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The History of
The Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

and

The Lakeside Home for Little Children

SUMMER BRANCH OF THE HOSPITAL
TORONTO ISLAND



TORONTO, CANADA

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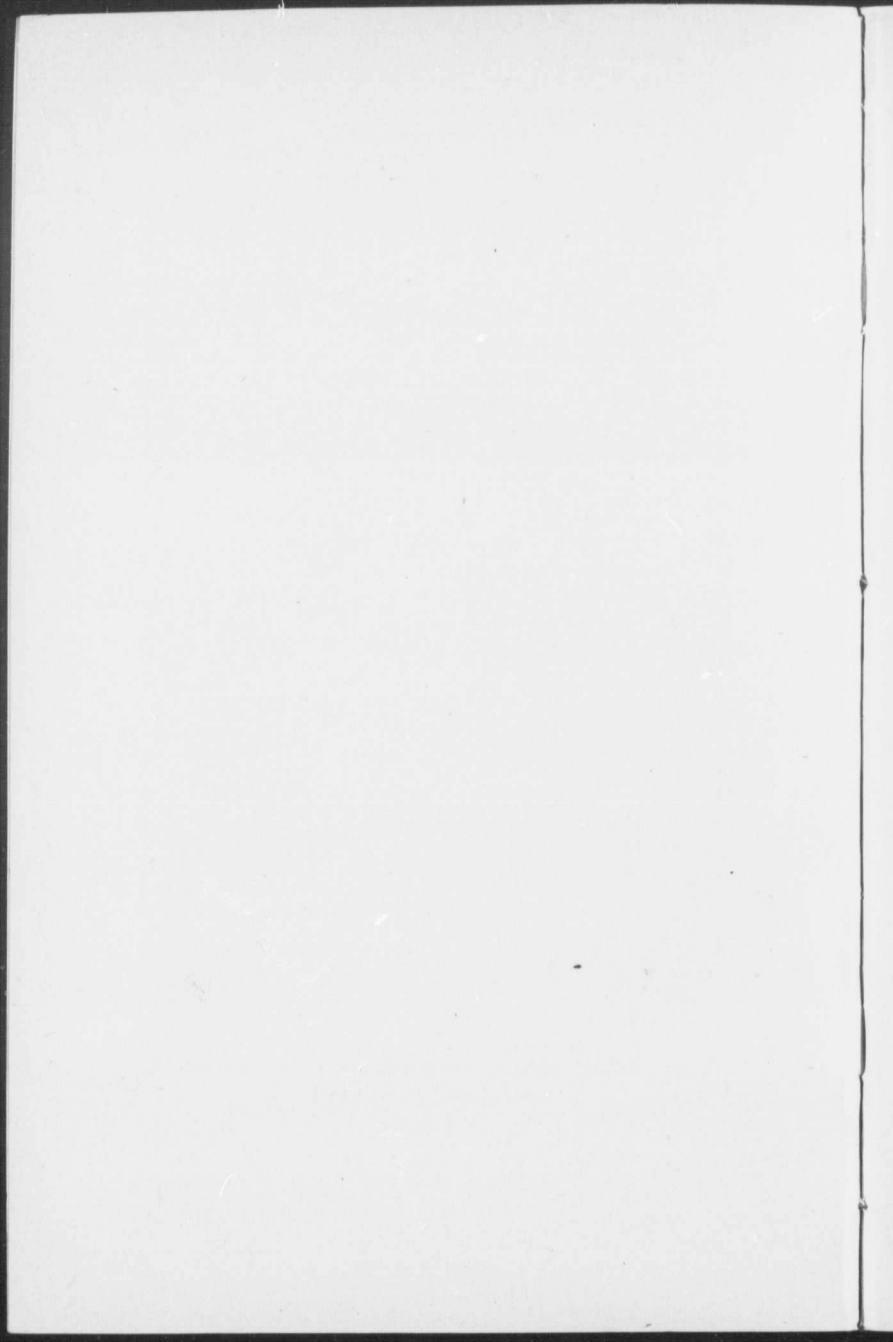
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MRS. SAMUEL F. McMASTER,
Founder of The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.



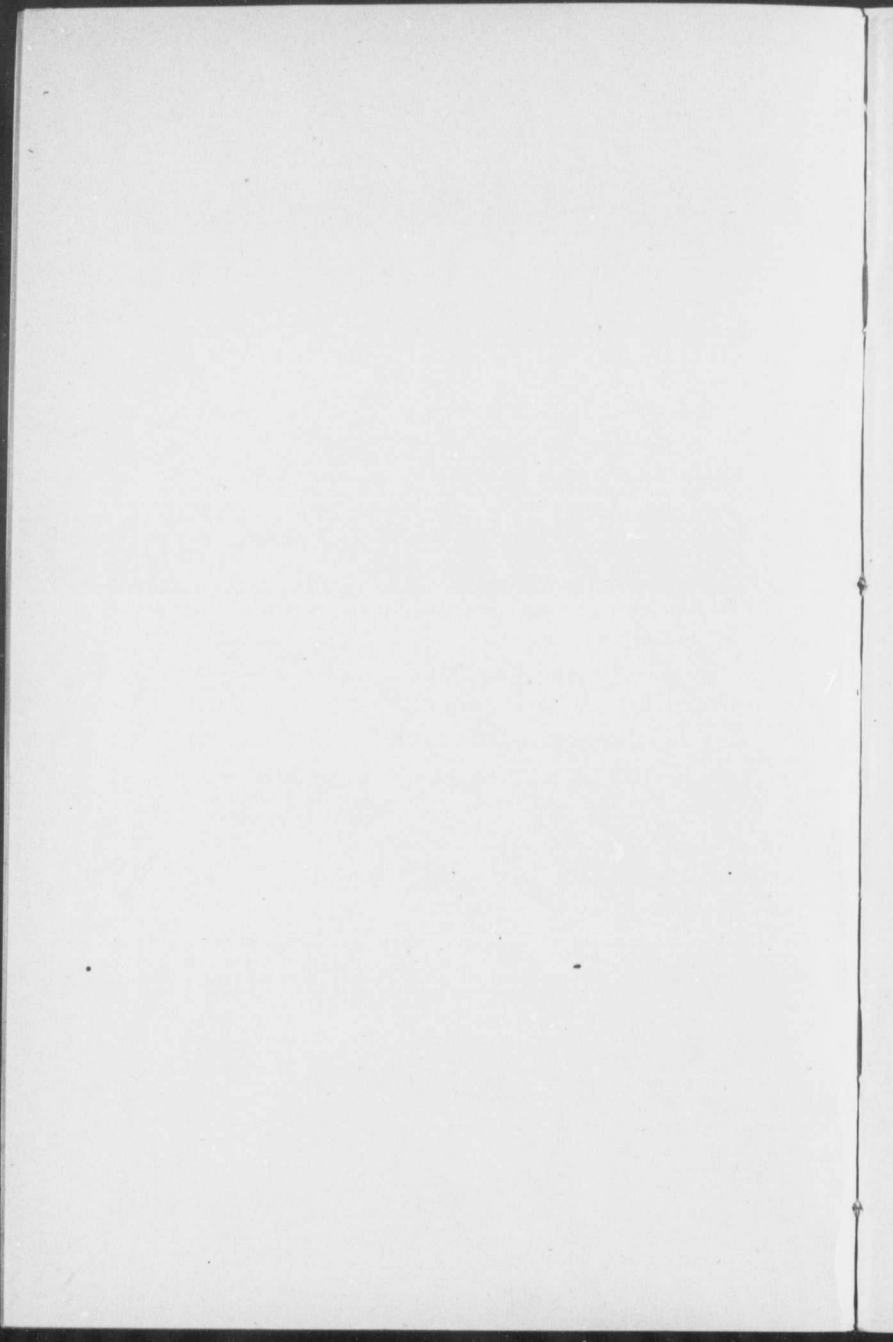


The Writer

The writer of this story was a patient in the early years of the Hospital's service, and the story is written as a very sincere token of her gratitude for the loving and tender care which saved her life as an infant, and enables her now, as a woman, to give to the public, in plain and simple words, the history of this great institution.

Her one regret, however, is that so important a history should be told by one having no literary attainments, but as a member of the office staff, she has been content—after a wild protest of her limitations—to do the work assigned to her, and, as the work progressed, became happy in seizing this opportunity to pay tribute, not only to the Hospital, but to her beloved friend, Mrs. McMaster, founder of the Hospital, that loving woman of tender compassion towards all ailing little ones; then to Mr. Robertson, the Hospital's great-hearted benefactor from its early days until his death, and to many others who gave of their best to the cause.





PREFACE



The story of the Hospital for Sick Children was very ably written up to the year 1891, when the fifth and present building was first opened.

The supply of copies having become exhausted, it was thought advisable by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees that the history be revised, and brought up to a later date in the second issue.

While this second edition does not deal so fully as the first, in description of the various buildings occupied, and minor details, no item of importance or interest has been omitted that would leave the chain of events in the Hospital's progress broken. In fact, with this moderate curtailment, the main points, changes, advancement, etc., stand out much more clearly, and with the twenty-seven added years of the life of the Institution, will, I think, prove interesting reading to all who have time to peruse these pages.

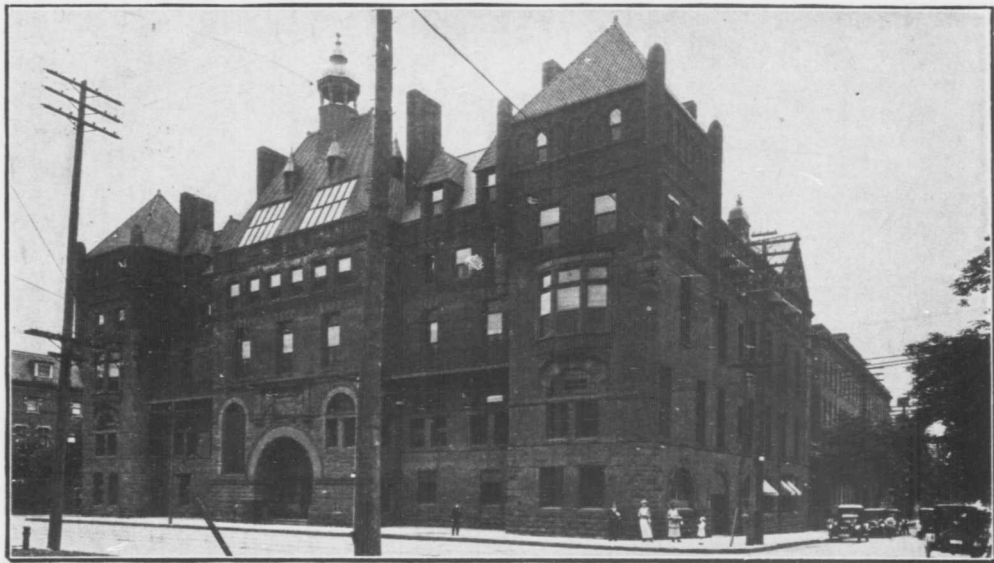
The story, which embraces the work of the original Hospital, founded in 1875, and the Lakeside Home for Little Children, the Convalescent Branch on Toronto Island, opened in 1883, is given to the public so that they may not only be fully informed as to the work and its progress, but that they may be led to take an interest in the aiding of a cause that should commend itself to every man and woman in the land.

It has also been written with the view of its serving a second purpose, that of a ready hospital reference book, where one can conveniently find the date of any happening in the history of the Hospital. There will be still some details, figures, etc., that may not be of great interest to the general public, but will be most appreciated by those in connection with the Hospital.

This great Institution is largely supported by voluntary contributions from the good people of Toronto and Ontario, aided by grants from the City and the Ontario Government; and from small beginnings has assumed proportions that make it one of the greatest hospitals not only in Ontario, but in the Dominion. On the simple basis of faith in an all-wise and loving Providence, the work was started, and from its very humble inception quickened and prospered, so that to-day it stands erect with outstretched arms prepared to take in sick children from every corner of the Province of Ontario.

The work of caring for sick and ailing children appeals to all ranks and conditions of people, and the hope is here earnestly expressed that this story of the Institution may prove of vast interest to the people of Toronto and Ontario, through whose liberality the work has been so nobly furthered and sustained.

Have you had your part in this great work of healing? It is by no means too late; the demands on the Hospital's service is ever increasing, and the Institution urgently needs friends, old and new. Please join us.



THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO 2, ONT., CANADA.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto

CHAPTER I.

The Hospital for Sick Children was founded by Mrs. Samuel F. McMaster, with the help of Miss Knapp and other earnest Christian women of Toronto.

The pioneer hospital for children in the Dominion, it stands second to none to-day.

On the first day of March in the year 1875 the first building was rented for \$320.00 per annum, and on the 23rd of the same month it was dedicated to its purpose, and its doors were flung wide open for sick children of every creed and color.

This first establishment was an unpretentious two-storey red brick house of only eleven rooms, with a mansard roof, and a basement. There were no grounds, other than a small back yard. It was situated at 31 Avenue Street, a street which no longer exists, and which ran west off Elizabeth Street, just a few yards south of, and parallel to, where College Street now is. The main building of the Toronto General Hospital covers the identical spot.

It was simply furnished with suitable comforts for sick children. A matron, nurse and servant were engaged; while leading physicians and surgeons gave their capable services willingly, and gratuitously, to those unable to pay. Two stoves and six little iron cots were put up, the cots having sliding trays so that the child could have within easy reach his meals, and also his books and toys, and thus enliven a little life not overflowing with pleasure.

Many years before the Hospital became a reality, it had been impressed on the minds of these progressive women that a hospital for children only was a real necessity. At this period of history, of 50,000 people dying in Europe, 21,000 were children under ten years of age. This showed the great need of specializing on the diseases of early childhood.

At first the promoters saw no way to found such an institution, but after years of consideration on the subject they resolved at least

to make a beginning, and a notice of the project was inserted in the daily press, and subscriptions solicited.

