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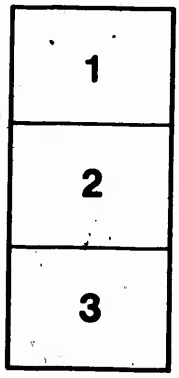

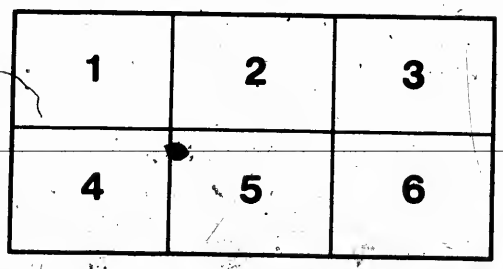

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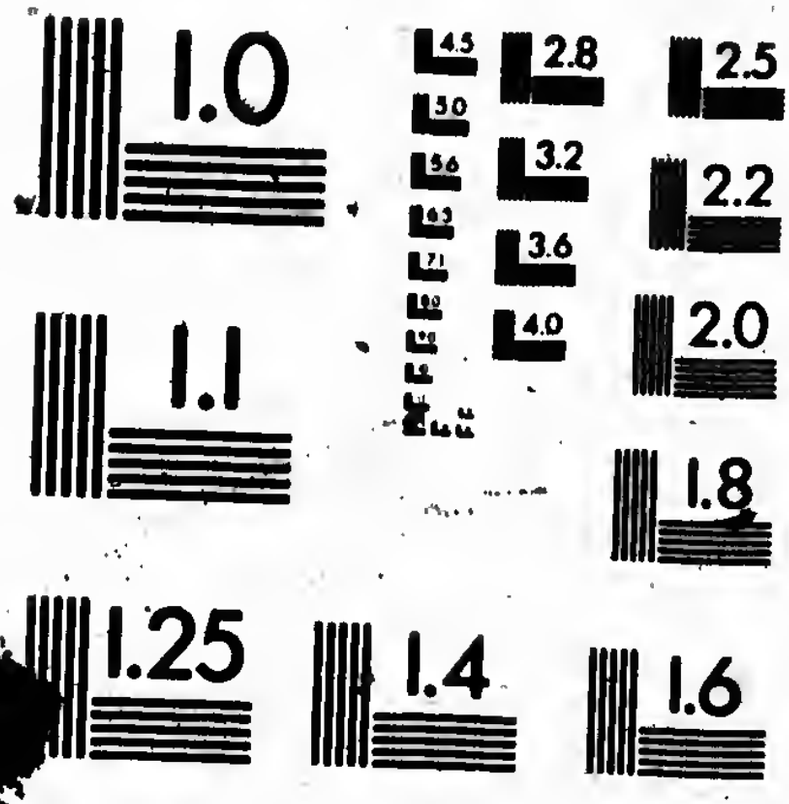


THE STORY

OF THE

LAKESIDE HOME

FOR

LITTLE CHILDREN.

WITH SIXTY ENGRAVINGS.

THE SUMMER HOME OF THE PATIENTS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

SITUATED AT THE POINT PARK, TORONTO ISLAND.

TORONTO.
1883.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

THE LAKESIDE HOME

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN,

The Point Park, Near the Lighthouse, Toronto Island.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As many enquiries are made as to the terms on which persons may leave money by will to the Hospital, it has been thought well to publish the following :—

Bequests should be made to "The Hospital for Sick Children," which is the corporate name of the institution

The Hospital is authorized to take all gifts and bequests that may be made of money or other personalty.

The Hospital can also take, by gift, devise or bequest, any lands or tenements, or any interest therein, the annual value of which does not exceed $15.000.

The clause in the will may be in the following form :—

"I GIVE, DEVISE AND BEQUEATH TO THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN AT TORONTO THE SUM OF $——." AND IF ANY LANDS OR INTEREST THEREIN ARE TO BE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING WORDS SHOULD BE ADDED: "AND ALSO THE FOLLOWING" (describing them).

If the bounty is intended for the branch of the Hospital called The Lakeside Home for Little Children, on Toronto Island, or for any special purpose, as for endowing a cot, the purpose should be specified In such cases the form may be to the following effect :—

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH TO THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, AT TORONTO, FOR THE USE OF THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN (or for maintenance of a cot to be called ——— cot), the sum of, etc."

The Hospital is situated on College street, between Elizabeth street and Mission avenue. It may be reached by Yonge street car to College street and transfer to College street car.

All communications should be addressed "The Secretary" Hospital for Sick Children, College street, Toronto.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

J. Ross Robertson, Chairman.

E. B. Osler, Geo. A. Cox. | Samuel Rogers, A. M. Smith.

THE LADIES COMMITTEE.

President. Mrs. W. H. Howland, 7 Queen's Park. | Vice President. Mrs. John Harvie, 80 Bedford road.

Treasurer.
Miss Maria Buchan, 165 Bloor St. E.

Recording Secy. Mrs. W. M. Merritt, 86 St. Alban's St. | Corresponding Secy. Mrs. R. A. Donald, 320 Huron Street.

Committee.

Mrs. G. S. C. Bethune 61 Grosvenor st.
Mrs. Wm. Baldwin, 19 Spadina road
Mrs. W. G. P. Cassels, 88 Grosvenor st.
Mrs. J. I. Davidson, 53 St. George st.
Mrs. Dumble, Church st.
Mrs. C. S. Gzowski, 32 St. Joseph st.
Mrs. Wm. Goulding, 67 St. George st.
Mrs. S. C. Gundy, 240 Huron st.
Mrs. Henry Hough, 29 St. Mary st.
Mrs. C. Heron, 77 St. Joseph st.
Miss Knapp, 98 Huntley st.
Mrs. W. S. Lee, 306 Jarvis st.
Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, 95 St. George st.
Mrs. H. S. Mara, 530 Jarvis st.
Mrs. C. H. Nelson, 60 Glen road, Rosedale.
Mrs. Jas. Price, cor. Queen and Esther sts.
Mrs. H. M. Pellatt, 559 Sherbourne st.
Mrs. Edwin Snider, Deer Park.
Mrs. Fred. Stewart, 53 Queen's Park.
Miss K. Thomson, 152 Bloor st. E.
Miss Wilkes, 84 Gloucester st.

SOLICITOR.

Wm. Macdonald, of Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Paterson.

AUDITORS.

John Stark | E. B. Freeland.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Consulting Medical Staff.

Dr. U. O. Ogden, 18 Carlton street.
Dr. W. T. Aikins, 280 Jarvis street.
Dr. H. H. Wright, 111 Avenue road.
Dr. J. E. Graham, 70 Gerrard street East.
Dr. [illegible] Thorburn, 403 Bloor street West.
Dr. [illegible] E. Buchan, Asylum for Insane.
Dr. Jeff. W. Ross, Sherbourne and Wellesley
Dr. Chas. Sheard, 314 Jarvis street.

Active Medical Staff.

Dr. I. H. Cameron, 307 Sherbourne st.
Dr. R. B. Nevitt, 176 Jarvis st.
Dr. J. H. McCallum, 13 Carlton st.
Dr. H. Machell, 95 Bellevue place.
Dr. G. A. Peters, 171 College st.
Dr. A. McPhedran, 84 College st.
Dr. W. B. Thistle, 160 McCaul st
Dr. J. E. Davison, 12 Charles st.
Dr. Allan M. Baines, 194 Simcoe st.
Dr. G. A. Bingham, 62 Isabella st.
Dr. B. E. McKenzie, 14 Bloor st. West.
Dr. A. Primrose, 196 Simcoe st.

Out-Door Staff.

Dr. John Caven, 239 Parliament st.
Dr. H. O. Scadding, 311 Sherbourne st.
Dr. W. P. Caven, 70 Gerrard st. E.
Dr. D. T. G. Wishart, 47 Grosvenor st.

Days of admission have been divided as follows:

Day.	Physician.	Surgeon.	Day.	Physician.	Surgeon.
Mon.	Dr. Machell.	Dr. Cameron,	Thur.	Dr. Thistle.	Dr. Primrose.
Tue.	Dr McPhedran.	Dr. Nevitt,	Fri.	Dr. Baines	Dr. McKenzie.
Wed.	Dr. McCallum.	Dr. Peters.	Sat.	Dr. Davison,	Dr. Bingham.

Sunday Patients go to senior Physician and Surgeon.

Ophthalmic Surgeons.

Dr. R. A. Reeve, 26 Shuter st.

Electrician.
Dr. C. R. Dickson, 161 Victoria st.

Pathologist
Dr. J. Caven, 239 Parliament st.

Medical Registrar.
Dr. H. O. Scadding, 311 Sherbourne st.

Resident Physician.
Dr. George Clingan,

Dr. G. S. Ryerson, 60 College st.

Laryngologist.
Dr. G. R. McDonagh, 329 Church st.

Dental Surgeon.
Dr. J. G. Adams, 1 Elm st.

Surgical Registrar.
Dr. J. R. Wilson, 6 Yorkville ave.

Dispenser.
Mr. B. Peters.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss K. Underhill.

RULES FOR ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

IN-PATIENTS.

1. Children who are not suffering from small pox or other infectious diseases shall be received as in-patients from two to fourteen years of age, and shall not be admitted unless brought by some grown person

2. The following classes of children shall be admitted to and treated at the Hospital: sick children, destitute and friendless, or whose parents through poverty are unable to take care of them, and who from various circumstances cannot receive care and attention at home, and who have friends who are willing to contribute towards the expense of maintenance So that pauperism may not be fostered, the rule that remuneration to some extent shall be paid is strictly enforced whenever the relatives or applicants are in a position to afford it.

3. Accident and urgent cases are admitted at any hour during the day or night.

4. Parents and others from whom children are received into the Hospital shall be required to sign an application for admission, which shall state the terms on which the patient is received, and contain an agreement on the part of the applicant to be bound thereby.

5. Presents of toys or other things to any patient shall belong to the child only while in the Hospital, and for its use and amusement there; and shall not, unless when given by its parents or guardians, be given away or taken from the Hospital without the consent of the committee; when such consent is not given they shall be left as the property of the Hospital

OUT-PATIENTS.

1. Children shall be received as out-patients from birth until fourteen years of age, who are free from small-pox or other infectious diseases, and who are brought to the Hospital by one of their parents or by a grown person Those patients who are not received into the Hospital will daily receive advice and medicine free, and have any ordinary operation performed at the dispensary by the visiting medical officer at the hour appointed. All out-patients must provide their own phials or vessels for medicine, and these must be kept clean.

2. Parents or others who bring patients shall attend promptly at the dispensary department on Elizabeth street at the hours appointed, and when advised and treated shall leave the Hospital premises, and if they wilfully disobey directions given, or violate the rules of the Hospital, they shall not be permitted again to enter the Hospital.

3. The attendants shall strictly enforce these regulations, which are intended to promote the general welfare It is hoped that the friends of patients will feel it to be their duty to conform to these rules, and to behave with propriety to the attendants.

VISITORS.

1. Visitors are admitted to the Hospital on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 5 p m All visitors must enter at the main entrance on College street, and must see the nurse in charge before entering a ward.

2. Ladies and others who desire to visit and entertain the children by reading and singing may do so after having obtained permission from the Lady Superintendent

3. Visitors are strictly forbidden from giving any article of food, fruit or luxuries to any of the children. Any luxuries intended for particular children can be left with the nurse of the ward, who will distribute them under the direction of the Lady Superintendent.

PRIVILEGES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

1. Each donor of five thousand dollars shall be entitled to name a ward, and to recommend ten patients yearly.

2 Each donor of two thousand dollars to endow a cot shall be entitled to have it permanently inscribed in regulation form and to recommend five patients yearly.

3. Annual subscribers of one hundred dollars for the purpose of maintaining a cot shall be entitled to have the cot named as long as the annual subscription is continued, and to recommend one patient yearly. This subscription may be paid monthly in payments of $8 50 per month, which shall include the expense of inscription on the cot. This subscription will maintain a cot at The Lakeside Home for Little Children as well as one in the Mother Hospital.

4. The representatives of any church, Sabbath school, public work, lodge, society or benefit organization shall be entitled to the same privileges as an individual subscriber of the same amount.

All donations in kind can be left at the Hospital on College street, and all P.O orders or cheques shall be made to the Treasurer, Hospital for Sick Children.

SOWING THE PRECIOUS SEEDS OF CHARITY.

Like an Angel of Mercy Carry the Good News of Life and Health to the Poor Little Pain-Bearers.

CONSECRATE YOUR BOUNTY TO THE CHILDREN.

The Hospital for Sick Children has a Claim Upon Every one who Pities their Suffering and is Willing to Relieve it—$50 Will Furnish a Cot—This Does Not Involve a Further Payment.

CHARITY FOR SUFFERING OPENS IN EACH HEART A LITTLE HEAVEN.

The Hospital with all its splendid appointments and its conveniences has room for one hundred and fifty cots. With the growth of our city and the spread of the reputation of this sanitarium the number of sick children applying for admission will largely increase.

These cots must be furnished. Only $50 is required to give a resting-place for some little sufferer where gentle and patient ministration and skilful treatment will chase away the pain and, perhaps, woo back from the portals of the grave little feet trip ing into its dark and gloomy chamber.

Can there be a more touching appeal to the charity of all than that coming from wan faces whence cruel disease has driven the bright smile? Pity the poor little sick children and do what you can to bring the joy of life and health back to their pain-tossed bodies.

The Hospital has already been the salvation of many a life, and the number of children cured and relieved is so great that if its work is to be estimated from a mere mercenary standpoint, it has already paid for itself. More remains to be done. It must be put into a condition such that not one sick child need ever be turned from its doors. The trustees have arranged so that everyone, man, woman, and child no matter what the circumstances, may contribute to the furnishing of a cot.

If you cannot see your way clear to pay the $50 at once you have the privilege of paying as you can, so much a week, a month, or a quarter.

As the joy of this season enwraps your own home, where your loved ones gather to celebrate the nativity of Him who was such an ardent lover of little children and whose great human heart beat so tenderly and pityingly for His blessed "little ones," think kindly of the children of want and sickness whose pain you may alleviate, whose life, even you may spare if, by your charity, you place them within the sheltering care of Toronto's magnificent Hospital for Sick Children. It will be a perennial blessing to you, and the good angel will bear record that you have done what you could to bless and save the sorrowing and suffering children. Let your gift for 1891 be this coupon. Cut it out, fill it in and send to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman Board of Trustee, Hospital for Sick Children.

TRUSTEES.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, E. B. OSLER, GEO. A. COX,
A. M. SMITH, SAMUEL ROGERS.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS:

TO FURNISH A COT WITH PERFECT EQUIPMENT. $50 PAYABLE IN SUMS OF:—

PER WEEK..	$ 98
PER MONTH..	4 17
PER QUARTER	12 50
OR ONE CASH PAYMENT..	50 00

Agreement with the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children.

In consideration of the Hospital for Sick Children furnishing one cot in the Hospital, at an expense not exceeding $50, I agree to pay to the said Hospital the said sum of $50, as follows:—

.....

.....

Name .....

Address .....

AN INVALID CHAIR.

THIS IS THE CUT OF A

WHEEL CHAIR FOR INVALID CHILDREN

SAME AS USED IN THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

THESE CHAIRS COST $25 EACH,

And any one desiring to contribute to the Hospital funds could not do better than

SEND A CHEQUE TO THE TREASURER FOR $25

for the purchase of a chair. Many of the children are unable to walk, and the privilege of moving about the Hospital by the aid of these chairs is inestimable.

Just think of it: $25 will enable a crippled child to move about the ward, look out at the sunshine, and have a small share in the enjoyment of life.

Cheques payable to

THE TREASURER
THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

THE STORY OF

THE LAKESIDE HOME

CHAPTER I.

THE LITTLE ONES WHO SUFFER—THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES—THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE WORK.

The earth has many prisons, grim structures of brick and stone, fretted with iron, huge piles of masonry within which hidden from the world men toil through weary years in expiation of wrong done. But terrible as is the lot of these, more frightful still is the fate of those who from their earliest years are held in the bondage of the body. The blind girl, condemned to life-long imurement in dungeons of deepest darkness, the crippled boy, bound down to an earthly career of helplessness by chains that cannot be broken! Some day, for the convict and the felon, the bolts will be shot back, the prison doors will open and they will step out in the freedom of the glad sunshine; but for the hapless victims of blindness and deformity there is in very many cases no release but that which death affords.

But there is another class of little sufferers for whom neglect means death, and timely cure, life. In most of the large cities of Europe and the United States there are hospitals for sick children; there was not one in all Canada until a few years ago.

No hospital for sick children! Do the people know what is implied in this? Do the people know that we dig too many of those little graves which are so plentiful in our cemeteries and burying grounds, to which the thoughts of many a mother sadly wander? In this city about one-third of the whole population perishes in infancy and childhood. The mortality of children under ten years of age is only two or three per cent. less than it was half a century ago, and this in spite of the advance of science, the great number of discoveries and the fact that medical knowledge is ten-fold greater than it was fifty years ago.

Our children perish out of our homes, not because there are in them inherent, dangerous diseases—except in cases where they are born of parents who communicate to their children hereditary maladies — but because there is a want of sanitary discipline and a lack of medical knowledge with reference to their tender lives. What should we say of a rose bush from which one bud out of every three dropped to the ground dead? We should say that this was not natural to roses; neither is it natural to men and women that they should see the glaze of death in so many of the bright eyes that come to laugh and sparkle love upon them, or that they should kiss so many little lips grown cold and still. The vice is external. We fail to prevent disease and, in the case of children to a much more lamentable extent than is well known, we fail to cure it. Think of it again. Of all the coffins that are made in Toronto one in every three is made for a little child, a child that has not yet two figures to its age.

It does not at all follow that the intelligent physician who has learned how to treat successfully the illnesses of adults has only to modify his plans a little, to diminish the proportions of his doses for the application of his knowledge to our little sons and daughters. Some of their diseases are peculiar to themselves; other diseases common to us all take a form in children varying as much from their familiar form with adults as a child varies from a man. Different as the ways are by which we reach a fault in a child's mind and reach a fault in the mind of an adult, so not less difficult, if we would act successfully, should be our action upon ailments of the flesh. There is another thing also, which puzzles the physician who attends children. He comes to us grown up people when we are ill and questions us of this symptom and of that, and upon our answers, in very many cases, he bases a large part of his opinion. The infant can only wail. The child is silenced by disease, or when it answers, answers incorrectly for want of experience. Again, all the changes in the sickness of a child

are commonly very rapid, so rapid that one which suffers under an acute disease should be seen every few hours by its medical attendant. He knows this quickness of action. He knows how readily and how swiftly the balance may be turned upon which hangs life and death. Up to 1875 the means of studying the diseases of children were limited to the General Hospital. In a rough way home practitioners of medicine no doubt administered relief to many children, but that they were compelled to see those continually perishing whom a better knowledge might have saved, none were more ready than themselves to admit and deplore. In general hospitals the hours, the management and the discipline are not readily adapted to the wants of children. Can it be wondered at then, when we call to mind the peculiar characteristics of disease in a child and the sagacity and the close observation they demand, that the most assiduous students growing into medical advisers could, in many cases, do no more than sympathize with the distressed parents, look at a sick child's tongue, feel its pulse, send powders and finally shake their heads with vain regret over the little corpse over which women weep so bitterly?

THE AVENUE STREET BUILDING.

Nearly twenty years ago it was deeply impressed on the minds of a few Christian women in Toronto that an hospital for sick children had become a necessity. At first the promoters saw no way to found an institution of this kind, but after several years of consideration on the subject, they resolved to make a beginning and furnish benevolent and liberal people an opportunity to assist so far as purse or inclination might lead them. The project was spoken of to several prominent physicians of the city who cheerfully promised their regular and gratuitous services. Friends contributed sufficient in money and furnishings to make a start.

An unpretentious, two storey, red brick house, containing 11 rooms, at 31 Avenue street, was rented. This street runs west from Elizabeth street and is separated from College avenue only by a row of trees. Little did the friends think that, within fifteen years, within sight of this humble home, would stand a palatial structure—the most thoroughly equipped children's hospital in the world. On the 23rd day of March, 1875, the Avenue st. house was opened as an Hospital for Sick Children. It contained six cots and was plainly and simply furnished.

Strangely enough, at the commencement no patients were entered, although families were visited and parents were entreated to send their little sufferers. One by one, however, children came, and the good work of the Hospital was fairly inaugurated.

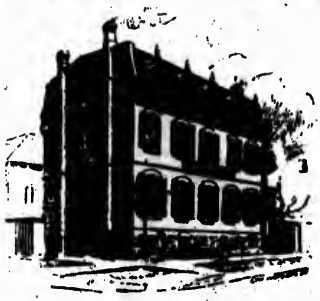
THE SEATON STREET BUILDING.

Early in 1876 it became evident that the building on Avenue street was too small for the work, and a rough-cast building, with a plot of ground attached, at 206 Seaton street, was rented in May of 1876, and, in June, opened for hospital purposes. The cause prospered and the outlook was bright. Patients came in more rapidly—the cots were filled and every day increased the interest in the work of caring for the little sick and helpless ones. In the winter of 1877-78 another flitting was determined upon; and the more commodious premises at 246 Elizabeth street, on the east side, near

the corner of College street, which had been occupied by the Protestant Sisterhood, were secured and in April of 1878 occupied and opened by the Hospital. In 1883 the management of the Hospital felt that, in the near future, an effort must be made for a large and modern

THE ELIZABETH STREET BUILDING.

building, especially designed for the work. The Elizabeth street building was in a tumble-down condition and so far gone that repair was impossible. A fourth remove was therefore made in October of 1886, to the vacant Notre Dame building on the north-west corner of Jarvis and Lombard streets.



THE JARVIS STREET BUILDING.

This last removal was made pending the erection of a new modern hospital on the site of the third or Elizabeth street building, for land had been acquired with a frontage of 150 feet, extending from Elizabeth street to Mission avenue, and a depth of 105 feet south from College street. So that this three-sided block of land was particularly suitable for the intended erection.

In the summer of 1889 the sod was turned for the erection of the new and spacious Hospital building, Elizabeth street, Mission and College avenue site. Such in brief is the early history of the Hospital in the city, which from the most meagre beginnings has grown to be one of the most successful institutions of its kind on the continent.

CHAPTER II.

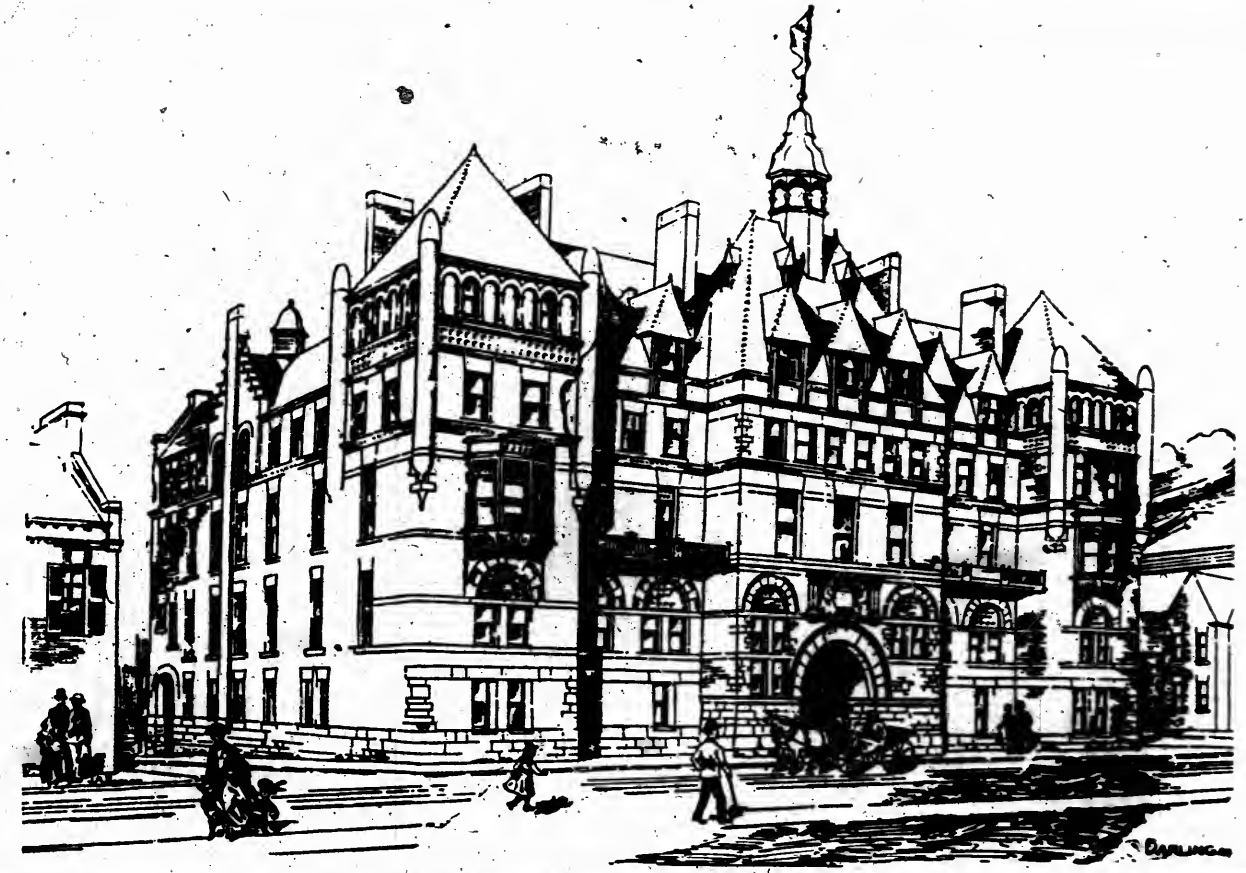
THE HOSPITAL ON COLLEGE STREET—AN ORNAMENT TO THE QUEEN CITY—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The new year of 1891 saw a great four storey pile in the air, with its handsome red brick front, its peaked towers, its terra cotta ornaments, its quaint tiled roof, its massive arched entrance, its grand stone carvings, rounded corners and miniature towers. It is situated on the south side of College street, between Elizabeth street and Mission avenue, with a frontage of 150 feet and a wing on each of the other streets running back 105 feet. The general plan of the building is an E, with the arms running south enclosing an area on all sides of which are built verandahs.

The building is of excellent design, and is an architectural ornament to the city. It is a model of convenience and completeness that can successfully challenge the closest criticism. It has the proud distinction of being the finest and best hospital for sick children on the American continent. Its construction in the adaptation to hospital purposes, its systems of sanitation, ventilation, heating and lighting make it a hospital par excellence.

The building consists of a centre pavilion, two flanking towers and two intermediate sections. It is 72 feet high, while the distance to the highest point is 116 feet. The style of architecture is of the Romanesque with a suggestion of the French chateau. The building is well proportioned and the harmony unbroken. The walls are of very dark, hard-burned, red brick, laid in mortar. The brick work is relieved with a large quantity of cut stone trimmings, the centre pavilion being of random coursed stone work to the level of the first floor. The centre pavilion and the two towers at the angles are roofed with Spanish tile, the other roofs being covered with slate.

The main entrance is stately and imposing, round-arched and of large, cut stone. Above it is an ornamented stone tablet with carved figures of cherubims. The general effect is imposing, stately and substantial. The combination of the different styles of architecture gives these different impressions without destroying a sense of the symmetry of the structure. The colour being generally a dull red, warm in tone, conveys an impression of rest and comfort, so that the dead material structure seems to harmonize with the benevolent purpose for which it has been erected.



THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET.

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Under the arched entrance heavy, oaken, plate-glass panelled doors open into a tile-paved vestibule, lined, with pressed brick and ceiled with heavy, open timber work. On the right of the vestibule is the porter's room and on the left a stone stair case leading to the principal floor. From the basement level an elevator, giving room for a stretcher, runs to the top of the building

To the left of the arched entrance and at the foot of the main staircase is a large stained glass window seven feet wide and fifteen feet high. It is one erected as a memorial of the late Mrs J. Ross Robertson, who died August 28th, 1886, and her daughter, Helen Goldwin Robertson, who died in 1881, and is presented to the Hospital by Mr. J. Ross Robertson and his two sons, John Sinclair Robertson and Irving Earle Robertson The window was made by Henry Holiday, of London, England, especially for this purpose. Mr. Holiday is perhaps the greatest living artist in the stained glass work, and his reputation is well sustained in this beautiful and artistic window. The subject is Christ healing a sick child, by Gabriel Max, and so well is the scene delineated that the cold, lifeless glass conveys the moral beauty and value of the kindly deed of Him whose great human heart beat so tenderly for the little ones whom He loved and blessed. The conception of the artist is most appropriate for the purpose, and as a memorial the window has an added significance because Mrs. Robertson herself was a lover of little children, and is now kindly and tenderly remembered for her personal interest in their sickness and suffering The beauty of the building is enhanced by this window, and the gift of it is another tribute to the munificent liberality of one who has so materially aided the work in the erection of The Lakeside Home for Little Children and through whose exertions the new building we are now in owes in part its erection.

The basement contains coal bunkers, fresh air passages, heating chambers and all the complicated machinery necessary for the mechanical administrative work of the building It also contains the opening of the dust chute and a stove for dirt consumption, and brick chambers for disinfecting wearing apparel, bedding, etc., by the use of steam at full pressure. The boiler room, in one of the rear areas, entered from the cellar, and with the electric engine and dynamo rooms attached, contains two multitubular boilers set in brickwork. These supply steam for heating the building, for the 40-horse-power engine and the elevator pump. Steam mains pass entirely around the building and supply steam to the indirect heaters in this basement.

On the ground floor, to the right of the entrance hall is a waiting room' Back of the hall is a corridor extending the extreme length of the building. On the right of the corridor is the incoming patients' receiving room, with a bath attached, then a spare room of the same dimensions and, in the angle of the north-west corner of the structure, a fine large room 21 feet square, which can be adapted for any purpose—as a play room, or spare room for the administration department of the Hospital. At this end of the corridor there are two entrances opening from Elizabeth street, the patients' entrance to the dispensary, and a private entrance for the service department of the Hospital.

Near the west end of this corridor a door opens into a suite of five rooms. The first room of this suite, on the north, is the entrance waiting room. It is reached by the doorway opening directly from Elizabeth street. The sick children who, as outdoor patients, are brought to the Hospital for consultation and treatment will first be received into this room. Then each one will be taken to one of two consultation rooms, on the south. After the child has been examined by the doctors it will be passed into the second large waiting room in this west wing. Here, also, is a dispensary department and a minor operating room with lavatory conveniences.

At the north-east angle, on this floor, in the eastern wing of the building, is the nurses' dining room, 21 feet square. Opposite this is the servants' dining room, 15 feet square. Communicating with this is the culinary department extending to the south end of the eastern wing. This, with the pantry, scullery and ice room attached, is fitted with every requisite necessary for the wants of the entire establishment

On the south of this corridor, further west, is a door opening into the room used for sorting soiled linen, which is brought thither in chutes from all the floors of the building. It is taken thence by a passage way to the laundry, practically a detached building in the small arm of the E extension

The laundry is a large, well-lighted room, and is a model of perfection. There are two large washers, beautifully mounted, one large mangle, a wringer, made of iron and steel, with a fan to drive out the steam, three great tubs, a clothes tray set on rollers and a copper starching kettle. First-class English belting is used and all the machinery is run by an electric motor. The drying room is composed of twelve sections running

on rollers. It is lined with sheet tin and has a double layer of steam pipes on the floor and sides. The laundry also contains a circular iron disinfecting chamber four feet high and two and a half in circumference. Within it are brass trays into which are put clothing and linen that may be pe meated with germs of disease. High pressure steam is turned upon these trays, the top of the chamber having been tightly clamped down; it completely kills every germ; the vapour escapes through a small ventilating shaft and the clothing is then removed and washed.

The reader having traversed the basement and cellar will again fancy himself within the arched entrance on College street Back of the entrance to the vestibule is the staircase. On the second landing he will face the beautiful memorial window. Going thence up a single flight he reaches the main landing on which are three doors; the double doors in the front open into the main corridor. The door on the right opens into the Board room which is panelled to a height of eight feet in butternut, and has a vaulted and groined ceiling, and the west wall is an elaborated hooded mantel, the lower portion of which is sto e, the hood being supported on columns.

On the left of the landing is a door leading into the business office. The Hospital has a complete telephone system of which the office is the centre. There are two telephones on each floor at the extreme ends of the corridors, one on the attic, one in the boiler room, one in the matron's room and one in the doctor's room. By this system there is immediate communication between all parts of the building, the convenience and benefit of which are at once apparent.

Within the double doors we find the corridor of the principal floor. To the left is a private ward, then, in the north-east tower of the building, a fine large ward 21 feet square. In the north-west angle is another exactly like it. These two rooms are bright and cheerful and have an admirable and unique feature. The windows in the side are set so as to face College street. Upon the wall opposite are large, clear, plate-glass mirrors duplicating the street sights. Every patient in the room can thus see all that occurs on the street.

At the eastern and western ends of these corridors there are service pantries, containing Yorkshire earthenware sinks, hot and cold water, gas stoves, drawers and cupboards. On each side of the entrances are cupboards for storing linen, glassware, etc. It is a characteristic of the building throughout that all the space within the walls shall be utilized; every corridor, passage and room shows this utilization.

Running south in the eastern and western wings of the building on Mission avenue and Elizabeth street, are two large wards, each 21 x 54 feet, lighted by four windows on one side and three on the other. At the southern end is a series of three rooms, between which and the ward is a cut-off passage. The first room is a water closet, the second a housemaid's closet, and the third is the bathroom. They are lined with marble; the baths are porcelain enamelled Roman. The sinks are Yorkshire earthenware; the Undine wash-out closet with overhead cistern is used. All exposed pipes and trimmings are nickel plated. The floor is slate and the partitions of marble. The plumbing work throughout the entire building is of the same high character. The material used is the best quality and the work is artistically enamelled and plated, so that it is ornamental as well as durable.

The water supplies have been arranged so that in case of any accident to any fixture it will not be necessary to cut off any but the damaged one. The bathrooms have been built one over the other so that one solid pipe line may serve as many fixtures as possible without any great length of horizontal branches. All pipes leading to the air are carried through the roof independently, thus affording the best ventilation. All soil pipes are carried down within the rooms through which they pass and not in chases in the walls; reaching the sub-basement they run along the walls until connected into one pipe which is trapped against the street sewer. This trap is enclosed within a round space enclosed with brick within which all the traps upon the various drains are placed so that in case of stoppage in any one of the traps, it can be removed without trouble

A peculiarity in the wards, and a philosophical one, peculiar in the sense that it is exceptional, is what may be called a mechanico-psychological feature. All sharp angles and edges are avoided; the wood work is all rounded, the ceiling is coved, and there are no sharp points and lines to weary the eye of the little sufferers. The seven-eighth floor is matched throughout and laid upon strips five-eighth inches thick, the space thus made being packed with mineral wool as a protection against fire and to deaden sound. Gas and electricity are used to light the building. In addition to the ventilating and heating arrangements, each ward has an open fire-place.

CHAPTER III.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND FLOOR—THE INFECTIOUS WARD—HEATING AND VENTILATING THE HOSPITAL.

Connected with each of the two large wards now spoken of is a dresser's room, the sink and basin mounted with plated fittings. These surgical dressing rooms are marble lined, fitted with cupboards, a waterproof floor and a drain trap, besides other accessories.

On the side of each ward facing the courtyard are windows opening to the floor, and beyond them a large verandah, sheltered on every side from the wind but open to the sun.

The short or middle arm of the E is divided into two doctor's rooms, bath and a dispensary all conveniently arranged and elegantly furnished.

On the second floor over the Board room and the entrance is a large ward 22x41 feet in size. Next this are sitting and bedrooms for the use of the resident physician. The wings on this floor, the pantries, the angle ward and their general arrangement correspond with those of the floor just described. On the College street front are two balconies with handsome wrought-iron railing. The windows in the angle or tower wards are oriole windows, fitted with inner and outer sashes affording a commanding view up and down College street. From this floor in the centre, looking south, is a flight of steps leading to landing on which are three jib-head plate glass windows. These open into a conservatory 11x21 feet in size. From this conservatory there is an opening upon the flat roof of the laundry to be used as a play ground for the convalescents.

The same general arrangement is found on the third floor except that a portion of the space is devoted to nurses' rooms. There are two fine, large wards on this floor, and a large square room divided into cubicles for the accommodation of the nurses.

The entire west wing of the third floor, from College street along Elizabeth street to the lane in the rear, is devoted to the infectious cases. There is no communication whatever with the main building except by two doors, one on each side of the opening. These doors are not only locked, but fastened with screws, and can only be opened by the aid of two sharp axes which hang on each side ready for use in case of fire. There are three wards in this department, a nurses' room, a kitchen and a pantry and a six foot passage extending from one end of the wing to the other. All the rooms have every appendage necessary for the work to be done. Entrance and exit to this ward are made by means of an iron staircase and an elevator at the southeast corner. The department is as thoroughly isolated as if it were a detached building. Ample precautions against fire are taken and the ward is a complete hospital in itself.

The attic floor of the building is set apart for the use of the servants. It has two large dormitories besides twelve additional rooms with lavatories attached. The excellent mechanical work characteristic of the building is observable on this floor. Above it are the ventilating passages and chambers with steam coils enclosed. The building has 550 feet of hose, so disposed that every part of the Hospital can be instantly reached with a stream of water.

The lane and areas in the rear are graded and asphalted; two large, ornamental iron gates open at either end of the lane. The location of the Hospital affords a magnificent view of the lower city and the bay. The excellence of the building, as to design, structure and equipment, cannot be portrayed in print. It is a model of perfection for the treatment of sick children.

Before air is allowed to enter heaters it is made to pass through two large pipe coils placed within brick chambers at the bottom of the fresh air towers. Steam at high pressure can be used in these coils at any time, so then even on the coldest day a full supply of fresh air can be taken into the building without danger of freezing any part of the plant. There are two fresh air intakes and two large heating chambers, one for each half of the building. By this arrangement an even temperature can be kept throughout the building as it will not be possible for a high wind to force the warm air to one end of the building. Air is taken down towers in the court to a passage which conducts it to the heating chambers, where it is passed through the pipe coils into the the corridors in which the small, indirect heaters are placed. It then either passes through these heaters to the flues or enters them below the heater and then into the rooms throughout the building. The temperature of the air is regulated entirely from the rooms alone.

From every room in the building flues are carried to large vent ducts in the roof. Each flue has a register at the floor and at the ceiling. The register at the floor is without valves; the one at the ceiling is provided with valves so that it may be kept closed except when the room may become too warm and it is desired to cool the room rapidly, or

THE FIRST LAKESIDE HOME—1883-85—"A SERVICEABLE STRUCTURE"

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when special occasions demand a speedy change of air at the top of the room. It is thus impossible on the part of any one to check the circulation of fresh air through the building. The plant has been arranged so that two large blowers, capable of forcing 500,000 cubic feet of air each per hour, can be placed in position, one to each intake. These blowers can be worked only when the natural circulation of air is not sufficient. Exhaust fans in the outlets will withdraw the air from the building. Every available provision has been made to keep the air within the building fresh and pure at all times

The building is finished with adamant wall plastering, a new manufacture. It is as hard as a rock, perfectly impervious to dirt and insects, and can be rubbed down and washed, and will stand twice as much wear and tear as ordinary plastering.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FOUNDING OF THE LAKESIDE HOME—AN INCIDENT IN MID-WINTER—WHAT WAS DONE AND HOW IT WAS DONE.

City hospitals are not the only institutions for the alleviation of the sufferings of childhood. On Toronto Island, on the plank route of travel from Hanlan's Point, but beyond the usual limit of the island stroller's tramp, the picturesque beauty of The Lakeside Home for Little Children breaks the barrenness of the sandy plain that stretches south from the end of the straggling row of summer cottages almost to the water's edge. The windmill on the shore shades the west frontage line marked by the sidewalk that runs from Hanlan's Point. The picket-fenced fog bell station and the little cluster of stunted willows around the white-washed lighthouse hem in the enclosure south of the Home. This is Gibraltar Point, and in the days of long ago, before the white man was the sole possessor of the shores of beautiful Lake Ontario, the Indians from a radius of forty miles around used to bring the sick and ailing of their tribe and camp out on this point every summer. Now the sick children of the dominant race are brought here at the same season for the renewal and invigoration of their worn bodies.

Before the pilgrimages to the lake shore began, the eyes of the little invalid who looked out from the upper windows of the town Hospital for Sick Children in the sunny days of the summer were refreshed only by a scurry over acres of streets thick with houses and brightened at weary intervals by the cool green of the tree tops that shoot out above the forest of sooty chimneys. Brick buildings in the city are not ideals of a children's summer retreat. Breezes that carry a pleasant chill to the loungers on the water-front are tepid before they brush lazily through the windows of the wards where the sick children rest.

THE ORIGINAL LAKESIDE HOME.

For many of the invalids the doctors recommended plenty of fresh air as the best tonic. The crowded quarter in which the Hospital stood made removal to the Island the only plan of giving that help to health that life, the sunshine and fresh free air of summer afford. The thought of the glow that breezes from the cool depths of Lake Ontario would bring to the wan faces of children worn by the heat of the city, stirred the ladies concerned in the management of the Hospital into an earnest striving after an Island home for the little ones. The pressing need for a building was brought out in the seventh annual report, printed in 1883. "One great defect of our present Hospital is the want of room for convalescents. It is our intention this summer, God willing, to establish a temporary convalescent hospital on the Island opposite our city. This will be not only for those poor little mortals who have passed through their period of sickness with us and are on the road to recovery, but for the children of any who have not the opportunity of taking their ailing ones away for a change of air. Think of children who have been in bed for eight years sitting by the wave-washed shores of the lake. The fresh air and constant outdoor life will prove a powerful health tonic and unimagined happiness to these stricken little ones."

On a quiet Sunday evening in the midwinter of 1883 three citizens sat talking over current topics in the diningroom of a Sherbourne street residence. The conversation turned into a review of the work of the city charities. A member of the party described a visit to the Hospital for Sick Children. The remarkable success of this institution, sustained entirely by the free-will offering of

the charitable, was the theme of several minutes' talk. This induced reference to the need for a home on the Island where the little ones from the mother Hospital could be hurried on in the way to recovery by a month's sojourn amid the breezes that are always sweeping over old Ontario's expanse. The talk over the needs of the little tenants of the Hospital was continued, until Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the proprietor of the Toronto *Evening Telegram*, one of the trio, quietly resolved to secure a building in which the children could live during the hot months.

The City Council readily granted a lease of the property at Gibraltar Point, containing five acres, as the conveyance states, "So that a Convalescent Home for Sick Children could be erected thereon in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children."

The next morning action followed the decision and the Hospital diary thus records as the event of Monday, Feb. 5, the answer to an earnest prayer:—"A gentleman called to say that he would give $1,000 towards building a Convalescent Home on the Island, if the city would grant the land."

After the transfer of the site had been completed Mr. Mark Hall, the architect, kindly volunteered his services to prepare a plan for the building, and specifications for a structure with a centre elevation and one wing, were soon the basis of several tenders. Contracts for the woodwork were awarded, and Mr. John J. Withrow generously consented to supervise the work of erection on behalf of the donor.

A warm day in early April saw a large force of workmen on the ground. The usefulness of the work animated even the humblest wielder of a tool. One of them—a plain rough man—remarked earnestly that if ever in his life he turned a hand in a good cause it was in the building of this retreat for the sick ones. The interior was finished in clear, unvarnished pine, but the outside walls, main roof and verandahs were brightly toned by coats of cheery, glowing colour. The last artisan quit the building on July 3. Next day the furniture was ferried over from the city, and willing hands speedily worked the fittings into home-like array. This task over and "The Lakeside Home for Little Children," as the building had been named by the donor, was ready to shelter the young invalids who were sweltering in the July heat at their sultry quarters in the old Hospital on Elizabeth street.

CHAPTER V.

THE CONDITION OF THE GIFT — THE FIRST SUMMER AT THE ISLAND HOME—THE OPENING MEETING.

The acceptance of the first donation of $1,000 for The Lakeside Home, by the ladies engaged in the work of the Hospital, involved the observance of certain conditions governing the gift. These were that "admission to the Hospital for Sick Children on Elizabeth street, as well as the Convalescent Home on the Island, should be forever open to the children of Free Masons belonging to the Grand Lodge of Canada; that the name of the donor should not be made public; that the donation should be known as a gift from a Master Mason"; that the city corporation should grant a site for the building on the Island.

With the final contribution to the building fund the following note, containing the conditions of the gift, was addressed to the President of the Hospital for Sick Children:

"DEAR MADAM,—I beg to enclose my cheque for the balance of my donation, two thousand dollars, for the erection of a building on the Island for convalescent children of the Hospital for Sick Children of Toronto; the building to be called The Lakeside Home for Little Children. The conditions attached to the gift are that the sick children of Freemasons, on being properly recommended by any one of the following, Messrs. Daniel Spry, of Barrie, J. A. Henderson, of Kingston, George Birrell, of London, J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, J. G. Burns, of Toronto, David McLellan, of Hamilton, and W. J. Hambly, of Toronto, shall be admitted to The Lakeside Home on the Island or the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, free of charge. Of course, it is understood that the rules laid down for the admittance of children must be conformed with.

"Yours truly, J. ROSS ROBERTSON."

A few days before the building was ready for occupation Mrs. McMaster forwarded the conditions of the gift and names of the gentlemen who possessed the right of presentation to The Lakeside Home to the M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, Barrie. The receipt was courteously acknowledged.

The young tenants of the white cots in the mother Hospital were open-eyed early on Thursday, July 5th, 1883. It was the day for the fitting to The Lakeside Home. The appearance of the Queen's Own Ambulance Corps, under Sergeant McMinn, was welcomed by the young travellers. One by one the volunteers gently carried the children to couches on the quilt-covered straw in the bottom of the vans. The big waggons rolled softly off for York street wharf, where the Island ferry Luella was waiting for the cruise across the bay. From the vans the ambulance men carried the young voyageurs

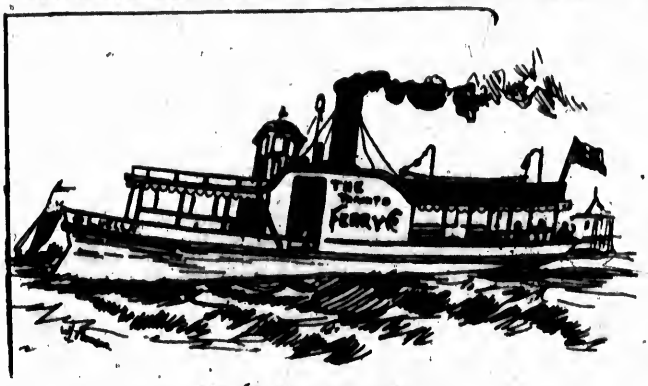
to mattresses on the deck of the ferry. The voyage across the bay was a new joy to the little ones. Their shrill voices were sounding out tidings of gladsome sights as the Luella rounded for the private wharf near The Lakeside. All eyes were then waiting for a first sight of the long expected Island Home. As the building near the light-house was pointed out the children shouted out their gladness. Gently the travellers were carried on stretchers and in perambulators from the steamer into the bright dining-room of the Home. After lunch the cots of the weakest of the inmates were wheeled out on the upper verandah. Lying here their little faces lighted up as they watched their stronger comrades revel in the sand before the Home. The change from the heated air and shaded sunshine of the upper rooms in the mother Hospital to the sunny freedom of the lake shore gladdened all the children. Those who were strong enough romped joyously until the evening hour and the gaze of the weaker sufferers followed the sport from the cots above. As the sun was sinking behind the fringe of forest on the west shore of the lake the voices of the little ones joined in the grateful measure of "Glory to Thee, My God This Night." A little while later and sleep had stilled the pains of the inmates. The day that made the retreat in fact as in name, "The Lakeside Home for Little Children," was over.

The children settled d[illegible] to the enjoyment of life in their summer quarters. Long days spent in the freedom of outdoor sunshine soon tinted the pallid cheeks of the little invalids with the ruddy hue of health.

Friday, July 19th, was fixed as the date for commemorating the completion of The Lakeside Home by a special service of thanksgiving. A city newspaper in its issue of July 20th, thus describes this service :—

"The commodious dining-room of 'The Lakeside Home for Little Children' was filled with a large and interested audience yesterday afternoon, at the time announced for the opening of the thanksgiving services connected with the opening of the Home. Before the hour of commencing the exercises a large number of the visitors inspected the dormitories, and the completeness of all the interior arrangements of the Home elicited much favourable comment. The children in their cots were wheeled out on to the roomy verandah, where they lay drinking in the pure lake breeze and eagerly scanning the countenances of all the new arrivals to discover old acquaintances. The little ones have improved wonderfully during the short sojourn in their new home, and the favourable change in their appearance effected by the bracing air and temperate atmosphere of their new quarters, was the subject of general approval.

"Mr. W. H. Howland presided at the services in the dining room and after singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brookman, he briefly related the history of the Home from its inception to the present time. 'The Lakeside Home' was the result of faith in prayer. One of the lady managers had been impressed with the need of it for a year previous to the annual meeting of 1883. At this meeting it was simply stated that it was desirable to have the Home. The gentleman who gave the money necessary to



THE ISLAND FERRY LUELLA.

"Every waves toss up their silvery spray."—*Hood.*

build the Home gave it in the honest, Scriptural way. He wished to act up to the biblical instruction, and it was against his wishes that his name was made public. In conclusion, Mr. Howland spoke at length on the benefit which the children were deriving from their new home. Their rosy cheeks and bright eyes were in marked contrast to their pale faces a few weeks ago, and spoke volumes for the health-giving properties of their new location.

"After prayer by the Rev. P. McLeod, Mr. Clarke Gamble was called on and delivered a short address, in which he said that the change that had come over the children during their short residence on the Island was simply marvellous, and when it was remembered from what a small beginning this work sprang the faith of all present should be greatly increased.

"Dr. Castle, in response to the chairman's call, said the motto of those connected with the work was 'Not unto us, but unto Thy Great Name be all the glory.' He had always attended the anniversaries of the Children's Hospital, and had always gone to them with great pleasure, because in every instance he had found much to strengthen him and to encourage spiritually, and to enable him to feel that the Unseen Being was a present and a living being. At the last annual meeting in February it was first stated that this Home had been asked for. He knew that it was in the heart of one good lady throughout the whole previous year to plead with God that an institution like this should be established in connection with the Children's Hospital. But it was not until the annual meeting in February last that it was publicly hinted that it was desirable to have a building where the convalescent children from the Hospital could spend the summer. Many of the friends of the Hospital thought that such a building would come in course of time. When, therefore, before a week had passed it was learned that the necessary amount had been promised for its erection they were almost startled. But no one knew at the time that 'He who worketh in secret' was moving the heart of one of their fellow-citizens. It was a good thing that he had the means to do it, and never did he spend two thousand dollars that will give him so much pleasure—a pleasure that will last all through his sojourn on earth, and when he came to die he would have the satisfaction of knowing that his good deed was remembered by Him who has said that 'inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of those little ones ye did it unto Me.' After complimenting the ladies in charge of the Home, Dr. Castle took his seat. The chairman then called on

"Mr. J. Ross Robertson, who said that the building spoke for itself, and it was almost unnecessary for him to say one word more in connection with what he had been able to do in the establishment of a Convalescent Home, where, during the summer months, helpless, innocent and inoffensive little ones of the city could get that nourishment and live in an atmosphere that would tend to promote their physical welfare. He was very grateful for what he had been able, through Providence, and to a limited extent, to do for the children, and trusted that what he in a small way had been able to commence would in the time to come be greatly improved upon, so that the Home would extend, and not only be a benefit to the little ones in the mother Hospital in Toronto, but also to the children in similar institutions, who would be benefitted by a change of scene and air. He felt very thankful to the citizens of Toronto through whose good-will it was that he had been able to erect the Home, and trusted that in a few years he would be able to do more to make the institution complete. All present were aware that one of the conditions on which the Home was given was that the children of Freemasons should always be admitted on the presentation of certain prominent members of the Order. Charity was one of the cardinal principles of Freemasonry, and after they had relieved the distress of the brethren—for rightly the first claim comes within the Craft, as one's own family would be provided for before those who had no claim—they could alleviate the misfortunes of others. But Masonry stimulates to good works, and what cause would be better aided outside the Craft than that of helping the little ones who cannot help themselves? He had originally intended to carry out the Scriptural injunction, to 'not let the right hand know what the left hand doeth,' but unfortunately in one way, and fortunately in another, he had not been allowed to carry out his intention. Unfortunately, because personally he would have preferred that it should never have been known who gave the funds to erect the building. On the other hand, it was fortunate that it was known that he had given the building, the sympathy of many of his friends in the city and throughout the province being enlisted on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada at Ottawa last week, the brethren assembled expressed much satisfaction on learning that one of their number had taken

an active interest in the work of the Hospital, and he was hopeful that the institution would not only gain the sympathy of the Craft, but also their support. He hoped that in a year or two the Home would be enlarged by the addition of another wing, and the grounds would be beautified, so that all the surroundings of the children might be of a bright and cheerful character. For his own part, he was amply repaid for the little he had done by the sight of the little ones as they lay in their cots on the verandah breathing in the pure air and basking in the bright sunshine that would go a long way towards hastening their physical recovery. After thanking the audience for their attention, the speaker took his seat.

"This concluded the exercises, and after the Rev. Mr. McLeod had pronounced the benediction, the audience dispersed."

After the excitement of the opening was past the young convalescents settled into the routine of enjoying the free open life on the lake shore. The nurses kept the children out of doors as much as possible, never allowing them to be alone a moment; to take out in a boat any who could go, and to wheel those who could not, in the carriages brought over for that purpose, either up the sidewalk or to the water's edge, to see the waves roll in; gathering wild flowers, shells and lucketones, for and with them; in short, to do everything to make their stay in The Lakeside Home as happy as possible; ever turning their minds to the Giver of all good, who sent all this for their happiness and use.

The shorter days of middle September found the children still at The Lakeside. An invitation to the institutions for juveniles to send any of their ailing inmates to the Island brought twelve worn little strangers to the Home The diary for Sept. 25th records:—

"The first application for the admission of the child of a Mason was received to-day at The Lakeside Home. We are sorry he did not come earlier in the season, when the days were warmer and longer."

The last days of September ended a season during which forty-nine little children of affliction had been weaned back to health by longer or shorter sojourns at the Home. On a bright autumn morning the Luella steamed into the landing on the west shore. This time the work of the Ambulance men detailed to carry the children from their cots was lighter. Little ones who had been borne from point to point on the trip to the Home in July trudged merrily along to the steamer. All were soon on board, and the little ones cheered out a farewell to the kindly shelter of The Lakeside. The report thus describes the leave-taking:—

"Many of the children who had been carried up by the Ambulance Corps were able themselves to walk to the ferry. The little folks were all very sorry to leave us, and as the boat steamed out bearing them home handkerchiefs and now unnecessary crutches were waved back at us in farewell as we watched them away from the wharf."

CHAPTER VI.

THE HOME AS IT WAS FROM 1883-85.—AN EXTENSION OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDING.—VISIT OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Lakeside Home in the summer of 1883 included a central elevation and a south wing. In the plans there was an effort to unite the useful and ornamental. The result was a structure that struck the passer-by with its attractive outline and met all the requirements of convenience and comfort. It was constructed of wood throughout. A broad stairway connected the two floors. On the ground floor there were a large dining-room, a pantry, kitchen, board room and two large apartments for the use of the Superintendent. On the second floor there was a large hall, on either side of which was a large ward for the use of the boys and girls respectively. Opening from these wards was a smaller room, which was occupied by children in advanced stages of disease. At the east end of the hall was a commodious bath room, fitted up with the most approved appliances. A broad and shady verandah ran round the west and south sides of the building. This was two storeys in height, and was reached by wide doors, which opened from the boys' ward. Here the little invalids were placed during portions of each fine day, and on the hottest day they receive the full benefit of the cool breezes which blow in from the broad expanse of Lake Ontario. A laundry and washhouse were erected at the east end of the building, and an ample supply of pure water was brought from the lake by means of a windmill on the lake shore.

This describes the Home as it was until the summer of 1885. But the help to renewed health that short sojourns at The Lakeside during the hot summer months of 1883-84 proved to so many poor children,

made the donor of the original building anxious to enlarge the Home's circle of usefulness. He aimed at extending the advantages of a few weeks' residence at The Lakeside to weakly children from such institutions as the Boys', Girls', Orphans' and

THE ENLARGED LAKESIDE, 1885,91.

Infants' Homes. Early in 1885 he proposed to add a duplicate of the south wing to the north end of the building on condition that children from other city charities should be admitted to The Lakeside Home subject to the control of the Management of the Hospital for Sick Children. These conditions met with the hearty approbation of the trustees of the mother Hospital, and contracts for the building of the annex were let in February, 1885. The work was quickly completed, and on July 15th the entire building was occupied.

were delighted with the building. The sight of the little sufferers enjoying the cool lake breezes from the verandah deeply interested the party. After the building had been inspected the members left for the wharf, where the steamer was in waiting to take them back to the city. Much satisfaction was expressed at the completeness of the arrangements for the little patients' comfort, and all were sensibly impressed by the usefulness of the work accomplished by the ladies in charge. The fact that this institution was founded by one of their fraternity seemed to intensify their interest in it.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE LAKESIDE HOME —THE ENLARGED AND COMPLETED STRUCTURE.

While all friends admitted that the original building, with its centre and wing, had suited, to a certain extent, the demands of the time, and that the enlargement in 1885 had made it a perfect building — all that could be desired—it was far below the standard that the donor had set for a complete Children's Sanitarium—a home which would suffice for all time to come—one that

THE DOCK NEAR THE LAKESIDE.

"Love the sea! I do'e upon it—from the beach."—*Jerrold.*

On the afternoon of Tuesday, Aug. 4th, 1885, after the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association at the Rossin House, the officers and members of the Association, with their wives and families, took the ferry-boat Lucila at York street wharf for a visit to The Lakeside Home. The steamer landed the party near the Home. The visitors

could be pointed to as possessing the requirements for the care of sick, ailing and convalescent children. The Mother Hospital, with more accommodation for children, more facilities for work, better appliances for treatment of the little sick ones, was soon to be opened on College street, and, as the source of supply was to be increased, it

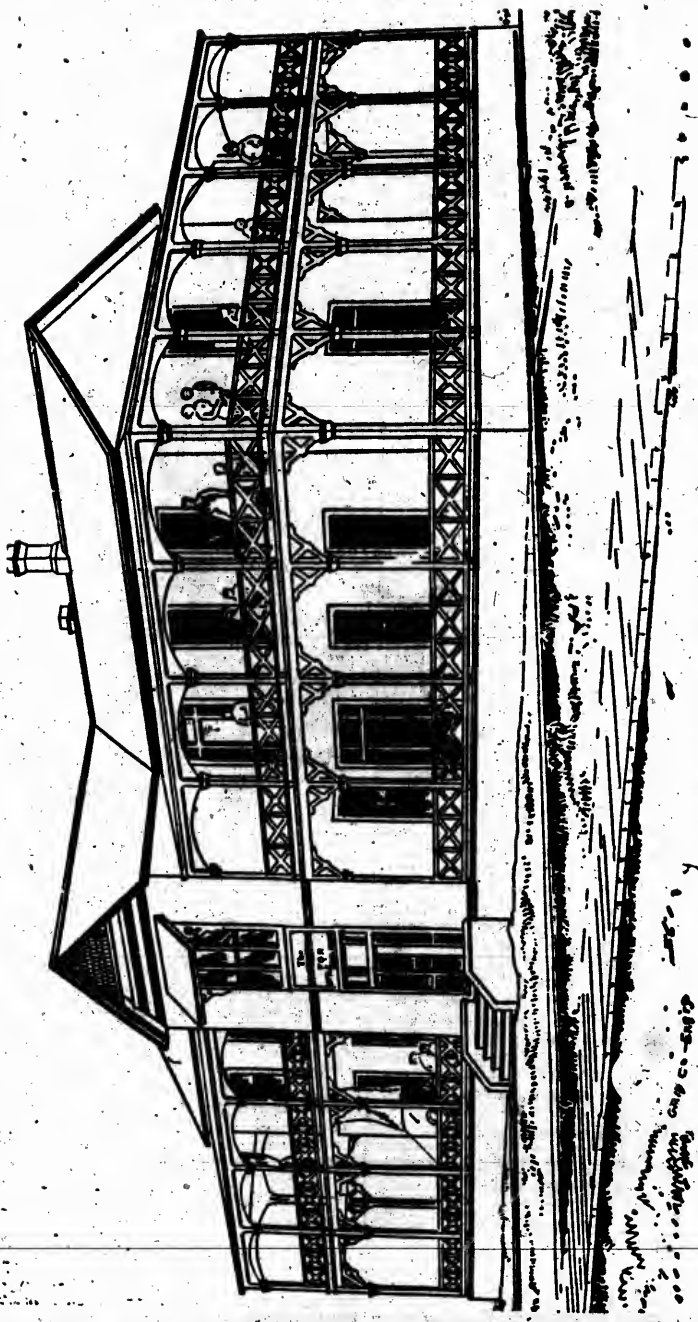
was only too evident that the summer home must be made adequate to meet the increased demand for space.

Determined, therefore, to make The Lakeside Home *par excellence*, a convalescent home in every sense of the term, the plans materialized. The original Lakeside, of 1883, had cost about $3,000, the enlarged building of 1886 cost about $2,500 and the completed building now erected $25,000, the entire amount of $30,500 being contributed by Mr. J. Ross Robertson. In March of 1891, the announcement was made to the management of the Hospital for Sick Children that the founder would spend at least ten thousand dollars, the amount having been since increased to about $25,000, in remodelling the entire edifice, practically tearing away the east or service wing, the verandah on all sides, add another storey, and build around what would then be left of the original building, new wings on the north and south sides, a southern wing, equal in size to the entire old building, and with a handsome front, make the new building, not only six times the size of the old one, but so construct it that it would puzzle a close observer to find out what of the old erection was left and where the new structure commenced. To all intents and purposes The Lakeside Home of the past had disappeared from view and a picturesque, commodious and attractive building, in not only its external but internal appearance, had taken its place.

The conditions attached to this new gift were but amplifications of those originally stipulated. When The Lakeside was founded the children of the Mother Hospital were, of course, to be cared for, but, in addition, children of the fraternity of Masons, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario, were forever to be admitted free of all charge to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, and to The Lakeside Home. When the building was enlarged in 1886 these conditions remained, with the addition that in order to enlarge the sphere of the work and give every sick child an opportunity of recuperating in health all sick children who were inmates of the city charities, the Boys' Home, the Girls' Home, the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Infants' Home, the Sunnyside (R. C.) Orphanage, and the House of Providence, or in any family that could not afford to pay for keep, should have, free of expense, the advantages of The Lakeside. The last gift entailed one more condition, which was broadened to give the sick children of the country at large the benefits of fresh air, in that it provided that all children of the city and province, regardless of creed, colour or nationality should be taken care of, so that everyone, rich or poor, who had a sick, ailing or weakly child, should be invited to give it two, four or six weeks of the Island air, or longer if it were found to be advantageous. The idea of restricting the time was that, in case the applications became too numerous, children who had a two or four weeks' term might make way for others, and so the greatest good might be done to the greatest number. The Toronto *Globe* generously referred to the donation made for this purpose, and said :—

"The friends of poor children in Toronto will be glad to learn that The Lakeside Home for Little Children, which has accomplished such good work in the past, is about to be enlarged and improved at an expenditure of

Award Table and Chair.



THE ENLARGED LAKESIDE HOME, 1885-91.

The Summer Home of Seven Hundred Children from 1885 until 1891.

$10,000. The present building on the western shore of the Island cost originally about $6,000, and when the improvements arranged for are completed Toronto will undoubtedly have the finest children's sanitarium in America. The building will be about 165 feet long by 100 feet deep, and in addition to adequate sleeping accommodation there will be bathrooms, dressing rooms, nurses' rooms, parlours, playrooms, etc. If necessary 250 children can be housed in the building during the summer months. It will be so commodious that every sick child in Toronto, or in fact in the Province, whose parents are unable to provide adequate medical attendance, can secure admittance. In Toronto particularly, where there are a large number of sick children who are unable to have fresh air in the summer time, an effort will be made to ac-

"Simple diet is best, for many dishes bring many diseases."

commodate from 600 to 700 little ones during the season by giving each child a term of two or three weeks. The proposed improvements will be completed in the latter part of May, in good time for the coming summer. The $10,000 required to enlarge the Home is the gift of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, whose liberality was the means of the building being erected in the first place. No man could have a better monument than such an institution, which for all years to come will be a source of health and comfort to the little sufferers."

The Freemason, a Masonic newspaper, published in Toronto, editorially alluded to the gift in these terms:

A GENEROUS GRAND MASTER.

"The daily papers have recently announced a fact that is of special significance to the Craft, and one which will be the cause of universal congratulation. It is well known that our Grand Master, M. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, is the founder of The Lakeside Home for Little Children, a summer resort on the Island, in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Within the last month Bro. Robertson has contributed about $15,000 additional for the enlargement and improvement of the Home. The value to us of this munificent gift is the condition attached to it that the sick and convalescent children of Masons shall be admitted without any fee or charge whatever. The deed speaks eloquently of the love of the

A LAKESIDE LIGHT.

Grand Master for the suffering little ones whose pain and helplessness appeal to human pity and human sympathy. The magnificent hospital now approaching completion on College avenue is another object dear to his heart. Without his practical benevolence the city would not now rejoice in the possession of a Children's Hospital, second to none in the world. The children of all Masons are received there free, another illustration of the never-slumbering affection of the Grand Master for the fraternity, and of his unselfish devotion to its welfare. Deeds speak louder than words.

"How fine the day has been, how bright the sun: how lovely and joyful the course that we run."—*Watts.*

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His own acts proclaim his heartfelt loyalty to the fundamental principles of the Craft for which he labours with untiring zeal. No expression of praise in these columns could convey to the realization of the reader the true nobility of the action, so much as the action itself. However the every-day life of Bro. Robertson may be criticized by men, impelled possibly by the envy which success in business invariably creates in the breast of the less fortunate, there can be no doubt that in the Book from which every one of us will be judged, there are entries to the credit of our Grand Master, the brilliancy of which will dim to obliteration the record of frailties to which all flesh is heir."

Whatever remarkable feats the ancient Aladdin performed with the aid of his wonderful lamp, the modern Aladdins in the persons of Canadian mechanics with skilled hands, aided not by lamps, but by the timber from the forests of Canada and tools handled with dexterity, have in less than three months turned the plain-looking structure, the original Lakeside Home for Little Children into a building, which reminds one of the picturesque chateaux found in the mountain passes of Switzerland, or to come nearer home, in the wat ring places and summer resorts of this western continent. The visitor rubs his eyes in wonderment, as he surveys the new home of the little sick ones at Gibraltar Point.

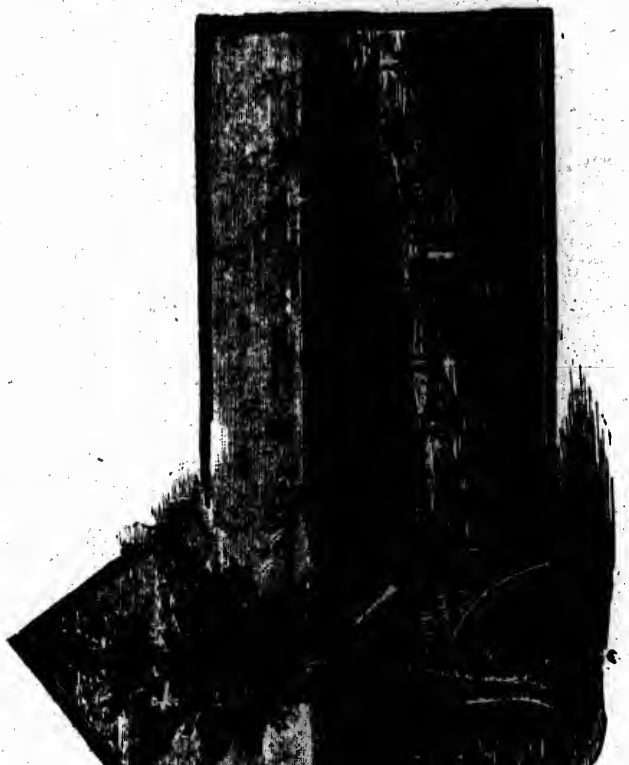
As we stand on the beach let us survey the new pile, for it is the largest building on the Island. It is an artistic elevation, with round towers flanking its north and south corners and the cosy verandah, on which the tiny mortals of humanity lie and enjoy God's best gift to man—free, pure air—cool and comforting as it passes over the blue waters of Ontario's great lake. No one familiar with the Home as it appeared heretofore would recognize it in the new structure. All that is left of it is that part of the present central building below the eaves, and even this has been entirely changed. The north and south tower wings, the third storey and the rear extension are entirely new. The building has the same position as before, facing west, measuring 163 feet north and south, 65 feet in width, with an extension building in the rear 38x41 feet. The structure is of wood covered with clap and vertical boarding with large windows and four Elizabethian dormer windows. There are two circular towers, one at each end, front 20 feet in diameter, terminating in a cove roof. It is 25 feet to the eaves and 51 feet to the ridge. There is a centre gable 35 feet wide, on each side of which are four verandahs each 10x32 feet. The building has two stories, divided into wards, and an attic storey for the nurses. There is a distinctive style of architecture characteristic of the design, which conveys the impression of French chateau idea, rendering it one of comfort, quiet and homelikeness. It is neat, artistic and the distinguishing ornament of the Island.

The warm September sun lay like a bright benediction upon land and lake as a visitor found his way along the walk from Hanlan's Point to Gibraltar Point at the south-western extremity of the Island. His destination was The Lakeside Home for Little Children erected at the latter place. The Island was almost deserted, social custom having decreed the removal of summer residences to the bustling city across the bay. Here and there a few lingering cottagers were enjoying the balminess and cool breezes coming from over the blue-tinted waters glittering and sparkling beneath the sunlight of the dying summer. Far across those waters appeared the glint of a white sail, while the smoke of a distant steamer drew a sombre trail along the horizon. It was an ideal day. The phenomenal heat of this season made a visit to the Island refreshing and pleasurable, although the desertion of it conveyed a sense of loneliness, even amid the beauty and charm of the day.

As the visitor followed the bend of the shore a sudden turn brought into view the Canadian flag gaily fluttering from the top of a staff reaching above the roof of the building now within sight.

It is a magnificent structure, not imposing and grand as an architectural building, and yet it conveys a sense of massiveness—perhaps because it stands alone, far out on that sandy waste. The harmony of the structure, its peculiar colonial-chateau character, the combination of colours with which it is clothed, the beauty of its outlines—these mark it as an architectural monument of ornate simplicity that impressed the visitor as being what true simplicity always is, the essence and virtue of grandeur. It is like some fair jewel set in this island coronet, and as it stood there all aglow in the warm light of this September afternoon it told the visitor, before its portals were crossed, that no fairer home for suffering little children and no fairer spot for its erection could be found elsewhere.

After feasting his eyes upon the building itself the onlooker is astonished to find the beauty of its surroundings. Gibraltar Point is a low-lying beach, covered with the fines



VIEW OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

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sand, gently and almost imperceptibly declining into the water that so musically murmurs among the pebbles lining the strand. This beach is an excellent place for the children; here they can safely sport in the water or build their mimic castles on the sand while the healthful breezes come gently across the blue waters of Ontario, bringing back the roses into faces paled by disease and strength into limbs palsied with pain and weakness.

The point so projects into the lake that the force of any storm does not directly break upon it. Even when Ontario is in its most turbulent mood its angry waves do not lash this part of the shore; it seems to be especially protected from the assaults that elsewhere sweep across the Island, bearing in their mad onset whirling drifts of sand and water. Back of and east of the building is the light-house, the flash of whose brightness sends warning gleams to the lake mariner finding his way through the darkness. This is always an interesting object to the little children. Then they have a limitless line of beach along which they wander—always under the watchful care of some helpful nurse. To the south of the Home is the Government fog signal station, with its deep and loud sounding horn, while to the south-east is the bell buoy, from which comes the warning to mariners to beware of the shore.

The Home is set within a large enclosure smoothly sodded, the sward cut with flower-beds and planted with young trees. The entire plot is enclosed within a darkly-painted wooden fence neatly stripped on the inner side. Taps are conveniently placed, from which the spacious lawn is watered, so that on the hottest day in summer it is always refreshing to look upon the dark, cool green. A space is reserved as a play-ground on the north side for the girls and on the south for the boys. Directly opposite the west centre of the yard a broad walk runs down to the lake terminating on a wharf, which is the port of entry from the boats and along which the helpless ones are carried when taken from the city to the Island. Another broad walk runs north and south through the lawn at either end of which are large gates. Within these gates are black-painted bulletin boards, the gilt letters of which inform the visitor of the regulations governing his stay.

The Home is just a mile from Han'an's Point, and the walk is always a pleasant one. Entering the northern gate, and going half-way down the pretty lawn, the visitor will find a short walk leading to the main entrance. On each side of this walk are two handsome gasoline lamp posts. The building with its flanking towers, its yellow paint and dark brown trimmings, its curtained verandahs and shaded windows, is seen at this point to its best advantage.

The entrance to the building is proteted by a handsome open porch, built strictly in the colonial style. Above this entrance is inscribed in letters of gold on a black background the inscription, "The Lakeside Home for Little Children." The porch, which is about twenty feet wide by twelve in depth, has pendant from the centre a handsome glass enclosed chandelier, while

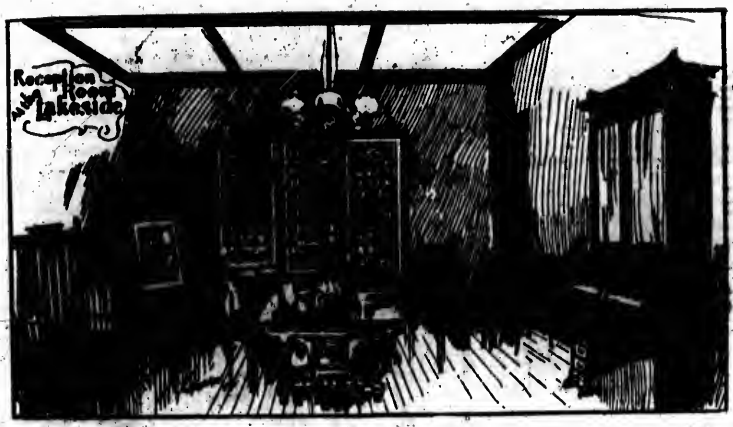
"The ray of light that flashes o'er the lake."—*Anon.*

easy verandah chairs make the handsome entrance still more tempting. Double doors with heavy brass trimmings, and plate-glass windows open into the entrance hall, fifteen feet wide and thirty-two feet long. This hall is covered with heavy linoleum. At one corner is the desk for the registration of visitors, and a table with the illustrated history of the Hospital for Sick Children. From the middle of this hall, and immediately opposite the entrance doors, is a reception room twenty feet long and seventeen feet wide. It is made communicable with the entrance hall by means of a series of folding doors. The space between the upper part of these doors and the ceiling—the fan-light so to speak—is fitted up with frames, or sashes filled with dulled cathedral glass. The most artistic piece of work in this building, every part of which is done in the best style, is to be seen in the reception room. At its eastern end, looking into the corridor which runs along the entire building on the eastern side, is a triple stained glass window of the prettiest design, skilfully executed. That window is in itself a study for the artist and the lover of art. It is Japanese in style, richly medallioned, with an exquisite figure of a lady of Japan as the central design, while the side lights are scroll work, rich in colour and enjoyable to the eye. This window was the gift of Mr. J. Sinclair Robertson, the eldest son of the donor. On an easel within the room is a copy of Gabriel Max's celebrated work, "Christ Healing the Sick Child." This is a fac simile of the central portion of the memorial window in Hospital on College street.

In the original, as the artist entitled the picture, "Jesus heilt Ein Krankes Kind," the miracle has just begun and, as yet, no effects are discoverable.

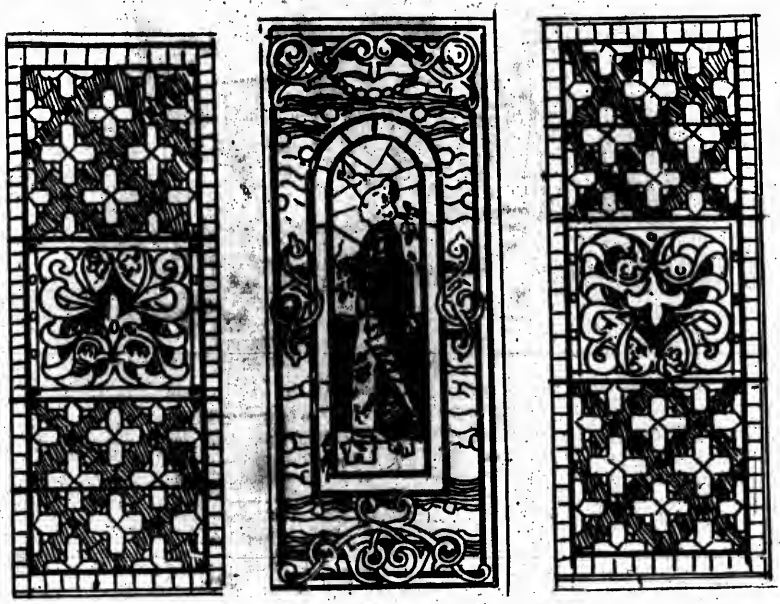
The picture shows an Eastern woman with braided black locks, crouched down by a stone wall, holding half in her arms and half supported on the ground, the limp figure of a boy whose pallid face and drooping body are in striking contrast with her robust contour, swarthy face and dark twists of hair. Just approached through a gateway, and standing before the two is a man with long, curling hair and beard. He is tall. His attitude is one of divine majesty. With his right hand he gathers in his flowing robe. His left is extended with a downward inclination of the form, so as to rest it gently upon the head of the sick child.

THE GOVERNMENT SIGNAL STATION WITH STEAM FOG HORN.
"Here's to the pilot that weathered the storm."—*Canning.*



THE RECEPTION ROOM.

"Come in the evening, or come in the morning; come when you're looked for, or come without warning."—*Davis.*



THE TRIPLE GLASS JAPANESE WINDOWS.

"Wrought he not well that painted it."—*Shak.*

South West View of the Lakeside Home

"Like the south, the gentle south, for that balmy breeze is ours."—*Moir.*

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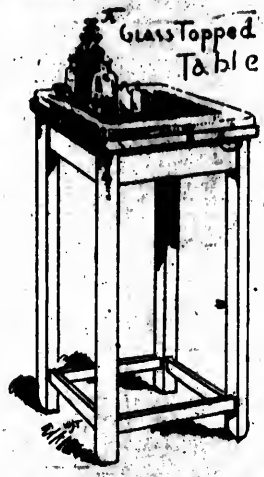
Infinite compassion and tenderness are in his mien and countenance. The poor mother is looking up into his face with wild, beseeching, grateful eyes. As the soft hand touches the head of the dying boy, over whose eyes black shadows are already being drawn, there must come to him blissful sensations, and through the clouds that enwrap his consciousness, a vague sense of tender fingers in his hair, a dim hearing, as one under the influence of an opiate, of a few sweet words, and perhaps a misty gleam of an aureole. Then there is a change. The warm blood begins to shoot through limbs and body, and the fond mother, snatching off the white linen rag bound around his temples, looks up, but He has gone.



A TABLE IN THE OPERATING ROOM.

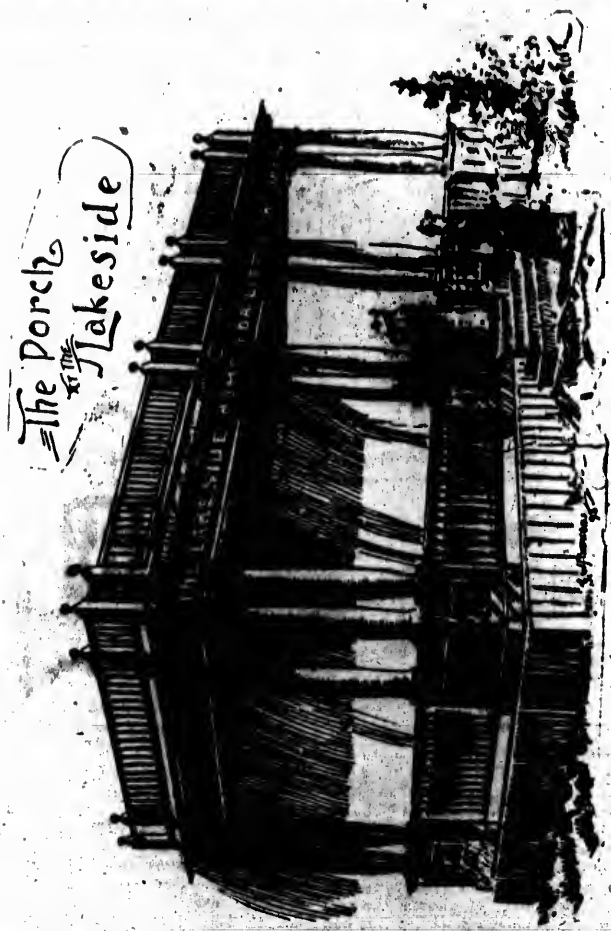
The reception-room like the entrance hall is covered with dark-brown linoleum with ornamented edging. An oaken bookcase and writing desk, a table and chairs, neatly painted heating registers and ornamental gasaliers compose the furnishing of this room. Comfortable chairs are also placed in the entrance hall, where visitors remain seated until they can be shown through the building. Upon a stand within this hall is a contribution box, into which is put money for the sustenance of the Home.

Perhaps one of the most pleasant spots in the building on a summer afternoon is the reception room and verandah of The Lakeside Home. The view from the front is charming. To the west we have the broad expanse of lake dotted over with either sailing craft or the large steamers that ply to the various ports on the east and south sides of Lake Ontario. The ground in front of the Home has been levelled up and sodded, and on the south side of the plank walk right to the water's edge It is probable that before two years the entire front will be sodded and planted with trees, so that the Point Park will compare favourably with the park in the middle of the Island known as Island Park. The friends of the Home look forward to the day when a wharf will be put up from the end of the long plank walk that runs west from the Home, so that ferry steamers may ply from the city and land their passengers directly in front of the Home. This will be delightful for those whose object in crossing the bay is to have a look at the pleasant quarters occupied by over a hundred sick children.

EVERY ROOM WITHIN CALL.

There were many visitors this pleasant September day. The party was divided into sections and escorted through the wards and rooms, while the writer was favoured with a special guide, and under that instruction, acquired the information here given. Going south in the entrance hall another is seen leading east. To the right of this is a door labelled "Superintendent's Room." All the doors of the building have a white porcelain plate, the black letters of which indicate the room. The Lady Superintendent's room is the centre of the telephone system, which connects with every ward and official's room in the building, as well as with the laundry and boiler

rooms at the rear, and the pumping station, situated a half a mile east of the Home. This room also contains the call buttons for the annunciator in the main hall, including the fire alarm, which can be heard in every part of the building. The room is furnished with all necessary materials, a book-case well filled, with a merrily-ticking clock on the top of it, a centre table, chairs and other furniture necessary to make it convenient and comfortable. To the south of it is the Lady Superintendent's neatly furnished bedroom. There are registers and gasaliers in all the rooms, halls and wards. The entire building is fitted with electric light attachments, so that when the city service is extended to the Island it may be used. One window, looking into the western verandah, lights the Lady Superintendent's room. Next to and east of it is the Medical Superintendent's double consulting and dispensing room. In the first is a

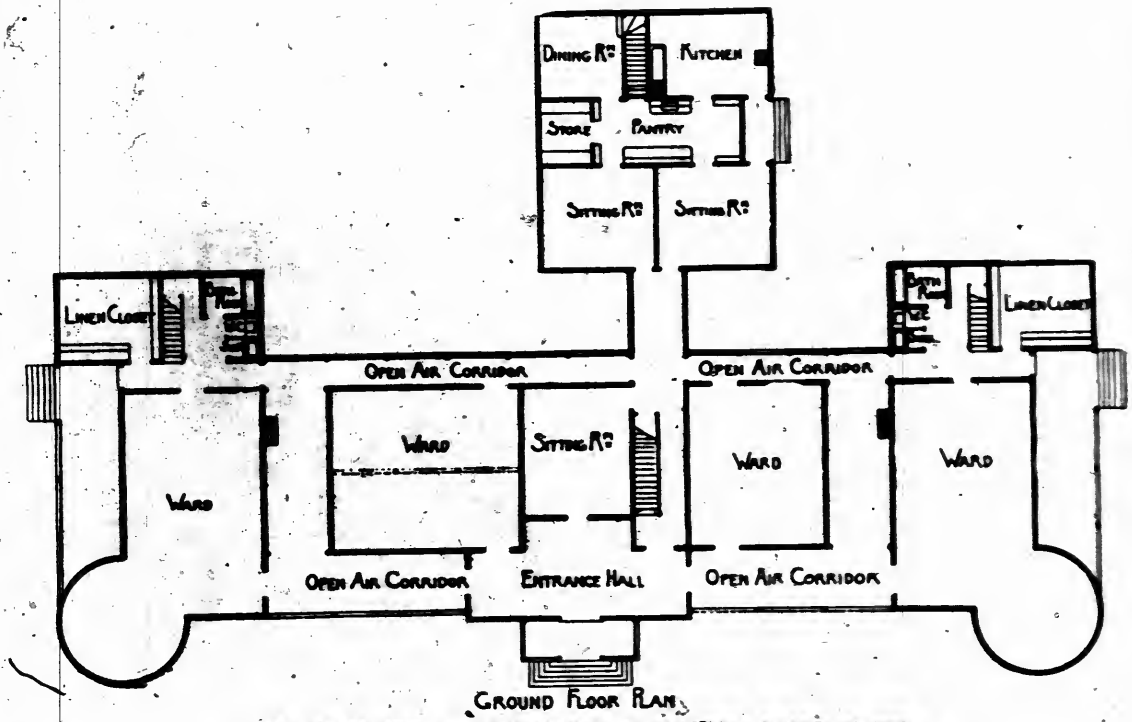


A PORCH IN THE COLONIAL STYLE.

large writing desk upon which is the admission register of the Home, containing the minutiæ of each patient. Upon its pages are entered the number of each patient, name, patient's name, age, religion, by whom admitted, disease, when

"Learned he was in med'c'nal lore, for by his side a pouch he wore."—*Hudibras.*

"I do remember an apothecary—and hereabouts he dwells."—*Shak.*



THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, ON THE ISLAND, OPPOSITE TORONTO

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admitted, when discharged, the number of days in the Hospital and the result. A set of double doors opens from the consulting room

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

to the main eastern corridor. The dispensary opens from this room on the south and is lighted through one window from the corridor. This room is lined with shelves, closets and cases and drawers, all of which are plentifully supplied with chemicals, drugs and herbs, carefully arranged and labelled. Everything necessary is available in this little dispensary. Re-entering the hall from the consulting room a slide in the wall, opened for inspection, showed the food elevator, with its series of shelves, upon which food and dishes are sent up stairs. On the wall opposite is an electric indicator, just without the doorway leading into the annexed building, with calls marked for "superintendent," "front door," "house surgeon," "assistant superintendent," "reception room," "office," "fire," "visitors." The entire building is fitted with numerous appliances for instant communication from one part to another. There are nine telephones, many electric call bells and speaking tubes so that the large establishment is practically one, so far as reaching any single part of it instantly is concerned.

