor of Charity and Relief for the Province of Alberta, and see whether you can arrange to have Mrs. Campbell taken care of until her application now before the Department of Pensions and National Health is dealt with finally by that Department.

As for the general question of care and hospitalization for insane and sick destitute persons coming to Alberta from the Northwest Territories, I may say that we have made some progress with our negotiations and there is now an agreement as between this Department and the Province of Alberta with respect to the care of insane persons from the Northwest Territories committed to Provincial institutions. As for hospitalization of destitutes, most of the destitute people are taken care of in the hospitals in the Territories.

The general question of providing relief for any destitute person who may leave the Northwest Territories until such person has acquired domicile elsewhere is intimately bound up with another question which arises in connection with Parks administration. I refer to the movement to Alberta Parks of families of men who obtained seasonal employment in the Parks and who at the end of that seasonal employment may in some cases apply for relief. We must also keep in mind the necessity of having employers discharge the proper responsibility with regard to those who become sick or injured while in their employ or to the families where death occurs.

The Northwest Territories Council is now considering draft ordinances respecting workmen's compensation and employer's liability. We will have the officer who is working on this call on you for discussion at your convenience.


Yours very truly,

Harry Hereford, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Unemployment Relief,  
Department of Labour,  
Ottawa.

Sgd. Asst. Deputy Minister



Extracts from the Minutes of the Fifty-ninth Session of the  
Northwest Territories Council held on May 8, 1955.



(ii) Disposition of insane persons -

- (a) Port Burwell, Quebec - "Silasie" case 6117  
(b) Lake Harbour, N.W.T. - "Kaloukgillie" case 7996

It was reported that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were looking after "Silasie" and "Kaloukgillie" temporarily, but that next summer the officer in charge of the Eastern Arctic Patrol, together with the two doctors, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer and the trading post managers concerned would look into the cases with a view to determining what disposition should be made of these Eskimos.

It was also stated that [REDACTED] has been transferred from the St. Michel Archange Hospital to the Savard Park Hospital of the Department of Pensions and National Health, and that he will be sent back to Wakeham Bay this year on the "Nascopie".



Extracts from the Minutes of the Fifty-fifth Session of the Northwest  
Territories Council held on Jan. 23, 1935.

6117  
7996  
7644

(f) Eastern Arctic -

(i) Disposition of Insane Persons -

- (b) Port Burwell, Quebec - "Silasie" case 6117  
(c) Lake Harbour, N.W.T. - "Kaloukgillie"  
case 5996

General file 9  
7942 Joshua

It was reported that "Silasie" and "Kaloukgillie" were being looked after by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the Port Burwell and Lake Harbour Detachments, respectively. Instructions were asked with regard to the handling of these and other cases that might occur in future in the Eastern Arctic. The officer in charge of the Eastern Arctic Patrol stated that so far as the Hudson's

Bay Company was concerned both Governor Cooper and Fur Trade Commissioner Parsons had told their post managers that there was a responsibility on their part to look after the welfare of all natives trading with them.

Mr. Gibson expressed the opinion that there was no actual responsibility resting on the trading companies to look after insane and destitute natives, but that the Hudson's Bay Company had agreed to look after all cases of destitution amongst Eskimos in districts in which they enjoyed a monopoly of trade. He said that it would be well for the Departmental officer to bear this distinction in mind in any letters they might write. He added that when a trading company moved natives from one point to another the agreement respecting the transfer was between the natives and the trading company and that the Department's responsibility lay in seeing that the terms of the agreement between the company and the natives were carried out by the company.

It was agreed that after a reply had been received from Revillon Freres respecting the care of [redacted] and his family that Mr. Turner, with the assistance of Mr. Daly, should draft a submission to the Northwest Territories Council respecting the handling of future cases of insanity in the Eastern Arctic so that the matter might be discussed again.

s. (1)



Extracts from the Minutes of Fifty-third Session of the Northwest

Territories Council held on Oct. 17, 1934.

7882

*Byxan*

(iii) Insane Natives.

(a) Maintenance in Provincial Institutions.

For the information of Council it was reported that arrangements had been made with the Province of Alberta for the maintenance of insane persons from the Mackenzie District in the Ponoka Mental Hospital, the cost to be borne by the Department responsible, at a rate of \$350.00 per annum for maintenance plus \$36.00 clothing allowance.

7882 ✓



When replying address  
Minister of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

J. Lorne Turner  
Director, Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch  
Ottawa



DLM/VGB

Please quote

File 9 NWT

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
~~DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION~~

### PRECIS FOR NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

Reporting results of negotiations with the  
Province of Alberta relative to the maintenance of insane persons  
committed to the Ponoka Mental Hospital - \$350.00 maintenance and  
\$36.00 clothing allowance per patient per annum.

A handwritten signature, possibly 'J.L.T.', written in ink and underlined.



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

J. Lorne Turner  
Director, Lands, N.W.T. and Yukon Branch  
Ottawa



DLM/VGB

Please quote

File **9 NWT**

## Department of the Interior

LANDS, NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON BRANCH  
DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

### PRECIS FOR NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

Reporting results of negotiations with the  
Province of Alberta relative to the maintenance of insane persons  
committed to the Ponoka Mental Hospital - \$350.00 maintenance and  
\$36.00 clothing allowance per patient per annum.



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

JFD/MCA



Please quote

File 7382.  
9.

By Jan.  
Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

16th August, 1934.

Memorandum:

E. E. Wood, Esq.,  
Representative of the Treasury,  
Department of the Interior.

The attached letter, addressed to your Branch by the Business Superintendent, Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alberta, was on the files of this Branch. There is nothing to indicate whether it came direct or was transferred by you.

In the event it has not already been acknowledged I may say that an agreement has recently been entered into with the Provincial Government of Alberta whereby this Department agrees to pay maintenance charges of \$386.00 per year - \$350.00 maintenance and \$36.00 clothing allowance - for each patient accepted from the N.W.T.

The above agreement will also cover the Stanley Denny case referred to.

Director, Lands, Northwest  
Territories and Yukon Branch.





Copy and papers to -  
Mr. Turner.

Ottawa, 9th August, 1934.

Dear Mr. Hoadley,-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo in which you say that the Provincial Government of Alberta, through its Department of Health, is prepared to accept insane patients from the Northwest Territories on the same terms as patients accepted from the Department of Pensions and National Health, i.e., on the payment by the Dominion Government of \$350.00 maintenance charges per year, with an additional \$36.00 clothing allowance, making a total of \$386.00 per year.

The proposal is quite acceptable to this Department and we will be glad to take advantage of it when need arises. Your co-operation is much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Thomas G. Murphy

The Honourable George Hoadley,  
Minister of Health,  
Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Original damaged



MINISTER OF HEALTH

Province of Alberta

EDMONTON,  
July 26, 1934.

Honourable T. G. Murphy,  
Minister of the Interior,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I have your letter of June 13th, addressed to the Honourable Mr. Lymburn, in connection with an agreement to be made between the Northwest Territories and the Province of Alberta, for the care of insanity cases occurring in the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories.

This Government, through the Department of Health, is prepared to accept patients from the Northwest Territories on the same terms as we accept patients from the Department of Pensions and National Health: i.e., on the payment by the Dominion Government of \$350.00 maintenance charges per year, with an additional \$36.00 clothing allowance, making a total of \$386.00 per year.

This, I may say, only covers average per capita operating charges, and does not allow for interest capital charges at all.

Will you kindly let me know, by return, if this suggested arrangement meets with your approval.

Yours very truly,

(SGD) Geo. Hoadley.



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

JFD:SAC



Please quote

File 9  
7882

## Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

Memorandum:

DEPUTY MINISTER  
AUG 8 1934  
DEPT. OF INTERIOR  
R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Re: Agreement with province of  
Alberta respecting insane persons  
from N.W.T.

Replying to your memorandum of the 2nd  
instant and in comment on the letter dated 26th  
ultimo, received by the Minister from Hon. Mr.  
Headley, Minister of Health for the province of  
Alberta, I beg to advise that the terms mentioned -  
\$386.00 per annum - covering maintenance and cloth-  
ing allowance for insane patients from the N.W.T.,  
appears to be quite reasonable and I would according-  
ly recommend their acceptance.

By virtue of such an agreement the  
difficulties experienced in the past should not recur.

*An Order - in form of  
would appear unnecessary  
as this is a continuation  
of the present scheme  
with the good will of  
the Province.  
R. A. Gibson*

*J. Lorne Turner*  
J. Lorne Turner,  
Director, Lands, Northwest  
Territories and Yukon Branch.





OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

*Copy no. 7882*

2nd August, 1934.

*By*  
Memorandum.-

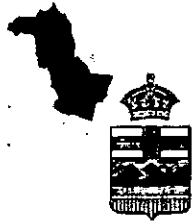
Mr. Turner.

I am sending you herewith a letter addressed to the Minister by Mr. Geo. Hoadley, Edmonton, advising that the Provincial Government is prepared to accept insane patients from the Northwest Territories on the same terms as patients committed by the Department of Pensions and National Health - \$386.00 per year.

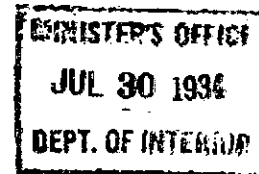
These terms would appear to be quite satisfactory and I think, should be accepted. I would be glad to have an expression of your views.

Assistant Deputy Minister.





MINISTER OF HEALTH  
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA



EDMONTON, July 26, 1934.

Honourable T. G. Murphy,  
Minister of the Interior,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I have your letter of June 13th., addressed to the Honourable Mr. Lymburn, in connection with an agreement to be made between the Northwest Territories and the Province of Alberta, for the care of insanity cases occurring in the Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories.

This Government, through the Department of Health, is prepared to accept patients from the Northwest Territories on the same terms as we accept patients from the Department of Pensions and National Health; i.e., on the payment by the Dominion Government of \$350.00 maintenance charges per year, with an additional \$36.00 clothing allowance, making a total of \$386.00 per year.

This, I may say, only covers average per capita operating charges, and does not allow for interest capital charges at all.

Will you kindly let me know, by return, if this suggested arrangement meets with your approval.

Yours very truly,

*Geo. Hoadley*



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

JFD/MCA



Please quote

File 7882

9

Py.  
**Department of the Interior**

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

1st August, 1934.

**Memorandum:**

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Re: agreement with Province of Alberta  
respecting insane persons from the  
Northwest Territories.

The Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police, in his letter of the 27th ultimo, hereunder, asks for information respecting the present standing of the negotiations covering insane persons from the Northwest Territories as mentioned in a previous communication dated 28th May, last. This latter letter is marked hereunder.

The general question involving the care of persons declared insane in the N.W.T., was the subject of your letter dated the 13th June, 1934, addressed to Mr. J. F. Lynburn, Attorney General of the Province of Alberta. In this letter mention is made of the present arrangements whereby persons found insane in the Mackenzie District are committed by the Commissioner of the N.W.T., to the Ponoka Asylum (Section 72 N.W.T., Act.) and the payment of maintenance by this Department on the basis of \$1.00 per day. It was also pointed out that owing to the increased number of cases the present would appear opportune to consummate a formal agreement whereby the Province would accept all patients committed by the Commissioner of the N.W.T., and this Department pay for their maintenance at the present rate of \$1.00 per day.

Mr. Lynburn replied to this letter under date of the 16th June, the second paragraph of which reads:-

"I am discussing the matter with the Honourable Mr. Hoadley, Minister of Health, and will write you as soon as I have an opportunity to know what his views are."

Since the receipt of Mr. Lynburn's reply nothing further has been heard.

Director, Lands, Northwest  
Territories and Yukon Branch.



COPY.

s.19(1)

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Office of the Commissioner,

OTTAWA,

July 27th, 1934.

Ref. No. 30 D 710-L. 1.

34 D 181-2 L. 1.

To: The Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

Re: [REDACTED] Cameron Bay, N.W.T.  
Insanity Ordinance.

---

1. It would be appreciated if you would kindly advise this office of the present standing of the negotiations concerning insane persons from the North West Territories, as mentioned in the third paragraph of our communication, under this same heading, dated, Ottawa, May 28th, 1934.

'sgd' J. H. MacBrien,

Commissioner.



By.  
Extract from letter received from Commissioner  
J. H. MacBrien, R.C.M. Police - dated 28th  
May, 1934, to The Deputy Minister of the Interior.

---

It would be appreciated if the present standing  
of the negotiations mentioned in that connection are  
forwarded for purposes of record at this office in order  
that future cases of this nature may be dealt with in  
accordance with the final result of such negotiations.

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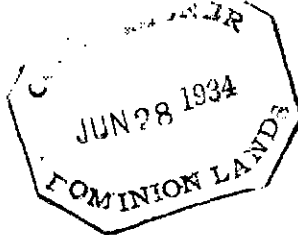
s.19(1)



11.

OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA CANADA



27th June, 1934.

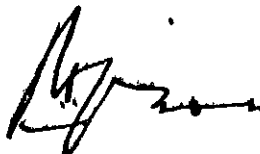
Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - [REDACTED] Insane.

I am returning herewith your files 9 and 7882, NWT., also the Summary of insane cases coming before the Department.

The Summary seems satisfactory, but I think it would be well to withhold it until the Minister hears further from Mr. Lymburn. When we know definitely what the Provincial attitude will be in the matter of the care of insane persons the Northwest Territories Council will be in a better position to discuss the matter.

  
Asst. Deputy Minister.

Noted  
for Council -  
28. VI. 34

SKM



9.

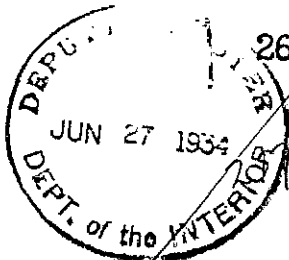


OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

OTTAWA, CANADA

*Mr. Gibson*



26th June, 1934.

SOLICITOR'S BRANCH

1934 JUN 27 AM 9 16

N.W.T. REGISTRY OFFICE.

Memorandum:

Mr. Daly.

Re - [REDACTED] Insane.

Please see Mr. Turner's memorandum of the 25th instant and the summary of insane cases which he proposes sending to the members of the Northwest Territories Council before this general question comes up for discussion. I think the discussion might be deferred until the Minister hears further from Mr. Lymburn. However, in the meantime I will be glad if you will look over the summary and let me have any suggestions you might care to make.

*[Signature]*

Asst. Deputy Minister.

*I agree with this. The summary is a good one and I think justifies our final action.*

*[Signature]*



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa

DIM/MGA

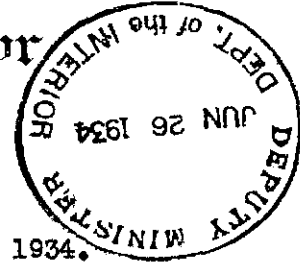


Please quote

File 9  
7852

# Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION



25th June, 1934.

## Memorandum:

R. A. Gibson, Esq.,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

Referring to your memorandum of the 14th instant in connection with the case of [REDACTED] (insane) I submit herewith a summary of the cases coming before the Department dealing with our responsibility for the maintenance of mental patients committed to the Provincial Institution at Ponoka, Alberta.

s.19(1)

In view of the increasing number of insane cases originating in the Mackenzie District we propose to keep a record of each commitment issued by the Commissioner. [REDACTED] now at Ponoka, will be No. 1, and the others in consecutive order.

It should be understood ~~therefore~~ that all records of the progress of the patients should be supplied by the Provincial Institutions and no parole or discharge issued without advising this Department.

If you approve of the form in which this summary has been prepared arrangements will be made to have sufficient copies mimeographed for distribution as required.

u.

*Paul Turner*



Office of  
The Deputy Minister of the Interior

Copy for # 9

23rd June, 1934.

s.19(1)

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.

Re - [REDACTED] Insane)

You might note and file the attached copy  
of a letter which the Minister has received from the Honourable  
J.F.Lymburn, Attorney General, Edmonton, Alberta.

(Sgd.) R.A.Gibson

Asst. Deputy Minister.



ATTORNEY GENERAL

Copy for # 9

ALBERTA

s.19(1)

Edmonton, June 16th, 1934.

Honourable T.G.Murphy,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Murphy:-

I have your letter of the 13th instant regarding the case of [REDACTED] (insane) from the North West Territories and also on the general question as to a method of handling any similar cases that may arise.

I am discussing the matter with the Honourable Mr. Hoadley, the Minister of Health and will write you as soon as I have an opportunity to know what his views are.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J.F.Lymburn.





When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa



JPR/VGB

Please quote

File 9 NWT

# Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

20th June, 1934.

## MENTAL PATIENTS

### Transportation and maintenance charges.

Attached hereto is a summary of the action taken by the Department in regard to cases involving the transportation and maintenance of mental patients from the Northwest Territories to the mental hospital at Ponoka, Alberta. To fully appreciate all the facts of the case it is necessary to give a brief outline of conditions and circumstances which affect the situation.

Under the Northwest Territories Act the Commissioner may cause any person adjudged insane to be removed and confined in any asylum from time to time designated by the Governor in Council.

On the 31st July, 1922, one David Godsedli (treaty Indian) of Fort Smith was adjudged insane. It appears that no asylums had been designated for the confinement of Northwest Territories mental patients therefore Order in Council, P.C.1959, dated 21st September, 1922, was passed designating the asylums situated at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba; for the above purposes. Godsedli was committed to the Ponoka asylum. His maintenance charges were paid by the Department of Indian Affairs.

As other Northwest Territories cases arose, the patients were committed to the Ponoka asylum but no arrangement was entered into with the Province with respect to the maintenance charges. The Province charged \$1.00 per day for each patient, which was paid without question by the Department. This procedure was followed from 1922 until 1930 when the case of [REDACTED] was brought to the attention of the Department. This involved a question of residency the particulars concerning which are set out in the summary hereunder. [REDACTED] was deemed to be a resident of the Province of Alberta therefore the Department declined to accept responsibility for his maintenance in the Provincial mental hospital. The Provincial Attorney General wired the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, on the 6th October, 1933, in regard to this case, in part as follows,-

"Re [REDACTED] Have had [REDACTED] admitted to mental hospital as suggested by you on distinct understanding that further consideration will be given to the Provinces claim that it has no responsibility and that Dominion should pay charges. Wish it clearly understood that in future we accept no responsibility for people found insane beyond confines of Province."



- 2 -

The present arrangement for the payment of maintenance charges with the Province of Alberta was the subject of a submission to the Justice Department, which Department has ruled:-

- (1) The arrangement providing for the payment of the maintenance of persons removed from the Northwest Territories to these institutions could not be made constitutionally effective except by agreement with the Province concerned.
- (2) The Provisions of the Northwest Territories Act, Sections 72 to 75, inclusive, were created prior to the establishment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and consequently did not provide for arrangements with those Provinces in the same way as Section 75 provides authority for an arrangement with Manitoba. Section 75 therefore needs to be amended in order to affect an arrangement with Alberta or Saskatchewan.
- (3) It is necessary to define the term "domicile" or "Residente" for the purpose of fixing the responsibility as between the Dominion and the Provincial authorities.

On the 13th June, 1934, the Minister advised the Attorney General, Province of Alberta, that it appeared necessary, if agreeable to the Province, to arrive at a formal arrangement between the Dominion and the Province whereby all these cases will be placed on a uniform basis and suggested that concurrent Orders in Council be passed embodying the policy decided upon. In the meantime the Department is prepared to assume responsibility for the maintenance charge of \$1.00 per day for any person committed by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to their institution at Ponoka.

44.



When replying address  
Commissioner of Dominion Lands  
Ottawa



JPR/VGB

Please quote

File 9 NWT

# Department of the Interior

DOMINION LANDS ADMINISTRATION

s.19(1)

20th June, 1934.

Fort Smith, N.W.T.

File No. 4842 ✓ ✓

22nd April, 1925 -

was adjudged insane by Dr. A. L. McDonald, Fort Smith.

5th June, 1925 -

Inspector G. F. Fletcher reported the Police quarters at Fort Smith were unsuitable for the retention of mental patients and there was no accommodation for female prisoners. He had therefore made arrangements with the Attorney General, Province of Alberta, to admit to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka pending the decision of the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

15th June, 1925 -

Order committing to the Ponoka asylum issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories, under the provisions of P.C.1959, dated 21st September, 1922.

24th July, 1925 -

The Bursar, Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, notified the Department that a maintenance charge of \$1.00 would be made for this patient.

is still a patient in this institution. In 1929, and again in 1930, an effort was made to have her husband, assume responsibility for the maintenance charges, but he did not acknowledge our letters. The maintenance charges for this patient have been paid by the Department from 1925 to date.

(Quarter breed). File 6860. ✓

This man owns a homestead valued at \$500.00 in Fort Vermilion District where he formerly resided. He was first reported in the McPherson District under date of the 11th June, 1930, when he expressed the intention of proceeding to the Yukon Territory.

16th June, 1930 -

adjudged insane before Inspector A. N. Eames at Aklavik.

27th June, 1930 -

Committed to Provincial Mental Hospital by order of the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.



- 2 -

20th September, 1930 -

Department notifies Provincial authorities that [redacted] owned a homestead in that Province, that he was not a resident of the Northwest Territories, therefore his maintenance charges should be borne by the Province.

14th October, 1930 -

[redacted] escaped from the Ponoka Hospital. Accounts covering his maintenance in that institution were forwarded to the Department by the Provincial authorities with advice that the Department was primarily responsible for the committal expenses and maintenance.

25th October, 1930 -

Inspector Moorhead of Simpson, N.W.T., reports that [redacted] purchased a license to hunt and trap in the Yukon Territory during 1929-30 where he spent the winter.

21st November, 1930 -

The accounts were returned to the Provincial authorities with advice that [redacted] was not a resident of the Northwest Territories.

9th January, 1931 -

Provincial authorities reimburse Police for expenses incurred in connection with transportation of [redacted] from Waterways to Edmonton.

9th May, 1931 -

[redacted] arrested at Fort Vermilion by the Alberta Provincial Police. On the 16th idem he was released on parole by the Attorney General, Province of Alberta, in care of his father.

25th July, 1933 -

s.19(1)

[redacted] arrested at Resolution, N.W.T., and adjudged insane.

Subsequently [redacted] was re-admitted to the asylum at Ponoka by the Attorney General of the Province on the distinct understanding that consideration would be given to the Province's claim that it had no responsibility and that the Dominion would pay the maintenance charges.

15th February, 1934 -

Northwest Territories Council recommended payment of accounts submitted by the Police covering expenses incurred by them in connection with this case but that no accounts be paid covering his maintenance in the Ponoka institution.

[redacted] - File  
No. 6902. ✓

On the 12th August, 1930, this man was adjudged insane before Inspector A. N. Eames at Coppemine, N.W.T. He was committed to the mental institution at Ponoka by order of the Commissioner, Northwest Territories, dated 25th August, 1930.



- 3 -

Mr. H. Milton Martin, Public Administrator of Edmonton, who was granted letters of guardianship, reported that the value of this man's estate was estimated at \$5,000.00. The Department felt that the transportation and maintenance charges for this patient should be borne by the estate. The matter was referred to Justice Department following which Mr. S. H. Dickson, K.C. of Edmonton, was appointed to represent the Department when the matter of the passing of the accounts was dealt with by His Honor Judge Dubuc. The decision of the Judge was that all that could be allowed was the sum of \$1.00 per day maintenance charge from the time this patient was taken in custody. Disallowance of the transportation charges was disputed by the Department and the matter has been presented for further consideration but has not, as yet, been dealt with. In the meantime the account covering the transportation charges, which was paid by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, is outstanding.

s.19(1)

                     Norman.  
File 7088.

This man entered the Northwest Territories in June, 1925. On the 13th February, 1931, Constable Riley at Fort Norman, wired his officer at Fort Smith as follows,-

"Trapper named                      from Bear Lake mentally deranged. Sending him on plane tomorrow without escort."

On the 8th May, 1931,                      was adjudged insane by Police Magistrate P. C. H. Primrose at Edmonton. The report showed that he had been a resident of that Province two months.

On the 12th May, 1931, the Assistant Attorney General of the Province wrote the Department stating that this man was a resident of Norman District and that he ought not to have been sent to the city of Edmonton. He presumed this Department would assume payment of the hospital charges at Ponoka in accordance with the existing arrangement.

At the meeting of the Northwest Territories Council held on the 24th June, 1931, it was pointed out that Ouellette had paid his own expenses as far as Edmonton and it was decided that the responsibility for his care should be left with the Province.

In 1932 an account for \$466.38, covering transportation and maintenance charges for this patient was received from the Provincial Mental Hospital. They were informed that as this man was not adjudged insane in the Northwest Territories and as he journeyed to Alberta at his own expense, the Department could not accept responsibility for his up-keep.

                     Cameron Bay, N.W.T.  
File No. 7882.

This man was an employee of the Bear Exploration and Radium Company at Cameron Bay and was suspected of being mentally affected. At the request of that Company                      was escorted to Fort Smith by a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police where he was adjudged insane. He was committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka by order of the Deputy Commissioner dated the 18th May, 1934. The Company paid the travelling expenses of                      and his escort.



s.19(1)

- 4 -

In reply to an enquiry as to whether the Bear Exploration and Radium Company would assume the maintenance charges for this patient they replied,-

"We have no means of compensating ourselves for this expenditure which was incurred through no happening for which the Company could hold itself responsible."

On the 13th June, 1934, the Provincial Attorney General of Alberta was notified that if he would accept [redacted] at the Ponoka Mental Hospital the Department would guarantee payment of the usual \$1.00 per day maintenance charge. To this he agreed.

[redacted] Aklavik.

File No.6475. ✓

This man entered the Northwest Territories in 1924. Subsequently he obtained employment as baker with the Department of National Defence at Aklavik, N.W.T.

15th May, 1929 -

Adjudged insane by Inspector Kemp at Aklavik.

4th July, 1929--

Committed to the Ponoka Mental Hospital by order of the Deputy Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

2nd November, 1929 -

Discharged from the Ponoka Mental Hospital, later he returned to the Northwest Territories.

All transportation and maintenance charges for this patient were paid by the Department.

[redacted] Cameron Bay, N.W.T.

File No.7786.

This man was adjudged insane by Sergt. E. G. Baker, J.P., following an examination by Dr. T. O. Byrnes of Cameron Bay. [redacted] was removed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks at Edmonton pending the issue of the necessary commitment order.

[redacted] was a resident of the Province of Alberta where he owned a homestead. He arrived at Cameron Bay on the 12th September, 1933, and reached Edmonton in custody of Constable J.M. MacBrien on the 17th October, 1933. He was examined by Dr. Barrager, Commissioner of Mental Institutions, on the 12th November, 1933, pronounced "not insane" and suitable to be at large. On instructions from the Department he was released from custody on the 8th November, 1933.

[redacted] was brought out from the Northwest Territories on instructions issued by representatives of the Department, it was decided that the Department must pay his trans-



s.19(1)

- 5 -

portation expenses. The Minister approved of the payment of the account for this service (\$450.00), under date of the 11th January, 1934.

---

Indians of the Northwest Territories adjudged insane  
- Responsibility for maintenance charges assumed by  
the Department of Indian Affairs.

---

[REDACTED] - Non-treaty Indian - Fort Rae.  
File No.348. ✓

11th October, 1920 -

This Indian was adjudged insane by Dr.A.L.McDonald.

The correspondence does not disclose whether or not this patient was brought out from the Northwest Territories. No commitment order appears to have been issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

[REDACTED] - Non-treaty Indian - Fort Simpson.  
File No.2607.

31st July, 1922 -

Adjudged insane by Inspector G. F. Fletcher, Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

19th December, 1922 -

Order committing this patient to the Ponoka Mental Hospital issued by Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

[REDACTED] - Treaty Indian - Resolution.  
File No. 4644.

28th July, 1924 -

Adjudged insane by Dr. C. Bourget, J.P.

12th September, 1924 -

Admitted to the Ponoka Mental Hospital.

No order committing this patient to the asylum at Ponoka appears to have been issued by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

[REDACTED] - Treaty Indian - Providence.  
File No. 5797.

16th August, 1927 -

Adjudged insane by Dr. W. A. M. Truesdell at Fort Simpson.



- 6 -

2nd September, 1927 -

Order committing this patient to the Ponoka Mental Hospital issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

The transportation and maintenance charges appear to have been paid by the Department of Indian Affairs.

                    - Indian - Arctic Red  
River - File No. 6286.

13th July, 1928 -

Adjudged insane by Mr. T. W. Harris, J.P.

26th October, 1928 -

Admitted to the Ponoka Mental Hospital.

3rd December, 1928 -

Order committing this patient to the Ponoka Mental Hospital issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

                    - Indian Woman - Good Hope.  
File No. 6287.

4th October, 1928 -

Adjudged insane by Mr. T. W. Harris, J.P.

3rd November, 1928 -

Order committing this patient to the above institution issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

s.19(1)                     - Indian - Providence.  
File No. 6437.

3rd April, 1929 -

Adjudged insane by Mr. T. W. Harris, J.P.

7th May, 1929 -

Order committing this patient to the Ponoka Mental Hospital issued by Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

                    - Indian - Providence.  
File No. 6914.

11th August, 1930 -

Adjudged insane by Dr. C. Bourget, J.P.

18th August, 1930 -

Admitted to the Ponoka Mental Hospital.



s.19(1)

- 7 -

27th August, 1930 -

Order committing this patient to the Ponoka Mental Hospital issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories.

- - - - -

Resolution.  
(Status not given) - File No.5338.

19th August, 1926 -

Adjudged insane by Dr. C. Bourget, J.P.

3rd September, 1926 -

Order issued by the Commissioner, Northwest Territories, committing this patient to Ponoka Mental Hospital.

The transportation charges from Resolution to Ponoka were paid by this Department. The hospital maintenance charges appear to have been paid by her husband. She was discharged from the asylum during the winter of 1926-27 and re-joined her husband.

- - - - -

Eskimo - Kittigazuit.  
Files 6468 and 6008.

2nd July, 1920 -

Adjudged insane by Inspector S. T. Wood.

The accounts covering transportation and maintenance charges in this case appear to have been paid by the Department of Indian Affairs during 1920 to 1927. The account for \$182.00 maintenance charges for this patient in the Ponoka Mental Hospital covering the first six months of 1928 was paid by this Department. There has been no further correspondence in connection with this case and no information as to whether this Eskimo is still a patient in the Hospital or not.

No commitment order appears to have been issued by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.



The Deputy Minister of the Interior. Copy for 6760

June 14, 1934.

Memorandum:

Mr. Turner.Re - [REDACTED] Insane.

I herewith return your files 7882N. T., 6860 N. T., 279 N. T., 7088 N. T., 6902 N. T., 4842 N. T., 2596 N. T., and 2924 N. T., which have been receiving our Departmental Solicitor's consideration.

You will observe that Mr. Daly drafted -

- (1) A Memorandum to the Minister explaining the general situation.
- (2) A telegram for our Minister's signature to the Honourable J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, Province of Alberta, in regard to the Denny case;
- (3) A letter to the Honourable Mr. Lymburn with respect to the general situation.

The Minister has despatched the telegram and has also signed and mailed the letter.

This morning the Minister has received a telegram from Mr. Lymburn showing that arrangements were made yesterday for the transfer of Stanley Denny to the Mental Hospital at Ponoka. I have advised the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to this effect.

It looks as though the general question should receive further consideration at the next meeting of the Northwest Territories Council. In the meantime, no doubt our Minister will have a reply to the letter which he has written to the Honourable Mr. Lymburn.

If Alberta accepts our Minister's offer to assume responsibility for the maintenance charge of \$1.00 per day for any insane person in the Mackenzie District committed by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to the Provincial institution at Ponoka, then it will be necessary -

- (1) to have concurrent Orders in Council passed by the Dominion and the Province;
- (2) for the Northwest Territories Council to decide just what policy will be followed in the matter of dealing with those who show signs of mental disturbance which, in most instances, seems largely attributable to isolation. The policy in regard to passing on to employers or relatives the burden of the cost of maintenance should be considered also.

I wish that you would have started immediately the preparation of a memorandum on the general question with the facts of each case which has been under discussion summarized and annotated with file number. What I have in mind is something that can be sent out as an appendix to the agenda for the meeting at which the discussion will take place.

(Sgd.) R. A. Gibson,  
Asst. Deputy Minister.



JFD/VGB

File 5997-4 NWT

n 938

Extract from monthly report - St. Marguerite  
Hospital, Simpson, N.W.T. - February, 1934.

Date of Admission - 12th February, 1934.  
Name - Michel Laferty.  
Permanent Address - Providence.  
Non-Treaty - 1.  
Pay Patients - 1.  
Age - 36.  
Sex - Male.  
In Patient - 1.  
Disease - Brain abcess.  
No. days treated - 3.  
Result - Died - 14th February, 1934.  
Remarks -

now clear why he should be listed as pay Patient



JFD/VGB

File 5997-4 NWT

9

Extract from monthly report - St. Marguerite  
Hospital, Simpson, N.W.T. - February, 1934.

Date of Admission - 12th February, 1934.

Name - Michel Laferty.

Permanent Address - Providence.

Non-Treaty - 1.

Pay Patients - 1.

Age - 36.

Sex - Male.

In Patient - 1.

Disease - Brain abcess.

No. days treated - 3.

Result - Died - 14th February, 1934.

Remarks -



Extract from Minutes of the Fiftieth Session of the Northwest  
Territories Council held Feb. 13, 1934.

*Daly*  
(g) Maintenance of Insane Persons - 9- 1860

Mr. Daly said the Department of Justice had expressed the opinion that there was no legislative authority for the Order in Council passed in 1922 authorizing the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories to commit insane persons to certain Provincial institutions. He thought the Department had a good case in connection with Louis Paul and it might be worthwhile going to Court so that the Department would be on a good footing to open up negotiations with the Province of Alberta for the handling of future cases. Mr. Gibson considered that the mining companies should be held responsible for the care of any of their employees who might become insane in the Northwest Territories, and pointed out that it would now be necessary for a person to live four years in the Territories before he would be entitled to a hunting and trapping permit. Further that in most of these cases it will be found

that the person affected was a citizen of one of the Provinces and that under existing conditions the best way out of the difficulty might be to send the person back to the Province in which he was domiciled, only paying the expenses of transportation where the person is destitute and the responsibility did not rest with some employer of labour, finally that the Commissioner should only commit to Provincial insane asylums permanent residents of the Northwest Territories who might become insane and that in these cases of course the Dominion would accept responsibility for maintenance.

After discussion it was moved by Mr. Daly, seconded by Mr. Gibson, that the outstanding accounts submitted by or through the Royal Canadian Mounted Police be paid and the care of Paul be left with the Province.



11.

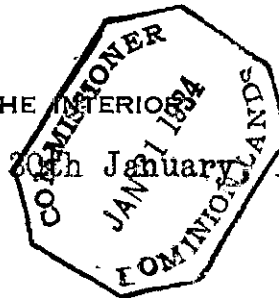


OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

OTTAWA CANADA

Copy for Mr. Turner



20th January 1934.

Memorandum:

D. L. McK.

Mr. Daly.

Noted.....

*Edwards*

I am attaching hereto a letter from the Deputy Minister of Justice, with respect to the care of persons declared insane in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Edwards is apparently of the opinion that an amendment to the Northwest Territories Act should be made if the Commissioner is to enter into any arrangement with the Province of Alberta; also that the question of domicile should be discussed with the Provincial Authorities and some understanding reached.

By copy of this memorandum I am asking Mr. Turner to have an appropriate item placed on the Agenda so that the whole matter may be discussed at an early session of the Northwest Territories Council. In the meantime you might speak to Mr. Turner about it and also get in touch with Mr. J. B. Harkin as any arrangement which might be made with the Province regarding the care of residents of the Northwest Territories in Provincial mental institutions might have an effect on cases of insanity arising in the Alberta National Parks.

You might also have available particulars of the Louis Paul case, in case it is mentioned in Council.

Deputy Minister.



(COPY)

Department of Justice  
Ottawa

Ottawa, January 29th, 1934.

182/34.

Dear Sir:-

Re: Insane Persons - Northwest Territories.

I beg to refer to your letter of the 5th instant, submitting for my opinion certain questions which have arisen between your Department and the Province of Alberta in regard to governmental responsibility for the care and maintenance of persons within the Northwest Territories who are found to be insane. The questions which appear to be involved (formulated in my own words) and my answers thereto are as follows:

Question 1. Whether the Minister should be empowered by legislation (similar to that contained in s. 75 of the Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1927, C. 142, in relation to Manitoba) to make arrangements with the Lieutenant Governors of Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively, for the payment of reasonable compensation by the Dominion to these Provinces respectively for the care and maintenance of insane persons (found to be such within the Territories) in provincial institutions?

Answer: This question is to be answered in the affirmative. While s. 72 of the Northwest Territories Act provides that:

"Whenever, under any law or ordinance in force in the Territories, any insane person is kept in custody until the pleasure of the Commissioner is known, or until such person is discharged by law, the Commissioner may cause such person to be removed to and confined in any asylum or place of confinement, from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council";



- 2 -

and it appears that the Governor in Council by order dated 21st September, 1922, (passed under the authority of the above provision but without reference to the provincial authorities) designated the asylums situated at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan, and Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, as places of confinement for such insane persons, and provided for the payment of maintenance of each insane person so removed to any of these institutions at the rate of one dollar per day, this arrangement could not be made constitutionally effective in respect of any insane person who is a proper charge of the Dominion, except by agreement with the Provincial Government concerned.

It will be necessary, however, for the purpose of securing legislative authority for such arrangements with the Provincial Governments to obtain an amendment of the present statutory provisions. These provisions, namely secs. 72 to s. 75 inclusive of the Northwest Territories Act, were enacted prior to the establishment of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and consequently did not provide for arrangements with those provinces in the same way as s. 75 provides authority for an arrangement with Manitoba. If s. 75 were amended by inserting after the word "Manitoba" in the third line the words "or of Alberta or of Saskatchewan", this would appear to meet the requirements of the case.

Question 2. Whether, if such legislative authority for such arrangements should be obtained, it would be advisable to provide by the arrangements to be made with the provincial authorities for some definition of "Domicile" or "residence" for the purpose of fixing responsibility as between the Dominion and the provincial authorities for the care and maintenance of individuals found and adjudged within the Territories to be insane?

Answer: I answer this question also in the affirmative for the reason that I do not think the Dominion, as represented by the Territorial authorities, is under any constitutional obligation, vis-a-vis any of the Provinces, to



- 3 -

assume responsibility for the care and maintenance of a person adjudged while within the Territories to be insane if such person is domiciled in one of the Provinces, in the sense that his permanent home is there, and is only temporarily absent therefrom in the Territories when found to be insane. In the case of such a person, I think the constitutional responsibility, as between the Dominion and the Province concerned, for his care and maintenance if he be returned to the Province by the Territorial authorities is that of the Province. Contrariwise I think that the Dominion, as represented by the Territorial authorities, is responsible for the care and maintenance only of such persons, found to be insane, as are domiciled in the same sense within the Territories.

Question 3. Whether, in the circumstances of the Louis Paul case, your Department was justified in taking the position that this man was a charge of the Province of Alberta and not of the Northwest Territories?

Answer: On the facts stated in this case, I am unable to determine whether Paul was domiciled in the Province of Alberta or in the Northwest Territories at the time he was adjudged to be insane in the Territories; and I should, therefore, require further information upon this point in order to be in a position to form an opinion upon the question of responsibility involved.

Yours truly,

(SGD) W. Stuart Edwards

Deputy Minister of Justice.

