

tients, and, on an emergency, 80, and two wings of 70 feet by 30, to cross the centre building, and to project 15 feet on each side of it, each capable of containing nearly a like number of patients.

As funds for the erection of the whole of this building could not, even by the most sanguine, be expected to be procured, it was determined to erect, for the present, the centre building only; the expense of which, exclusive of the furnace for warming it with heated air, eupola, double windows, furniture, and out-buildings, was estimated to be £2,200. A subscription to raise this sum was therefore opened in the month of December of the above-mentioned year. By the exertions of those employed to procure subscriptions, and the liberality of the public, such a sum was subscribed by the end of the month of January, 1821, that the Directors resolved that a Committee, to consist of the Hon. John Richardson, the Rev. John Bethune, Dr. William Robertson, John Molson, David Ross, John Try, and Alexander Skakel, Esquires, should be appointed to make contracts for the execution of the work, and to superintend the building.

Those gentlemen, in consequence, entered upon the discharge of the duty committed to them. They contracted with the several workmen; and had the satisfaction to witness, on the 6th June, the corner-stone laid with masonic ceremonies, and to see the building covered by the end of the year, and fit for the reception of patients in the month of May following.

During the progress of the work, it was deemed highly expedient to follow the method adopted in the Derbyshire Hospital in England, to warm the building by air heated by a furnace placed in the basement story. Even though no saving should arise from this method, the convenience of supplying the fuel, the cleanliness, the small risk of fire being communicated to the building, were considered a sufficient reason for its adoption, and they will be, it is hoped, an adequate compensation for the money expended in its construction. A cupola was also added, to serve as an ornament to the building, and to give light to an operation room. The latter of these objects, from the distribution of the interior, could not be affected. It was found indispensably necessary to erect some out-buildings. Instead of the wooden house which formerly surrounded the ground, it was thought proper to enclose it on two sides with a stone wall, and on the front with an iron railing erected on a foundation of stone.

To give a detailed account of the money expended in completing those works, would extend this Report far beyond its due length: an abstract only shall therefore be given. It is as follows: