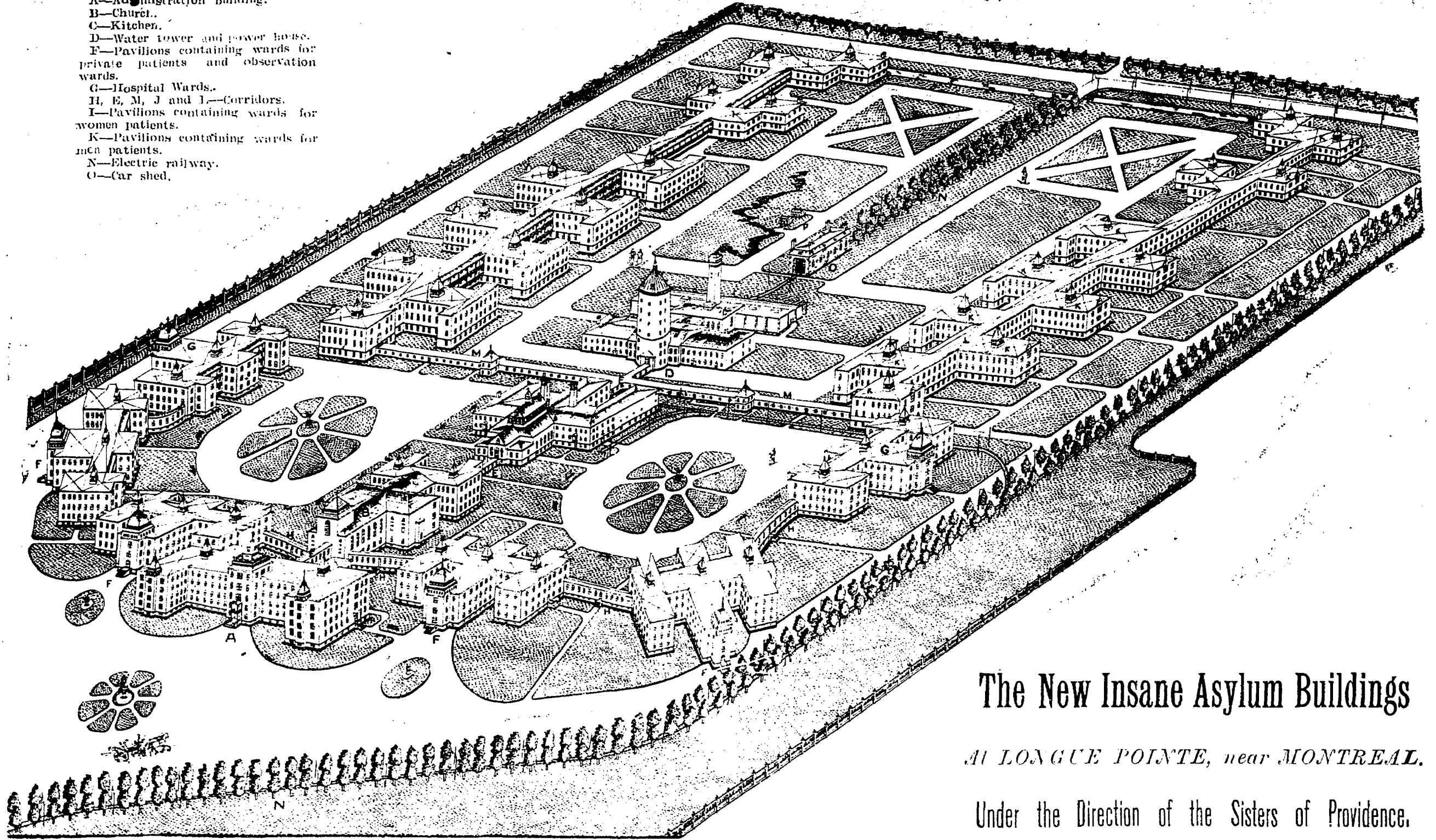


- A—Administration building.
- B—Church.
- C—Kitchen.
- D—Water tower and power house.
- E—Pavilions containing wards for private patients and observation wards.
- G—Hospital Wards.
- H, E, M, J and L—Corridors.
- I—Pavilions containing wards for women patients.
- K—Pavilions containing wards for men patients.
- N—Electric railway.
- O—Car shed.