H. Rowatt, Esq.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.



ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE  
ADDRESSED TO:-

THE COMMISSIONER,  
R.C.M. POLICE,  
OTTAWA

*Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*

*Office of the Commissioner.*

45612

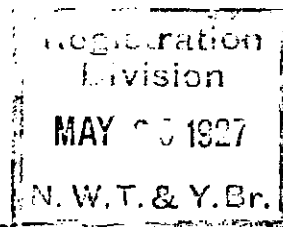
*Ref. No. 27D300-2-L 1.*

*Ottawa.*

May 28th 1927.

Dear Sir,

Please accept my thanks  
for your letter of the 25th of May,  
enclosing four copies of Order-in-  
Council P.C. 1959, dated the 21st  
of September, 1922, designating the  
Asylums situated at Ponoka, Alberta;  
Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and  
Selkirk, Manitoba, for the confinement  
of persons becoming insane in the  
North West Territories.



Yours very truly,

*G. S. Worsley*

G.S.Worsley,  
Asst Commissioner.



O.S.Finnie, Esq.,  
Director of the  
N.W.Territories & Yukon,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.



JPR:DG

25th May, 1927.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request by telephone I am enclosing four copies of Order-in-Council, P.C. 1959, dated 21st September, 1922, designating the asylums situated at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, for the confinement of persons becoming insane in the North West Territories.

Yours truly,

<sup>4</sup>  
encls.

**D. S. FINNIE,**  
P.M. D. L. M.

O. S. Finnie,  
Director.

The Commissioner,  
R.C.M. Police,  
Ottawa, Ontario.



JPR:DC

38  
2924

*B. J. R.*

5th October, 1926.

Memorandum.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.C.,  
Deputy Minister.

I beg to refer you to your memorandum of the 4th August, last, on N.W.T. File #38, hereunder, with which you sent me copy of a letter from the Late Dr. Laidlaw, having reference to the proposed arrangement with the Alberta Government for the treatment of indigent patients from that Province in the hospitals in the North West Territories. You asked me to have the material ready for a discussion of this matter. The Secretary of the Health Department advises that the next meeting of the Dominion Council of Health will be held in Ottawa, on the 26th instant. The Province of Alberta has not yet advised them of the name of the person who will represent that Province. However, I am submitting the information you requested in case you wish to take the matter up with their representative.

File herewith.



"Re Proposed Arrangement between the Province of  
Alberta and the North West Territories Branch for  
the Treatment of Indigent Patients."

On the 7th January, 1923, the Late Dr. W. C. Laidlaw wrote the Superintendent General of the Department of Indian Affairs, advising that the Roman Catholic Mission proposed to erect a small hospital at Chipewyan, Alberta, and they had made application for a grant of \$1.50 per day towards the support of the hospital. He advised that the Department of Public Health, Province of Alberta, would contribute one-half of the proposed grant if the Dominion Government would be willing to pay the remaining one-half.

The letter from Dr. Laidlaw was referred to this Branch and on the 22nd February, 1923, a letter was prepared for your signature in which you advised him that you were in sympathy with the question of subsidizing this hospital, but as Chipewyan is located in the Province of Alberta we have, therefore, no authority to deal with same. In his reply of the 28th idem, he requested authority to notify the Sister of the Mission at Chipewyan that any destitute whites or half-breeds, resident of the North West Territories, admitted to the hospital would be paid for by the Dominion Government at the proposed rate of \$1.50 per day.

We replied that we would be prepared to pay \$1.50 per day for destitute whites and half-breeds, residents of the North West Territories, who are treated in the Chipewyan Hospital if the Alberta Government would pay a similar amount for indigent patients residents of Alberta, who are treated in the Hospital at Fort Smith.

In October, 1923, you discussed the matter with the Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Province of Alberta, and it was agreed that if Alberta indigent patients were treated in our Hospital at Fort Smith, we would pay one-half and the Alberta Government pay one-half, and they would pay one-half for the treatment of indigent patients from the North West Territories in Alberta Hospitals.

On the 18th December, 1923, you wrote the Hon. George Hoadley requesting him to confirm the above mentioned agreement and to advise you if his Government would make an adjustment of payments made by this Department for the treatment of indigent patients who had been treated in our hospitals to that date. Dr. Laidlaw replied to this letter on the 26th May, 1924, advising that Mr. Hoadley was in England. He further stated that he was in communication with the Department of Indian Affairs and the Parks Branch of this Department with regard to indigents who live on Reserves or in the National Parks, and any agreement between the Alberta Government and the Dominion Government should be applicable to all Dominion Lands, and that the matter would be brought to the attention of Mr. Hoadley upon his return.

On the 22nd October, 1924, Dr. Laidlaw advised that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Hoadley and that the latter was of the opinion that this question should be considered with the other Branches of the Dominion Government represented in

- Alberta.



2.

Alberta.

A statement of the amount due the Dominion Government for the treatment of indigent white and half-breed patients from Alberta in our hospitals, in the North West Territories, was prepared and handed to you in February last in order that you might discuss the matter with Dr. Laidlaw.

On the 6th May last, a letter was received from Dr. Laidlaw in which he referred to your interview and to the suggestion he made, that an agreement could be reached provided the Dominion Government would accept the responsibility for all indigent persons residing in Dominion Parks, Indian Reserves, and on other Dominion property. He pointed out that the qualifications necessary to become a resident in the North West Territories differed so greatly from that of the Province of Alberta that an understanding would be necessary. He further stated that it would be better for the hospitals operating in the North West Territories to deal direct with his Government, relative to the maintenance of indigent sick persons.

In your reply of the 31st of May, you informed him that we were willing to follow the suggested action, and would advise the hospitals in the North West Territories of the definition of a resident. You pointed out, however, that this arrangement would not settle the old accounts for the treatment of destitute white or half-breed patients which amounted to over \$1100.00 for the period between the 1st April, 1922, and the 15th January, 1926.

At a meeting of the Council of the North West Territories held on the 23rd June, 1926, the following definition of a "resident" of the North West Territories, under the Hospital Ordinance, was approved.

"Resident" shall mean any person who had made his home in the Territories for at least three successive months immediately prior to the date of his receiving assistance from the Territories or being placed in the hospital.

On the 15th ultimo, the District Agent notified the Fort Smith Hospital that no further grants would be paid to that Institution by this Department for the treatment of pay patients or indigent patients who are not residents of the North West Territories.



JFM:AM:

38



16th February, 1926.

MEMORANDUM:

W. E. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior.

---

Adverting to previous correspondence relative to our effort to reach a reciprocal arrangement with the Alberta Government regarding the payment for indigent patients treated in our hospitals, I beg to report as follows -

The Roman Catholic Mission operate hospitals in the North West Territories at Fort Smith and Simpson. There are always a number of indigent white patients who are unable to pay for their own care and maintenance. The hospital authorities requested our Department to give some assistance and it was decided to make an allowance on the following basis, effective from the 1st April, 1921 -

2 "For the treatment of all indigent white and half-breed patients an allowance of \$1.50 per day and a general contribution towards the general maintenance of the hospitals an additional 50¢ per day for all patients treated."

This arrangement proved satisfactory to both parties but it was later found on looking over the monthly returns that a large number of patients came from points outside the N.W.T. Many came from Chipewyan, Fort du Lac, Athabasca Landing, Fitzgerald and even Edmonton and it did not seem reasonable or fair that we should bear the cost of indigent patients from Alberta who came to our hospitals for treatment.

In a statement submitted under cover of my memorandum of the 28th September, 1923 (copy enclosed) the total sum paid for residents of Alberta since 1915 amounted to \$6,010.50, \$5000.00 of which has been paid since the 1st April, 1921. I have had this account brought up to date - i.e., to the 15th January, 1926, and the total is now \$11,871.50. The patients treated include whites, half-breeds and Indians.

I am now submitting another account for residents of Alberta, (indigent whites and half-breeds only) from the 1st April, 1922, to the 15th January, 1926, amounting to \$1,112.50. There was no classification of patients previous to 1922, that is, there was nothing in the hospital returns to indicate whether the patients were whites, Indians or half-breeds. It is, therefore, impossible to



-2-

prepare an accurate account of indigent whites and half-breeds dating back to 1915.

It is possible when you take this question up with the Alberta authorities they may disclaim responsibility for Treaty Indians. If such be the case they might be presented with the account for \$1,112.50 for indigent whites and half-breeds only, residents of Alberta, who have received treatment in our northern hospitals since the 1st April, 1922.

Sometime ago the Honourable Mr. Hoadley asked if we would pay something towards the maintenance of indigent patients from the N.W.T. treated in a hospital to be erected at Chipewyan, Alberta. He was informed that we would pay \$1.50 per day for N.W.T. indigent whites or half-breeds if his Government would pay a similar amount for Alberta indigents treated in the N.W.T. hospitals (reference your letter 9th March, 1923, enclosed).

The evidence on file is that Mr. Hoadley was agreeable to this arrangement but we were never able to secure his acceptance in writing.

Copies of correspondence enclosed -

- (a) Fort Smith and Simpson Hospitals.
- (b) Proposed hospital at Chipewyan, Alberta.



Ottawa, 16th February, 1924.

Department of Public Health,  
Province of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alta.

In Account with -

North West Territories and Yukon Branch,

Department of Interior,

Ottawa.

1923

16th February.

To amounts paid by the North West Territories and Yukon Branch to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Mackenzie for treatment and maintenance of patients in Hospital at Fort Smith who were residents of the Province of Alberta, as follows -

- |    |   |           |
|----|---|-----------|
| 1. | Allowance of \$1.00 per diem for treatment of destitute white or half-breed patients during period 1st April, 1922, to 15th January, 1923, per statement attached - | 0 007.50  |
| 2. | Allowance of 50¢ per diem for treatment of white or half-breed patients during period 1st April, 1922, to 15th January, 1923, per statement attached -              | 400.00    |
| 3. | Maintenance of Treaty Indian patients during period 17th May, 1918, to 15th January, 1923, per statement attached -   | 10,790.00 |

\$11,097.50

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Director.



s.19(1)

statement of amounts paid by the North West Territories and Yukon  
Branch, Department of Interior, to Fort Smith Hospital for treatment of  
patients (Treaty Indians) who were residents of the Province of  
Alberta during the period 10th May, 1915, to 15th January, 1923 -

Date Paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treatment	rate per day	Amount
10th May, 1915	503		Fitzgerald	114	\$1.00	\$ 114.00
6th Dec. "	623		"	181		181.00
" " "	"		Athabasca	21		21.00
12th Apr. 1916	645		Fitzgerald	92		92.00
26th Sept. "	672		"	91		91.00
2nd Oct. "	676		"	31		31.00
3rd Nov. "	689		"	103		103.00
4th Jan. 1917	703		"	122		122.00
1st May. "	712		"	31		31.00
23rd May "	735		"	44		44.00
7th Feb. 1920	972		"	23		23.00
" " "	"		"	25		25.00
30th May, "	983		"	17		17.00
21st Sept. "	1002		Chipewyan	28		28.00
11th Apr. 1921	1001		Fitzgerald	2		2.00
12th May 1922	1452		"	20	2.00	40.00
" " "	"		"	12		24.00
" " "	"		"	54		68.00
" " "	"		"	5		10.00
" " "	"		Chipewyan	52		64.00
2nd Jan. 1923	6039		"	153		306.00
" " "	"		Chipewyan	"		306.00
" " "	"		"	"		306.00
" " "	"		"	"		306.00
" " "	"		"	"		306.00
" " "	"		Fitzgerald	17		34.00
" " "	"		"	7		14.00
" " "	"		"	9		18.00

000214

Carried forward -

\$2803.00



**s.19(1)**



s.19(1)

-3-

Date Paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treated	Rate per day	Amount
Brought forward						\$4,701.00
25th July, 1923	2510		Pitsoyrald	21	2.00	42.00
" "	"		"	14		28.00
" "	"		"	9		18.00
6th Oct.	4313		Chiporyan	01		122.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
" "	"		"	40		88.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
7th Nov.	4034		"	01		122.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
" "	"		"	01		122.00
" "	"		Pitsoyrald	0		10.00
" "	"		"	0		10.00
" "	"		"	22		44.00
" "	"		"	10		52.00
" "	"		"	10		52.00
25th Feb. 1924	0405		Chiporyan	02		104.00
" "	"		"	02		104.00
" "	"		"	02		104.00
" "	"		"	02		104.00
" "	"		Pitsoyrald	02		104.00
" "	"		"	7		14.00
25th Apr.	0090		Chiporyan	31		62.00
" "	"		"	31		62.00
" "	"		"	31		62.00
" "	"		"	31		62.00
" "	"		Pitsoyrald	31		62.00
" "	"		"	6		10.00

-000216

Carried forward -

\$7,307.00



Date Paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treated	Rate per day	Amount
Brought forward-						\$7,307.00
10th June, 1924	1375		Chipewyan	73	2.00	146.00
" "	"		"	00		100.00
" "	"		"	00		100.00
" "	"		"	00		100.00
" "	"		Fitzgerald	00		100.00
" "	"		"	9		18.00
" "	"		"	12		24.00
" "	"		"	24		48.00
" "	"		"	22		44.00
29th Aug.	"		Chipewyan	61		122.00
" "	"		"	61		122.00
" "	"		"	22		44.00
" "	"		Fitzgerald	16		32.00
23th Sept.	"		Chipewyan	31		62.00
" "	"		"	31		62.00
12th Nov.	"		"	61		122.00
" "	"		"	20		40.00
" "	"		Fitzgerald	5		10.00
" "	"		"	5		10.00
" "	"		"	3		6.00
" "	"		"	4		8.00
" "	"		"	6		12.00
4th Feb.	1925		Chipewyan	55		110.00
" "	"		Fitzgerald	40		80.00
" "	"		"	4		8.00
" "	"		"	30		60.00
" "	"		"	30		60.00
17th Mar.	"		"	62		124.00
" "	"		"	62		124.00



-5-

Date Paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treated	Rate per day	Amount
14th Apr. 1926	5034		Brought forward Fitzgerald	20	2.00	\$0,533.00
" " "	"		"	20		50.00
" " "	"		"	5		10.00
" " "	"		"	1		2.00
20th June	1484		"	61		122.00
" " "	"		"	61		122.00
" " "	"		"	6		12.00
" " "	"		"	6		12.00
1st Sept.	3073		"	9		18.00
" " "	"		"	9		18.00
" " "	"		"	9		18.00
" " "	"		Chipowyan	50		60.00
" " "	"		"	50		60.00
" " "	"		Fitzgerald	15		20.00
" " "	"		"	2		4.00
" " "	"		"	2		4.00
21st "	3109		Chipowyan	51		62.00
" " "	"		"	6		12.00
" " "	"		Fitzgerald	3		6.00
" " "	"		"	3		6.00
" " "	"		"	13		/ 20.00
" " "	"		"	10		20.00
" " "	"		"	10		20.00
" " "	"		"	5		10.00
12th Oct.	5911		Chipowyan	20		32.00
" " "	"		"	20		32.00
12th "	"		Fitzgerald	31		62.00
" " "	"		"	5		10.00
" " "	"		"	7		14.00

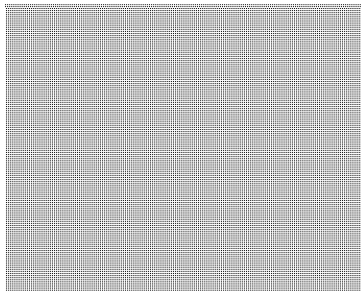
Carried forward -

\$10,244.00  
000218



s.19(1)

-0-

Date Paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treated	Rate per day	Amount
Brought forward						\$10,605.00
12th Oct. 1925	5911		Fitzgerald	0	2.00	10.00
" " "	"		"	0		10.00
15th Jan. 1926	4056		Chipewyan	01		122.00
" " "	"		Fitzgerald	01		122.00
Total-						\$10,769.00



Statement of amounts paid by the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of Interior, to Fort Smith Hospital as allowance of .50 per diem for treatment of patients who were residents of the Province of Alberta during period - 1st April, 1922, to 1st January, 1926.

Date paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treated	Amount
2nd Jan'y, 1923	6059		Fitzgerald	25	\$ 12.50
"	"		"	9	4.50
"	"		"	34	17.00
"	"		Smith Half Way	25	12.50
"	"		"	23	11.50
"	"		"	17	8.50
"	"		"	31	15.50
"	"		"	40	20.00
"	"		"	8	4.00
"	"		Chipewyan	47	23.50
1st Feb'y, 1923	5726		"	19	9.50
26th July, 1923	2516		Fitzgerald	16	8.00
"	"		Indian House Creek	92	46.00
"	"		Fitzgerald	33	16.50
"	"		"	58	29.00
4th Oct., 1923	4313		Edmonton	41	20.50
"	"		Smith Half Way	6	3.00
"	"		"	2	1.00
"	"		"	2	1.00
"	"		Indian House Creek	61	30.50
"	"		Fitzgerald	15	7.50
"	"		"	28	14.00
Carried forward.....					<u>\$316.00</u>



s.19(1)

-2-

Date paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient	Address	No. of days treated	Amount
Brought forward.....					\$316.00
7th Nov. 1923	4034		Fitzgerald	3	1.00
"	"		Edmonton	24	12.00
16th June, 1924	1873		"	45	22.50
29th Aug., 1924	3000		Smith Half Way	2	1.00
25th Sept. 1924	3600		Fitzgerald	17	8.50
12th Nov., 1924	4228		"	10	5.00
"	"		"	32	16.00
25th June, 1925	1424		"	12	6.00
"	"		"	35	17.50
1st Sept. 1925	3073		"	4	2.00
"	"		"	6	3.00
"	"		"	57	28.50
"	"		"	4	2.00
"	"		"	2	1.00
18th Jan'y 1926	4555		"	6	3.00
Total.....					\$445.00



Statement of amounts paid by the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, to Fort Smith Hospital as allowance of \$1.50 per diem for treatment of destitute white or half-breed patients who were residents of the Province of Alberta during the period - 1st April, 1922, to 15th January, 1926.

Date Paid	Cheque No.	Name of Patient s.19(1)	Address	No. of days treated	Amount
2nd Jan'y, 1923	6039		Chipewyan	47	\$ 70.50
1st Feb'y, 1923	6726		"	19	28.50
26th July, 1923	2516		Indian House Creek	92	126.00
"	"		Fitzgerald	33	49.50
"	"		"	58	87.00
4th Oct., 1923	4318		Indian House Creek	61	91.50
"	"		Fitzgerald	16	22.50
"	"		"	28	42.00
25th June, 1925	1424		"	35	52.50
1st Sept., 1925	3073		"	57	85.50
Total.....					\$567.50



By  
Mr. Tharan -  
We have finished  
with these files - thank  
you.  
L.S.

000223



CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA

N<sup>o</sup> 16191

ENCLOSURE

000224





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA , 4th August, 1925.

Memorandum:

25A

The Deputy Minister

re: Treatment of indigent patients,  
Parks and Northwest Territories

By memorandum dated the 27th ultimo, you directed me to obtain the files concerning this question from the Northwest Territories and Parks Branches, and prepare a statement on which the whole matter can be discussed with the Minister.

This I have done, and have gone through both sets of files from the beginning.

The question first arose in connection with Parks Branch some time in the spring of 1913, and the Department endeavoured to adjust it by making arrangements with hospitals at Edmonton, Calgary and other points, but although a form of contract was prepared by the Department of Justice, nothing further appears to have been done in the matter.

Since that time, it has been a question of dealing with each individual case on its merits as it arose. If a resident of Alberta became a public charge while in the Parks, the Department, upon satisfying itself of the need, took the necessary steps to secure hospital treatment, and subsequently endeavoured to collect from the municipality in which the indigent had last been resident. While we do not appear to have been out of pocket in more than one or two cases, the amount of correspondence and office work involved has been out of all proportion to the merits of the case.