Read what Sir George Burrows, M.D., Bart., wrote when he heard of it:

"The proposal to establish a hospital for sick children is a measure so fraught with prospective benefits to every class of the Community, that I cannot but regard it with deep interest and solicitude."

In December of 1874, the first contribution, consisting of a few English coins amounting to \$10.00, was placed to the fund. This, however, can scarcely be termed the first donation in one sense, as it was given by Mrs. Samuel F. McMaster, one of the ladies starting the good work. Therefore this unique honour is held by Fergus, Ontario, for the next amount received was \$20.00 from there, signed "Anonymous." These were the first gifts towards what proved a



THE FIRST HOSPITAL, 31 AVENUE STREET, MARCH 1, 1875

mighty work, and, as a contributor wrote, "A work of the Lord's planting." And well, indeed, might it so be called, as the undertaking was started on the simple basis of entire faith in His everlasting goodness and mercy.

Little did these few faithful and earnest workers think, that within fifteen years, in sight of this humble home, there would stand a palatial structure which, at that time, was the most perfectly equipped hospital in the world, and the largest on this Continent. Well may it be said that out of small beginnings, what mighty works are accomplished.

The first patient was brought to the Hospital on the 3rd of April, 1875 — a little girl of three who had fallen backwards into a tub of hot water, and was badly scalded. She had been left in the care of an elder sister while the mother went out to earn a living for her family. This case seemed to answer the oft-put question, "Are not mothers the best ones to look after their sick children?" One's heart would naturally reply "yes," but knowledge and experience answer "no." This mother could not remain at home to look after the child properly.

A party of young ladies who had, during the winter months, been working hard for the benefit of the Hospital, immediately claimed this poor little scalded girl, Maggie, as their special charge, and agreed to keep her cot, by a payment of \$100.00 (the estimated cost of maintaining a cot in those days). It was named the Consolidated Cot. So there was a maintained cot for our first patient, which was most encouraging. The child's recovery was perfect, and it is interesting to learn, at this late date, that she grew to perfect womanhood, married, and went to live in the West. She resides near Edmonton, and is the mother of five or six, with two or three grandchildren. You will agree that it was a good thing for her, and the race, that the Hospital for Sick Children had come into existence.

In this first year, certain kind ladies interested in the work, took the children who were well enough, over to the Queen's Park for a daily outing. In those days there was no wonderful Lakeside Home, as now, where cool lake breezes and bright sun perform such wonders in bringing back the roses to pale little cheeks.

The first list of doctors may prove of interest, especially to the present staff:

CONSULTING MEDICAL OFFICERS

Dr. Hodder	Dr. H. H. Wright	Dr. Alkens
Dr. U. Ogden	Dr. Thorburn	

ATTENDING MEDICAL OFFICERS

Monday	Dr. F. H. Wright
Tuesday	Dr. Zimmerman
Wednesday	Dr. Buchan
Thursday	Dr. I. H. Cameron
Friday	None
Saturday	Dr. Fulton

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

Dr. Reeve

The first Annual Report shows the following statistics, covering more than a year—from March 1st, 1875, to July 31st, 1876:

Donations.		\$2,279.20
Receipts just covered the expenses.		
Patients admitted—Surgical, 21; Medical, 23. Total.....	44	
Out-Patients.	67	
Result of treatment of In-Patients—		
Cured or improved.....	31	Discharged, 35
Unimproved.	1	Remaining in. 9
Transferred.	2	
To come to O.P.D.....	1	
Remaining in	9	
	—	—
	44	44

Five of these children were fitted with splint or appliance of some description, proving even at this early period how necessary is a thoroughly-equipped Orthopaedic work shop, such as the present Hospital has.

In this first year, a Ladies' Committee was formed, which, of course, consisted mostly of those promoting the good work. The ladies took turns, two daily, in attending the Hospital. They looked after accounts, letter-writing, supervising the general care of the building and the welfare of its inmates. They mended the children's clothes, and, in fact, they were the only ones to do any of such needed work. Every point was carefully covered, and showed a knowledge of Hospital procedure, and necessities, certainly remarkable for so early a period.

Here is a letter from an early contributor, prophesying the success of the Hospital, which, at this date, nearly 42 years later, shows he had vision:

February 1st, 1876.

Dear Madam:—

In my place in church yesterday I found your admirable appeal to the Christian public, in behalf of the Hospital for young children, and I now beg to enclose \$5.00 as a first contribution towards this most excellent Christian undertaking. At the same time I beg leave to say that the firm to which I belong will be most happy to present to the Hospital, when required, a cooking stove, either for coal or wood, with all necessary furniture, etc., only making this condition that no public recognition be made of this small gift. "He that giveth let him do so with simplicity."

Your proposed work is indeed of the Lord's planting, and will most assuredly grow and prove a blessing and comfort to all who interest themselves in it.

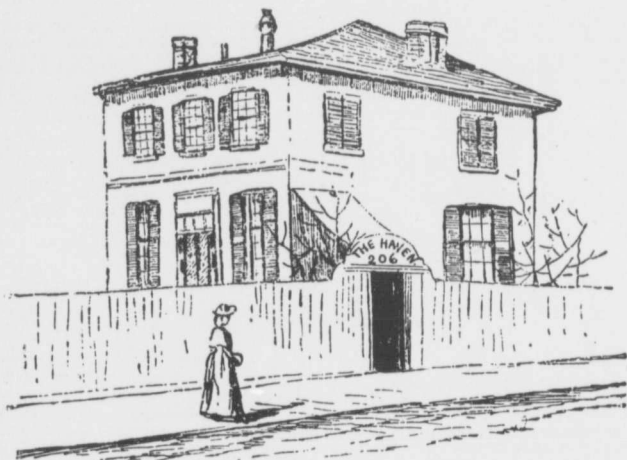
Hoping to hear from you that the stove, which our men will put up, is required at once and wishing you all success in this most excellent work,

I remain, dear Madam, yours very truly,

R. S.

CHAPTER II.

1876-7.—The first Hospital had not been in existence many months when it became very evident that it was far too small for the growing demands, and in June of 1876 the Hospital was moved to 206 Seaton Street at a rental of \$25.00 per month. This house was afterwards known as "The Haven," when the Hospital again moved to a third location.



THE SECOND HOSPITAL, 206 SEATON STREET, JUNE 1, 1876

It was a detached rough-cast house, with small grounds on either side, where the children could play in the open, and was much larger and more comfortable in every way than the first house. The property was valued at \$6,000.00. It was the intention at first to buy this property, but the idea was later abandoned as being too large an undertaking just then.

I think it will interest, and beyond doubt amuse, the reader to learn that there was no water in this second Hospital, and, more than probable, none in the first, as it is hardly thinkable of their

moving into a house without same if they had been in such possession before. The Minutes of the first Meeting of the ladies in the new premises read:—

“The necessity for a greater water supply being agreed, it was decided that they employ a plumber and use his judgment in the estimate of expense for bringing water into the house, either one tap on the ground floor, or one tap on each. The cisterns for soft water are useless, and it is desirable to have them repaired.”

Later:—

“There being no stipulations made to allow for improvements, the ladies decided it unwise to go into any such expense, in the uncertainty of retaining the house, and resolved to see the Water Commissioner to obtain, if possible, a key to the hydrant close by the building, and by means of a short hose keep a puncheon filled with water inside the fence.”

Is not that rare, in view of the known magnificence of the appointments and equipment of the Hospital erected just fifteen years later?

The matter was finally settled by Dr. I. H. Cameron, of the Hospital Staff, generously paying the expense of bringing the water into the house by pipes.

THE FIRST AUDITED STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditure of the Hospital for Sick Children

from July 1st, 1876, to December 31st, 1877.

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
Maintenance of Patients.... \$653.30	Salaries. \$406.57
Maintenance of Coits..... 856.80	Household Expenses..... 802.86
From Sunday Schools..... 46.65	Furniture and Moving..... 68.40
From Hospital Boxes..... 64.17	Fuel. 152.60
Money Earned by Ladies... 36.50	Rent and Water Rate..... 490.76
Subscriptions, General..... 484.40	Printing. 40.75
	Splints and Dispensary..... 138.81
	Balance. 41.07
\$2,141.82	\$2,141.82

Audited and found correct, January 31st, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN STARK

LAWRENCE BUCHAN

Patients' Record, July 1st, 1876, to December 31st, 1877

Remaining in Hospital, July 31, 1876.....	9
Admitted during year	65
	—
Total In-Patients	74
Discharged.	56
Died.	2
Remaining in Hospital, December, 1877.....	16
	—
Total.	74
Number of Out-Patients treated.....	119

The work of the Hospital grew, and prospered, although there was but little money in advance of actual need. Here are a few excerpts from the Annual Report of the year 1878, which will show the faith of the Ladies' Committee, and the wonderful spirit of those earlier times:

January 28th, 1878—Funds all exhausted. A new stove required. Patient brought in very ill. We cried unto the Lord for help. The Lord hath heard our supplication. The Lord will receive our prayer.

January 31st, 1878—Met for prayer, and thanksgiving. Our Lord has supplied all our needs. The gifts for the last three days have been \$59.00. The much needed stove is up, and the upper ward warm and comfortable.

See later:

October 19th, 1878—Meeting for prayer. Hospital very cold. More stoves or furnace required immediately. Cost of putting in new furnace \$250.00, and we have simply nothing in the treasury, except what is needed for daily bread. After a prayerful consideration of the matter, have decided to order the furnace, trusting God for means wherewith to pay. The following correspondence shows that our heavenly Father has many ways of answering the prayers of His people:

Toronto, October 19th, 1878.

Dear Sir:—

Your tender for putting the furnace in the Hospital for Sick Children has been accepted, but before you commence work we think it but right to make very plain to you the principle upon which our Institution is worked, and the source from which we receive our money, wherewith to pay for work like this, and all our incidental expenses. We send by same post our last report (to save much writing), and beg that you will read it carefully through. As you will observe, we get our money only as the Lord sends it, and it is only in answer to believing prayer. Since the beginning of the

year we have undertaken the purchase of a house on Elizabeth Street. The first payments have been made, and all repairs and alterations to the extent of \$700.00. All this money has been received in answer to prayer. When we said we would buy the house we had no money. We left the matter before the Throne of God, and though we asked Him, believingly, to send this money for three months, it only came to us a few days before the first payment was to be made. The case stands the same now — we have no money. The Lord seldom sends us a surplus, but He has never let us want any necessary thing. We consider it right to make this statement to you before you commence work, that you might either work, trusting God for the money, as we do, or not at all. We would like to hear from you by Wednesday noon, as our committee meets for prayer in the afternoon, when your letter could be read, and, if agreeable, work commenced at once. May God lead you to a decision that will be for His glory, and your good.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH McMASTER.

(Mrs. S. F. McMaster)

October 21st, 1878.

Dear Madam:—

I have your note of the 19th inst., and feel certain that He who has stood your friend so far will not forget the promise we all have, that He will hear the prayer of those who ask faithfully in His name. The furnace has been ordered for you, and you may rely on my waiting patiently until your Committee are in funds to pay me.

Wishing your work all the prosperity and success it is worthy of, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

“R. S.”

Note.—R. S. is the friend who writes on page 12.

How many will write us a letter in this strain now? Not many, but there are some who would, I feel sure.

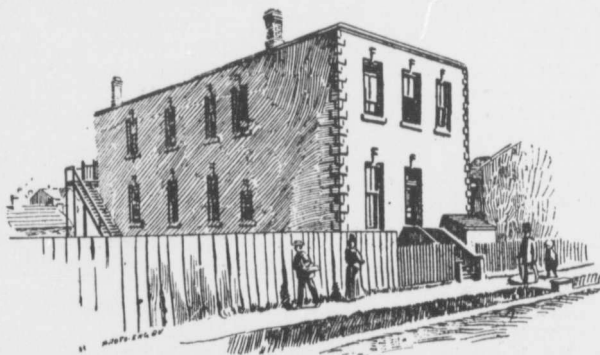
CHAPTER III.

Early in 1878 it became apparent to the Managers that the house on Seaton Street, though detached and possessing the luxury of a pleasantly shaded play ground, was unsuitable in other respects for hospital purposes, being inadequate in many ways for the medical attendance and careful nursing of sick children.

Therefore, in the last week of May, 1878, the Hospital made its third move in three years.

The new Hospital was situated at 245 Elizabeth Street, part of the same site on which the present Hospital now stands.

The premises consisted of land running from Elizabeth Street to Emma Street (later Mission and now Laplante, Avenue), a depth of 150 feet, with a frontage of 40.



THE THIRD HOSPITAL, 245 ELIZABETH STREET, MAY, 1878

The wards, four in number, were cheerful and pleasant, with an outlook on the south and east. The two on the ground floor were appropriated for the boys; the two on the upper for the girls. It had an upper and lower verandah, where the cots could be placed on warm days.

The land belonged to Mr. Edmund B. Osler (later Sir Edmund), and to Mr. James Lamond Smith, who had erected this building upon it, and mortgaged the land so as to provide for the erection

of same. These gentlemen, who had designed the premises for other charitable purposes, proposed to convey them to the Hospital, subject to the payment of the mortgage money yet due, and a sum of about three hundred dollars due for work done on the building, a total of about \$2,240.00, apart from the interest.

The Committee accepted this generous offer and, at their request, five gentlemen—The Hon. Christopher Salmon Patterson, Mr. Henry O'Brien (lawyer), Mr. Wm. Gooderham, Mr. Edmund B. Osler and Hon. Chancellor Alexander Boyd—consented to act as Trustees. This body constituted the first Board of Trustees, March, 1879.

The property was invested in them as an incorporate body, under provisions of the Ontario Statute in that behalf, under the name of "The Hospital for Sick Children," and they received a conveyance of the property.