## The New Insane Asylum Buildings

At LONGUE POINTE, near MONTREAL.

Under the Direction of the Sisters of Providence.

It is not often that our Catholic Institutions, religious, educational, or benevolent, form the subject of laudatory and perfectly impartial articles in the non-Catholic press; but the "Daily Witness" of last Saturday dedicates a page to the new Longue Pointe Asylum, and to the plan and scope of the work undertaken by the Sisters of Providence, which we feel deserves reproduction. Not to infringe upon the continuity of that description we propose, with the accompanying cut, giving our readers its principal paragraphs. It thus commences:

"In the year 1873, the Sisters of Providence at the request of the Provincial Government, commenced their charitable work for the care of the insane. In 1875 the government entered into a twenty years' contract with them, to care for the insane at a cost of \$100 each per annum. Large buildings were erected at Longue Pointe, but the greater portion was destroyed by fire in 1890, and was replaced by temporary wooden pavilions. The contract with the government expired in 1895, and was renewed by an act of the Quebec Legislature, in 1897, with the provision

that the Sisters bound themselves to rebuild the 'St. Jean De Dieu Asylum' without delay, at a sufficient distance from the St. Lawrence to prevent its being exposed to prison floods. The plans to be approved by the government, and the buildings with the lands on which they stood, to cost at least \$1,000,000. In consideration of this the government agreed to guarantee the capital and interest of a loan of \$500,000. Interest not to exceed four per cent, and the money to be expended to the satisfaction of the government. The Sisters gave the government security by mortgage, and it was further agreed that the government should deduct from the amount to be paid the Sisters, any sum it was called upon to pay on the guarantee. In order to give the Sisters something with which to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the debt, the government increased the per capita grant to \$114 for the first eight years of the contract, \$112 for the second eight years, and \$110 for the remaining term of the contract. The contract itself contains 21 clauses of rules, with schedule stating in detail the clothing, food and care which the

patients would receive. In the early part of the present year, the whole of the \$500,000, borrowed on the government guarantee had been expended, and a further loan of a like amount was secured on the same conditions as the previous loan."

Under these conditions the Sisters of Providence took charge of the new work. We need not reproduce the lengthy and interesting appreciation of the description of the sisterhood which follow, but we will pass on to the details of the new asylum. In continuing the report the "Witness" says:

"The government in fact disappears as a governing factor. The plans are carried out under the laws of humanity and God.

"The new institution is being built on a gentle rise of land some distance back of the old institution. The extent and plan is shown by the accompanying isometrical drawing. In the centre front of the plan is the administration building, and in this will be all the offices of the institution, and the residence of the nuns who will number about two hundred. Back of the administration building,

arranged in a half circle, are three other buildings, and further back are two extensive wings. Each side is identical, one being for men and one for women.

"The first pair of buildings in the semi-circle are intended for self-supporting patients, but it is possible that the old institution will be renovated and reserved for this purpose. The second pair are for observation and special wards, and here will be kept all cases during the fifteen days of probation after entering, and all others requiring special care and attention. The last two buildings will contain hospital wards. The buildings in the semi-circle, including the chapel, will be provided for by the nuns themselves, with no government support, and are estimated to cost over a million dollars. The money secured by government guarantee, and much more, has been expended in building the kitchen, power house and wings, which are now nearing completion.

After describing most minutely all the buildings, existing or to be erected, the systems of heating, lighting, etc., etc., the report continues:

"Each wing is divided into eight pavilions, six being three stories high and the remainder two stories.