- So -

000225





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA

25 AUG 1961

- 2 -

So far as the Northwest Territories are concerned, the question has never got beyond a general discussion with the Provincial authorities. Some delay has been caused by the Provincial authorities endeavouring to include the Department of Indian Affairs in any agreement that might be come to, but naturally since that Department deals in an entirely different way with an entirely different class of patients, it has been impossible to come to any understanding.

It would, I think, be most satisfactory if an arrangement could be made with the Province whereby the Dominion Government would pay for any indigent person becoming a charge in any Park or the Northwest Territories and would be recouped by the Provincial authorities themselves, while in return, any resident of the Parks or Territories becoming an indigent charge in any Provincial hospital, the Dominion Government would recoup the Province and collect the claim, if possible, from the relatives or other source of revenue of the indigent, the Province doing the same thing in the case of its indigents who had become a charge on the Dominion Government.

This is practically what Mr. Hoadley suggests in his letter of July 21st in reply to your letter to Premier Greenfield, of April 28th.

I do not think a flat rate would be satisfactory. Some cases, operative, tubercular or contagious would cost very much more to look after than others where it was simply a matter of dressings, or prescribing and administering medicine. Moreover, the flat hospital rate would not take care of the indigent who was well, but simply unable to earn a livelihood, nor would it cover funeral expenses.

Mr. Hoadley's attitude in refusing to consider the claim on behalf of Fort Smith and Fort Simpson hospitals for \$6,000 incurred in treating Provincial patients in past years, is, I think, in view of his explanation, reasonable.

- Moreover -

000226

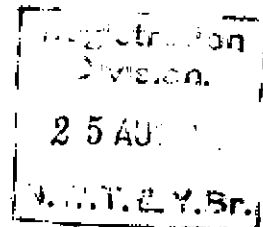




DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA



- 3 -

Moreover, it is probable that Northwest Territories inhabitants have been reciprocally treated by Provincial hospitals to a somewhat similar amount.

I think Mr. Hoadley's proposal, that the Department assume the status of a municipality, as in the Municipal District Act, gives the most satisfactory basis for an agreement, but instead of dealing each individual municipality, I think it would be more satisfactory if we deal with the Provincial authorities direct and they deal with us.

I am returning the files to their respective Branches, as there does not appear to be anything on them relating to the general question beyond what I have quoted. As a matter of fact, until the Minister's letter of April 28th and Mr. Hoadley's reply of July 21st, nothing definite has been done with regard to the general question. Once an agreement has been entered into with Alberta, I think it might be made the basis of a similar agreement with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The other Provinces are probably not sufficiently interested with regard to this matter to make it worth while making a general agreement with them.

One point which I touched on in a memorandum to you of the 21st April last, should, I think, be considered by the Minister at the time he considers the question of Alberta, that is, the care and treatment of consumptives from outside points, and even other countries. I suggested that Arizona, California and Switzerland be written to to find out how they dealt with the problem, which I think will increase in magnitude as the years go on.

Solicitor.

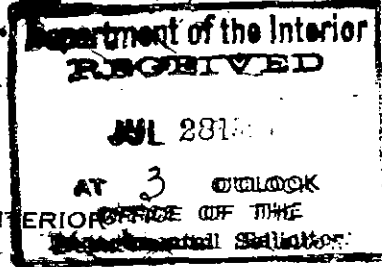


W. W. CORY,  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ROY, ASSTANT DEPUTY MINISTER



OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA



27th July, 1925.

Memorandum:

Mr. Daly.

I am sending you herewith a letter addressed to the Minister by the Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Health for the Province of Alberta re the responsibility for treatment of indigent patients.

Will you please get the files from the Northwest Territories Branch and Parks Branch, and prepare a statement on which this whole matter can be discussed with the Minister.

*Remos to Mr Harkins & Mr Finnie  
requesting files. 28-7-25.*

*(Harkins)*

*[Signature]*  
Deputy Minister.





MINISTER OF HEALTH

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

MINISTER'S OFFICE

JUL 25 1925

DEPT. OF INTERIOR

Refer to the Deputy  
Minister of *Health*  
JUL 25 1925  
FOR ATTENTION  
DRAFT REPLY *Minister*  
PRIV. SECY.

Edmonton, July 21, 1925.

Registration  
Division.

25 AUG 1

N.W.T. & Y.Br.

The Honourable Charles Stewart,  
Minister of the Interior,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Stewart,-

With regard to your letter of April 28th addressed to the Honourable Mr. Greenfield, there would appear to be some misunderstanding in respect of the matters mentioned therein.

Under our Hospitals Act and the Municipal District Act the municipality in which any indigent person has resided for three months is responsible for his maintenance in a hospital. In regard to the Government Institutions the municipalities are responsible for persons admitted thereto whether they are indigent or not and prior to admission the Local Authority is required to guarantee payment of all accounts, which of course they are at liberty to collect from the person concerned.

It has been the wish of my Department to have the residents of parks placed upon a similar footing and this has been the gist of correspondence which Dr. Laidlaw has had with the Commissioner of Parks.

The suggestion made by the Department of the Interior that we should pay \$1.50 for Alberta indigent patients treated in the North West Territories if the Department of the Interior would pay for indigent residents of the N.W.T. treated in Alberta was never agreed to by this Department. Our policy in this respect has been based upon the legislation contained in the various municipal acts, that is, that the responsibility for indigent sick persons rests upon the municipalities of which they are residents.



-2-

25 AUG

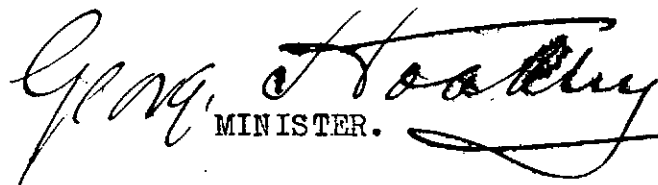
N.W.T. OFFICE

I do not think that we could consider the claim of the Fort Smith and Fort Simpson hospitals for \$6,010.50. Whenever an indigent person is admitted to a hospital each case is investigated and treated on its merits. It would be impossible for us to investigate the cases represented by this sum of money, and assign them to their proper municipalities.

We would be willing to enter into any arrangement with the Dominion Government for reciprocal care of patients from the territories and the Province in hospitals maintained and operated by the respective Governments; that is, my Department will be willing to care for residents of the North West Territories in the Central Alberta Sanatorium, the Ponoka Mental Hospital, and other Government institutions at a set rate and it will also be willing to arrange for payment by the municipalities of any accounts of indigent sick persons resident in the Province who are admitted to hospitals in the N.W.T. owned and operated by the Dominion Government.

I should be willing to consider an agreement for the future based on an investigation of each individual case admitted to your hospitals and the segregation of it to its own municipality in Alberta if the Department of the Interior would be prepared to assume the status of a municipality as in the Municipal District Act and provide for the payment of all accounts of indigent sick persons that are admitted to hospitals and Government institutions from Dominion Parks, Indian Reserves and other Dominion property.

Yours faithfully,

  
MINISTER.

L/WS



2924.

DLM/AGA



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA

27th August, 1925.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. R. A. Gibson,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Dept. of the Interior.

Mr. Finnie will likely be in Edmonton the latter part of this week, about the 29th instant, and no doubt will ask for instructions before leaving there.

The consideration of a reciprocal arrangement with the Province of Alberta for the care of indigent hospital patients has been pending for some time and might await Mr. Finnie's return to Ottawa before dealing with the matter further. If, however, there is any urgency our complete file might be sent to Mr. Finnie in Edmonton and the matter could be discussed informally with the officials of the Alberta Government and a policy outlined which would be mutually satisfactory.

*L. J. McCreand.*



DLM/EGA.

2924.

27th August, 1925.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. R. A. Gibson,  
Assistant Deputy Minister,  
Dept. of the Interior.

---

Mr. Finnie will likely be in Edmonton the latter part of this week, about the 29th instant, and no doubt will ask for instructions before leaving there.

The consideration of a reciprocal arrangement with the Province of Alberta for the care of indigent hospital patients has been pending for some time and might await Mr. Finnie's return to Ottawa before dealing with the matter further. If, however, there is any urgency our complete file might be sent to Mr. Finnie in Edmonton and the matter could be discussed informally with the officials of the Alberta Government and a policy outlined which would be mutually satisfactory.

O. S. FINNIE,  
PER D. L. M.



3815

J. B. HARKIN,  
COMMISSIONER

ES.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA

NATIONAL PARKS  
MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT  
HISTORIC SITES  
TOWN PLANNING

25

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE U. 151

20th August, 1925.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Cory, -

Re Treatment of Indigent Sick.

I am returning herewith Mr. Daly's memorandum and a copy of the communication received from the Honourable Mr. Hoadley, Minister of Health for the Province of Alberta, in regard to a reciprocal arrangement for the care of patients from the Parks, Northwest Territories and the Province of Alberta.

Mr. Hoadley's suggestion is that the Department of the Interior so far as Parks and Northwest Territories are concerned, should assume the status of a municipality as set out in the Municipal District Act and provide for the payment of all accounts for indigent sick domiciled in the Parks or the Northwest Territories. We have been doing this in the Parks for some time and I do not see how we can very well do any differently now. Mr. Daly, in his memorandum hereunder, agrees to this arrangement.

In regard to the question of indigents, there are two classes. There are the mental and tubercular cases which are treated in the Provincial Government Institutions and there is the ordinary aged or sick person who is without resources and becomes a public charge. In regard to the first class which are at present treated in the Provincial Government Institutions, it is not likely that we will ever have any institutions for the treatment of this class of patients and the suggestion that we should have an arrangement with the Province for the treatment of the indigent mental and tubercular patients at a definite rate is a very good one. There can be no reciprocal rates so far as we are concerned as we will not be able to treat mental or tubercular cases from any other municipalities. In regard to what we might call ordinary patients, some form of agreement or understanding should be arrived at, that is, the Provincial authorities should see that each municipality throughout the Province is responsible for any indigents, either sick or well, from such municipalities. In return, the Dominion Government might assume responsibility for the treatment of any indigents, sick or well, who are domiciled in the Parks.

Encl.  
16198

I may

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
O t t a w a.



I may say that the question of the care of indigents who are not sick is an important one. Just at the present time we have a woman from a municipality in British Columbia with a number of children destitute at Banff. We occasionally have cases of this kind and it is important that we be in a position to hold the municipality in which these people are domiciled responsible for their care and any expenses incurred in connection with these families while they may be temporarily within a National Park.

There is another point in connection with the Provincial Government Institutions which we have reported on on different occasions and that is the provision whereby the Provincial Government holds the municipality responsible for the cost of the care and treatment of any patients, whether they are indigent or not. We recommended some time ago that arrangements be made for the Provincial Institutions to accept payment direct from all patients who are in a position to pay for their care and treatment in these Provincial Institutions. This would relieve the Department of the expense and, often times, the difficulty of collecting accounts from persons who have received treatment in these hospitals. The only provision which would be necessary for such patients would be that the Department should receive due notice when any such patients are accepted from the Parks and that, if at any time these patients should exhaust their resources and be without funds, the Department would be immediately advised and thereafter such patients would be treated as ordinary indigents.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. Starnin  
J. B.



6807



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA , 28th July, 1925.

Registration  
Division.

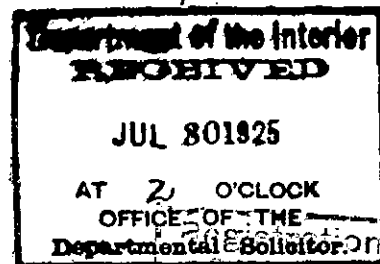
29 JUL 1925

N.W.T. & Y.Br.

*M. H. P. Daly*  
*file 2924 x 38*  
*henceforth*  
*2*

Memorandum:

Mr. Finnie,  
Director of  
Northwest Territories



7 AUG 1925

N.W.T. & Y.Br.

The question of the responsibility for the treatment of indigent patients by the Provincial authorities in Alberta is before the Minister.

I am instructed to prepare a statement on which this whole question can be discussed. Will you please let me have any general files relating to the question? If you have any particular instances which deal with an unusual phase, you might let me have that file also.

Solicitor.



J. B. HICKIN

ES.

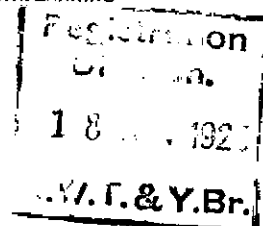


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA

NATIONAL PARKS  
MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT  
HISTORIC SITES  
TOWN PLANNING



U. 151

10th June, 1925.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Cory, -

I am returning, herewith, North West Territories File No. 2924, regarding the treatment of indigents.

In my memorandum hereunder of the 18th March last, it was not the question of indigents that we were particularly interested in but the matter of arranging for the treatment of patients who are ~~not~~ in a position to pay for such treatment.

The Regulations regarding the Provincial Sanitaria are, as follows:-

"When any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is admitted to the Central Alberta Sanatorium, the local authority within whose area such person is a resident shall pay to the Department of Public Health \$1.50 per day for each day's stay in that Sanatorium of such resident, payable month by month. For any sums so paid the local authority may collect from the patient or from those responsible for the patient."

It was to get away from this provision of the Department collecting from the patients that I suggested that we should endeavour to arrange with the Provincial authorities to allow paying patients from the Parks to pay the hospitals direct. This raised the question as to the patient who might exhaust his resources and become indigent. Any person who is unable to pay would automatically become an indigent and would have to be treated as such, but in the case of those who are able to pay, I think it would facilitate matters and relieve this Department of considerable worry and work if these patients pay the hospitals direct. Dr. Laidlaw, Provincial Health Officer, is prepared to accept payment direct, providing we guarantee the expenses of anyone becoming indigent.

Encl.  
16014

W. J. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
O t t a w a.

Under

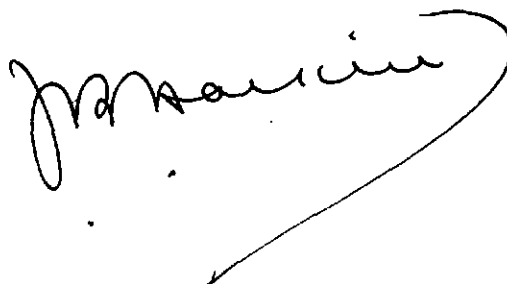


-2-

Under the circumstances, I would recommend that we accept this offer, the understanding being that if any person becomes indigent or in indigent circumstances that he come under any agreement which the Department may arrange with the Provincial authorities in regard to indigents.

I have made a copy of the correspondence from the North West Territories file for our records. I presume that as my memorandum of the 18th March does not deal primarily with indigents that it would be advisable to have it removed from the North West Territories file and have it returned here for our records.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Maclean", with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.



CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA

N<sup>o</sup> 1601

ENCLOSURE

000238



W. W. CORY,  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ROY A. J. JONSON,  
VARIANT DEPUTY MINISTER



OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA  
15.

Registration  
Division.  
28 MAY 1925  
N.W.T. & Y.Br.

Copy to  
Mr. Finnie.

27th May, 1925.

Re reciprocal arrangement with  
Province of Alberta for the  
treatment of indigent patients,  
as affecting the Northwest  
Territories and Parks.


Memorandum.-

Mr. Harkin.

I herewith return your file U. 151, and am sending you also file No. 2924 N.T., and would direct attention to the exchange of correspondence which we have had with the Provincial Authorities. Premier Greenfield advises me that the letter we wrote him on the 28th ultimo was referred by him to the Provincial Department of Health at Edmonton, with a request that they communicate with us at once.

It seems to me that the whole matter of the protection of indigent patients as affecting the Province, the Northwest Territories and the Parks, should form the subject of one agreement.

You might make extra copies for your file of any correspondence on the Northwest Territories file that you think would be of interest or use and then return the Northwest Territories file to Mr. Finnie.

  
Deputy Minister.



J. B. HARKIN  
COMMISSIONER

ES.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NATIONAL PARKS  
MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT  
HISTORIC SITES  
TOWN PLANNING

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA

22nd May, 1925.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE R.151

Memorandum:

Mr. Cory,-

Re Institutional Treatment for  
Tubercular Patients in the  
Canadian National Parks.

On the 18th March I submitted a memorandum in regard to the treatment of tubercular patients from the Parks in Provincial institutions. There are at present two cases in the hospitals in connection with whom we will have to advise the Province in regard to the matter of payment, and I should be glad to have a ruling from the Department in this connection at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
O t t a w a.



W. W. CORY,  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ROYAL BISSON,  
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER

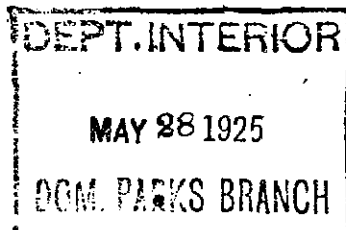


OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

OTTAWA, CANADA

15.



27th May, 1925.

Re reciprocal arrangement with  
Province of Alberta for the  
treatment of indigent patients,  
as affecting the Northwest  
Territories and Parks.


Memorandum.-

Mr. Harkin.

I herewith return your file U. 151, and am sending you also file No. 2924 N.T., and would direct attention to the exchange of correspondence which we have had with the Provincial Authorities. Premier Greenfield advises me that the letter we wrote him on the 28th ultimo was referred by him to the Provincial Department of Health at Edmonton, with a request that they communicate with us at once.

It seems to me that the whole matter of the protection of indigent patients as affecting the Province, the Northwest Territories and the Parks, should form the subject of one agreement.

You might make extra copies for your file of any correspondence on the Northwest Territories file that you think would be of interest or use and then return the Northwest Territories file to Mr. Finnie.

  
Deputy Minister.



Ottawa, Ontario,  
28th April, 1925.

Dear Premier Greenfield,-

Our Commissioner of Canadian National Parks has had some correspondence with Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, Provincial Deputy Minister of Health, concerning the treatment of patients in the parks who are suffering from tuberculosis and require institutional treatment. There are no tubercular hospitals in the parks and it is necessary to take advantage of the Provincial Institutions. Some of these patients are able to pay, and evidently Dr. Laidlaw is willing to accept these patients and have them pay direct to the hospitals, provided we guarantee that as soon as an inmate of an institution who was previously domiciled in the parks defaults in payments, such payments will be made by the Canadian National Parks Branch. Evidently the charge is \$1.50 per day.

Before entering into any arrangement of this kind, I would like to know just what action is being taken respecting our reciprocal arrangement for the treatment of indigent patients as affecting the Province and the Northwest Territories. Some time ago Honourable Mr. Hoadley asked if we would pay something toward the maintenance of indigent patients treated in a hospital to be erected at Chipewyan, Alberta. He was informed that we would pay \$1.50 per day for Northwest Territories indigent Whites or Half-breeds, if your Government would pay a similar amount for Alberta indigents treated in the Northwest Territories. This arrangement seemed satisfactory to Mr. Hoadley, but we never received his acceptance in writing.

In September, 1923, a statement was prepared, indicating the amount due us for Alberta Whites and Half-breeds treated at Fort Smith and Simpson hospitals. It amounted to \$6010.50. This statement was sent to Mr. Hoadley on the 18th December, 1923, and he was requested to advise if his Department would adjust the hospital accounts on this basis.

The Honourable H. Greenfield,  
Premier of Alberta,  
Chateau Laurier,  
OTTAWA.

Mr. Hoadley .....



-2-

Mr. Hoadley replied that he expected to get some further information before coming to a decision. We again wrote on the 15th May, 1924, and Dr. Laidlaw replied that Mr. Hoadley was then in England. We again wrote on the 4th June, 1924, and also on the 29th September, 1924, but were never able to secure an acceptance of the reciprocal proposal nor an acknowledgment of our account for \$6010.50.

I would like to discuss this with you while you are here.

Yours faithfully,



J. B. HARKIN,  
COMMISSIONER

ES.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NATIONAL PARKS  
MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT  
HISTORIC SITES  
TOWN PLANNING

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE.....R.151.....