The Committee mentioned in the Declaration of Incorporation, in the year 1878, as the first Committee, consisted of the following ladies:

Mrs. Turner	Gerrard Street East
Miss Jarvis	421 Jarvis Street
Mrs. Henry O'Brien	333 Sherbourne Street
Mrs. Dixon	"The Homewood"
Mrs. Boddy	21 Winchester Street
Mrs. Jopling	29 Winchester Street
Mrs. Fletcher	Surrey Place
Mrs. Aikens	Queen Street West
Mrs. Ogden	279 Simcoe Street
Mrs. Hoskin	"The Dale"
Lady Macdonald	St. George Street
Mrs. Carpmail	404 Jarvis Street
Mrs. Snider	66 Gloucester Street
Mrs. John Harvie	354 Front Street
Mrs. Samuel F. McMaster	537 Church Street
Mrs. Stephen Heward	38 Peter Street
Mrs. W. G. P. Cassels	84 Grosvenor Street
Mrs. W. H. Howland	7 Queen's Park
Mrs. Walter Lee	304 Jarvis Street
Mrs. Theodore King	290 Sherbourne Street
Mrs. Blake	Jarvis Street
Mrs. Brian	65 Alexander Street

It is interesting to learn that Dr. W. E. Gallie, now on the Board of Visiting Surgeons, as Surgeon-in-Chief, married Miss Louise Hart, niece of one of these ladies, Mrs. Samuel McMaster, one of the first of the few earnest women to conceive the idea of a hospital for sick children, and the first secretary of the first Ladies' Committee and also the first superintendent of this Hospital when opened in 1891. In her first talk to every nurse engaged, Mrs.

McMaster never failed to beg of them to see that no child left the Institution without being told the wonderful story of our Lord Jesus Christ. Is it any wonder then that the Hospital has so marvellously prospered?

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1878

Receipts.	\$1,897.17	Expenditure.	\$1,934.34
Balance from 1877.	41.07	Balance.	3.90
	<u>\$1,938.24</u>		<u>\$1,938.24</u>

In-Patients—

Remaining in, December, 1877.	16
Admitted.	37
	<u>53</u>
Total under treatment.	53
Discharged.	31
	<u>22</u>
Remaining in, December, 1878.	22

Out-Patients. 184

1878-79—The first City Grant was received in this year—amount... \$250.00
 First Legacy received also in this year—amount..... 200.00

Receipts for year.	\$2,987.83	Expenditure.	\$2,937.26
	<u>\$2,987.83</u>	Balance.	30.57
			<u>\$2,987.83</u>

In-Patients—

Remaining in, December, 1878.	22
Admitted.	38
	<u>60</u>
Total under treatment.	60
Discharged.	38
	<u>22</u>
Remaining in, December, 1879.	22
Out-Patients.	412
Total Prescriptions in and out.	1,255

1879-1880.—The first cot was endowed in this year by the children of the Dominion, through the editorials of Ontario. It was named "The Canadian Children's Cot," and a first deposit of \$98.68 was made. The amount needed for endowment then was \$1,700.00. It was entirely paid for in 1892, quite a number of years later.

1880-1881.—The first Government grant was received in this year. \$100.00 was received for past work, and a rate of 2c a day for each patient admitted to the Hospital. Hospital Inspector Mr. J. W. Langmuir interested himself in procuring this for the Hospital without any request being made by the Managers, as he was greatly taken with the work, and its principles.

CHAPTER IV.

THE LAKESIDE HOME ON THE HORIZON

The proposal to rent a house on Toronto Island was made in the year 1881-1882. Also plans for a convalescent Home somewhere outside of the city limits were discussed.

So even in these very early days it was recognized how necessary was an all-year-round Country Convalescent Hospital.

Read what that year's report says:

"Our present plan of an Island Hospital is practical for four months of the year only, in the Summer, and, consequently, would be but a temporary resort."

The Managers had learned from experience that tuberculous hips, joints, spines, etc., require treatment anywhere from one to four years, and, at that time, most of it in bed.



THE ORIGINAL LAKESIDE HOME, 1883

In this year, a "Toronto gentleman" (Mr. J. R. Robertson) said if the City would make a grant of land, he would donate \$1,000.00 towards building an Island Home, remarking that it was far more advantageous to build than to rent. The City readily granted the

land, and the donation of \$1,000 from Mr. Robertson and others were received. Mr. Robertson gave another \$1,000 as the work of building progressed.

Thus, in 1883, came into existence the famous Lakeside Home for Little Children. It was built, and later, at Mr. Robertson's expense, enlarged and remodelled in 1885, 1891 and 1897, until it became a thing of architectural beauty and Heaven to thousands of ailing children, when the main building was burned to the ground on April 22nd, 1915. As will be seen by the picture, the original building consisted only of a central elevation and a south wing. It cost \$3,000.

It is interesting to note that the gallant little boat, the *Luella*, which took the children on their first trip to Lakeside, July 5th, 1883, should still be making its trips there.

The Ferry Company granted free passage to all connected with the Lakeside Home, and J. E. Ellis & Company, King Street, donated four silver badges for them to wear on going across, to ensure them this privilege. Later the Ferry Company granted season passes.

Forty-nine children were admitted to the Lakeside Home during its first year of occupancy. The number admitted in 1914 — 31 years later — was 342.



CHAPTER V.

The Hospital received a singular honour in 1883. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise when in Toronto received the address of the citizens in Queen's Park, and our little ones, in order to see her drive by, were placed at every window of the Hospital, waving the Union Jack. They were lifted from their beds and were comfortably tucked around with quilts. Those able to help themselves were placed in front, the nurses holding the others as well as they could.

The carriage at last drove by; they had "waved" to her and were satisfied, when a commotion was heard downstairs. Miss Fowler, the Superintendent, fearing some accident had taken place, and that her help was needed, hurried from the ward, and just met her Royal Highness on her way up. She had been graciously pleased to ask for the Children's Hospital and had her carriage turned round, arriving unexpectedly upon such a scene as is seldom presented to the eye of one holding so exalted a position.

She entered the ward, enjoying heartily Nurse Robinson's embarrassment, who, from her lofty seat on the table, with a helpless child on either knee, had not been able to dismount quickly before being caught. Such a scampering into the cots of those who could help themselves, and a gentle laying down of the feeble ones, as there was, and while little eyes were gazing their fill at the lovely sympathetic face, Alice, a ward help, from the Old Land, struck up, "God save our gracious Queen," followed by the high treble voices of the children. The Princess remained quite a time talking to each child, being especially tender to those who were suffering. After she left the Hospital, it is said she expressed the pleasure the visit had given her, and remarked, "The little ones looked so supremely happy."

PATIENTS' RECORD FOR THE HOSPITAL IN 1883

Out-Patient Department—Number treated there.....	78
In-Patients—	
Admitted.....	64
Discharged.....	36
Remaining in.....	28

STATEMENT

Of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ending December 31st, 1883

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, January 1st, 1883.....	\$ 516.74
General Donations in Cash, including bequest \$500.00 (S. B Smith).....	\$2,157.82
Support of Cots.....	800.14
Contribution Boxes.	36.16
Pay Patients.....	246.50
Sunday Schools.....	327.92
City Grant.....	600.00
Government Grant.....	571.27
For Building Fund.....	140.01
	4,879.82

On Account Lakeside Home

Donations in Cash.....	\$3,106.05
Advances Due Bank, December 31st.....	1,005.48
	4,111.53
	\$9,508.09

PAYMENTS

General Expenses, Hospital and Lakeside Home.....	\$1,687.26
Medicine, and Surgical Appliances.....	218.24
Fuel,	269.81
Water.	21.00
Salaries and Wages.....	918.50
Printing, Stationery, Stamps and Telephone.....	148.29
	\$3,263.10
Furniture and Repairs.....	416.84
Instalment on Mortgage.....	302.40
Interest on Mortgage.....	108.00
Purchase of Land for Nurses' Home (house and lot).....	\$ 861.00
Balance paid Burkhardt.....	289.89
	1,150.89

On Account Lakeside Home

Building Account.	\$2,803.15
Windmill.	192.01
Furniture.	844.10
Insurance.	25.00
	3,864.26
Balance on Hand, December 31st, 1883.....	402.60
	\$9,508.09

CHAPTER VI.

EXCERPT FROM THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 1884

"During the last ten years' work we have received in answer to prayer the large sum of \$34,917.65, and we now own real estate as follows: The land upon which the present Hospital stands, and the lots adjoining, where we intend, God willing, to build this year, valued at \$12,994.01 (including the Lakeside Home at the Island), and we value the furniture of both Homes at \$3,266.45, altogether making the Hospital worth \$16,260.46, and all this from the hand of God upon us, so that we can enter into the Spirit of David, as he thought of God's goodness, "For Thy Word's sake, and according to Thine own heart hast Thou done all these great things, O Lord God, there is none like Thee." These figures are not shown in a spirit of self-boasting, but that our readers may see that God does hear and answer the prayers of His children for daily necessities; nor do we, connected with the work, profess to be better than our fellows, that God thus gives us our requests; we have only put God's promises practically to the test, and watched trustfully for the answers. At our meetings for prayer, from eleven to twelve o'clock every Friday morning, we ask *unitedly*, for what is required, whether it be money for daily bread, for the new building, for a nurse, for a bed or two, that a naughty boy may be made better, or that some great sufferer may be taken gently Home. "With one accord in prayer" is the position we take in faith, remembering the Master's words, "If two of you shall *agree* on earth as touching anything ye shall ask, it shall be done for you of my Father which is in Heaven." Many and seemingly marvellous are the answers received.

"The burden of our prayer now is for a permanent building, suited to the work, as our present one is not only too small now, but falling into decay. During the whole year we have only received for this purpose \$138.26. Now we have decided in the Name of our God to *go on*, and get out plans; and with this money *dig* the foundation, asking God for the stones as they are needed; meanwhile renting the house next door for our nurses and help, in the faith that as long as God sends us children, He will send the money; if He enlarges our needs, He is also able to supply for them. At this time there are nine applicants for the one bed likely to be vacant."

In the autumn of 1886 the Mother Hospital made ready for another flitting. The children had been unable to return from the

Island until October 15th, owing to the fact that for a considerable time the old building on Elizabeth Street had been in a very tumbled down condition, the inspector having months before pronounced it unsafe. Strong beams and supports were introduced, and it was hoped that the Hospital might continue there until the proposed new building was ready for use. But in the month of August the walls began to crumble to pieces, and immediate removal was found necessary. It was rather a trying position. The children must soon leave the Lakeside Home, and there was no shelter for them in the City. A house that would suit temporary requirements was sought. Finally, the Notre Dame Building, on the corner of Jarvis and Lombard Streets, was rented for \$400 a year, this amount being very generously paid for the first year by Mr. E. B. Osler.



THE FOURTH HOSPITAL, 90 JARVIS STREET

In this building on Jarvis Street, the Institution was for the first time put in charge of a Superintendent—Miss Hannah J. Cody, a graduate of the Toronto General Hospital, and now widow of the late Rev. James Grant. Hitherto, the work had been supervised by several matrons in turn, and although they were not graduate nurses, they were women of refinement and with the necessary ability for carrying on such duties while the Hospital was in its infancy. Unfortunately, the records do not give the name of the first matron, but as she was only in charge a very short time, as the following dates will show, it is not a matter of much concern, other than

it would be more satisfactory to have a complete list. The first mentioned matron was Mrs. Spence, 1877, and the others: Mrs. Pearson, January 4, 1878; Mrs. Hatton Jones, April, 1878; Miss Fowler, 1880 to 1886, followed by Miss Cody, engaged to carry on until such a time as Mrs. McMaster could take charge. Miss Cody was in charge of the Lakeside Home the previous Summer. She brought with her great nursing knowledge and executive ability. Also her gentle dignity and Christian bearing were a source of much comfort and happiness to the Ladies' Committee as they felt that not only would the children, and the nurses, receive the very best physical care, but that they would be guided spiritually as well.

From 1875 to 1886, the Hospital year ended with the calendar year, but as the Government returns had to cover from October 1st to September 30th, of each year, the Managers of the Hospital decided to have the fiscal year cover the same period in order to do away with the necessity of two sets of books.

During the Summer of 1886, Lakeside had a double capacity for little patients, as through the generosity of our good friend, Mr. J. R. Robertson, a new wing had been added at a cost of \$2,500.00.

This Home on the Island has attracted many visitors since its erection, among others, on July 24th, 1886, a little bootblack, who appeared on the premises, with a good deal of curiosity depicted on his countenance. He sauntered about, with the bootblack's characteristic nonchalance, block swung over shoulder, watching with interest everything going on. Some of the children were playing on the sand, and our little visitor later fell in eagerly and heartily with the games, repressing his own boisterous strength to harmonize with the feebleness of the little patients. Soon he turned his attention to the building, and found his way in, piloted by one of the children. All the patients in cots on the verandahs were duly visited by him, and the few of the very sick ones on the wards. His tour of investigation completed, he suddenly looked up, exclaiming rather sadly, "Well, I ain't got no money to help to care for them little fellers, but if you don't mind, I'll give all wot's got boots a shine." He forthwith proceeded to make good his word, and for the next hour he plied his self-imposed task vigorously. Oh, for the hand of an artist to give to the world this delightful and touching picture,—the sturdily built little fellow, roughly clad, cheeks like rosy apples, bent assiduously over the deftly held boot, and surrounded by the eager and expectant group of delighted children, each awaiting his or her turn.



ENLARGED LAKESIDE HOME—1886

CHAPTER VII.

THE PERMANENT HOSPITAL IN SIGHT

At this time, in the life of the Institution, Mr. Robertson was utilizing his usual annual pleasure trip to Europe in visiting hospitals in the Old Country. Those at Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, and later those in the United States were all carefully inspected by him. The experience of those who had grown up with the work in Great Britain and on the Continent was most useful, for, by their kindly advice, a recurrence of their mistakes was avoided. It was exceedingly pleasing to meet so many eager to point out the dangers they had fallen into, or escaped; determined that others should be warned, and thus saved trouble, worry and expense.