In the accompanying plan each wing appears to be divided into sixteen sections, but the outside and adjacent inside section form one pavilion. Each of the flats in each pavilion constitute a ward. The exterior section is divided into a large living room, dining-room, and smaller rooms for attendants. Each ward also contains a bathroom, with two-bath tubs, 'douche,' etc. In the bathroom there is an ingenious arrangement of valves, in connection with a thermometer, by which the attendant can control the temperature of the water. The interior section of the pavilions contains the dormitories, of which there are one large one, two smaller ones and several single rooms to each ward. The single rooms distributed thus among the wards, number 163 in each wing. The last two pavilions are also divided into 100 single rooms for excited patients.

"Every room throughout the building, no matter how small, has a full window and a separate radiator and ventilator. On this latter item \$10-

000 has been expended in the buildings now progressing, the system being as perfect as could be devised. A small radiator, set in the outside wall, draws in and at the same time warms the fresh air, while fans on the roof draw off the foul air from every room. The heating is, however, independent of this, being furnished by a second and larger radiator, which is also set in the wall and protected with a screen door.

"The east or men's, wing is now nearing completion, and will be occupied in the coming spring. The masonry work on the other wing is all done, and work on the roof and interior is now progressing; but the occupation of this wing will be delayed another year. When the buildings under way are completed, work will be commenced on those in the semi-circle. The total cost of the buildings will be, it is estimated, \$2,500,000 of which \$1,200,000 is now expended. The plans provide for the accommodation of 2,000 public patients, and, as the government requires the residence of one attendant to eight persons, it will be seen that the asylum boundaries enclose a small town."

# A STRONG PLEA FOR UNITY.

Extracts From a Spirited Speech Delivered by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., to the Sturdy Nationalists of Glasgow.

I stand on a united Irish platform, for it goes to the very root of the struggle. And that proposition is that without a popular organization you cannot have either an honest party, or an independent party, or a united party, in the House of Commons. But somebody will say to me: Are you not one of the men who have been preaching for years the doctrine of majority rule; and did you not suggest by doing so, that all you want to keep a parliamentary party straight, and honest, and united, is a pledge to obey the majority rule? Have you abandoned these principles? Gentleman, I hold the pledge; I hold by majority rule; in the entire party of the future there will be a pledge and the majority must rule; and the words majority and minority shall be only known inside the closed walls of the party meeting, for when the party comes into the open to fight it must be one party—as one man. And undoubtedly if you could guarantee to me that every member of the party was honest and unselfish and patriotic and reasonable—with neither personal hatreds nor personal ambitions, then—well, no—not even then would I regard the party pledge of any real avail unless you had an organized and united country to enforce its maintenance. I state it as

my clear conviction, after years of experience that the tightest pledge you can frame, the most rigid rules of discipline you can draw up, the most ironclad oath you can administer—all these things are but empty, and futile, and useless things unless you have the power of the people to see that these things are maintained.

Is it necessary for me to reason these things out? Will any man of intelligence who has watched the events of the last few years any longer hold that the party pledge and majority rule are in themselves all sufficient for maintaining the unity, the discipline, and the efficiency of a party? I tell you, gentlemen, that you cannot devise any pledge which the ingenuity or chicanery of dishonest men will not evade, unless you have the people there to see that the pledge is kept in the spirit as well as in the letter. But then how can you have the organization of the people? Ponder on this proposition, I pray you, for it goes to the very root of the future of the Irish Parliamentary movement. The people are always there, somebody will say to you; they have always ultimately the power; to them, in the last resort, everybody must come for final judgment, these are not mere words

without substance and meaning in the practical realities of political life. Scatter the people, divide the people, and their power passes from their hands, and is the miserable and petty wire-puller—the vigilant financier, the seeker for office for himself or for his friends, all the vast army of self-seekers, who are always organized and always prepared—who will rule the country, and not the masses of the people. And, therefore, I say, insist on that party pledge; insist that the majority shall rule; but you would be just as foolish to think that these things shall prevail and be observed without a great organization to enforce them, as to imagine that you could keep your streets free and peaceful without the observance of laws. And, therefore, it is that I insist that the United Irish League shall not be regarded as an agrarian organization and an agrarian organization only. The true view is to regard it as an organization for the restoration of National unity and for the preservation of the National party—for the restoration also of national unity not only among the masses of the people themselves but also among the members of the Parliamentary party.