17th April, 1925.

Memorandum:

Mr. Cory,-

Re Institutional Treatment for  
Tubercular Patients in the  
Canadian National Parks.

In a memorandum dated the 18th ultimo, I submitted to your office a recommendation in regard to the treatment of Parks tubercular patients in Provincial institutions. In this memorandum I recommended that we arrange with the Provincial authorities to accept paying patients direct without reference to this Department on the understanding that this Department will assume responsibility for any patients defaulting in their payments. In the case of indigents, full arrangements are to be made by the Department before it accepts any responsibility. I should be glad to know if the Department approved of our recommendation in regard to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa.

000244





Files 2924 H.W.T.  
U. 151 D.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA, 21st April, 1925.

Memorandum:

The Deputy Minister

I am attaching hereto a draft letter to Mr. Hoadley for your signature, with regard to indigent persons in the Parks and Northwest Territories.

You do not indicate what policy you propose adopting, and I have ventured to include a second paragraph in the draft letter recommending the adoption of the principle of the Provincial Act, the general outline of which is set out in my memorandum to you of the 3rd instant, hereunder.

I have also suggested that we write the State Officer of Health in Arizona, and possibly Switzerland and California. The problem of the tubercular patient is quite different from the ordinary indigent sick person. A person with incipient tuberculosis may be advised to seek a high, dry and stimulating climate, which he does while apparently in fair health. He secures occupation, and perhaps is a resident for four or five months, being buoyed up with the stimulus of the change of environment and hope of a cure. The disease, however, is in some cases too far gone to be arrested, and in others, business or other worries cause it to take a fresh hold on his constitution. He becomes unable to take care of himself and is a charge on the municipality in which he is resident, although he should really be paid for by the country from which he came.

I know that Arizona found such cases a very serious drain on their resources some years ago, and they took steps to mitigate this condition of affairs, but unfortunately I was unable to find out what





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA

- 2 -

steps they took. Switzerland and California have, I think, had similar experiences and could possibly assist us.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "S. D. J. -".

Solicitor.





Files 2924 N.W.T.  
U 151-D.P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA, 21st April, 1925.

Hon. George Hoadley,  
Minister of Agriculture,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

My dear Mr. Hoadley,

With further reference to our discussion of the care of sick indigents, on going into the question, it seems to me that it would be as well to take up the case of people of that class in the Northwest Territories as well as in the Parks.

If we can arrive at a satisfactory arrangement for both cases, we will have something to lay before the Department of Indian Affairs, which is not now connected with the Department of the Interior, and we can then, perhaps, lay down a scheme for dealing with any case that may arise, and thus settle the whole question to our mutual satisfaction.

Your Hospitals Act, Cap. 60, R.S.A., and amendments, seems to form a good basis from which to start. By regarding the proper Parks official or Territorial official as the "local authority", I think a method of procedure could be worked out following your Act in every way. Tubercular patients, coming to the Province from other Provinces or countries, will, of course, have to be dealt with separately.

I am having the authorities in Arizona, and other well known places where tubercular persons are accustomed to go, written to to find what methods they have found it necessary to adopt for purposes of protection.

Yours very truly,

Deputy Minister.

000247



101

W. W. CORY,  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ROY A. JOHNSON,  
TANT DEPUTY MINISTER



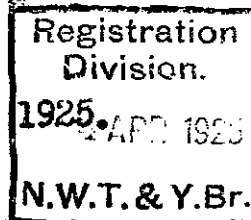
OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

15.

Copy to  
Mr. Finnie.

3rd April, 1925.



Memorandum.--

Mr. Daly.

I herewith return File No. 2924 NT.  
which contains the correspondence with the Province  
of Alberta, relative to the proposed reciprocal arrange-  
ment for the treatment of sick indigents, and in this  
connection would say that it seems to me that whatever  
arrangement we have with the Province should cover not  
only the Northwest Territories but also the Parks.

Will you please get the parks file  
and prepare for my signature a letter to Honourable  
George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton,  
Alberta, with whom we conferred on this subject some  
months ago.

Deputy Minister.

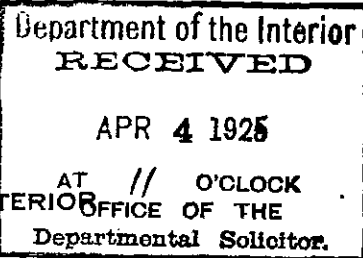


I. W. CORY,  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ROY A. GIBSON,  
ASST. DEPUTY MINISTER



OFFICE OF

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA



15.

3rd April, 1925.

Memorandum.-

Mr. Daly.

I herewith return File No. 2924 NT. which contains the correspondence with the Province of Alberta, relative to the proposed reciprocal arrangement for the treatment of sick indigents, and in this connection would say that it seems to me that whatever arrangement we have with the Province should cover not only the Northwest Territories but also the Parks.

Will you please get the parks file and prepare for my signature a letter to Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta, with whom we conferred on this subject some months ago.

  
Deputy Minister.





File 2924 N.W.T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF  
DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

OTTAWA , 3rd April, 1925.

Memorandum:

The Deputy Minister

You ask me for the law with regard to sick indigents coming into one Province or Territory from another.

I find that this is purely a statutory liability, that is, there is no liability on a municipality to look after sick persons unless a statute has been passed creating such a liability. It is not a common law obligation.

Alberta, by Cap. 60, Sections 6 to 10, R.S.A. 1922, the Hospitals Act and amendments, provides that every local authority shall make provision for its resident indigent sick. The term "resident" means a person who had his home in the area of the local authority for six months and is not a resident outside the Province. This latter part of the definition, not being an ex-provincial resident, was an amendment put in two years ago. If the sick person is certified by the hospital looking after him to be an emergency case, he may be taken in and the local authority billed afterwards for the costs. Where one local authority causes a sick indigent to be treated, who is a non-resident of such local authority, it may collect from the local authority within whose area such person is resident. No provision is made for the care and treatment of sick persons, who are resident without the boundaries of Alberta.

As a matter of actual practice, it would probably be found that the cost is paid by the provincial authorities, as it would be unthinkable that anyone should simply be left to die without any care or attention, but there is no way in which Alberta could collect from, say, Ontario or the Northwest Territories,

000250





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

OFFICE OF  
DEPARTMENTAL SOLICITOR

- 2 -

OTTAWA

if such a person had come from there only for a short time and with no intention of remaining.

In the case of Saskatchewan, harvesters who have not been resident for the required length of time, the local authority within whose area such harvester has worked is responsible, though if he simply got off the train and was taken ill before he got a job, it does not appear that anyone would be liable.

Saskatchewan makes a separate obligation in its City Act, Town Act, Village Act and Rural Municipality Act of its Revised Statutes, 1920. A city or town is responsible where the sick person has been resident within such city or town for 30 days. A village or rural municipality is responsible where the sick person has been resident 30 days, but where he has been resident for a less period it may demand and recover the cost from the rural municipality or village in Saskatchewan where such person was resident 30 days. No provision is made for harvesters or anyone else coming from outside the Province, and presumably such a person could be left to die on the sidewalk with no legal obligation to anyone until after he was dead, when the local authority within whose area such dead body was found would be liable to dispose of it so that it might not become a nuisance.

Within the Territories there is a similar lack of liability for a non-resident, and any question of caring for a non-resident from one of the Provinces would have to be a matter of special arrangement with such Province.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. D. J.', written in a cursive style.

Departmental Solicitor.



OSF/LMCD.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

143-11

Department of the Interior  
**RECEIVED**  
**APR 2 1925**  
AT 12 O'CLOCK  
OFFICE OF THE  
Departmental Solicitor.

26th March, 1925.

W.W.Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister, Interior.

MEMORANDUM:-

We have no reciprocal arrangement with the Alberta Government regarding hospitals. Some time ago, the Honourable Mr. Hoadley asked if we would pay something towards the maintenance of indigent patients from the N.W.T., treated in a hospital to be erected at Chipewyan, Alta. He was informed that we would pay \$1.50 per day for N.W.T. indigent Whites or Half-breeds, if his Government would pay a similar amount for Alberta indigents, treated in the N.W.T. hospitals. (See your letter 9th March, 1923, marked).

I think Mr. Hoadley was agreeable to this arrangement, but we were never able to secure his acceptance in writing.

In September, 1923, a statement was prepared, indicating the amount due us for Alberta Whites and Half-breeds treated at Fort Smith and Simpson hospitals. It amounted to \$6010.50. This statement was sent to Mr. Hoadley on the 18th December, 1923, and he was requested to advise if his Department would adjust the hospital accounts on this basis. Mr. Hoadley replied that he expected to get some further information before coming to a decision. We again wrote on the 15th May, 1924, and Dr. Laidlaw replied that Mr. Hoadley was then in England. We again wrote on the 4th June, 1924, and also on the 29th September, 1924, but were never able to secure an acceptance of the reciprocal proposal nor an acknowledgment of our account for \$6010.50.

The matter remains in that position.

*G. F. Mail*

File  
here-  
with.



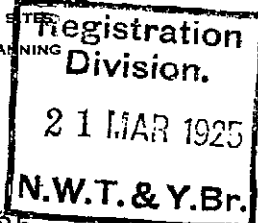
J. B. HARKIN,  
COMMISSIONER



NATIONAL PARKS  
MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

HISTORIC SITES  
TOWN PLANNING

1638



## CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

OTTAWA 18th March, 1925.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE R. 251.

*Mr. Cory*  
*re: proposed arrangements*  
*with Alberta in hospital*  
*W. W. Cory*  
*Mr. Richards*

Memorandum:

Mr. Cory.-

Re Institutional Treatment for  
Tubercular Patients in the  
Parks who are able to pay  
for such Treatment.

From time to time there are patients in the Parks suffering from tuberculosis who require institutional treatment. There are no tubercular hospitals in the Parks and it is necessary to take advantage of the Provincial Institutions. There is the Central Alberta Sanatorium in Edmonton and the Keith Sanatorium in Calgary. Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, Provincial Deputy Minister of Health advises in connection with patients admitted to the Central Alberta Sanatorium that the following regulation is applicable:-

"When any person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is admitted to the Central Alberta Sanatorium, the local authority within whose area such person is a resident shall pay to the Department of Public Health \$1.50 per day for each day's stay in that Sanatorium of such resident, payable month by month. For any sums so paid the Local Authority may collect from the patient or from those responsible for the patient."

The rate quoted is very reasonable and I think the Department should cooperate with the Provincial Authorities so that we will be in a position to take advantage of these rates.

In dealing with indigents, the Department, of course, must assume responsibility.

In connection with those patients who are in a position to pay for their treatment, it was suggested to Dr. Laidlaw that they should be accepted by either the Keith Sanatorium or the Central Alberta Sanatorium and that the hospital should accept payment direct from the patients. It was considered here that, if we had to arrange for each case and make the collections,

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
OTTAWA, Ontario.

it



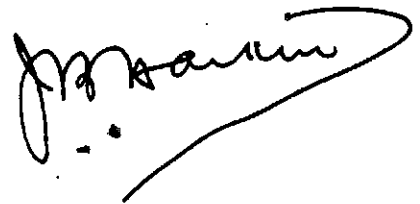
it would entail a large amount of unnecessary work and it was felt that, in many cases we might have difficulty in making the collections, whereas if the patients had to pay the hospitals in advance they would be more liable to make a special effort to meet the expenses.

In reply Dr. Laidlaw advised that he was prepared to accept our suggestion to have these patients pay direct to the hospitals providing we would guarantee that, as soon as an inmate of an institution who was previously domiciled in the parks defaults in payments, such payments will be made by the Parks Department.

I do not see how we can very well refuse to guarantee such payments as any person defaulting in payments would virtually be in indigent circumstances. If such patient should not be in indigent circumstances and has any personal property or is dependent on other members of the family, we could always take advantage of the Provincial Act which holds such members of the family responsible or could realize on the person's personal property.

I would, therefore, recommend that the Department notify Dr. Laidlaw that we are prepared to guarantee the payments of any patients who default in payments, providing the Superintendent of the Park in which the patient was domiciled, is immediately notified of such default and the Department is given an opportunity to investigate such case and to make any necessary arrangements in the interest of the Department in regard to such patient. It will, of course, be understood that all paying patients must pay in advance and that the sanatoriums will not accept any patients who are not able to pay in advance unless arrangements have been made for same by the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. Laidlaw', with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.



W. W. CORY  
DEPUTY MINISTER  
ROY W. HIBSON  
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER



OFFICE OF  
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

9th March, 1923.

Memorandum:-

Mr. Finnie.

The attached exchange of correspondence with Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Edmonton, in regard to the suggestion that we pay the usual fee of \$1.50 per day for destitute whites or half-breeds, residents of the North West Territories, who may be admitted to the hospital at Chipewyan for treatment, might be placed on your official file.

Acting Deputy Minister.



12.

9th March, 1923.

Dear Dr. Laidlaw,-

I have your letter of the 28th ultimo, in further reference to the new hospital which it is proposed to build at Chipewyan, Alta., and note your suggestion that we pay the usual fee of \$1.50 per day for destitute whites or half-breeds, residents of the North West Territories, who may be admitted to this hospital for treatment.

In reply I may say that we will be quite prepared to pay the \$1.50 per day for destitute whites or half-breeds, residents of the North West Territories who are treated in the Chipewyan hospital if your Government will pay \$1.50 per day for indigent patients, residents of Alberta, who are treated in our hospital at Fort Smith.

Yours very truly,

Dr. W. C. Laidlaw,  
Deputy Minister of Public Health,  
Edmonton, Alberta.



2924.

OSF/LMCD.

8th March, 1923.

MEMORANDUM:-

Mr. R.A. Gibson,  
Acting Deputy Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Public Health for the Province of Alberta, in a letter of the 28th ultimo, to Mr. Cory, in discussing a new hospital proposed to be built at Chipewyan, Alberta, suggests that we pay the usual fee of \$1.50 per day for destitute Whites or Half-breeds resident of the North West Territories.

I would suggest in your reply you simply inform Mr. Laidlaw that we will be prepared to reciprocate with them - that if they will pay \$1.50 per day for indigent patients in our hospital at Fort Smith for patients resident of Alberta, that we will be glad to pay the same rate at their hospital at Chipewyan for indigent Whites and Half-breeds from the North West Territories.

*W. Laidlaw*





DEPUTY MINISTER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Edmonton, February 28th, 1923.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER

TO FILE NO. 1001



Dear Sir:

I have your letter of February 22nd with respect to the subsidizing of a hospital at Fort Chipewyan, and I note that as this hospital is in Alberta no action will be taken by your Department.

I presume, however, that if a hospital is opened at this point, I may assure the Sister of the Mission that any destitute whites or half-breeds admitted to the hospital will be paid for by the Dominion Government at the proposed rate of \$1.50 per day?

Yours truly,

DEPUTY MINISTER.

W.W.Cory Esq.,  
Commissioner, North West Territories,  
OTTAWA, Ont.

*Received of this  
N. W. T. 4*



JMC/MGA.



2924.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA

7th March, 1923.

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Finnie.

Re your memorandum hereunder.

1 - The returns from Fort Smith Hospital showing the settlements in which patients are resident.

2 - Indigent whites and half breed patients from settlements in Alberta are paid for at present on the same basis as residents of the Territories (please see paragraph two of my memorandum hereunder, dated 13th February).

I think if this Branch is to pay a hospital in Alberta for the treatment of destitute patients who are residents of the North West Territories then the Province of Alberta should pay the hospital at Fort Smith for the treatment of patients who are residents of that Province.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. Clarke", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.



OSF/LMCD.

2924.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA 6th March, 1923.

MEMORANDUM:-

Mr. Clarke.

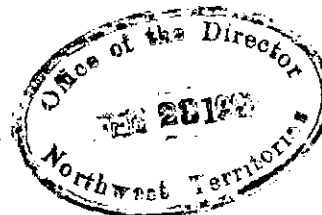
Is there any reference made in the returns from the Fort Smith Hospital to the settlement in which the patients are resident? In other words, if Indigent Whites or Half-breeds from Chipewyan or Fitzgerald are admitted to the hospital at Fort Smith, do we pay for them the same daily allowance as other residents of the North West Territories?

*A. J. Macneil*



J71/A3

Copy sent,  
The Deputy Superintendent General  
of Indian Affairs.



22nd February, 1923.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 7th ultimo, in connection with the subsidizing of a hospital at Chipewyan, has been referred to me by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

In his letter of the 7th instant the Deputy Superintendent General informed you that he was of the opinion that the North West Territories Branch might be willing to pay a moiety of the grant toward the cost of caring for half-breeds and whites, and for this reason it was referred to me.

While I am in sympathy with the question of subsidizing this hospital, I beg to point out that Chipewyan is located in the Province of Alberta, and as this is outside the boundaries of the North West Territories we have, therefore, no authority to deal with same.

Yours truly,

Commissioner.

Dr. W. C. Laidlaw,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Health,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

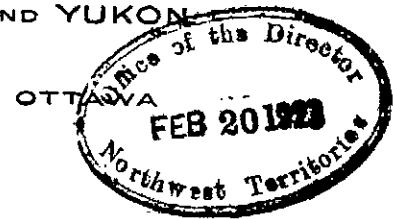


2924 N.W.T.

OST/MCA.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA  
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON



16th February, 1923.

MEMORANDUM:

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Commissioner, North West Territories.

Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, on the 7th inst., forwarded to you a copy of a letter from the Deputy Minister of Public Health, Edmonton, regarding a grant to a proposed hospital at Fort Chipewyan. In replying to the Deputy Minister's letter Dr. Scott stated that as this matter would probably concern the North West Territories Government he referred the question to you.

Since Chipewyan is not in the North West Territories we can hardly be expected or justified in granting funds for the erection and maintenance of this hospital. This is a matter that rests entirely with the Provincial Government of Alberta and the Department of Indian Affairs.

The enclosed is a draft letter for your signature replying to Dr. Scott.

*J. Flinn*



W. CORY,  
COMMISSIONER

JEM/EDD



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
CANADA

2924 NWT

OTTAWA

16th of February, 1923.

Dear Mr. Scott.-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, your Reference 50-134, regarding grant to a proposed hospital at Fort Chipewyan, and in reply to advise you that as Chipewyan is located in Alberta, this matter does not come within our jurisdiction and we have, therefore, no authority to deal with same.

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott, Esq., B.R.S.C., Litt.D.,  
Deputy Superintendent General,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
OTTAWA.

Commissioner.



2924 HWT.

JFM/EGD

16th of February, 1923.

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I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, your Reference 50-134, regarding grant to a proposed hospital at Fort Chipewyan, and in reply to advise you that as Chipewyan is located in Alberta, this matter does not come within our jurisdiction and we have, therefore, no authority to deal with same.

Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott, Esq., F.R.S.C., Litt.D.,  
Deputy Superintendent General,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
OTTAWA.

Commissioner.



OSF/HGA.

2924 N.W.T.

16th February, 1923.

MEMORANDUM:

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.B.,  
Commissioner, North West Territories.

---

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The enclosed is a draft letter for your signature replying to Dr. Scott.

*W. W. Cory*



2924 HWT.

JFM/1800

16th of February, 1923.

Dear Mr. Scott.-

3  
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Yours very truly,

Duncan C. Scott, Esq., F.R.S.C., Litt.D.,  
Deputy Superintendent General,  
Department of Indian Affairs,  
OTTAWA.

Commissioner.



2924 INWT.

JFL/EGO



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA

15th of February, 1923.

Memorandum.-

Mr. Finnie.

Referring to your memorandum hereunder I quite agree with your opinion in that the subsidizing of a hospital at Chipewyan is entirely out of our jurisdiction.

Please see letter hereunder to the Deputy Superintendent General, Department of Indian Affairs.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. M. M.", with a horizontal line underneath.



Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 1 July 1923

MEMO.