Of all the hospitals visited, the, then, new Hospital for Sick Children at Garnethill, Glasgow, pleased Mr. Robertson most, and he requested the late John Sellers, the eminent Scotch architect, to prepare plans for the new Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. These plans were accepted, and placed in the hands of Messrs. Darling and Curry, who were directed to increase the accommodation and make a new elevation, and certain modifications, suited to the location and circumstances of the Toronto Hospital. In order to do this, and to take advantage of all points in modern architecture, Mr. Curry visited all the large hospitals in the United States, the plans being redrawn wherever improvement could be effected.

Whatever work had been done in the past, the year 1887 saw men and women who had so large a corner in their hearts for the care and cure of little sick children buckle on their armour, and take a deeper interest and greater strides to advance "the Cause" than ever before. The work of the new Hospital was in the eyes of the whole community. The matter of the site was one of grave importance and uncertainty, until in 1887 the old location of Elizabeth Street was chosen.

This was the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, and in order to commemorate this occasion and encourage the work, the citizens voted \$20,000 to aid in the erection of the new Hospital. This is the reason why the name, cut in stone over the front door, reads, The Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, although the incorporate name is simply the Hospital for Sick Children. It was the intention to change the name of the Hospital to that on the stone, but owing to legal difficulties presented by bequests previously left to "The Hospital for Sick Children," etc., it was thought wise to postpone this, and it never really became practical to make the change.

The contracts for the new Hospital were as follows:—

Masonry, Henry Lucas	\$41,050.00
Carpentry, Scott & Cross.....	22,498.00
Plumbing and heating, W. J. McGuire & Co.....	20,241.00
Adamant plastering, W. J. Hynes.....	6,000.00
Elevators, John Fensom.....	5,500.00
Painting and glazing, M. O'Connor.....	3,207.00
Roofing, Robert Rennie & Son.....	2,588.00
Laundry machinery, Troy Laundry Machine Co.....	1,787.00
Electric wiring, Edison General Electric Light Co.....	924.00
Iron stairs, Barnum Wire & Iron Works Co.....	625.00
Tinsmithing, John Douglas & Co.....	543.00
Sundry contracts and other items.....	10,037.00
	<hr/>
	\$115,000.00

The first sod was turned for the new and present Hospital on June 10th, 1889, by Master Irving Earle Robertson, the seven-year-old son of Mr. J. Ross Robertson.

The foundation stone was laid September 6th of the same year by Mr. E. F. Clarke, Mayor of Toronto, a large gathering of interested friends being present.

A scroll containing a short sketch of the work of the Hospital from its beginning was read by Mr. Samuel Rogers and enclosed in the stone, with a copy of the last Annual Report; the programme of the service; copies of the daily papers; coins, etc.

In the early part of January, 1891, Mr. John Ross Robertson, the generous donor of the Lakeside Home, and the Hospital's great friend in all times of special need, was made one of the Trustees of the Hospital, and on July 6th, of the same year, he, having demonstrated his unusually keen grasp of things in general, was unanimously voted Chairman of the Board, and remained as such until his death in 1918.

In the meantime, in May of this year, 1891, to be exact, it was resolved, and accepted, that the Board of Trustees relieve the Ladies' Committee of all financial control and responsibility, and become the governing body. This change was legalized accordingly.

Also in the fall of this year, Mrs. Samuel F. McMaster, who had taken a two years' course at the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago, to prepare her for the superintendency of the Hospital, returned to Toronto, resigned the Presidency of the Ladies' Committee, and took over the charge of the Hospital in its new quarters.

CHAPTER VIII.

On May 6th of the following year, 1892, the building was formally opened, although it had been occupied by patients the previous winter, from the time of the transfer of the children from the Lakeside Home, October 28th. The day was stormy, but this did not deter hundreds of visitors from attending. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. John Ross Robertson, who was now Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Revs. Dr. Potts, Arthur Baldwin, D. J. Macdonnell, W. F. Wilson, J. A. Turnbull, James Grant,



THE FIFTH HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 67 COLLEGE ST., 1892

Dr. Parsons, Dr. McTavish, Professor Goldwin Smith, W. H. Howland, Dr. Chamberlain, Rev. W. Brookman, Mr. Samuel Rogers, Mr. A. M. Smith, Col. J. I. Davidson, Mr. John Harvie and many others. Mr. Geo. A. Cox and Mr. E. B. Osler, Trustees, were absent from the City. Mr. Robertson presided, and after devotional exercises and numerous congratulatory addresses, Mrs. McMaster declared the Hospital formally opened, in the following words: "It has devolved upon me to pronounce the Hospital for Sick Children formally opened. May God, our stay in the past, continue with you,

and provide for the future. May the doors of the new building swing widely open at the cry of any suffering child, and the same spirit of love and sympathy rest within, for Christ's sake. Amen." Mrs. McMaster, who, owing to circumstances, which necessitated her removal to Chicago, was presented with an engrossed address, a purse of gold, and an album of Hospital photographs. It was sadly regretted by all that Mrs. McMaster, after only one short winter in the new Hospital, should be obliged to leave us. Miss Kesiah Underhill, who for some years had been connected with the Hospital staff, was appointed in her stead, pro tem.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HOSPITAL, COLLEGE ST.

(As It Stood When Opened in 1892)

The (Victoria) Hospital for Sick Children, situated on the south side of College Street, between Elizabeth Street and Mission (previously Emma Street and now Laplante) Avenue, had a frontage of 150 feet, and extended back 105 feet. The plan was in the form of an "E," with the straight to the north—arms extending south, and enclosing an area protected from the west, north and east, and open to the south. Open verandahs were built on all sides of this area, so that the beds might be carried out upon them from the different wards. The large wards were in the east and west wings, and the small wards and business office in the front of the building. The building had six floors in all.

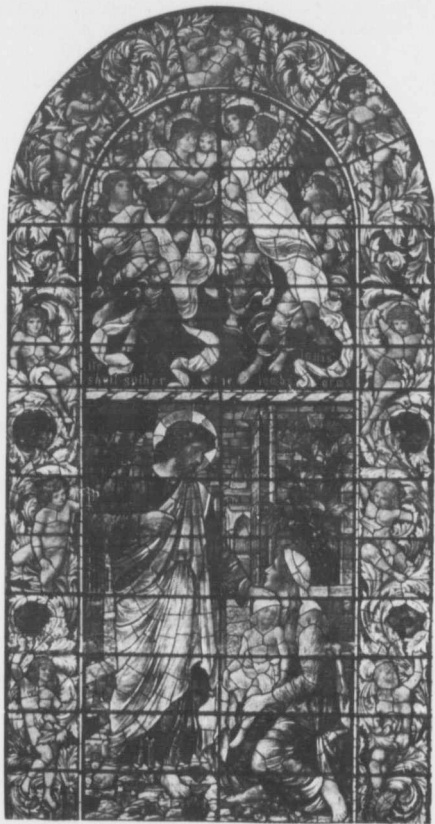
The basement contained the boiler and engine rooms, with the adjoining fuel space; cold storage and fresh air passages, and heating chambers; also the steward's store rooms, and vegetable cellars.

The ground floor, which was only two feet below College Street, gave space for the kitchen, with its pantries, scullery, and built-in refrigerator; the steward's office; nurses' dining-room; servants' dining-room; two lavatories, separating the dining-rooms; linen and sewing room; entrance hall, with its adjoining waiting-room; Incoming Patients' Room; a room not yet designated; play room (used later as an admitting ward, and still later as a school room); the Out-Patient Department, and dispensary; laundry and sorting room; lavatories; and men-servants' bedrooms.

The first floor contained two large oblong wards 21 by 54 feet, with its adjoining dressers' room, and lavatory; two square wards, 21 by 21 feet; an oblong ward, with its dressers' room and pantry, back of the main elevator, on floor called one and a half; two small wards; ward pantries and cupboards; the Board Room; and the Superintendent's apartment, consisting of a bed and sitting rooms.

The second floor had the same lay-out, but what was the Board Room on the first floor was a ward; the doctors' apartments over the Superintendent's, and a large open play ground, fronted with a conservatory, over the ward on floor one-and-a-half.

The west end of the third floor was also laid out as the first and second, but the small square ward, 21 by 21 feet, on the north side, was taken for a nurses' sitting-room, and there was, of course,



THE ROBERTSON MEMORIAL WINDOW

nothing over the playground. The east end was isolated from the rest of the building to be used for infectious cases, which might break out from time to time among the Hospital patients. It contained one square ward, 21 by 21 feet, and three one-bed wards;

one nurse's bedroom; one servant's bedroom; lavatory; kitchen and pantry. It was reached by a fireproof staircase, in which was an elevator.

The fourth floor contained two end dormitories, 21 by 21 feet, four double bedrooms, seven single bedrooms, to be used for nurses or servants as needed; one lavatory, and one trunk room.

Most worthy of mention is a large stained glass window, seven feet wide and fifteen feet high, half-way up the low broad stone stairway leading from the front entrance hall. It was erected, at a cost of \$4,000.00, as a memorial to Mr. John Ross Robertson's first wife, and little daughter, and donated by him. The subject is Christ healing a sick child, and nothing could be more appropriate, typifying, as it does, the work that the Hospital continues to carry on for Him.

All wards throughout the building, and many of the other rooms, were heated on the indirect principle. The fresh air was brought in through two stacks having an area of 24 square feet each, placed in the area to the south. The air was carried down these stacks to heating chambers in the basement, through which it passed into large air passages, out of which flues were run to the rooms above. Two large blowers or fans driven by electric motors forced fresh air into the building whenever it was found necessary to use mechanical or forced ventilation. From all the rooms throughout the building flues were taken to exhaust ducts in the roof, from which the air was exhausted by means of three exhaust fans driven by electric motors. The means of supplying fresh air was so arranged that it was impossible to cut off the supply in any way. The only effect of changing the position of the valves was to give warmer or colder air, as desired.

The power to drive the engines, etc., and the steam to heat the building was supplied by two large multitubular boilers. The heating appliance was arranged that the building could be heated by gravity, exhaust, or high pressure steam. Every appliance was adopted to reduce consumption of fuel to the greatest possible extent.

The building was lighted by electricity, and piped for gas, and the fans and laundry machinery ran by motors supplied from an electric plant on the premises.

The laundry was fitted with a complete plant in every respect.

The building was erected on a foundation of Credit Valley stone; of very hard, common red brick, laid in mortar, colored with Cabot's mortar stain, with cut stone trimmings of Portage entry stone. The roofs over the central portion, and the towers at the front corners, were covered with red tile; the balance of the roof with slate. The building had a capacity of 195 beds or cots.

Following are statements which will show the growth of this great work from its inception to one year before moving into the first permanent, and present Hospital:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE

Year	Ontario Government Grant	City Grant	Private Subscriptions, etc.	Pay Patients	Total Receipts	Total Expenses	Building Fund Receipts
1875-1876.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,279.20	.....	.....
1877 .....	.....	.....	\$1,488.52	\$ 653.30	2,141.82	\$2,100.75	Old Hospital
1878 .....	.....	.....	1,469.24	469.00	1,938.24	1,934.34	\$3,402.19
1879 .....	.....	\$ 250.00	2,275.90	336.10	2,962.00	2,937.26	.....
1880 .....	.....	350.00	1,632.17	413.72	2,395.89	2,468.48	.....
1881	\$ 100.00	350.00	2,972.59	290.66	3,713.25	3,341.89	For Lakeside
1882	705.32	400.00	3,367.36	117.50	4,590.18	4,322.78	Home
1883	571.27	600.00	4,333.45	246.50	5,751.22	5,865.36	\$3,000.00
1884	1,384.50	600.00	2,800.65	448.00	5,233.15	5,403.79	2,500.00
1885	1,473.02	600.00	3,743.37	553.24	6,369.63	6,780.18	New Hospital
1886	1,704.82	800.00	3,818.32	600.90	6,924.04	6,907.16	\$ 84.18
1887	1,913.57	.....	5,757.15	829.15	8,499.87	8,896.73	386.92
1888	1,764.96	1,600.00	4,377.69	129.50	8,172.15	7,731.45	92.25
1889	2,354.22	1,000.00	5,199.75	327.90	8,881.87	7,989.00	1,324.10
Sept. 30, 1890.	2,166.50	1,300.00	4,174.01	339.25	7,979.76	8,038.33	24,596.12
	\$14,138.18	\$7,850.00	\$47,510.17	\$6,054.72	\$77,832.27	\$74,717.50	\$35,385.76

INTERNE PATIENTS

Year	From City	From Country	Total Number	Results				From Lakeside Home	Out-Door Patients	Amount from Country Included in Maintenance Receipts
				Cured	Improved	Unimproved	Died			
1875-1876. . . .	37	7	44	31	5	8	..	...	67	\$226.55
1877	63	11	74	30	10	32	2	...	119	132.84
1878	44	9	53	14	8	27	4	...	184	73.85
1879	54	6	60	25	9	24	2	...	413	240.48
1880	54	12	66	26	10	29	1	...	617	441.81
1881	41	21	62	29	13	18	2	...	286	453.44
1882	45	18	63	24	6	26	7	...	234	464.85
1883	49	15	64	24	29	8	3	...	78	562.42
1884	53	25	78	38	26	13	1	...	34	378.95
1885	155	26	181	33	91	48	9	105	40	426.00
1886	137	29	166	54	81	23	8	92	...	260.45
1887	159	42	201	54	93	48	6	74	...	729.45
1888	225	23	248	112	92	38	6	111	...	852.62
1889	210	34	244	114	111	12	7	88	...	792.31
Sep. 30, 1890.	231	39	270	133	101	24	12	104	...	863.54
	1,557	317	1,874	741	685	378	70	574	2,072	\$6,899.56

(On account of expense, Out-Patient Dept. was closed 1886 to 1892.)