And on this question of unity among the Parliamentary representatives I have a few other observations to make. The desire to restore the unity of the Parliamentary Party is professed by all sections; but a difference is apparent as to the best method of reaching that end. Let me try to put this difference of means fairly and dispassionately before you. Some people propose that re-union should be attained by the members of Parliament themselves, and they think, that you have only to call meetings of the members together to

see unity restored. I confess that for a considerable time I belonged to that school of thought; I do not even now confess that I have wholly abandoned it. But I feel bound to consider and weigh carefully the other method of attaining unity. That other method is that unity must come from below and not from above; that is to say, from the masses of the people themselves, and not from those who are their representatives and their leaders. The advocates of the latter method argue that after all it is not leaders so much as the division of sections of the population that produced in the past divisions in the ranks of the Parliamentary party, and that, therefore, if you unite the leaders and yet leave the people divided you have only put a plaster on a cancer. And further it is said—and here I think the argument is unanswerable—that the people are now organized; that they have the right and the duty to call before them the men who have been in Parliament for years, and to ask them for an account of their stewardship, and that it is not the duty—nay, that it is not the power or the competence of any body of representatives to step in between the members of parliament and the people, organized, disciplined, and assembled. In other words, it is asked that re-union should be not the child of a Parliamentary intrigue, but of a popular movement. I own, gentlemen, that I think much is to be said for the latter of these two methods. I own to something like despair at the prospect of submitting the fate of Ireland to this man's claims and that man's temper, to this man's abatement of his ambition, and the other's surrender of his hatred. When the fate of party movement, of a nation, is built on slender foundations, it is built on sand and cannot endure. It

is on the broad, solid, deep foundation of the masses of the people, and on no smaller or meaner foundation, that a great united party and movement are to be built on again.

And I want to warn you and all other good Irish Nationalists that there are always forces at work which oppose, which hate, which dread a great and popular organization. A great popular organization means a Party independent, united, disciplined—with each man compelled to subordinate his passions, his interests, and his crochets to the general sense and the general good of the community. In presence of such an organization, dishonesty and selfishness, the desire of this "man for power, of that man for office, or the equivalent of office, of this other for the gain which at all periods even a country as poor as Ireland has been able to give to the adventurer—all these things will not disappear, but they will be terrorized, and they will be kept under. And it is because all the base and subtle enemies of the Irish cause know that a National organization is the safeguard of the nation against these tricks and designs that they oppose and denounce and revile and ridicule any attempt to establish a National organization.

Gentlemen, you and other Nationalists, and the people of Ireland generally, have to make your choice. They can have a party of free-lancers, some of them clever and brilliant, but others soldiers of fortune, fighting for their own hands; or they can have a party where every man is a disciplined soldier, ready to keep his vow and keep his word, and to fight in a united body for the rights and benefits of his country, and not for

his own. There can be no doubt which of two types of party is the better for Ireland; there can be no doubt as to which of the two types Ireland wants, and if that be so, there can be no doubt that Ireland is to create an organization by which the sallies and forays, and adventures, and the enterprises of the free-lancers shall be brought to an end, and the reign of discipline, unity, and honest service of the nation be restored. I look around and see no organization but one which will answer these public needs; that organization is the United Irish League, and these are the reasons why I have come all these hundreds of miles to a Glasgow platform to plead for it, and to ask you to send the generous and bountiful aid for which Glasgow has an honored Irish reputation and thereby to do your share to build again a movement to give Ireland an efficient Parliamentary Party, a great popular organization, and all the opportunity, and all the hope of an early and triumphant termination of her long struggle for her liberties.

Sleepless nights caused by a persistent, rasping cough. Plyn-pector quickly cures the most severe coughs. It soothes, heals, never fails to cure. Manufactured by the proprietor of Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

The Society of Arts of Canada.

The re-opening of the Free School of Drawing and Painting of the Society of Arts of Canada, 1668 and 1668 Notre Dame street, will take place on the 14th day of November, at two o'clock P.M. No demand of admission to the school is accepted unless personally presented.