Mr. Moran

I hardly think this Branch bound or justified  
in subsidizing a hospital outside the  
N.W.T. In referring this matter to  
Mr. Cory Dr. Peet must have overlooked  
the fact that Chipewyan is in Alberta  
and not in the N.W.T. What is your opinion?

027



JMC/AB



2924 N.W.T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

OTTAWA

13th February, 1923

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. Finnie

With reference to attached letter from the Deputy Superintendent General, Department of Indian Affairs, and copy of letter from the Deputy Minister, Department of Public Health of the Government of Alberta, I would draw your attention to the following:-

This Branch is at present paying about \$265.00 per month (\$3180.00 per annum) to the Hospital at Fort Smith for treatment and maintenance of patients in that Institution, and during the period of navigation about 50% of this amount covers treatment and maintenance of patients brought in from the Province of Alberta. During the winter, the percentage from Alberta is not so great but there are always quite a number of patients from Fitzgerald and other points in that district included in the reports from this Hospital.

At present, about \$350.00 per month (\$4200.00 per annum) is being paid for treatment and maintenance of patients at Fort Simpson Hospital and while these patients are practically always residents of the Territories, I am stating this in order to show that in my opinion this Branch is doing its share towards the maintenance of Hospitals.

The fact that persons whose destination is the Territories passed through Chipewyan, Alta., would not, in my opinion, justify this Branch in subsidizing a Hospital at that point any more than it would if said Hospital was established at McMurray or at Edmonton.

I feel sure that the number of patients from Fitzgerald and other points in Alberta that will continue to be treated in the Hospital at Fort Smith would far exceed the number of patients whose destination is the North West Territories that might be taken to a Hospital at Chipewyan.





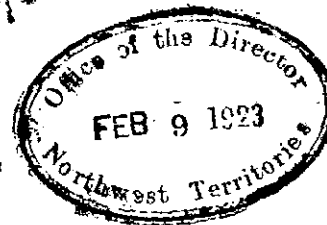
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
CANADA

FEB 9 1923

50-134

OFFICE OF THE  
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL  
OTTAWA

February 7th, 1923



Dear Mr. Cory:

I enclose a copy of a letter received by this Department from the Deputy Minister of Public Health, Edmonton, regarding grant to a proposed hospital at Fort Chipewyan, - and a copy of my reply. This correspondence is self-explanatory.

Yours very truly,

Deputy Superintendent General

W.W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Commissioner, Northwest Territories,  
O t t a w a

Encls.



COPY

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Province of Alberta

Edmonton, January 7th, 1923

Dear Sir:

Re. Hospital at Fort Chipewyan

I am in receipt of an application from the Auxiliary Bishop of Athabasca, in which he states that the Roman Catholic Mission proposes to erect a small hospital at Fort Chipewyan, and asks that a grant of \$1.50 per patient per day be allowed towards the support of that hospital. I have discussed this matter with the Minister, and this Government is prepared to pay one-half of the proposed grant if the Dominion Government would be willing to pay the remaining half.

Fort Chipewyan is the gathering point of that district, and many Indians congregate there. A hospital of this description would be of benefit to the Indian population. Moreover, as Fort Chipewyan is on the main highway to the North, many persons whose destination is the North West Territories pass through that place.

Yours truly,

(Sd) W.C. Laidlaw

DEPUTY MINISTER

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

OTTAWA



50-134

February 7th, 1923

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of January 7th regarding the proposal to erect a small hospital at Fort Chipewyan, and may say that we thoroughly recognize the usefulness of such an institution at this point.

As our responsibility begins and ends with the Indians, this Department will pay the sum of \$1.50 per day for each Indian patient attended in the proposed hospital, upon the receipt of proper vouchers. The Northwest Territories might be willing to pay a moiety of the grant toward the cost of caring for halfbreeds and whites.

As this matter probably concerns the Northwest Government, I have transferred a copy of your letter and of our reply to Mr. W.W. Cory, Commissioner, Northwest Territories, Ottawa.

Yours very truly,



Deputy Superintendent General

Dr. W.C. Laidlaw,  
Deputy Minister,  
Department of Public Health,  
Edmonton, Alta.



No.

2024

District

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19

From

Date

Subject:

*A. J. Smith of Indigent  
Patients in N. W. T. Park  
(in New Hospital)  
HOSPITAL AT FORT CHIPPEWYAN*

2500-9-22

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



Copy-M.B.

OFFICE OF  
THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

s.19(1)

21st December, 1922.

Memorandum

Re: [REDACTED] Insane.

Mr. Finnie.

I have signed the order committing  
the above named to the Ponoka Asylum.

You might arrange about the delivery  
of the order to Col. Starnes and take whatever  
further action, is necessary.

(Sgd) W. W. Cory,

Deputy Minister.

*Letter sent  
27/1/23  
m*



TLC/IMI



N.W.T.9.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OFFICE  
OTTAWA

19th December, 1922.

Memorandum.

s.19(1)

Mr. Cory.

Re: [REDACTED] Insane.

Please see attached report signed by G.F. Fletcher, Justice of the Peace in and for the North West Territories, regarding [REDACTED] (non-treaty Indian) of Fort Liard, N.W.T., who was on the 31st July, 1922, adjudged insane and ordered to be conveyed to the R.C.M.P. Guardroom at Edmonton, Alberta, and to be kept until the pleasure of the Commissioner of the N.W.T. is known.

Section 67, Chapter 62, R.S.C.1906, provides that -

"The Commissioner may cause such person to be removed to and confined in any asylum or place of confinement from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council."

Order in Council P.C.1959 dated 21st September, 1922, designated asylums at the following places, namely, Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, and it would appear to be in order that the above mentioned insane patient be removed to the asylum at Ponoka.

I am therefore submitting a Commitment Order for your approval and signature.



19th December, 1922.

Sir,-                      Re:                      Insane.

s.19(1)

*72                      142                      1927*  
In pursuance of the authority contained  
in Section 67, Chapter 62, R.S.C. 1906, and P.C.  
1959 dated 21st September, 1922, I hereby commit  
[redacted], adjudged insane at Fort Simpson  
and now held by the R.C.M. Police at Edmonton,  
to the Ponoka Asylum at Ponoka, Alberta, and  
the Superintendent or Warden of the said Asylum  
shall receive such person and detain him until  
he is discharged by law or released under the  
provision of the said Act.

Yours very truly,

*[Signature]*  
Commissioner.

*[Signature]*  
Colonel Cortlandt Starnes,  
Assistant Commissioner,  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
Ottawa, Ont.





C/AB

File No. 9

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OFFICE  
OTTAWA

26th September, 1922

**MEMORANDUM:**

Mr. T.L. Cory,  
Legal Adviser

Please see attached Order in Council designating certain asylums for the confinement of persons becoming insane in the Northwest Territories.

You will now be able to take whatever action is necessary in connection with the case of David Godsedli. I understand you have the File.

*A. J. Macneil*



MC/AB

File No. 9

26th September, 1922

MEMORANDUM:

Mr. T.L. Cory,  
Legal Adviser

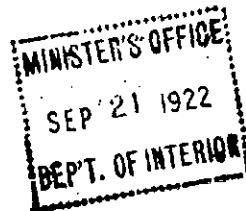
Please see attached Order in Council designating certain asylums for the confinement of persons becoming insane in the Northwest Territories.

You will now be able to take whatever action is necessary in connection with the case of [REDACTED] I understand you have the File.

*A. J. Mac*

s.19(1)





AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday the 21st September, 1922

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Section 67,  
Chapter 52, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, the Com-  
missioner of the Northwest Territories may cause any  
insane person to be removed and confined in any asylum  
or place of confinement, from time to time designated  
for that purpose by the Governor in Council;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior has  
reported that there are no asylums designated for the  
confinement of persons becoming insane in the Northwest  
Territories;

THEREFORE the Deputy of the Governor General,  
by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council of  
Canada, is pleased to designate and doth hereby designate  
the asylums situate at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford,  
Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, for the  
above purpose.

Clerk of the Privy Council

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior

21 copies given Mr. Richards

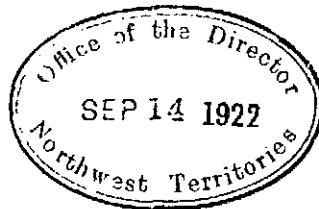


JMC/EGO.



File #

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OFFICE  
OTTAWA



12th of September, 1922.

MEMORANDUM.-

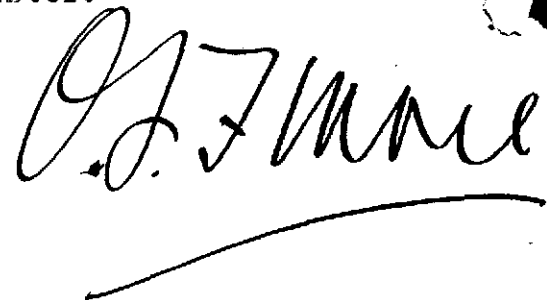
W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Commissioner, N.W.T.

Section 67 of Chapter 62 R.S.C. 1906 -  
Northwest Territories Act, respecting lunatics  
in the Northwest Territories provides that -

" The Commissioner may cause such person to  
be removed to and confined in any asylum or  
place of confinement from time to time  
designated for that purpose by the Governor  
in Council. "

It has been found that up to the present  
time no asylums have been designated by the Governor  
in Council for the purpose mentioned, and at present  
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police report an Indian  
named David Godsedge of Liard, N.W.T., in the Police  
Barracks at Edmonton, where he has, according to the  
warrant, been received into custody and will be  
safely kept until the pleasure of the Commissioner  
be known or until he shall be discharged by law.

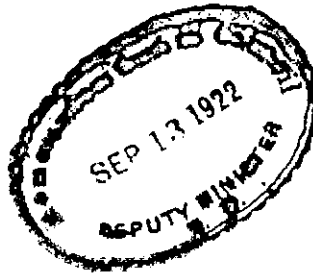
It has been thought advisable to have certain  
asylums designated, and a Recommendation to Council  
is attached hereto for your approval and the signature  
of the Honourable the Minister.





JMC/EGO.

File #



12th of September, 1922.

MEMORANDUM.-

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,  
Commissioner, N.W.T.

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Northwest Territories Act, respecting lunatics  
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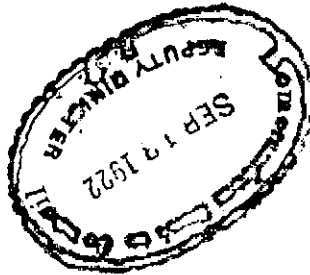
*W. W. Cory*



MEMORANDUM TO COUNCIL -

Recommending that certain Asylums in the Western Provinces be designated for the confinement of persons becoming insane in the Northwest Territories.





12th September, 1922

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

The undersigned has the honour to report that under Section 67, Chapter 62, R.S.C., 1906, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories may cause any insane person to be removed and confined in any asylum or place of confinement, from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council.

The undersigned further reports that there are no asylums designated for the confinement of persons becoming insane in the Northwest Territories and therefore recommends that the asylums situate at Ponoka, Alberta; Battleford, Saskatchewan; Brandon and Selkirk, Manitoba, be designated for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

Minister of Interior.



Committee on History of Institutional Care of the Insane  
in the United States and Canada

HENRY M. ... Chairman,  
Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM F. DREWRY,  
Petersburg, Va.

RICHARD DEWIFY,  
Wauwatosa, Wis.

CHARLES W. PILGRIM,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

G. ALDER BLUMER,  
Providence, R. I.

J. T. W. BURGESS,  
Montreal, Canada

ROOM 1063 CALVERT BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD.-November 3, 1913.

Com. Lieutenant Col. F. White,  
C. M. G. Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear Sir:

I write at the suggestion of Dr. T. J. W. Burgess  
of Montreal to ask if there are any laws governing the  
commitment of the insane patients to institutions in The  
Northwestern Territory, or if there are any special statutes  
as to any procedure for the legal commitment of such persons.  
If you have such statutes I should esteem it a favor if you  
will send me a copy of the same.

Very truly yours,

Henry M. Head  
Chairman of Committee

NOV 19 1913



Committee on History of Institutional Care of the Insane  
in the United States and Canada

HENRY M. HURD, *Chairman*,  
Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM F. DEWEY,  
Petersburg, Va.

RICHARD DEWEY,  
Wauwatosa, Wis.

CHARLES W. PILGRIM,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

G. ALDER BLUMER,  
Providence, R. I.

J. T. W. BURGESS,  
Montreal, Canada

ROOM 1063 CALVERT BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD., May 22, 1913

Lieut. Col. F. White, C.M.G.,

Ottawa Ont.,

Dear Sir:

Your name has been furnished to me by Dr. T.J.W. Burgess of Montreal, who is associated with me in gathering material for a history of the institutional care of the insane in the United States and Canada.

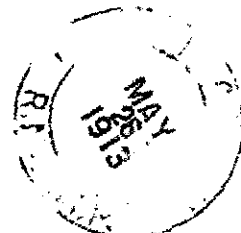
Dr. Burgess suggests that you may be able to give us some data in reference to the care of the insane past and present in the North-  
~~West~~ territories of Canada and I write to ask if you will not kindly assist us?

Dr. Bryce of Ottawa, and others have given me some valuable information and I shall be under great obligations if you can furnish some similar material. I enclose a circular which will give you some idea of what we desire.

Yours very truly,

*Henry M. Hurd* Chairman

Enclosure





Committee on History of Institutional Care of the Insane  
in the United States and Canada

HENRY M. HURD, Chairman,  
Baltimore, Md.  
WILLIAM F. DREWRY,  
Petersburg, Va.  
RICHARD DEWEY,  
Wauwatosa, Wis.  
CHARLES W. PILGRIM,  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
G. ALDER BLUMER,  
Providence, R. I.  
J. D. W. BURGESS,  
Montreal, Canada.

ROOM 1063, CALVERT BUILDING

BALTIMORE, MD.,

*Dear Doctor,*  
DEAR DOCTOR:—

At a meeting of the "COMMITTEE ON THE INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF THE INSANE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA," held at Atlantic City two weeks ago, it was decided to issue a circular letter to all the State Institutions to ask for cooperation in the preparation of data for the proper presentation of the history of each institution, and to accompany the request with a blank form to show the character of the information desired and a sample history to serve as a guide. In pursuance of the instructions, I send this letter and accompanying documents. The committee feels greatly encouraged by the responses which have already been received, and plans to push the work with vigor. The task placed upon the committee is of great magnitude, and its members desire the hearty and efficient assistance of each superintendent.

May we not count upon your prompt response?

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Hurd  
William F. Drewry  
Richard Dewey  
Charles W. Pilgrim  
G. Alder Blumer  
J. D. W. Burgess

Committee

P. S.—Responses from Southern States may be sent to Dr. Drewry, Petersburg, Va.; from Illinois and Wisconsin to Dr. Dewey, Wauwatosa, Wis.; from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Dr. Pilgrim, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; from New England to Dr. Blumer, Providence, R. I.; from the Provinces of Canada to Dr. Burgess, Montreal, and from the remaining States to Dr. Hurd, Baltimore, Md.



## Suggested Outline for the History of the Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada

### I

## General History

- CHAPTER I. Early care of the insane—reference to early legislation—The insane in jails and almshouses, etc.—Apparent number of insane in the colonies.
- CHAPTER II. Beginnings of State Care—conditions that made State Care necessary—first efforts in that direction—pioneer endeavors to care for the insane—order in which State Care was provided—Development of State Care to the present time—universal adoption of State Care—general lines of development.
- CHAPTER III. Private institutional care—general sketch of its development and present status.
- CHAPTER IV. Reforms in methods of Care and how accomplished—abolition of restraint—furloughs—employment and amusement.
- CHAPTER V. The Law of Insanity—methods of commitment—of discharge—financial control of estates of insane—relation of institutions to the insanity of crime—retrials—medico-legal aspects of insanity, etc.
- CHAPTER VI. Development of the medical and scientific treatment of the insane. Growth of Psychiatry. Evolution of Scientific Laboratories. Psychopathic hospitals.
- CHAPTER VII. Statistics of insanity—general summaries showing institutional population, etc.

(The preparation of Part I (General History) will be undertaken by the Committee.)



## II

# Institutional Care of the Insane in the States and the Provinces

(Arranged by States and Provinces alphabetically)  
(Each State and Province with following heads:)

## SECTION FIRST

### THE STATE OR PROVINCE AS A WHOLE

1. General History—Statement of condition of insane and methods of care of insane prior to the establishment of institutions—State Care—its evolution—establishment and enlargement of institutions—separate institutions for the races—separate care of the epileptic—the criminal insane—the tubercular and other classes.
2. General State Statistics of Insanity—increase, etc.
3. Reforms of State-wide character—special work begun in this State, etc.—Public Documents, etc.
4. Systems of control or management and maintenance of institutions and care of the insane that are now and have been in operation—System of appointment of Boards of Managers—officers and employes, etc.
5. Brief biographies of individuals who have been prominent and influential in advancing psychiatry, or leaders in the interest of the care and treatment of the insane.

(The co-operation of a volunteer Committee-man to furnish the above information is asked in each State or Province.)



## SECTION SECOND

### SEPARATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF EACH STATE OR PROVINCE

1. Organization—when and under what conditions—charters, legislation, etc.—memorials to the legislature—special legislation since establishment.
2. Location of institutions—original buildings, design, capacity, and subsequent enlargement, changes, etc.—general reference to appropriations, bequests, etc.—estimated value of entire plant.
3. Present arrangement of buildings—administration buildings, wards, pavilions, cottages, colonies,—ground plans of buildings—photographs, etc.—special buildings for particular purposes or the different classes of patients.
4. Description of farms and workshops—history—growth—arrangement—use—employment of patients—general plan—success—economies, etc.
5. Financial Statistics—total cost of maintenance—per capita cost, etc.—Purchasing System, etc.
6. Reception and Examination of Patients—full description—how histories are taken and records made—the development and the present status of the medical and scientific work, etc.
7. Care and nursing of patients—the acute—the sick—the infirm—the tubercular—epileptic—criminal and dangerous, etc.—Dietary—preparation of food, etc.—Organization, development and present status of training school.
8. Special internal economies—details which have proved of value in caring for patients and in reducing cost of maintenance, etc.
9. Special advances and reforms instituted—development of care and treatment—special features of the institution—notable events in the history of the institution.
10. Investigations, original research, etc., made at the institution—laboratory work, publications, etc.
11. Directors, managers, superintendents and other officers who have served the institution, dates, etc.—brief biographies or mention of persons who have rendered the institution conspicuous service or contributed to psychiatry, etc.

---

## SECTION THIRD

### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF EACH STATE OR PROVINCE

Please follow the same order given above for State Institutions.

(The co-operation of the superintendents of all public and private institutions is desired to furnish the above information.)



### III

#### Biographies, alphabetically arranged for U. S. and Canada, with cross references to names of institutions

Founders—superintendents—assistant physicians—other officers—benefactors—members of boards who performed particular service—investigators, etc., etc.

---

### Books of Reference

#### THE ATTENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS IS DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING GENERAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

1. Presidential addresses by Dr. John Curwen, 1895,—“Progress in the Care and Treatment of the Insane During the Half Century”; by Dr. T. O. Powell, 1897,—“A Sketch of Psychiatry in the Southern States”; by Dr. R. J. Preston, 1902,—“Founding of Hospitals for the Insane”; by Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, 1905,—“The Insane in Canada”;—“History of the Association of Medical Superintendents from 1844-1884” by Dr. John Curwen. Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association, 1895—Semi-Centennial Number. Dr. E. T. Wilkins' Report on “Insanity and Insane Asylums”, 1871. Life of Dorothea L. Dix, etc.
2. The Acts of the Legislatures of the several States should be consulted, especially the appropriation bills.
3. Many reports of the early years of institutions which are not available in the institutions may be had from the State Libraries and from the Library of Congress. Upon proper representations, the Librarian of Congress will loan books to Superintendents. This applies to general reference works as well as to special State reports.
4. Biographies may often be traced from the daily papers, even in early years, where the date of death can be ascertained. Where the person whose biography is sought was known to be a graduate of any important institution, reference to the published history of the institution will often give important details. In case of very prominent persons, the Annual Cyclopaedia, published prior to 1903, will be of service.
5. Especial attention should be given to the comments of travelers, which are of particular interest prior to the Civil War. Many foreign persons of note visited America and often wrote their impressions of our insane hospitals. A. B. Hart in his “Slavery and Abolition” gives a very extensive bibliography of these works. Interested persons may inquire of the Library of Congress and can have investigation and search made there for local references.
6. “A History of Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada,” by Dr. H. M. Hurd. Transactions of the American Medico-Psychological Association, 1910—page 483.



## Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

DR. T. J. BURGESS,  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.NEW P. O. BOX 2280  
SPECIAL BAG.*Montreal, Que.,* Mar. 14/13. 191

Lt.-Col. White, C.M.G.,

Commissioner for North-West Territories,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,-

A Committee has been appointed by the American Medico-Psychological Association to prepare a history of the care of the insane in North America. To me has been delegated the task of furnishing the volume (perhaps two) covering their care in Canada. I should like to make my work as complete as possible, and, therefore, apply to you for information regarding the North-West Territories. As you will see by the printed matter enclosed herewith, the history is intended to cover any and all things regarding the insane. Do not, therefore, be afraid of being too voluminous, because I am not limited for space.

In my introduction, on the general care of the insane in Canada, I should like to speak of insanity and the treatment of the insane among the Indians. I have a little knowledge of it from my four years residence on the Plains, as Surgeon to the Boundary Commission, but probably you can amplify. I should also like typed copies of any Acts or Orders in Council concerning the care of the insane in the Territories,- how they were and are dealt with, also statistics as to numbers and proportion of whites to Indians. In short, I would like you to tell me anything you can, no matter how trivial, that will assist me in the good work.

I feel that I am imposing arduous work upon you, but crave your aid that Canada should not be behind our American neighbors in the work assigned me.

Full credit will be given to all those helping when the history is published.

Very truly yours,

*T. J. Burgess.*



PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

New P.O. Box 2280

Special Bag

Montreal, Que., March 14, 1913.

Lt. Col. White, C.M.G.,

Commissioner of the N.W. Territories,

Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

A Committee has been appointed by the American Medico-Psychological Association to prepare a history of the care of the insane in North America. To me ~~has~~ <sup>ed</sup> has been delegating the task of furnishing the volume( Perhaps two) covering their care in Canada. I should like to make my work as complete as possible, and, therefore, apply to you for information regarding the North West Territories. As you will see by the printed matter enclosed herewith, the history is intended to cover any and all things regarding the insane. Do not, therefore, be afraid of being too voluminous, because I am not limited for space.

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Very truly,

T. J. W. Burgess.



## Suggested Outline for the History of the Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada

### I

## General History

- CHAPTER I. Early care of the insane—reference to early legislation—The insane in jails and almshouses, etc.—Apparent number of insane in the colonies.
- CHAPTER II. Beginnings of State Care—conditions that made State Care necessary—first efforts in that direction—pioneer endeavors to care for the insane—order in which State Care was provided—Development of State Care to the present time—universal adoption of State Care—general lines of development.
- CHAPTER III. Private institutional care—general sketch of its development and present status.
- CHAPTER IV. Reforms in methods of Care and how accomplished—abolition of restraint—furloughs—employment and amusement.
- CHAPTER V. The Law of Insanity—methods of commitment—of discharge—financial control of estates of insane—relation of institutions to the insanity of crime—retrials—medico-legal aspects of insanity, etc.
- CHAPTER VI. Development of the medical and scientific treatment of the insane. Growth of Psychiatry. Evolution of Scientific Laboratories. Psychopathic hospitals.
- CHAPTER VII. Statistics of insanity—general summaries showing institutional population, etc.

(The preparation of Part I (General History) will be undertaken by the Committee.)



## II

# Institutional Care of the Insane in the States and the Provinces

(Arranged by States and Provinces alphabetically)  
(Each State and Province with following heads:)

## SECTION FIRST

### THE STATE OR PROVINCE AS A WHOLE

1. General History—Statement of condition of insane and methods of care of insane prior to the establishment of institutions—State Care—its evolution—establishment and enlargement of institutions—separate institutions for the races—separate care of the epileptic—the criminal insane—the tubercular and other classes.
2. General State Statistics of Insanity—increase, etc.
3. Reforms of State-wide character—special work begun in this State, etc.—Public Documents, etc.
4. Systems of control or management and maintenance of institutions and care of the insane that are now and have been in operation—System of appointment of Boards of Managers—officers and employes, etc.
5. Brief biographies of individuals who have been prominent and influential in advancing psychiatry, or leaders in the interest of the care and treatment of the insane.

(The co-operation of a volunteer Committee-man to furnish the above information is asked in each State or Province.)



## SECTION SECOND

### SEPARATE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF EACH STATE OR PROVINCE

1. Organization—when and under what conditions—charters, legislation, etc.—memorials to the legislature—special legislation since establishment.
2. Location of institutions—original buildings, design, capacity, and subsequent enlargement, changes, etc.—general reference to appropriations, bequests, etc.—estimated value of entire plant.
3. Present arrangement of buildings—administration buildings, wards, pavilions, cottages, colonies,—ground plans of buildings—photographs, etc.—special buildings for particular purposes or the different classes of patients.
4. Description of farms and workshops—history—growth—arrangement—use—employment of patients—general plan—success—economies, etc.
5. Financial Statistics—total cost of maintenance—per capita cost, etc.—Purchasing System, etc.
6. Reception and Examination of Patients—full description—how histories are taken and records made—the development and the present status of the medical and scientific work, etc.
7. Care and nursing of patients—the acute—the sick—the infirm—the tubercular—epileptic—criminal and dangerous, etc.—Dietary—preparation of food, etc.—Organization, development and present status of training school.
8. Special internal economies—details which have proved of value in caring for patients and in reducing cost of maintenance, etc.
9. Special advances and reforms instituted—development of care and treatment—special features of the institution—notable events in the history of the institution.
10. Investigations, original research, etc., made at the institution—laboratory work, publications, etc.
11. Directors, managers, superintendents and other officers who have served the institution, dates, etc.—brief biographies or mention of persons who have rendered the institution conspicuous service or contributed to psychiatry, etc.

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## SECTION THIRD

### PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF EACH STATE OR PROVINCE

Please follow the same order given above for State Institutions.

(The co-operation of the superintendents of all public and private institutions is desired to furnish the above information.)



### III

#### Biographies, alphabetically arranged for U. S. and Canada, with cross references to names of institutions

Founders—superintendents—assistant physicians—other officers—benefactors—members of boards who performed particular service—investigators, etc., etc.

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## Books of Reference

#### THE ATTENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS IS DIRECTED TO THE FOLLOWING GENERAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

1. Presidential addresses by Dr. John Curwen, 1895,—“Progress in the Care and Treatment of the Insane During the Half Century”; by Dr. T. O. Powell, 1897,—“A Sketch of Psychiatry in the Southern States”; by Dr. R. J. Preston, 1902,—“Founding of Hospitals for the Insane”; by Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, 1905,—“The Insane in Canada”;—“History of the Association of Medical Superintendents from 1844-1884” by Dr. John Curwen. Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association, 1895—Semi-Centennial Number. Dr. E. T. Wilkins' Report on “Insanity and Insane Asylums”, 1871. Life of Dorothea L. Dix, etc.
2. The Acts of the Legislatures of the several States should be consulted, especially the appropriation bills.
3. Many reports of the early years of institutions which are not available in the institutions may be had from the State Libraries and from the Library of Congress. Upon proper representations, the Librarian of Congress will loan books to Superintendents. This applies to general reference works as well as to special State reports.
4. Biographies may often be traced from the daily papers, even in early years, where the date of death can be ascertained. Where the person whose biography is sought was known to be a graduate of any important institution, reference to the published history of the institution will often give important details. In case of very prominent persons, the Annual Cyclopaedia, published prior to 1903, will be of service.
5. Especial attention should be given to the comments of travelers, which are of particular interest prior to the Civil War. Many foreign persons of note visited America and often wrote their impressions of our insane hospitals. A. B. Hart in his “Slavery and Abolition” gives a very extensive bibliography of these works. Interested persons may inquire of the Library of Congress and can have investigation and search made there for local references.
6. “A History of Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada,” by Dr. H. M. Hurd. Transactions of the American Medico-Psychological Association, 1910—page 483.



## SAMPLE HISTORY.

### HISTORY OF THE UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

By T. WOOD CLARKE, M. D., OF UTICA, N. Y.

In 1830 Governor Troop, in his annual message to the Assembly of the State of New York, stated that over six hundred insane paupers in the state were either in jail or at large. The subject was taken up in the Assembly and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. A. C. Paige, Eli Savage and Peter Gansvoort. For several years this committee offered reports, but no legislation followed. In 1836 Dr. Charles B. Coventry, of Utica, presented to the legislature a petition from the Medical Society of the County of Oneida, and the same year Dr. John McCall, also of Utica, presented a memorial from the Medical Society of the State of New York, requesting the immediate establishment of an asylum, the result of which was the passage, on March 30, 1836, of "An Act to authorize the establishment of the New York State Lunatic Asylum." A commission was appointed, with the authority to expend \$10,000 on a site, and to contract for the erection of the asylum at a cost of not more than \$50,000. In 1837 the present site, including 130 acres, at the western boundaries of Utica, was purchased for \$16,300, the \$6300 not provided for by the state having been raised by the citizens of Utica. The erection of the buildings was put into the hands of Captain William Clark, Elam Lynds and Francis E. Spinnier. The original plans called for four large buildings, each 550 feet long, arranged at right angles to each other, with their ends connected by lattice work, the whole surrounding an octagonal area of 13 acres. By the end of 1838 \$46,000 of the \$50,000 had been expended upon the foundations of these four buildings. It was then decided that such an enormous institution was greater than the immediate needs demanded, and \$75,000 was appropriated to continue the work on the northerly one of the four, the foundations of the other three to be roofed over for protection. Work progressed steadily, and on January 6, 1842, the committee reported the building nearly ready for occupancy. The total cost had been \$285,000 up to this time.



In 1841 Messrs. David Russell, W. H. Shearman, Nicholas Devereux, Theodore S. Faxton and Dr. Charles B. Coventry were appointed trustees, and on April 7, 1842, Messrs. Devereux, Jacob Sutherland, Charles A. Mann, Alfred Munson, Abraham V. Williams, Thomas H. Hubbard, David Buel and Drs. Coventry and T. Romeyn Beck were made managers. Among their first acts were the appointments of Edmund A. Wetmore, treasurer, and Dr. Amariah Brigham, physician and superintendent.

Dr. Amariah Brigham was born in New Marlboro, Mass., December 26, 1798, the son of a farmer. The father having died when Amariah was still a child, the latter was taken into the home of an uncle, a physician of Schoharie, N. Y., to be educated as a doctor. The uncle, however, died the next year, and left the lad destitute. After many hardships he took up the study of medicine in the offices of Dr. E. C. Peet, of New Marlboro, Mass., and Dr. Plumb, of New Canaan, Conn., and began practice in the town of Enfield, Mass. After two years he moved to Greenfield, Mass., where he practiced for two years. At the end of that period he sold out his practice and sailed for Europe, where he spent a year in travel. On his return he again opened an office in Greenfield, but in 1831, looking for a broader field, he went to Hartford, Conn. In 1837 he accepted the position of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, but after a year and a half tired of New York and returned to Hartford.

In 1840 he was appointed physician and superintendent of the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, where he was so eminently successful, and his ideas on the care of the insane were so original, that in 1842 he was called to Utica to organize the new state asylum.

On January 16, 1843, the asylum, though still hardly completed, was thrown open for the admission of patients, and during the year 276 persons were received. In 1844 it became evident that enlargement was necessary, and the original plan for four separate buildings being abandoned, two wings each 240 by 38 feet in size were built, projecting from the center of each wing and at right angles thereto. In 1847 these wings were completed, bringing the total cost of the asylum up to \$448,980.



During his incumbency as superintendent, Dr. Brigham had all the labor of organization upon his shoulders. That he was not content with simply building an institution for the incarceration of the lunatic, but wished to have it really a hospital for the cure of the insane, is shown by his frequent reiteration of the fact that insanity is really a disease, and that the patient required treatment as much as any other invalid. A great believer in the therapeutic value of labor, Dr. Brigham set the patients at work on the grounds and farm, and caused to be constructed carpenter, shoemaker, cabinet maker, tailor, blacksmith, and "whittling" shops. A printing office was established, and in 1844 the American Journal of Insanity, the first journal devoted to the subject of insanity in the world, was published, with Dr. Brigham as editor. "The Opal," edited and published by the patients, also was begun at this time. The tremendous strain under which he had labored soon began to tell upon Dr. Brigham's strength, and in 1848 his health failed. A trip to the South, and an absence of several months failed to restore him, and on September 8, 1849, he breathed his last within the walls of the institution which his energy, foresight, wisdom and ability had converted from an empty shell into a flourishing home for the insane, and a seat of scientific research, which was already attracting the attention of the medical world.

On November 3, 1849, Dr. Nathan D. Benedict, of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, was appointed superintendent. He held the position for four and a half years, when failing health necessitated his resignation. The most important events of this period were the installation of a heating and ventilating system in 1851, features which had been sadly neglected by the original builders, the grading of lawns and roadways, the setting out of trees on the grounds, and the abandonment of the strong rooms which had previously been used in the basement of the institution. The work on the grounds, which was begun during Dr. Benedict's time, was carried on under the direction of Mr. Charles A. Downing, of Plattsburgh, an eminent landscape artist, and to his efforts and artistic taste are due the superb trees which to-day make the grounds one of the beauty spots of the city. Most of the planting was done in the years 1853-55. The abolition of the strong rooms, though occurring during Dr. Benedict's jurisdic-



tion, was due to the initiative of his assistant, Dr. John P. Gray. Prior to this time strong rooms, padded cells, and all manner of mechanical restraints were considered necessary for the care of the insane. In 1852, however, Dr. Gray, with his superior officer's consent, tried the experiment in the most disturbed men's ward of taking all patients out of their confinement, and allowing them to come to a common dining table. Such good order prevailed, and the patients, as a result of the kindness, were so much quieter, that soon the strong rooms were left unlocked, and as rapidly as possible were remodeled into ordinary rooms. Since then strong rooms have not been used. On July 19, 1854, Dr. John P. Gray was appointed superintendent, to succeed Dr. Benedict.

Dr. John Perdue Gray was born in Half Moon, Pa., in 1825. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1848, and was at once appointed to the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1850 he was made assistant in the New York State Lunatic Asylum, and the rest of his life was spent in Utica. In 1854 he was appointed superintendent. Innovations which were instituted in the asylum immediately attracted the attention of psychiatrists to the young superintendent. His broad knowledge, keen judgment and legal mind caused Dr. Gray to be regarded as a man whose opinion was of weight, and before his death he was accepted as one of the first authorities in America on the subject of insanity. He was elected President of the Oneida County Medical Society in 1874, of the New York State Medical Society in 1867, of the New York State Medical Association in 1884, of the Association of the Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, now the American Medico-Psychological Association, in 1883-4, and of the Association of Medical Editors. He was an honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain, the Societe de Freniatria of Italy, and the Medico-Psychologique of Paris. He was also President of the Psychological Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress in Washington in 1887, the duty of which position, however, he did not live to discharge. Dr. Gray may well be said to have been one of the most influential physicians who ever lived in Central New York. He died November 29, 1886.



On July 14, 1857, an incendiary fire destroyed the main building of the institution, but fortunately the patients were all removed safely. Two years later, the damage had been entirely repaired, many improvements having been made in the process. After the repairs had been completed the average daily number of patients rapidly increased, and in the year 1860 the number reached 516.

During the next decade the overcrowding became extreme, and the facilities for the proper care of patients were much diminished in consequence, a crowded condition, however, which was relieved by the opening of the new Willard Asylum for chronic insane in 1869, and the Hudson River State Hospital in 1872.

In 1878, after many years of effort, a small hospital, long needed for the care of physically ill and pregnant women, was built. In 1879, day rooms were added for the women patients. In 1880 the work shops were much enlarged, and in 1885 new additions were made for the care of disturbed patients. The same year cracks appeared in the walls at the northwest end of the main building, and steadily widened, causing great anxiety as to its safety. Investigation showed that this end of the building had been built on quicksand, the foundation of the inner walls being only three feet deep, and resting on sand and gravel. The entire end of the building was supported by steel girders, the sand and gravel were excavated, and new foundation walls were built upon hardpan. In 1886 work on the Assembly Hall was commenced.

Dr. Gray's administration may well be characterized as marking the period of the introduction of scientific research. In 1861 the medical work of the institution was organized, and a systematic record of each patient's case was inaugurated. In 1868 Dr. E. R. Hun was appointed special pathologist, and upon his death in 1873, he was succeeded by Mr. Theodore Deecke. Dating from the appointment of Dr. Hun, systematic autopsies of patients dying in the Asylum were made and recorded, to be eventually published in the superintendent's annual reports. Photography and photomicrography were also developed to promote exact records. In 1869 Dr. Henry D. Noyes, of New York, made extensive ophthalmoscopic examinations of patients, and instructed the staff in the use of the ophthalmoscope.



Thorough studies of the blood and excreta of patients were also begun. In every possible way scientific studies of the physical aspect of insanity were conducted, and the reports which appeared in the American Journal of Insanity attracted wide attention among European psychiatrists.

After the death of Dr. Gray, Dr. G. Alder Blumer, the first assistant, was appointed superintendent on December 14, 1886. With Dr. Blumer's appointment further changes and improvements were made in rapid succession. He removed from the wards every form of mechanical restraint, the last one, the so-called "Utica Crib," being removed January 18, 1887. This device, which had been introduced by Dr. Gray, consisted of an ordinary wooden bed with slatted sides and top, and had been used to restrain patients whose physical condition demanded rest, but who, owing to their mental state, refused to remain in bed. Much odium has attached to the name of the "Utica Crib," but the wildest stretch of the imagination could not call it an instrument of torture. It was useful in a certain class of patients, but other and better methods of treatment have superseded it. Since 1887, however, no patient has been restrained mechanically in the Utica State Hospital, except for surgical reasons.

Dr. Blumer also early began to change the institution from an asylum to a hospital. In 1887 the bare wards were carpeted and curtained, the attendants were put into uniforms similar to those of hospital nurses, and the admission of general visitors was interdicted, except by card from the managers. In 1888 female nurses were placed upon the male wards, and Dr. Blumer suggested that the name be changed to the Utica State Hospital, thus eliminating the unpleasant terms "asylum" and "insane." This latter suggestion was carried out by an act of legislature in 1890, since which time the "New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica" has been known as the "Utica State Hospital."

Another change which took place at this time was the systematic introduction of amusements, especially out-door games, for the patients. On the opening of the Assembly Hall in 1887, weekly dances for the patients were inaugurated, and were greatly enjoyed by all who were able to attend. The first athletic field day was held on April 29, 1887, and was at once established as an annual event. In 1888 base ball games were held, a pleas-



ure steamboat was procured for trips on the Erie Canal, fireworks were provided for Independence Day, and a tree at Christmas. All of these proved such sources of pleasure and interest, that they have become regular parts of the regime. In 1891 a large sleigh was purchased, and since then sleigh rides are almost daily events during the winter months.

The years 1889 and 1890 are marked by two events of prime importance, the establishment of the State Commission of Lunacy and the passage of the State Care Act. The former took most of the power from the hands of the local managers, and gave it to a state commission, and the latter provided that all the insane paupers in the state be removed from the jails and poor houses and be sent to the state hospitals. The result of these two innovations was an era of rigid economy and supervision of the institutions, and at the same time an extreme overcrowding of the hospitals. In 1892 the overcrowding was in part relieved by the opening of the infirmary building for the care of 200 of the helpless and bed-ridden. This enlargement increased the average of population in 1895 to 811, but the relief was only temporary, and by 1895 an average of 1004 patients were crowded into the hospital each day. In 1897 another great innovation was adopted in the leasing of 160 acres of land south of the institutional grounds, and the opening of the "farm colony," known as "Graycroft." In this 20 male patients were quartered, as in an ordinary farm house, and allowed to employ themselves on the farm. The next year "Dixhurst" (named for Dorothea L. Dix), a similar house for 20 women, was opened, and the Graycroft colony was increased to 37. Graycroft has continued to the present, and has proved most successful. Dixhurst, however, was abandoned in 1901, because the land could not be purchased. With the purchase of Graycroft and other property in 1900, 230 acres were added to the original estate.

On September 14, 1899, Dr. Blumer resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of the Butler Hospital, in Providence, R. I. During his incumbency many changes had occurred. To those already mentioned may be added an increase in the capacity of the institution from 600, in 1885, to over 1000, in 1899, and an increase in the percentage of patients employed in useful and pleasant occupations from 35 to 60 per cent.



Dr. Harold L. Palmer succeeded Dr. Blumer, having received his appointment in November, 1899. During his term of office the policies of Dr. Blumer have been continued and extended, and the institution has been greatly enlarged and improved. In 1903 a new kitchen was built, and in 1904 a contagious pavilion for 34 patients was opened. In 1905 separate houses for the superintendent and the medical staff were completed, and in the following year alterations in the old staff quarters furnished accommodations for 76 extra patients. The completion of the nurses' home, in 1908, for 200 attendants, increased the capacity by 100 more, while in January, 1909, the much needed acute hospital was opened, supplying proper means of caring for acute cases of insanity by all the modern hydro-therapeutic methods, and also giving the hospital a thoroughly up-to-date operating room. The average daily number of patients for the year 1911 was 1491.

During the year 1911 the growth of the city has made it necessary to encroach upon the grounds of the Utica State Hospital by extending Hickory Street through its grounds. The bill allowing this passed the legislature early in July, and was the culmination of a disagreement between the city and state which had its inception in 1890. The injury to the hospital in consequence of this encroachment upon its privacy is so great it has been deemed wise to move the hospital outside of the city, and on July 24, 1911, a bill passed the legislature authorizing the Lunacy Commission to procure a site of 1000 acres near the city of Utica, on which a new State Hospital may be built. The managers of the Utica State Hospital for the year 1911 are: Mr. George E. Dunham, President; Rev. Edward H. Coley, Secretary; Mr. Thomas F. Baker, Miss Mary Isabel Doolittle, Mrs. Lizzie E. Constable, Mr. John D. Kernan, and Lieut. William G. Mayer.

The resident officers since the founding of the institution have been Drs. Amariah Brigham, 1842-49; H. A. Buttolph, 1843-47; D. T. Brown, 1846-47; J. E. Lee, 1847-48; C. H. Nichols, 1847-49; G. Cook, 1848-52; N. D. Benedict, 1849-54; M. G. Porter, 1849-51; John P. Gray, 1850-86; W. S. Headly, 1852-54; E. H. Van Deusen, 1853-58; H. S. Swift, 1854-54; J. B. Chapin, 1854-57; L. A. Tourtellot, 1855-62 and 1867-68; J. M. Cleaveland,



1857-67; F. Nash, 1856-59; F. M. Wright, 1859-62; A. O. Kellogg, 1862-71; W. N. Whiteside, 1863-63; S. E. Shantz, 1863-66; J. A. Emmerton, 1866-67; J. B. Andrews, 1867-80; W. Kempster, 1868-73; D. H. Kitchen, 1871-74; W. S. Whitwell, 1873-73; W. E. Ford, 1873-79; A. T. Livingston, 1873-78; E. E. Smith, 1874-76; T. G. Kendrick, 1876-79; E. N. Brush, 1876-85; W. Hailes, 1879-80; S. A. Russell, 1879-82; E. E. Josselyn, 1880-84; G. Alder Blumer, 1886-99; C. W. Pilgrim, 1882-90; O. Backus, 1884-87; C. G. Wagner, 1885-92; W. Mabon, 1887-95; C. E. Atwood, 1888-92; R. R. Daly, 1890-93; Clara Smith, 1891-; Harold L. Palmer, 1892-; W. Steele, 1892-94; W. C. Gibson, 1894-99; J. N. Teeter, 1894-97; E. C. Gibney, 1895-97; F. H. Cook, 1896-96; G. H. Torney, 1896-; H. L. K. Shaw, 1897-98; E. G. Stout, 1898-; W. Moffatt, 1898-99; F. E. Van DerVeer, 1900-1900; J. E. Haight, 1900-; C. J. Slocum, 1900-02; T. I. Townsend, 1902-06; W. H. Montgomery, 1902-03; A. M. Phillips, 1903-04; A. C. Matthews, 1904-05; A. L. Smith, 1905-08; R. McChapman, 1906-07; H. D. L. Spence, 1908-09; T. J. Collison, 1909-09; S. W. Hamilton, 1909-; W. Leavitt, 1909-; C. Fletcher, 1910-10; R. R. Cogler, 1910-.



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No. 233

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

*Quorum in H.C. 19*  
*Constitutional and of*



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## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Winnipeg, February 17th, 1906.

F.W.White, Esq.,

Commissioner, N. W. Territories,

Ottawa.

Sir,

Re. Insane Persons from N. W. Territories.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th inst., on this subject.

What you say is quite satisfactory to this Government.

But you will pardon me for saying that I think I see possible material difficulties in the way, at least of the expeditious reception of patients at the asylum, which is often, in fact generally - a matter of first importance.

Necessarily considerable time will be consumed in you being advised from the Territories of the presence of an insane person and in the return of your warrant. The question arises what is to become of such person meantime. Without some authority from the executive of the Territories we would not be warranted in taking into custody of our asylum such persons.

I suggest, would it not be well for you to send us some general authority to informally receive such persons at our asylums upon the simple representation of the custodian presenting them that they are insane, pending full adjudication upon the case.

Then as to the final determination of whether such persons are insane, inasmuch as much of the Territories - especially former Keewatin - is without convenient judicial or medical machinery, I would suggest that such persons be brought

before

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before the authorities of one of the three Provinces ( Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta), and that before such authorities the same procedure be taken as would be if the persons belonged to that Province, and that, at least for temporary purposes pending communication with and from you - the warrant of such authorities should be sufficient for us to receive and detain such persons in one of our asylums.

These remarks and suggestions are made solely with a desire of facilitating, and preventing "hitches" in the handling of the afflicted persons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd)W. L. Luxton,

Inspector of Public Institutions.



FBB

Copy

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER

Ottawa, Feby 12th, 1906.

Sir,

I have received from the Secretary of the Dept. of the Interior a copy of your letter addressed to the Hon. the Minister of that Department, under date of 19th December last, respecting the care of lunatics from the N.W.Territories, and am glad to hear that the system which prevailed prior to the legislation of last Session will be quite satisfactory to the Government of Manitoba, so far as relates to the committing of lunatics to the Manitoba Asylums.

The only change will be that I, as Commissioner of the new N.W.Territories, will sign the Warrant, instead of the Lieut.Governor of Keewatin, or the Lieut.Governor of the old N.W.Territories.

Provisions will be made in the estimates to be submitted to Parliament next Session for the continuation of payment to the Province of Manitoba, on the same basis as heretofore, for the maintenance of lunatics now in the Manitoba Asylums, and any who may be hereafter admitted thereto from the new N.W. Territories.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Fred White

Commissioner.

W. F. Luxton, Esq.,  
Inspector of Public Institutions  
Winnipeg,  
Manitoba.



DO NOT WRITE ABOUT MORE THAN ONE SUBJECT IN THE SAME LETTER - WRITE LEGIBLY YOUR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS

Copy

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY  
"TO THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA"

FBB



IN YOUR REPLY  
PLEASE QUOTE THIS  
FILE NO  
318492-3

Department of the Interior,  
Canada.

*Ottawa*, February 5th, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herein copy of a letter received from the Inspector of Public Institutions, Winnipeg, in which he desires information and guidance in respect to the maintenance of insane patients. He wishes to know (1) Whether they are to receive into their asylums patients from the new North-West Territories? (2) If so, are they to be maintained on the same terms as they were received prior to the 1st September, 1905? (3) If they are to receive patients, what shall they consider a sufficient warrant for their reception and detention?

At present there are no patients being treated who were committed from points within the area now forming the North West Territories except two from the District of Keewatin. The agreement made between the Federal and Provincial Governments in 1892 was for a period of five years from 1st February 1893. The Dominion Government was to pay \$1.00 per diem for maintenance. No new arrangement has been made although the term expired in 1898. In addition to the per diem allowance the Dominion Government has paid for transportation after commitment and also after recovery and for clothing, &c. destroyed by refractory patients.

During the existence of the Old Territories the practice was:- 1. - To issue a warrant after information had been laid

Lt. Col. White, C.M.G.,  
Commissioner of the North West Territories,  
Ottawa, Ont.

before



-2-

before the authorities of one of the three Provinces ( Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta), and that before such authorities the same procedure be taken as would be if the persons belonged to that Province, and that, at least for temporary purposes pending communication with and from you - the warrant of such authorities should be sufficient for us to receive and detain such persons in one of our asylums.

These remarks and suggestions are made solely with a desire of facilitating, and preventing "hitches" in the handling of the afflicted persons.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd)W. L. Luxton,

Inspector of Public Institutions.



DO NOT WRITE ABOUT MORE THAN ONE SUBJECT IN THE SAME LETTER - WRITE LEGIBLY YOUR FULL NAME AND ADDRESS

Copy

ADDRESS YOUR REPLY  
"TO THE SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA"

FBB



IN YOUR REPLY  
PLEASE QUOTE THIS  
FILE NO

313492- 3

Department of the Interior,  
Canada.

*Ottawa*, February 5th, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herein copy of a letter received from the Inspector of Public Institutions, Winnipeg, in which he desires information and guidance in respect to the maintenance of insane patients. He wishes to know (1) Whether they are to receive into their asylums patients from the new North-West Territories? (2) If so, are they to be maintained on the same terms as they were received prior to the 1st September, 1905? (3) If they are to receive patients, what shall they consider a sufficient warrant for their reception and detention?

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Lt. Col. White, C.M.G.,  
Commissioner of the North West Territories,  
Ottawa, Ont.

before



-2-

before a justice of the peace that a person was suspected and believed to be insane.

-2- To hear evidence under oath before the said justice of the peace in regard to the alleged insanity of the person believed to be insane.

-3- If the justice of the peace was satisfied that the person so brought before him was insane such justice would commit him by warrant to safe-keeping to await the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.

-4- The Insane Asylum authorities accepted the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor as sufficient for the reception and retention of patients.

The Manitoba Government wish to know, if it is decided to commit patients from the new North West Territories to the Brandon and Selkirk Asylums, what they shall now consider a sufficient warrant for their reception and retention? Section 4 of the Act to amend the Act respecting the North West Territories passed last Session, provides that the executive powers vested by the North West Territories Act in the Lieutenant Governor of the North WEST Territories or in the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be exercised by the Commissioner of the North West Territories. The effect of the provision is that the powers vested in the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories under any ordinance passed by the late Governor of the North West Territories may, if possible, be exercised by the Commissioner of the North West Territories, so that I presume you will have to be governed by the ordinance respecting insane persons, embodied in chapter 90 of the consolidated Ordinances of the North West Territories. All future commitments to the asylums will have to be made by the Commissioner or, if there is to be a Council, by the Commissioner in Council. This mode of procedure depends however, upon the question as to whether it is intended to send insane persons to the Manitoba asylums in future or to make provision for their safe-keeping at some point within the Territories.



-3-

The Deputy Minister wishes the above matter referred  
to your.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) P. G. Keyes,

Secretary.



COPY.

No. 121603 A.

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 3rd May 1906.

Sir,

In accordance with your request, I now beg to enclose herein, a statement showing the payments made during the fiscal year 1905-6 for (1) expenses connected with the district of Keewatin; (2) payments for maintenance of insane from the District of Keewatin; (3) statement showing schools formerly in receipt of grants from the Lieut. Governor of the N.W. Territories, where situated, amount of yearly grant to each and when last paid.

I also enclose herein copy of a letter from Rev. Father Husson, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, relating to the above schools.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) P. O. Keyes,

Secretary.

Lt. Col. Fred. White, C. H. G.  
Commissioner of the N.W. Territories,  
Ottawa.



COPY.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH WEST  
TERRITORIES, INCLUDING MAINTENANCE OF LUNATICS  
AND OF SCHOOLS.....\$6,000.00

For the fiscal year 1905-6 the following sums were  
voted in connection with the above services:-

- 1st. - Expenses of Government in the  
District of Keewating.....\$2,190.00
- 2nd. - Maintenance of lunatics in  
the District of Keewating.....2,000.00
- 3rd. - Government in unorganized  
Districts, N.W.T., including  
maintenance and transport of  
Insane Patients.....7,500.00 11,690.00

For the nine months ending 31st March, 1907,  
it is estimated that \$6,000.00 will be sufficient to  
cover expenses to be incurred in the North West  
Territories for Schools, maintenance and transport  
of Insane Patients, and for miscellaneous and  
unforeseen expenses.

The details of the estimate are as follows:-

1st. - Maintenance of Schools in the North West  
Territories for nine months:-

- R. C. School, Fort Providence,  
Mackenzie.....\$300.00
- R. C. School, St. Joseph's,  
Mission, Great Slave Lake,  
Mackenzie.....150.00
- Episcopal School, Hay River,  
Mackenzie.....300.00
- Episcopal School, Ft. McPherson,  
Mackenzie.....150.00

Carried forward - \$ 900.00



COPY.

Brought forward - \$900.00

Episcopal School, Ft. Simpson  
Mackenzie.....150.00

Herschell Island School,  
Mackenzie River.....150.00

\$ 1200.00

2nd - Maintenance and transport of Insane  
Patients.....\$ 3000.00

It is very difficult to estimate what is required for insane patients. There are at present only two N.W.T. patients under treatment in the Brandon Asylum, but each new case is costly on account of the long distance to be covered before arrival at the Asylum, and a few additional cases would absorb the sum asked.

3rd - Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Expenses..\$ 1800.00

\$6,000.00

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COPY.

121603 A.

January 18th, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herein correspondence received from Government House, Regina, in regard to the payment of grants to Schools in the North West Territories. A statement is also enclosed showing schools in receipt of grants before the formation of the new Province, where situated, amount of yearly grant to each and when last paid. It is understood that all these grants will be paid by the Department of the Interior up to the 31st August 1906, but after that date only six of the schools will be outside of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in unorganized districts including maintenance and transport of insane patients.....\$7,500.00

The Schools to be paid are as follows;

R. C. School, Fort Providence, N.W.T.  
R. C. School, St. Joseph, Great Slave Lake, N.W.T.  
Episcopal School, Hay River, N.W. T.  
Episcopal School, Fort McPherson, Mackenzie River, N.W.T.  
Episcopal School, Herschell Island, Arctic Ocean, N.W.T.  
Episcopal School, Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

His Honour Lieutenant Governor Forget has transmitted the files relating to the School mentioned; they are being forwarded to you under separate cover. I would point out that the vote for schools in unorganized districts. Incidental Justice and expenses connected with the Lieutenant Governor's office were under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, and each year an estimate in detail was furnished showing the sums required under each head.

Lt. Col. Fred. White, C.M.C.  
Commissioner of the North West Territories,  
Ottawa.

000319



COPY.

Letters of Credit were issued in favour of His Honour and Mr. J. C. Pope, Territorial Auditor, and statements of expenditure supported by proper vouchers were forwarded to the Department each month. I presume some understanding will be arrived at between yourself and the Department as to the mode of procedure in these matters. In addition to the vote of \$7500 mentioned above, the sum of \$2190 was voted for the expenses of Government in the District of Keewatin, and \$2000 for the maintenance of lunatics from the District of Keewatin who are now being treated in the Manitoba Asylums. The District of Keewatin having been re-annexed to the North West Territories, it is presumed that all expenditure connected therewith will from the 1st September, 1905, come within your jurisdiction and any information relating thereto will be readily supplied.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.



-2-

before a justice of the peace that a person was suspected and believed to be insane.

-2- To hear evidence under oath before the said justice of the peace in regard to the alleged insanity of the person believed to be insane.

-3- If the justice of the peace was satisfied that the person so brought before him was insane such justice would commit him by warrant to safe-keeping to await the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.

-4- The Insane Asylum authorities accepted the warrant of the Lieutenant Governor as sufficient for the reception and retention of patients.

The Manitoba Government wish to know, if it is decided to commit patients from the new North West Territories to the Brandon and Selkirk Asylums, what they shall now consider a sufficient warrant for their reception and retention? Section 4 of the Act to amend the Act respecting the North West Territories passed last Session, provides that the executive powers vested by the North West Territories Act in the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories or in the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be exercised by the Commissioner of the North West Territories. The effect of the provision is that the powers vested in the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories under any ordinance passed by the late Governor of the North West Territories may, if possible, be exercised by the Commissioner of the North West Territories, so that I presume you will have to be governed by the ordinance respecting insane persons, embodied in chapter 90 of the consolidated Ordinances of the North West Territories. All future commitments to the asylums will have to be made by the Commissioner, or, if there is to be a Council, by the Commissioner in Council. This mode of procedure depends however, upon the question as to whether it is intended to send insane persons to the Manitoba asylums in future or to make provision for their safe-keeping at some place within the Territories.



-3-

The Deputy Minister wishes the above matter referred  
to your.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) P. G. Keyes,

Secretary.



copy.

No. 111603 A.

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 3rd May 1906.

Sir,

In accordance with your request, I now beg to enclose herewith a statement showing the payments made during the fiscal year 1905-6 for (1) expenses connected with the district of Ecorse; (2) payments for maintenance of Indians from the District of Ecorse; (3) statement showing schools formerly in receipt of grants from the Lieut. Governor of the N.W. Territories, where situated, amount of yearly grant to each and when last paid.

I also enclose herewith copy of a letter from Rev. Father Hubert, addressed to the Minister of the Interior, relating to the above schools.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) F. C. Ryan,

Secretary.

Lt. Col. Fred. Chito, C. M. C.  
Commissioner of the N.W. Territories,  
Ottawa.

Original damaged



WINNIPEG, December 19th, 1905.

The Honourable

The Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

Sir,-

From the letter of Mr. Boddee, Liquidator of the North-West Territories, of August 1st to this Government, referring to Dominion insane patients in the Manitoba asylums it may be almost inferred that the expectation of your Government is that we shall receive into our asylums patients from the new North-West Territories on like terms as they were received from the old, before the two provinces were detached therefrom and the District of Keewatin added thereto.

It is not quite definite, however, and it is suggested that, if that is the desire, you will kindly make it so.

I am authorized to say that such an arrangement would be quite satisfactory to this Province.

There is, however, a point requiring attention and action.

During the existence of the old Territories the warrant was for us to accept the warrant of the Lieut-Governor thereof sufficient for the reception and retention of patients.

If it is decided to commit patients from the new NORTHWEST Territories to our asylums I beg to ask, for information and guidance what shall we consider a sufficient warrant for the reception and detention.

Thus far, I may say, no patients from the new Territories have been proffered, but, of course, they may develop at any time and it is obvious that the way should be clear for action in the event of the contingency becoming reality.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) F. J. G. T.

Inspector of Public Works



552-4

VOL. 1

**DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES  
AND DEVELOPMENT**

DATE *1905* *Nov 139*

SUBJECT *Policy re Maintenance  
of  
Inshore hwt*

**NORTHERN  
ADMINISTRATION  
AND  
LANDS BRANCH**