CHAPTER IX.

A new feature in 1892 was the opening of a school in the new Hospital, for convalescent children, and surgical patients whose treatment did not prevent their walking or playing about. Under the able management of Miss Sams as teacher, school became an important part of the regime of the Institution. The end room of the northwest corner of the ground floor was set aside for the school room, and it was an intensely interesting thing to see the children coming down to school in all shapes and conditions, guided gently by the nurses, and greeted by a tender and smiling teacher, who knew all about their sufferings, as she was lame herself, and managed to get about only with the greatest difficulty.

PATIENTS' RECORD, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892

(First Year in the New College Street Hospital)

Out-Patients.	412
In-Patients treated	383
Still in Hospital at end of year.	61
Died.	18
Discharged.	304
Average days' stay in Hospital	62

And now for the next few years the work of the Hospital went along very speedily and satisfactorily, with no great changes to note, other than the yearly increase in figures and service. It seemed with the new Hospital Building on College Street, and the extensive alterations at Lakeside, as if the work could now increase uninterruptedly without any further capital expenditure for many a year to come.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE — OCT. 1ST, 1891, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1892.

(First Year in College St. Hospital)

INCOME	
General Donations for Furnishings.....	\$8,522.32
Sunday Schools and Churches.....	1,183.78
Pay Patients.....	848.87
Cot Account.....	3,896.37
	<u>\$14,451.34</u>
City Corporation Grant.....	5,000.00
Ontario Government Grant.....	4,515.60
Lakeside Home	
General Donations.....	\$3,083.07
Sunday Schools and Churches.....	95.78
Pay Patients.....	357.00
Cot Account.....	518.00
	<u>4,053.85</u>
Special Donations	
Land Building Fund.....	2,376.00
Endowment of Canadian Children's Cot.....	2,000.00
J. R. Robertson, further expenditure Lakeside Home.....	3,500.00
J. R. Robertson, Memorial Window, Hospital for Sick Children, etc.....	4,000.00
Balance Overdraft.....	22,187.47
	<u>\$62,084.26</u>

Balance forward (deficit), September 30, 1891..	\$2,994.40
EXPENDITURE	
Housekeeping (including fuel, water and light).....	\$6,260.46
Dispensary, Surgical Appliances, etc....	2,169.76
Salaries and Wages.....	2,929.13
Repairs.....	38.60
Printing Histories, Stationery and Postage.....	399.88
Interest.....	5,303.17
Petty Charges and Expense Moving, Lakeside Home.....	280.71
Clothing for Patients, Nurses Uniforms.....	469.54
Insurance.....	92.80
	<u>17,944.05</u>
Lakeside Home	
Housekeeping.....	\$2,107.62
Salaries.....	1,283.44
Repairs.....	77.70
Petty Charges and Moving Expense....	218.47
	<u>3,687.23</u>
Special Account	
H.S.C. Trust, Furniture.....	\$9,738.60
H.S.C. Memorial Window, etc.....	4,000.00
	<u>13,738.60</u>
L.H. Trust, further expenditure on new building.....	\$3,500.00
L.H. Trust, Boller House, etc.....	1,264.50
L.H. Trust, Furniture.....	2,348.26
	<u>7,112.76</u>
Paid on Victoria Hospital Building.....	16,607.22
	<u>\$62,084.26</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1892

(First Year in College Street Hospital)

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN TRUST		SURPLUS ACCOUNT	
College Street Hospital and Land.....	\$137,202.71	As at September 30th, 1891.....	\$ 8,942.12
Furniture—less depreciation.....	12,134.93	General Income, 1892	\$28,020.79
	\$149,337.64	Less Working Expenses and Depreciation on Furniture.....	22,204.84
			5,815.95
LAKESIDE HOME TRUST		SPECIAL ACCOUNT	
Cost Building, etc.....	\$30,489.99	Land and Building Fund.....	\$40,087.95
Furniture—less depreciation.....	5,113.99	Lakeside Home Fund.....	29,208.13
	35,603.98		69,296.08
		LIABILITIES	
		British Empire Life Assurance Mortgage.....	\$75,000.00
		Cot Endowment Fund.....	3,700.00
		Imperial Bank Account.....	22,187.47
			100,887.47
	\$184,941.62		\$184,941.62

CHAPTER X.

It is a matter for great amazement that up to the year 1895, twenty long years after the Institution had first opened its six-cot capacity for ailing little ones, to within about four years after moving into the large new Hospital on College Street, the members of the Ladies' Committee had carried on, in every detail, the business of the Hospital without any paid assistants whatever. This, however, was no longer possible, and Mr. John H. Gordon, a remarkably gentle, and quite elderly man, came to relieve the ladies of the now arduous task of keeping the books. He only lived three years after his appointment, and was succeeded by Mr. Douglas Davidson, formerly of the business staff of the Toronto General Hospital. His was a most advantageous selection for the Hospital, as he brought much valuable knowledge of institutional bookkeeping, and the financial side of the work was put on a sound business basis.

January 1st, 1896, brought a notable change in superintendency. Miss Kesiah Underhill, who had faithfully carried on since 1892, resigned, and the Trustees were most fortunate in securing Miss Louise C. Brent (now Mrs. W. U. Godson), superintendent of Grace Hospital, Toronto, to take over her duties.

Looking at Miss Brent at this time, it seemed incredible that the whirling wheels of a great Hospital's busy activities should be under the control of such a gentle smiling little woman, but it required but a few short months to have it amply demonstrated that a very firm, if gentle, hand was at the helm. Her great success lay in her unruffled quietness. The machinery of the Hospital was speeded up in every department, but the onlooker saw only the result, and nothing of the effort. Quietness, the ideal complement of efficiency!

But woe betide the unsuspecting person inclined to shirk, mistaking this same gentle quietness in any way. One already initiated could watch with keen anticipation an offender stumbling through a weak excuse, to see it suddenly cut off in mid air on perceiving

the alert, if quiet, scorn, with which it was being received, or rather rejected.

So, under Miss Brent's capable guidance, the already high standard of the Hospital's work was greatly raised.

One of the first things that engaged her attention was the Training School, which at this time consisted of twenty-four nurses and five probationers. It had been established, in a small way, in 1886, and let me interpolate just here that the first graduate of the Hospital is still in active nursing service, and is most highly esteemed by doctors and nurses alike. The school, however, under Miss Brent's direction, was changed from a two years' course to that of three, and really entered the field as a great and recognized Training School in 1896.

There were other advantageous changes due to her untiring efforts, some of which were quite innovations to Hospital procedure in Canada, such as a social worker on the Hospital staff, etc. But these will be seen here in their chronological order.



STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1896

(Five Years After College Street Hospital Opened)

<p>Out-Patients—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Number of treatments given..... 4,321</p> <p>In-Patients—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Number treated..... 597</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Still in Hospital..... 92</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Died..... 21</p>	<p>In-Patients—</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Discharged..... 484</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Average days' stay..... 55.30</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Highest number in Hospital on one day.... 108</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Lowest number in Hospital on one day..... 63</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Average number in Hospital on one day.... 90.45</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Total number of operations..... 320</p>
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STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1896

<p style="text-align: center;">INCOME</p> <p>General Donations and Sums Received for Furnishings \$10,117.93</p> <p>Sunday Schools and Churches..... 501.53</p> <p>Pay Patients 1,620.72</p> <p>Cot Account 5,038.41</p> <p>Students' Fees 52.00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$17,330.59</p> <p>City Grant 5,000.00</p> <p>Government Grant 7,951.10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Special Donations</p> <p>Land and Building (bequests, etc.)..... 325.00</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">\$30,606.69</p> <p>Balance Overdraft 15,676.87</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">\$46,283.56</p>	<p>Balance forward (deficit), Sept. 30, 1895..... \$17,054.98</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EXPENDITURE</p> <p>Housekeeping — including fuel, water and light \$9,393.34</p> <p>Dispensary, Surgical Appliances, etc.. 2,009.47</p> <p>Salaries and Wages..... 5,998.95</p> <p>Repairs..... 86.32</p> <p>Repairs to Building..... 268.03</p> <p>Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.... 655.30</p> <p>Interest..... 5,225.03</p> <p>Petty Charges and Expenses Moving from Lakeside Home..... 831.75</p> <p>Clothing..... 1,553.21</p> <p>Insurance and Taxes..... 45.79</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">26,067.19</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Special Account</p> <p>Furniture Trust \$1,628.12</p> <p>H.S.C. Trust, Further Expenditure on Building..... 1,533.27</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">3,161.39</p> <p style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black;">\$46,283.56</p>
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BALANCE SHEET AT SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1896

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
H.S.C. Trust—Hospital, College Street, and Land	British Empire Life Assurance Co., Mortgage
\$146,166.25	\$75,000.00
Lakeside Home Trust—Cost of Buildings, etc.	Endowment Fund
30,489.99	3,700.00
Furniture Trust—Furniture	Imperial Bank
22,929.78	14,819.33
Cash on Hand	Advance by Trustees
1,304.16	2,161.70
	\$95,681.03
	Balance favor Hospital Trust, September 30, 1895
	\$100,994.65
	Add Balance at Credit Difference between Ordinary Donations and Expenditure for Year
	4,214.50
	*105,209.15
\$200,890.18	\$200,890.18

* This amount is represented by balance of general donations over working expenses, \$15,432.62; special donations, land and building fund, \$60,568.40; Lakeside Home, \$29,208.13 — \$105,209.15.

CHAPTER XI.

In the year 1897, Lakeside was greatly improved by the widening of the front verandahs, affording large and airy places for the patients, and adding much to the utility of the building. Gas was installed, manufactured by a plant on the grounds, some distance from the Home. There was also erected this year a pavilion on the lake shore. The ground floor consisted of two boat houses and six bath houses, and stairs on the south side led to the roof garden above. In the year 1905, this pavilion was brought to the north end grounds of Lakeside, as the lake by this time was washing right up and under it.

Also, in this year, the ward verandahs of the Hospital on College Street were enclosed in glass, and radiators put in. This gave more ward space. The Training School had so increased that it became necessary to use some of the wards as bedrooms for the nurses and also for the domestics. Even with the strictest economy, it required no less than five officers, twenty-four nurses, and twenty domestics to carry on the work at this period. Twenty-five more children could have been taken care of with the same amount of attendants. The daily average of patients for this year was 87.26.

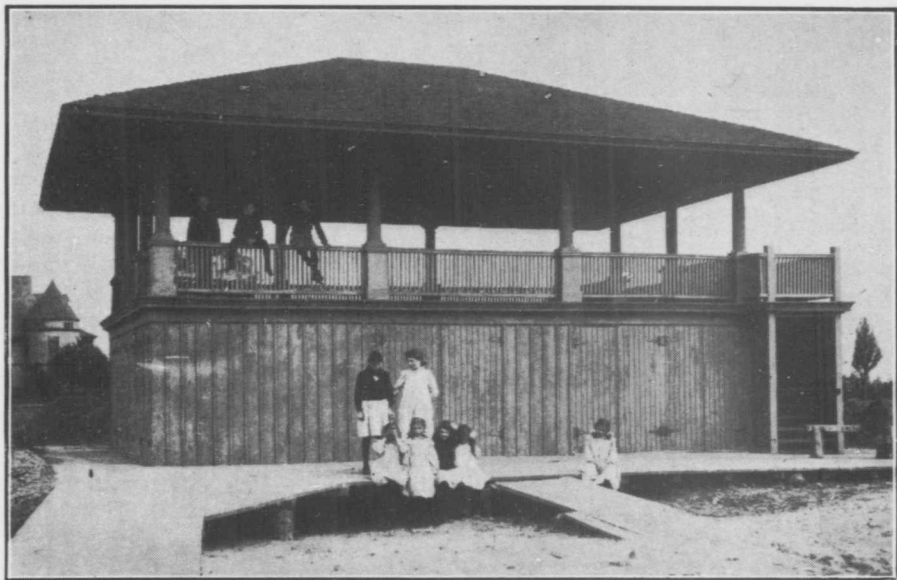
Another advance in 1897 was that the Trustees set apart space for a Bacteriological Department, and supplied the Hospital with an X-Ray apparatus, both which proved of inestimable value, as this work had been done outside of the Hospital previously, at great expense.

Also worthy of note for this year is that 150 stores, banks, etc., were supplied with the Hospital's contribution boxes.

During the year 1898, the first night supervisor, and a competent masseuse was added to the Hospital staff.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE RESIGN

The year 1899 brought the resignation of the Ladies' Committee. They said as the work of the Hospital had now grown to such an extent as necessitated paid assistants their usefulness in it was gone, and that they should therefore take up some other worthy cause, but that they would ever remember, and pray for, the welfare of the Hospital for Sick Children, this child of their very hearts, which they had loved, and worked for, so unceasingly during twenty-four years.



PAVILION, WITH BOAT HOUSE AND BATH HOUSE BELOW, ON LAKE SHORE, 1897

There is not the slightest doubt as to how sad they must have been in severing such a tie, but they surely could be comforted in the thought of all the marvellous things they had accomplished in their singleness of purpose and love for the amelioration of suffering children.

A few years later these same marvellous women were instrumental in the opening of the Home for Incurable Children, on Bloor Street East, and again took up the same tasks of love as they had been performing for the Hospital for Sick Children. They could not have taken up a more needed work, for it had always been a heartbreak to them when a child had to be discharged from the Hospital uncured, and there was no proper place to go for necessary attention.

Owing to the high prices charged by firms for surgical splints and appliances of all kinds, the Trustees decided in 1899 to open an Orthopaedic Shop in connection with the Institution, and the necessary equipment was therefore installed in a cottage owned by, and on the grounds of, the Hospital. Dr. Clarence L. Starr gave valuable assistance in the opening of this very necessary adjunct, and procured from New York a most competent mechanic who proved a very genius in carrying out any new idea conceived by the surgeons.

In this year also, a gymnasium was fitted up in the Hospital, with the very latest apparatus for the treatment of lateral curvature of the spine and other deformities. It proved its worth immediately.

The demands on the service of the Hospital increased yearly, and in 1900 it was necessary to enlarge the nursing staff to thirty nurses.

A note from the Annual Report for 1900 of the official returns of all hospitals in Great Britain and the United States, showed that out of twenty-four of the great hospitals of the world, the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was carried on at the least expense. At this time, the public ward rate was \$2.80 per week, and the cost per day for each child was 89 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents.

Also the Annual Report for this year deploras a great drawback to the furtherance of the work, from the lack of accommodation for nurses and domestics, and states that some day very soon the Hospital would have to do as other similar institutions, build a Nurses' Residence. The wards and corridors occupied by nurses must be free for the use of patients.

In the year 1901, the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, took the lead in the Dominion by appointing a woman on the Interne Staff. This brought the staff up to five doctors.

It also became necessary in this year for the Superintendent to have an assistant, and Miss "Peggy" Reid, a graduate of Grace Hospital, came to assist Miss Brent.

This did not mean an extra one on the staff, as the position of housekeeper was discontinued and the assistant looked after this branch of the work.

In 1905, Mr. Lawrence Solman, lessee of the Toronto Ferry Company, generously donated, at a cost of \$600.00, a beautifully fitted-up motor launch for the Lakeside Home. No words could express what this meant to those in charge of the Island Branch. Previously, it was necessary for the handyman to take a cart to Hanlan's Point, a half-hour's walk, to bring up Lakeside's daily supplies. Quite often, two trips a day would be found necessary and sometimes three on a Saturday.

Also in this year, the Corporation of Toronto, at the request of the Trustees of the Hospital, deepened and widened the south end of Blockhouse Bay, and deepened the waterway leading from the entrance to this bay down to the south end of the bay and within 300 feet of the Lakeside Home, which brings the Home in direct connection with the City. They also built a steamer dock, and the Ferry Company arranged for a regular boat, the little Luella, to make trips to this dock during the afternoons, and, for a few seasons, in the morning as well, while the children were over there. This made everything most convenient for the staffs, visitors, and the bringing of supplies, etc., to Lakeside.

CHAPTER XII.

THE WORK OF THIRTY YEARS—1905

In thirty years the Hospital nursed within its walls 11,262 as in-patients, of whom 8,393 were from the City of Toronto and 2,869 from other parts of the Province. Of these 54 per cent. were cured, 32 per cent. improved, 8½ per cent. unimproved, 5½ per cent. died.

In the Out-Patient Department there have been in twenty-four years (for the Out-Patient Department was closed from 1886 to 1891), as many as 54,374 treatments.

In the year 1905 there were 891 admitted as in-patients. The total number of days' stay for these patients was 48,556 days. The average number per day was 133. The cost of each patient per day was \$1.14½.

The Annual Report of the Hospital for Sick Children for the year 1905 states that the thirteen years of appeal, year after year has brought to the Hospital a sum not less than \$400,000, and added that without the appeals, and the generous response of the people of Toronto and Ontario, the Hospital for Sick Children would have had to close its doors years ago. It would have been bankrupt beyond all hope of recovery.

The only excuse for presenting such dry reading as figures is the desire to present the growth of the routine work quickly.

The following patients' figures and yearly statement will accomplish this.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED FROM CITY AND COUNTRY—AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT
 Since the Year 1875 to the Year Ending September 30th, 1905 (Thirty Years)

Year	In-Patients			In-Patients—Results				Outdoor Patients	Total Outdoor and In-Patients
	From City	From Country	Total	Cured	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Died		
1875-76..	37	7	44	31	5	8	..	67	111
1877.....	63	11	74	30	10	32	2	119	193
1878.....	44	9	53	14	8	27	4	184	237
1879.....	54	6	60	25	9	24	2	413	473
1880.....	54	12	66	26	10	29	1	617	683
1881.....	41	21	62	29	13	18	2	286	348
1882.....	45	18	63	24	6	26	7	234	297
1883.....	49	15	64	24	29	8	3	78	142
1884.....	53	25	78	38	26	13	1	34	112
1885.....	155	26	181	33	91	48	9	40	221
1886.....	137	29	166	54	81	23	8		166
1887.....	159	42	201	54	93	48	6		201
1888.....	225	23	248	112	92	38	6		248
1889.....	210	34	244	114	111	12	7	Dispensary Closed	244
1890.....	231	39	270	133	101	24	12		270
1891.....	167	40	207	86	90	23	8		207
1892.....	317	66	383	201	147	16	19	412	795
1893.....	400	68	468	326	106	16	20	802	1,270
1894.....	452	76	528	350	138	21	19	1,599	2,127
1895.....	451	83	534	308	180	20	26	2,971	3,505
1896.....	474	123	597	340	204	32	21	4,321	4,918
1897.....	444	118	562	312	195	30	25	4,133	4,695
1898.....	470	163	633	334	235	40	24	4,465	5,098
1899.....	491	179	670	317	267	44	42	4,275	4,945
1900.....	510	257	767	383	298	38	48	5,009	5,776
1901.....	503	267	770	530	154	44	42	5,152	5,922
1902.....	513	236	749	447	209	34	59	4,624	5,373
1903.....	575	293	868	493	247	59	69	4,068	4,936
1904.....	494	267	761	389	231	60	81	5,623	6,384
1905.....	575	316	891	498	242	93	58	4,848	5,739
	8,393	2,869	11,262	6,055	3,628	948	631	54,374	65,636

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

From October 1st, 1904, to September 30th, 1905 (Hospital's Thirtieth Year)

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
On Maintenance Account.	
General	Housekeeping, including fuel, water and light
\$21,231.50	\$22,234.60
Municipalities	Clothing, Linen, Shoes, etc.
3,192.25	2,039.96
Pay Patients	Salaries and Wages (13 months)
6,343.71	18,590.49
Toronto Public Schools	Taxes and Insurance
1,000.04	592.82
Students' Fees	Dispensary—Surgical Appliances, etc.
1,131.00	4,578.98
Ontario Government Grant (for year and half)	Ordinary Repairs
11,118.80	708.17
Toronto Corporation Grant	Ordinary Printing, Stationery, Paper, Postage, etc.
7,500.00	572.00
Income from Property	Postage on Reports, Booklets, Letters and Circulars
2,567.27	1,610.10
\$54,084.57	Paper for Reports, Booklets, Letters, Envelopes, etc., for Appeal and General Literature
	1,883.37
Cot Receipts, Bequests and Legacies	Printing and Binding Reports, Booklets, Engraving and General Printing for Appeal
\$26,730.14	1,780.22
Ontario Public Schools	Sundry and Petty Charges
3,364.94	\$67.68
Sunday Schools and Churches	\$55,458.39
2,608.65	
Fraternal Societies	Furniture, General Furnishings, Laundry Machinery, etc.
4,693.98	\$2,547.20
Post Office Subscriptions	Property, Elizabeth and Laplante Ave.
915.92	1,527.50
38,313.63	Hospital, College St., Repairs, Permanent
	1,764.27
Balance of \$75,000 given by J. Ross Robertson for Nurses' Residence	Alterations, Lakeside Home, Permanent
27,679.85	3,576.27
Amount due Bank, October 1st, 1905	
25,558.29	
(N.B.—This has been reduced to \$17,730.43 at October 10th, 1905.)	

		Interest, etc.	511.63
		Expenditure for Appeal, 1899-1902, not previously credited.....	920.48
			10,847.35
		Expended on Nurses' Residence.....	7,987.25
		Balance on Hand, Nurses' Residence Fund....	45,895.34
		Amount due Bank, October 1st, 1904.....	25,460.53
		Cash on Hand, October 1st, 1905.....	18.41
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1904.....	30.93		
	\$145,667.27		\$145,667.27

Audited and approved,

Toronto, November 9th, 1905.

A. C. NEFF, F.C.A.

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
The Hospital, Land and Buildings, College St...\$215,775.75	Bank Overdraft \$25,558.29
The Buildings at The Lakeside Home..... 63,030.46	Special Account 432.34
Furniture in The Hospital, College St..... 35,803.32	\$25,990.63
Furniture in The Lakeside Home..... 10,452.16	Net Investment in Buildings and Furniture.... 299,089.47
Expended on Nurses' Residence..... 7,987.25	Amount at Credit for Nurses' Residence..... 53,882.59
Balance on Hand, Nurses' Residence Fund.... 45,895.34	
Cash on Hand..... 18.41	
\$378,962.69	\$378,962.69

Audited and approved,

Toronto, November 9th, 1905.

A. C. NEFF, F.C.A.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NURSES' RESIDENCE IN SIGHT

The need of a Nurses' Residence had been urgently felt, and talked of, for many years, and the prospect of such a home held before the vision of our nurses, but they, in the same way as we are all apt to hear and read of our Heavenly Home, only vaguely sensed its reality and pleasures; thinking of it as a dim possibility, and afar off.

But though long in materializing, our Mr. Robertson had promised it, and the promise was sure of fulfilment. It was the eager desire and purpose of his heart to give this home to the nurses, much as had been his wishes in carrying out the plans for the building of the Hospital on College Street. His unusual alertness of mind seemed to enable him to sense more keenly than most the arduous nature of nursing, and, in fairness to those so engaged, the absolute need of its being offset by at least the simple home comforts and decencies of life, which with the ever-increasing cramped quarters on the top floor of the Hospital were most difficult to supply. The statement that at the time of moving into the new Residence there were well over forty nurses with only one bathroom, and all having to breakfast at 6.30 a.m., will give an idea of at least one of the hardships our nurses were contending with at this time.

Mr. Robertson deplored this growing inconvenience for them. He had the kindest feeling for these young women who were nursing our little ailing ones, and was ever wont to aver that the large amount of heavy work required of them necessitated perfect health and for this they must live under the very best sanitary conditions possible, and have good nourishing and appetizing food, well-ventilated rooms, gymnastics, out-door exercise, physical instructions, etc., so that they might not only be in the best of health during their stay in the Hospital, but that when they went out to labor in the nursing field they would do so with undiminished strength. All these things were considered in the erecting of the new home, as will be seen in the following description, and far exceeded anything the nurses had thought possible for their comfort and happiness.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE NURSES' RESIDENCE

(When Formally Opened February 5th, 1907)

The Nurses' Residence, erected, furnished and presented to the Hospital by Mr. John Ross Robertson, at a cost of about \$140,000, exclusive of the ground already belonging to the Trust, rated at



THE RESIDENCE FOR NURSES, HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO

\$25,000, is situated at the end of the Hospital premises, between Laplante Avenue and Elizabeth Street.

It has a frontage of 150 feet by a depth of 44 feet, and is built of red brick, in Colonial style of architecture; and is five storeys in height, exclusive of the basement.

The building is commodious, and thought, at the time of erecting, to be ample for the requirements of the Hospital for twenty years.

The basement, which is almost as bright and light as any of the upper floors, contains on its east side a refrigerator and cold storage room, with adjoining scullery; domestics' toilet, and dining-sitting room; and also necessary storerooms for kitchen supplies, fruit, etc.

It has also a modern diet kitchen, in which the probationers are taught special diet work, as well as general cookery.

In the centre of the basement is a demonstration room, where the nurses are taught, during their probation period, the ward work before they enter the wards of the Hospital.

On the west side of the basement is a large swimming pool, with a shower bath, and dressing room, containing two stationary tubs to receive the wet bathing suits; next the sewing room; and on the north side of the corridor are two large trunk rooms, vacuum sweeper room, and elevator motor room; while under the front of the centre of the building is the power plant which furnishes heat and hot water.

The centre part of the ground floor is devoted to a large reception room, and adjoining it to the east are the nurses' dining room, Superintendent's dining room; a serving pantry, kitchen and cook's pantry.

To the west of the reception hall are the parlor, music room, general library, containing among other books, "Everyman's Library." To the right of the front door was a lavatory, which has since been changed to an office for the janitress.

The first floor has 20 bedrooms, with two bathrooms, in which are two baths each, making a bath for every five nurses on the floor. There is also a parlor in the south centre of this floor for the nurses; and the Superintendent's suite, consisting of bedroom, bathroom, sitting room, and large clothes room.

The second floor is laid out as the first, with 15 bedrooms, but it has in addition a medical library for the nurses; and on this floor are the bedrooms, etc., for the Assistant Superintendent, the Supervisor of Nurses, and the Housekeeper.

The third floor is also for nurses, and contains 24 bedrooms, and is laid out on much the same plan as the other two, as to bedrooms and parlor.

The fourth floor has 21 rooms for domestics, and has two bathrooms and other conveniences.

In the centre of the fourth floor is a room 45 x 33, fitted up for a gymnasium for the nurses.

A narrow stairway leads to a roof garden, a flat space of 43 x 33, where, during the summer time, nurses may sit and rest when their daily work is over, or during their rest hours.

This is but a brief description of the Residence. The corner stone was laid October 7th, 1905, and it was formally opened February 5th, 1907, although occupied by the nurses the previous winter.

THE PRELIMINARY COURSE

In the same year as the opening of the Residence, a Preliminary Course was established in the Training School, and in this move the Hospital for Sick Children was first in Canada.

This Course provides that instead of the probationers going immediately on the wards on entering the School, they are given a very thorough course in theory, with practical demonstrations before they are put on the wards as a responsible nurse. This has proved most satisfactory to the pupil and also the patient.

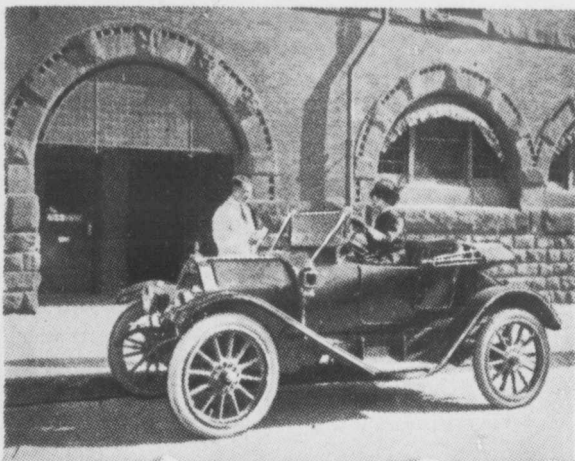
Miss Annie S. Kinder, who came highly recommended, was appointed Preliminary Course Teacher. A more happy selection could not possibly have been made, for with her alert cheery manner she brought the pupils through the most trying and bewildering time in their whole training course in the Institution.

At this period of the School there were forty-three nurses and six probationers.



CHAPTER XIV.

Each year in the work of the Hospital brings to light something new required. For many years it had been apparent that many of our cases could be discharged much sooner if the child could receive intelligent care at home. Therefore, in the year 1908, the Trustees added to the Nursing Staff a visiting or district nurse, whose duty it was to obtain a list every morning of the children discharged the day before, and follow up these cases. The number grew, of course, and it became quite a problem to get in all her daily visits. The Toronto Street Railway Company very generously supplied the



VISITING NURSE—MISS FLORENCE CHARTRES

Hospital with car tickets for this very busy little person to make her rounds, thus relieving the Hospital of this no small item of expense during the year. Later, in 1912, a chance remark having reached our friend, Mr. John Ross Robertson, of the nurse being out in all conditions of weather, and the tediousness of making car connections, he again put his hand deep down into that never-failing pocket of his and presented to this very tired little nurse a car,

which increased the weekly visits to 150—around 8,000 visits in the year. I wish you could see this very natty little nurse drive her car, dressed in her most business-like suit of navy blue and her brown gauntlet gloves. Many a mother's face lighted up when her smart little equipage glided gracefully up to the front door of the humble home, and Hymie was brought forth for nurse's inspection and approbation. What pride the mothers took in being in readiness to present a clean well-looked-after boy or girl to this little woman, who was so gentle, yet so firm as to what must be done for the welfare of the children. The hearts of the Trustees were indeed cheered many a time by hearing of the wonderful love and esteem this little Hospital nurse of theirs had in the hearts of the families she visited each day like a ministering angel. Many years later the City took over this work for all Hospitals, and so our little nurse and car were no longer needed.

In the year of 1909, the Hospital was presented by Mr. J. Ross Robertson with a fully equipped plant to pasteurize the milk for the patients in the Hospital, and this service was extended to any householder if they could come for the milk or specially prepared teeding for infants. The plant was installed in one of the cottages that the Hospital had bought with the ground at the rear of the Hospital. Miss Janet Holland, sister of Mrs. J. R. Robertson, took very capable charge of this new enterprise in Canadian life, after taking a very comprehensive course in the Nathan Strauss Method of Pasteurization in New York. Later, when a new west wing was added to the Hospital, a separate building was also erected for this valuable plant, and the service was greatly increased.

The name of Miss Elizabeth Kerr appears for the first time as Assistant Secretary in the Institution's Report for the year 1909. As a matter of fact, Miss Kerr had very efficiently held this position for many years previous, having first been engaged to look after the correspondence of the Hospital, as this had grown beyond the possibility of being handled in the few hours given gratuitously by the Ladies' Committee. It was through her very clever, ambitious efforts and initiative that the Hospital's Annual Appeal to the public for funds was brought along from a very small output to its present Province-wide area, consisting of a mailing list of about two hundred thousand personally addressed letters, with appropriate enclosures. Mr. John Ross Robertson, Chairman of the Trustees, who had chosen and highly recommended Miss Kerr, was wont to remark that it was certainly a happy day for the Hospital when Miss Kerr was appointed for this work.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK FROM 1875 TO 1910

In the thirty-five years of its existence, the Hospital treated within its walls 16,837 in-patients, and gave 100,959 treatments in the Out-Patient Department.

A FEW FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1910

Total number of in-patients admitted.....	1,224
Daily average in Hospital wards.....	151
Largest number per day in wards.....	189
Smallest number per day in wards.....	113
Total treatments in Out-Patient Department.....	10,959

The receipts on Maintenance Account for this year were \$77,449, while the expenditure on the same account was \$82,949.04. The daily cost per patient was \$1.52.

There were in training 57 nurses, including probationers. 3,000 visits made in the homes by the visiting nurse. 54 gallons of milk pasteurized daily. 512 special baby feedings prepared daily.

A NEW FEATURE IN 1910

The new, and first, pavilion at the Lakeside Home, erected at a cost of over \$1,300.00, and donated by Mr. Robertson for the treatment of children predisposed, or exposed to tuberculosis in their homes, was formally opened July 5th, and handed over as a gift to assist "The Heather Club," at that time in affiliation with the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Club had been organized two years previous by the Alumnae of the Hospital for Sick Children, but is now a Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire. Twenty happy children from the poor homes of Toronto spent their first summer under bright skies and the happy surroundings of this new pavilion, and when they learned that this new home, was to be open not only next summer, but every summer, for all time, they really believed that Heaven had come down to them, instead of their ascending to it, as they had been taught in their Sunday School lessons.

—1911—

THE NURSERY MAIDS' COURSE

In the pamphlet of the "Graduating Exercises" for the year 1911 the first mention is made of this Course, and, although no exact date can be ascertained, it was most likely around this year that it was established.

However, a course of a similar nature was given a trial in 1908. The pupils came from homes of refinement, and were called baby

nurses. Dr. Allen Baines was the instigator of this innovation, and was most enthusiastic in trying it out. The Course did not prove a success, as the pupils, after taking the training, naturally desired, and were well qualified, to take the graduate nurse's training.

A few years later, apparently, the Nursery Maids' Course was started, the pupils being taken from the domestic class.

The recording of this branch of the work reads as follows:

"The reason for the establishment of this branch in connection with the Training School was due to many applications received from citizens for trained nursery maids. The School is now open for applicants, and the length of the Course is four months.

"The object is to train a girl so that she may be able to care for delicate babies. The nursery maid in no way attempts to fill the position of the graduate nurse.

"So many of those who take care of children are very poorly equipped from a trained standpoint.

"We try, in this branch of training, to imbue the pupils with the idea of responsibility, so that they may go to their situation with some preparation for the service they will be called upon to render."

A FEW FIGURES TELL THE STORY

Here is an interesting paragraph of comparison, in tabloid form, which should be palatable.

Thirty-six years ago, in 1875, the Hospital had in its first home six cots with one nurse, and in that year nursed a total of 44 in-patients and treated 67 out-patients — one hundred and eleven in all.

At the close of the Hospital year, September 30th, 1911, it had in its fifth and present home 190 occupied cots, and had nursed during the year 1,239 in-patients, and given 14,903 treatments in the Out-Patient Department. The Nursing Staff consisted of 64 nurses.

The receipts for 1875 on Maintenance Account were \$1,700.00, which just cover the expenditure on the same account.

While in 1911, the receipts on Maintenance Account totalled \$82,820, and the expenditure \$93,942.

A REMARK ON THE SIDE

The Hospital management is alive to every suggestion that will improve the usefulness of the Institution. There is nothing in modern surgery or medicine that is not known to its staff of surgeons, and physicians. There is no instrument required by the surgeon, or no medicine called for by the physician, that is not on hand, either in the instrument room, or the drug shop of the Hospital.

There is no appliance for crippled children that cannot be made in our Orthopedic Department.

There is no science in the method of modern nursing that is not within the ken of the Lady Superintendent, and there is no better system devised for the business end of the Hospital work than that in use in the Department of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Chief Inspector of Hospitals and Charities for the Province of Ontario wrote the following in his official report for the year 1911:— *

“The Hospital for Sick Children is as up-to-date and as perfect as the purse of man can make it in its entire equipment.”

Surely this should make every man and woman of Toronto, and the Province of Ontario, feel proud of their Institution, especially if they donate towards its upkeep. Yet at this time the Trustees were burdened in the good work with a deficit of \$25,000.

—1912—

The Dental Clinic was organized in the Hospital in this year.

The installing of such a department in a Hospital is by no means an easy task, and only those who have attempted its organization can realize the amount of detail, and the work involved in handling the many patients who come daily under the supervision of the dentist.

The record for the first year's operation shows:—

Examinations.	135
Fillings.	200
Treatments.	100



THE LAKESIDE HOME, 1912

NOTE RE LAKESIDE HOME, 1912

(Scarcely Three Years Before Being Burned to the Ground)

The Lakeside Home, which had served us so well, with its enlargements and remodellings, for over thirty years, had to have in this year general repairs; a new roof; new floors on the balconies and verandahs. In fact, the entire building, interior and exterior, was in the hands of carpenters and painters, and other artisans for nearly three months. The other buildings on the grounds had, to a greater or lesser extent, to undergo repairs also.

Moreover in this year, 1912, it was found necessary to erect a Boys' Surgical Pavilion, so that more children could be treated at Lakeside. This Pavilion has three wings, and a bed capacity of fifty. The cost was \$3,973, and was paid for, like everything else at Lakeside, by our good friend, Mr. J. Ross Robertson.

It was a big expense, but as he said when it was completed, "The Lakeside Home is now perfect, and will not require alterations or any repairs for another twenty years."

This Summer 350 patients were cared for at the Island Home, making a total of 5,613 children who have been benefited since the opening of Lakeside in 1883.

The patients were removed from the College Street Hospital the 5th of May, and returned the 29th of October. They were held at the Island a month longer than usual, owing to the non-completion of the alterations in the wards of the Mother Hospital on College Street. However, the weather was delightful, and the extra stay did incalculable good to the patients.

CHAPTER XV.

EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITAL BUILDING, 1912

During this year, work on the erection of a new west wing, and many large and small alterations on the main building were commenced at, what was to have been, a cost of \$300,000, but came nearer to \$400,000 as the work progressed, and other alterations appeared necessary.

The Corporation of Toronto, on a vote of the ratepayers, donated \$250,000 to this account.

Certificates issued on this work by the Architects, Stevens and Lee, read:—

(Contracted)

West Wing	\$149,946.36
Main Building	87,418.78
Pasteurizing Building and Plant.....	12,853.83
Power House	31,872.57
Power Plant	53,867.75
	<hr/>
	\$335,959.29
Lee's Commission, 6%	20,157.54
Cole's Commission (Engineer)	4,642.80
Clerk of the Work, Salary.....	2,920.00
Not Under Contract (odd small alterations).....	1,083.29
	<hr/>
	\$364,762.92

The amounts for the Power House and Plant were only the initial cost, for scarcely had the plant commenced working when it became apparent that the floor space was somewhat inadequate, and the power house had to be enlarged almost immediately, and many alterations were found necessary both to plant and building. Therefore, as stated, the total cost of this undertaking came near the \$400,000 mark.

THE LAY-OUT OF THE NEW WEST WING

It was added to the southwest end of the Hospital, and extends south along Elizabeth Street, a distance about 230 feet. It had four storeys and a basement.

In the basement there were store rooms for the various departments of the Hospital; the morgue, with its cold storage; the Orthopaedic Shop, with its adjoining leather room; the lavatory; trunk rooms; the chapel, which later, the Hospital again needing space, was used for a whooping-cough clinic room, and now, in 1923, as the Well-Baby Clinic Room.

The ground, or first, floor is entirely taken up with the Out-Patient Department, and was laid out in the following manner—Waiting Room; Detention Room, for infectious suspects. West side—Medical Clinic Room, later subdivided into five cubicles; lavatory; Anaesthetic Room; Operating Room, for all minor operations, such as adenoids and tonsils, circumcisions, etc.; Sterilizing Room; Recovery Room; Dressers' Room, for daily dressings; Plaster Room, for putting on casts, setting fractures and manipulations; Surgical Clinic Room, subdivided into six cubicles. East side—Gymnasium; Eye Clinic Room; Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic Room, also used for the Nutritional Clinic Room for children under weight; Treatment Room, where temperature and weight are taken of patients from the Medical Clinic.

A tunnel ran the full length of the New Wing; the following departments, etc., opened on same: The Dispensary; the Out-Patient

Department; the stairs and elevator to the upper floors; the stairs leading down to the basement; the Dairy, or Modified Milk Department; the Laundry; the stairs to the Incinerator, the Students' Hat and Coat Room; the X-Ray Department, when this department was again remodelled by a gift of money from the employees of the T. Eaton Company some years later.

The Infant Department took up the second floor. It was laid out on exactly the same plan as the famous Pasteur Hospital in Paris, into glass cubicles, so that the patients are isolated, and all danger from cross infection eliminated. The Department contains 28 cubicles; Dressing Room; Nursery; Linen Room; Lavatory, and glass-enclosed Balcony, for the babies to have their sunning.

On the third floor was the Infectious Department, also laid out in cubicles, fourteen small and four large; Doctor's Laboratory, with small room off same; Dressers' Room; Nurses' Cloak Room; Office; Kitchen; Linen Room; Lavatory, two tap rooms, and enclosed balcony.

The fourth floor was for the accommodation of the Hospital domestics, and contained 31 single bedrooms; sun-sitting room; lavatory, consisting of three baths, eight basins and two toilets.

ALTERATIONS TO THE MAIN BUILDING

The alterations to the Main Building were many, large and small. On the ground floor, the old Out-Patient Department was entirely remodelled into laboratories, pathological, chemical and microscopic.

The Dispensary was greatly enlarged, from practically only a good-sized cupboard into a large room, taking a small slice off the new wing for the enlargement. It was brought up-to-date in every respect, and equipped with a cold storage cupboard for drugs needing to be kept cold.

The kitchen, instead of being enlarged, was made smaller by partitioning it off into various other rooms, as there had been far too much floor space, necessitating many steps in travelling to the scullery, etc. The cook's pantry was enlarged, and changed into a scullery, and the old scullery space was taken for a cold storage refrigerator, and steward's office.

The sink at the end of the east end of corridor was taken away, and the two lavatories separating the nurses' and maids' dining-rooms were changed, one into a serving pantry for the doctors' dining-room, and the other into a sewing room. The maids' dining-room was taken for a general diet kitchen, and part of the kitchen partitioned off for them. The old sewing room was also fitted up for them later when the staff increased.

On the ward floors the lavatories on all the long wards extending south were brought from the south end to the front of the ward near the hall door, in order to build open south-view verandahs, where old chronic hip and spine cases could be out in their beds practically all the time they were not at Lakeside, night as well as day.

The long centre ward on the second floor was subdivided into small wards for semi-private patients.

The old Infectious Department became the doctors' quarters.

The main elevator was changed from hydraulic to electric, and improved in every way.

The small east-end elevator was enclosed and made into a fire escape, heavy doors being put on every corridor leading to it.

The entire upper floor was remodelled into an Operating Department, and consisted of two large well lighted and equipped operating rooms, general and emergency; surgical dressing room; sterilizing room; instrument room; nurses' workroom, for making supplies; surgeons' locker and dressing room, with shower bath; surgical supply room, and dental room.

The old operating room on floor one and a half was fitted up for the X-Ray Department, and additions made to its equipment.

The conservatory and open playground on floor two and a half was made into offices and lavatory for the Superintendent and her assistants, on one side, and a good size lecture room on the other.

A large stationery supply room was built to the south of the clerks' lavatory on the first floor.

The old boiler and engine rooms, etc., were utilized for an incinerator.

The old laundry was taken for a large clothes and bedding supply room, and the sorting room was used for a cloak room for the day women.

At the time of building the new wing, an entirely new and separate building was erected for the Pasteurization, or Modified Milk, Department, and the equipment was brought up to the highest point of efficiency. The building was two storeys high; the lower for the plant, and the upper was beautifully fitted up as an apartment, with bedrooms, sitting room, sunroom, kitchen and lavatory, for its staff.

The laundry, with its equipment greatly enlarged by every known device for putting out work, was built over the new power house, a building also entirely separated from the Main Building.

Briefly may it be stated, that in the opinion of the medical and surgical staffs, the new wing and the alterations were considered ideal.

CHAPTER XVI.

STEADY GROWTH FROM 1875 TO 1912

Since 1875 the records show 19,370 patients admitted, and 133,724 treatments given in the Out-Patient Department.

Of the 19,370 in-patients, 13,875 were from Toronto.

Result of treatment for the 19,370 showed 49¾ per cent. cured; 29½ per cent improved; 7½ per cent. unimproved, and 8 per cent. died. The remainder is made up by the number of patients still in the building at the end of the year.

The figures for the year 1912 show:—

Out-Patient Treatments	17,862
In-Patients—	
Admitted.	1,294
Largest number per day.....	215
Smallest number per day.....	106
Daily average	155
Total number days' stay.....	52,565
Average days' stay	40
Cost per patient per day.....	\$1.98¾
School attendance, 356 for the year—daily average... ..	46
Receipts.	\$95,685
Expenditure.	\$104,474

A FEW MORE REMARKS ON THE SIDE

There is no work of humankind that has a better claim on the people than that of which this Trust has charge—the caring of little sick children. Then if every heart be human, the Hospital for Sick Children must have a good-sized corner in the heart of every man, woman and child in Toronto and the Province, and this Hospital really belongs to all.

No one, outside of those who are actually in sight of this work, can properly realize the immense responsibility of the Hospital officials, who hold watch over and ward, in the neighborhood of 200 children lying on cots in the Hospital and the Lakeside Home.

CHAPTER XVII.

YEAR 1913

The Superintendent, Miss Louise C. Brent, after sixteen years of faithful and trustworthy service, resigned in this year to be married, and Miss Florence J. Potts, her Assistant, was made her very worthy successor. Miss Potts came to the Hospital as Night Supervisor, in 1903, and had later taken charge of the Operating Room, and assisted the Superintendent. She had possession of every nursing procedure, and her executive ability in this line was remarkably clean-cut, and a delight to her nurses, when, as occasion arose, she demonstrated to them on her rounds through the wards.

As the Training School of the Hospital continued to grow, it became very apparent that it would be advisable to have the Nurses' Residence in charge of a graduate nurse. Thus in the year, 1913, a new position was created, that of Supervisor, or "Mother" of the Residence, and Miss Jean Edgar, a graduate of the Hamilton City Hospital, took charge. Miss Edgar, a gracious and charming woman, had proved her ability as Night Supervisor in the Institution, and was thought worthy of this position.

Hitherto, the building had been most capably supervised by the Hospital's busy housekeeper, Miss Juliet Andrews, but for some years it had been felt that the supervising of two such buildings as the Hospital and Residence, was much too arduous for one person to accomplish successfully, and keep her health.

The duties of the Supervisor were detailed as: The looking after the welfare and comfort of the nurses, and the nursing of them in minor ailments, colds, sore throats, infected fingers, general indispositions, etc. In addition to this, she was to daily inspect the entire building, being responsible for its cleanliness and up-keep, including the care of the linen. She was also to act as librarian for one hour Saturday evenings, and see that the books of the general and medical libraries were kept intact.

The opening up of such a position has never been regretted, particularly as it ensures the most attentive individual care of the nurses at all times.

Also at this time, a daily dietitian was appointed. Hitherto, Mrs. George Macbeth, an exceptionally capable teacher, had for some years been giving lectures and demonstrations to the nurses, but only one evening a week. Now as the work had advanced, and the number of nurses increased, it was thought necessary for her to come every morning, not only to teach, but to supervise the preparation of the special diets on the wards. In addition, she became responsible for all meals cooked, both in the Hospital and the Nurses' Residence. This proved a most satisfactory change to all.

It was also thought advisable at this time to place the Out-Patient Department under the direct supervision of a graduate nurse, instead of its being in charge of a senior nurse of the School, as it had been until now.

ATTRACTIVE FIGURES FOR 1914

This was the first year that all the new departments, added, and enlarged by the building of the New Wing, and the remodelling of the Main Building, were in full swing.

Statistics are not always entertaining reading, but these tell a story that must interest everyone who has the preservation of child-life at heart.

As to be expected, with the Hospital's increased capacity, the service of the Hospital passed all records this year. The number of patients was greater than any previous year, and the work in every department greatly increased in every way.

The total number of in-patients was 2,252, an increase of 604 over the previous year. The largest daily number was 244, the smallest 110, and the average 154.

In the Out-Patient Department, the total number of treatments was 31,970, an increase of 6,463 over the year before. The largest daily number treated was 186, the smallest 78, and the average 103.

The aggregate number of days' stay of patients was 54,879. The average $24\frac{2}{3}$ days. The cost per patient per day was \$2.34. The total number of operations was 682, and in the Out-Patient Department 1,554.

The growth of this Hospital, due to the opening of the new wing, etc., necessitated a larger staff of nurses, which in this year was brought up to 85.

SOCIAL SERVICE IN 1914.

So that there might be no overlapping in the district nursing and the Social Service work of Toronto, the City reorganized. One of their centres was placed in the Hospital's Out-Patient Department. This did away with the necessity of the Hospital sending a follow-up nurse to the homes of discharged patients. However, our nurses in training have a period of district nursing under the supervision of the City Medical Health Department.

WELL BABIES' CLINIC

In this year, 1914, the Well Babies' Clinic was opened, and the records for the first year showed 982 visits by the mothers with their babies. This shows how responsive and eager the mother is to do her part in preserving the tiny life.

YEAR 1915

With lamentable regret, it is to be recorded that in this year the Main Building of the Lakeside Home, our Island Branch, was burned to the ground in the early hours of April 22nd. Fanned by

a fierce east wind, the handsome big frame building fell an easy prey to flames.

Fortunately none of the children had yet been transferred from the parent Hospital on College Street, although everything was in readiness for the moving, as to cleaning, repairs, etc., the workmen having only finished the night before. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

While the main building was destroyed, the dining room of the Superintendent and nurses, the kitchen, domestics' apartment on second floor, over kitchen, boiler room, and the two pavilions and doctors' residence (originally the pavilion on the lake front) remained untouched, so that on "Moving Day," quite a number of our children were able to be accommodated. Since its opening in 1883, a grand total of 6,553 little ones had enjoyed the benefits of Lakeside.

Notwithstanding the fire, the service of Lakeside was immediately made as complete as possible. Several portable sheet-metal buildings were placed on the grounds, consisting of dispensary, store room, Enquiry, and Superintendent's offices. The two pavilions which were formerly open to the weather were closed in with sliding windows and screens. The nurses, who had their rooms on the top floor of the main building, were housed in the building previously used for an emergency infectious department.

Also, although this is not in chronological order, another pavilion was built in 1916 for the Boys' Surgical and theirs taken for the Girls' Surgical. These additions enabled Lakeside to carry on with practically its previous capacity.

In the Mother Hospital, the demands on its service had mounted so high that it was necessary in 1915 to have a staff of 90 pupil nurses.

1915 - 1918

From the year 1915 to 1918, during the Great War, when it was necessary to carry-on with a very much reduced staff of doctors, domestics, workmen, etc., there were no outstanding features in the Institution, as to building, alterations; innovations as to procedure in treatment and surgery, etc., but there was an unusually big increase in patients, and services rendered, for the Hospital had in 1914 just started on another lap of increased activities made possible by the new West Wing, and the remodelling of the Main Building.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the management under Miss Florence J. Potts, the Superintendent, who, without any thought of her own limited strength, carried-on so capably and unremittingly, during the dreadful world upheaval, for at the very time the Hospital work was bound to increase enormously, the workers were called to the Front. Only those in very close touch with the Institution could possibly know, or understand, the trying and nerve-racking difficulties that daily, yes hourly, faced the Superintendent. She is glad to pay tribute to the Hospital's Chairman, Mr. John Ross Robertson, who never failed to extend sympathy and help in the trying hours.

CHAPTER XVIII.

—1918—

This year brought the staff of the Training School up to the 100th mark, and the table of figures below will show how the figures for In-Patients increased from 1,239 in 1911 to 5,048 in this year, an increase of 3,809 In-Patients in seven years, with a large increase also in the attendance at the Out-Patient Department, as will be seen by referring to the table.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVED FROM CITY AND COUNTRY
Since the year 1875 to the year ending September 30th, 1918

Year	In-Patients			In-Patients—Results				Out-Patients	Total Out- and in-Patients
	From City	From Cntry	Total	Cured	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Died	Treat-ments	
1875-1904 . . .	7818	2553	10371	5557	3386	855	573	49526	59897
1905-1910 . . .	4249	2217	6466	2992	1611	486	699	51433	57899
1911	855	384	1239	530	369	59	139	14903	16142
1912	953	341	1294	565	345	75	159	17862	19156
1913	1325	323	1648	506	656	94	256	25507	27155
1914	1858	394	2252	839	751	149	326	31970	34222
1915	2339	499	2838	1236	757	175	463	40567	43405
1916	2453	592	3045	1341	933	193	370	39603	42643
1917	3094	646	3740	2126	892	160	379	39654	43394
1918	4289	759	5048	3211	1082	194	359	39583	44631
	29233	8708	37941	18903	10782	2440	3723	350608	388549

MR. ROBERTSON'S DEATH

The year 1918 was, and always will be, one of the saddest in all the history of the Hospital. We lost our Friend — "The friend of little sick children," as he was known by all in Toronto and the Province.

As the heart-breaking news reached the wards and the various departments of the Hospital, a terrible feeling of numbness seized everyone. Our Mr. Robertson dead—gone! We simply could not grasp it. It seemed as if the Hospital, too, must stand still. The main spring was broken; the guiding spirit had departed, leaving us desolate and frightened. But remembering his gallant cheerful spirit, those who remained on the field determined to carry-on in his well-beloved work as he would wish, and the wheels started again to revolve, but there was a terrible feeling of loss.

We thought then, on that sorrowful day, May 31st, 1918, that we knew how we would miss him. We did not. We miss him more and more, each and every day of the years that have followed. We miss him, his very self, his genial personality, his cheerfulness under every hardship, his companionableness, far more than the gifts of money that he brought to light at each obstacle in the path of the Hospital's work. Indeed, one is fairly struck with the fact, when looking through the records, that every step in the progress of the Hospital, our Mr. Robertson smilingly put his hand into that pocket of his, and, behold, the miracle was accomplished.

It seems fitting, somehow, that this second edition of the story of the great Institution should come to a close just here, with the passing on of this kind and generous friend of little children to his Heavenly Home, where in rapture he will hear, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of those little ones, ye did it unto Me."

The work is going on as he would wish, having been very ably taken over by his friend, Mr. H. H. Williams, a member, and now the Chairman, of the Board of Trustees, and his beloved son, Mr. Irving Earle Robertson, the son, who at the tender age of seven years, turned the first sod in connection with the present Hospital on College Street, which seems a very happy, and proper rounding out of sequence.

And, in another span of years, the public will have the pleasure of reading a still further extended history of the continued work of the Hospital for Sick Children under the fine administrative care of these two honourable gentlemen, who have been generous, and courageous enough to take over this immense work for the healing of sick children with such an example as that set forth by Mr. Robertson.

J. K.

Printing donated by
The Toronto Evening Telegram.

In Memoriam



JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND

Died May 31st, 1918

RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES :—We, the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, desire to record our deep sense of the loss sustained by the Hospital in the death of our late Chairman, Mr. John Ross Robertson.

We remember with grateful appreciation his great ability, his ardent enthusiasm, his unbounded generosity, and especially his devoted and unremitting labors over a long course of years for the welfare of this Hospital, which is a monument to his deep and tender interest in suffering childhood. He endeared himself to the officers, the staff and the nurses of this Institution, and to the pupils of the Training School, and his memory will be cherished with respect and gratitude by his fellow-citizens and by the people of Canada.

REFERENCE

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