In this hall, leading to the administration wing, are double doors opening into the eastern corridor, one to the reception room, besides three windows on the north and south respectively, looking into the yards, and a row of fire pails filled with water. The facilities for securing an uninterrupted flow of fresh air on warm days are complete. The eastern corridor extends along the entire length of the building in the rear from the northern to the southern verandahs. Double doors can be opened from both verandahs and

"We hear the tiny footsteps on the stair."—*Anon.*

WATER DIRECT FROM THE LAKE.

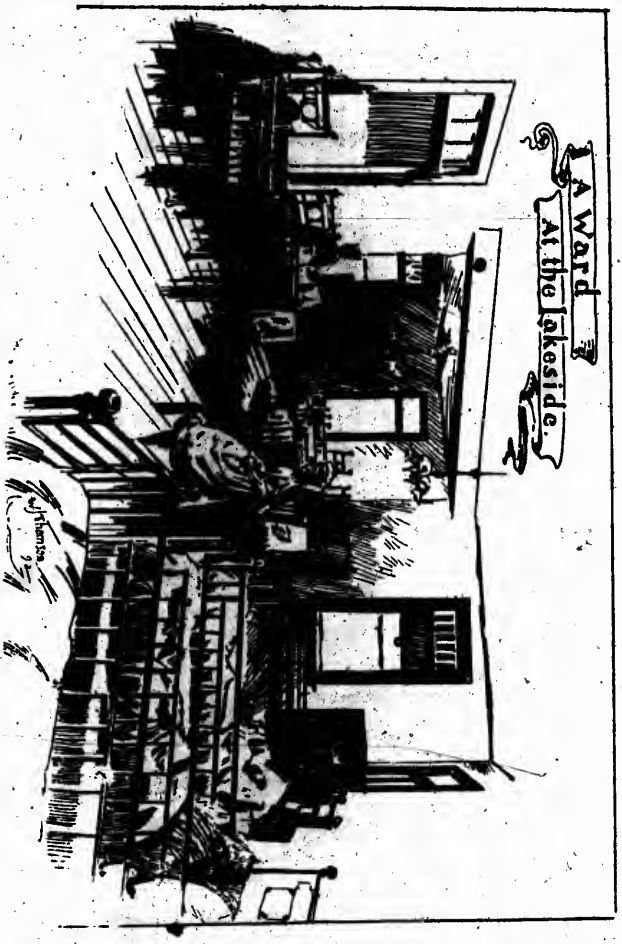
"Men really know not what good water's worth."—*Byron.*

A NEST OF PAILS.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out; which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench."—*Shak.*

at the junctions of the corridor with the hall just described thus giving free passage from one end of the building to the other. This long corridor is screened from the easterly winds or the warm sun by means of heavy canvas curtains, easily moved. The open-air verandahs around the other sides of the building are similarly screened. Go where one will throughout this handsome building he finds the most thoughtful attention given to details, so that every article and every appliance is of the best.

Coming back to the entrance hall and going from it through a double door-way into the open-air verandah on the south a door is seen labelled "school room." It is fitted up with desks and chairs for thirty pupils, with book racks and blackboards. The school is conducted on the Kindergarten



THE SOUTH-WEST WARD FACING THE LAKE AND CITY.

principle. In this room has also been placed, for convenience, the water indicator, which shows the height of water in the two thousand gallon tanks on the roof of the building. There are also heating registers and a small lavatory for the children, and other conveniences. Another set of double doors opens upon the rear corridor.

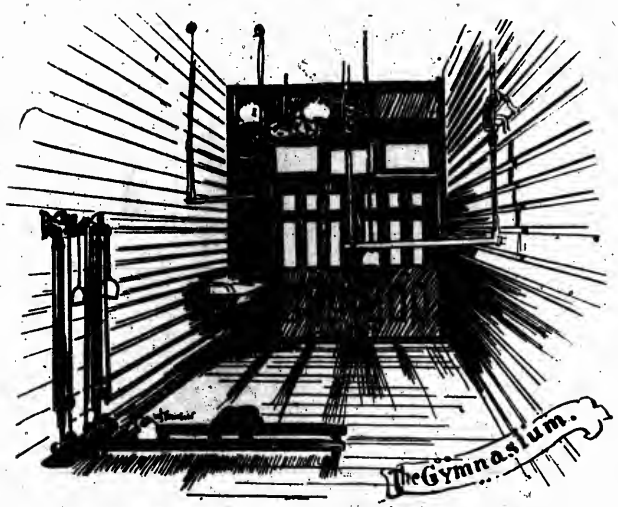
A VIEW FROM THE UPPER NORTH-WEST WARD FACING THE LAKE AND CITY.

"Ever charming, ever new, when will the landscape tire the view?"—*Dyer.*

South of this room is a fine, large ward 21 x 35 feet in area, with a circular bay of 19 feet on the south-west, in the tower recess. There are sixteen cots in this ward. The cots used in the Home are made of iron with brass finishings. They are of different lengths, painted light blue, and with their clean, white pillows and bedding are neat and pretty. Upon a plate at the head may be inscribed the patron of each cot. It costs $25 to keep a cot at The Lakeside for the summer, and those who so sup-

A VIEW FROM THE LOWER NORTH-WEST WARD FACING THE LAKE AND CITY.

The "mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon."—*Tennyson.*



THE CHILDREN HAVE HALF AN HOUR DAILY HERE.

"O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength."—*Shak.*

port cots are entitled to have their names or the name they desire on the plates made for that purpose. Wherever a patient lies a card is attached to the head of the bed on which is written the name of the child, its age, its diet, pulse, temperature and respiration. The house physician makes a record of the last facts every day, so that the progress of any case may be seen at a glance. Each ward is furnished with an organ, tables for flowers and books, rocking and arm chairs; it is well lighted and can be readily warmed when the weather is cool. Everything is done to give the Home a home look and home character and to make it a pleasant and a happy place for the sick children.

open-air passages. The baths are set free from the floor and are the enamelled Roman porcelain, with nickel-plate fittings. The closet is of the latest wash-out pattern, with cistern overhead, and the sinks are of Yorkshire earthenware. These rooms are models of beauty, and certainly cannot be surpassed for completeness and convenience. The verandah on the south of the building is curtained, and overlooks the boys' playground. In one corner is a large cask, with buckets at hand, filled with water to be used in case of fire. All the verandahs are similarly fitted. A patent hammock is swung upon it for the little fellows. The lake outlook from this verandah is delightful and extensive.

EVERY WARD HAS ITS PANTRY.

At the south-east angle of the building, opposite the ward just described, is a room measuring 13x15 feet. This is a ward pantry, and contains a linen press, shelves with medicines ordered for the patients, a closet for dishes, a gasoline stove for the preparation of gruel and other food, and a refrigerator. Each ward has its own service pantry and a special medicine cabinet. Adjoining this is a lavatory and bathroom, and other modern conveniences.

The baths, closets and sinks in the building are of the best designs, most complete in workmanship and elegant in finish. The lavatories are cut off from the wards by

Having now explored the southern part of the first floor, used for the boy-patients, the visitor was guided back to the entrance hall and started upon the northern exploration. Beyond the reception room and next to it is a ward containing eighteen beds. Then the visitor walks again into the west verandah, and to the north and on the right he finds a room 9½x26 running east and west through the building. It is the gymnasium. It has double doors at each end, and is fitted with all the latest machinery and appliances for physical development. Beyond it is another large ward and service pantry used for the little girls, exactly similar in

every respect to the ward on the south already described. The verandah on the north, into which this ward opens, overlooks the girls' play-ground.

The first floor is used for medical cases generally while the second floor of the Home is set apart for the surgical cases. We will now return to our starting-point, the entrance hall, turn to the south and then up a flight of stairs to the second floor. We find here a counterpart of the lower floor with one exception: the space occupied by the entrance hall and reception room on the latter is utilized on the second floor for a large ward. There are four wards on this floor, containing forty-eight beds, furnished in the same complete manner as those below. No one can have a proper appreciation of the beauty of this building, the elegance of its appointments, the comfort and convenience of its arrangements without a minute personal inspection.

THIS ROOM IS FURNISHED WITH EVERY MODERN SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.

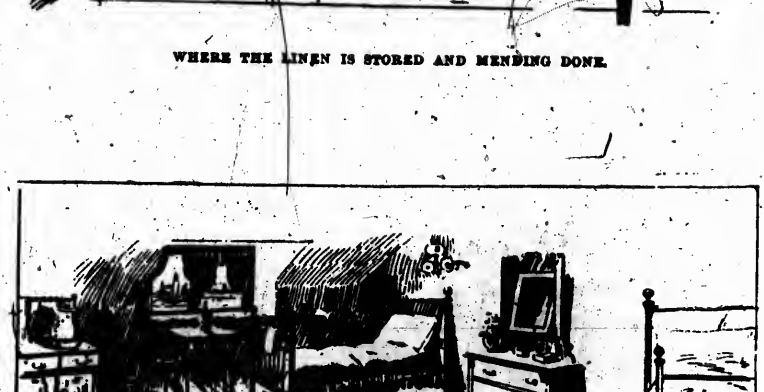
To the south of the centre of the second floor is the surgical operating room, opening upon the rear corridor and the front verandah by means of double doors. The room is provided with the best appliances for surgical treatment. If one can divest himself of the shuddering feeling aroused by a sight of these necessary instruments and paraphernalia, he will find them to be such as to produce the speediest and most efficient results. The adjustable table stands in front of a convenient cabinet with sliding shelves, receptacles for instruments and articles used in surgical operations. Hot and cold water is within reach, tubes, belts, supports, and every conceivable means for the purpose of the room are at hand.

All the wards of the building can be opened to the verandahs on the north, south and west, and there sick children may be carried to enjoy the benefit of the cool lake breezes.

Stairways on the north and south lead from the second storey rear corridor to the attic floor containing twenty dormitories for the nurses. The bath-rooms and lavatories are directly over those of the lower floors. A corridor extends the entire length of the attic flat giving access to the various rooms. These measure from 11x12½ feet to 15x21 feet and are neatly furnished with a bedroom suite. This floor is lighted by windows set in the rear wall and by eight fine, large dormer windows. The space above the floor has large ventilating openings in the upper portions of the gables and along the main ridge for the free circulation of the air throughout the entire attic space. By this means any heat arising from the lower part of the building is quickly and thoroughly dissipated.

In the centre gable is a delightful sitting room for the nurses, furnished with a large

WHERE THE LINEN IS STORED AND MENDING DONE.



Early to bed and early to rise, makes a nurse heathly, wealthy and wise.

centre table, sofa and easy chairs. It has an area of 12½x17 feet and opens upon a balcony 11x17 feet. This balcony overlooks the lake, Humber bay and the outlying hills in the distance and affords a fine view.

The magnificent outlook from every part of the building of itself amply justifies the selection of Gibraltar Point as a site for the Home. It is the spot for an ideal summer sojourn. Whether the view is down along the Island eastward, over the blue waters to the south and west or in the direction of the city northwards it is a fascinating one.

In the north-west angle of the attic floor is a large linen and sewing room. Here are presses and shelves, reaching from floor to ceiling, all well stocked with clothing, bedding, muslins, etc., while a sewing machine set near the north dormer window gives evidence of industry. Under the roof in the extreme north-west angle is a baggage room stored with trunks, boxes, valises and receptacles for the conveyance of goods to and from the city when the annual hegira takes place. In the north-east corner of the floor is a small ward fitted for the reception of infectious cases, should any such occur. It is conveniently furnished and isolated from other parts of the building.

In the hall at this point are fire buckets filled with water, while coils of hose are hanging within easy reach upon the wall, and so arranged and lengthened as to be immediately carried to any part of the flat. A turn of the wrist brings water gushing through this line of hose from the overhead tanks.

A WEST VIEW OF LAKE ONTARIO.

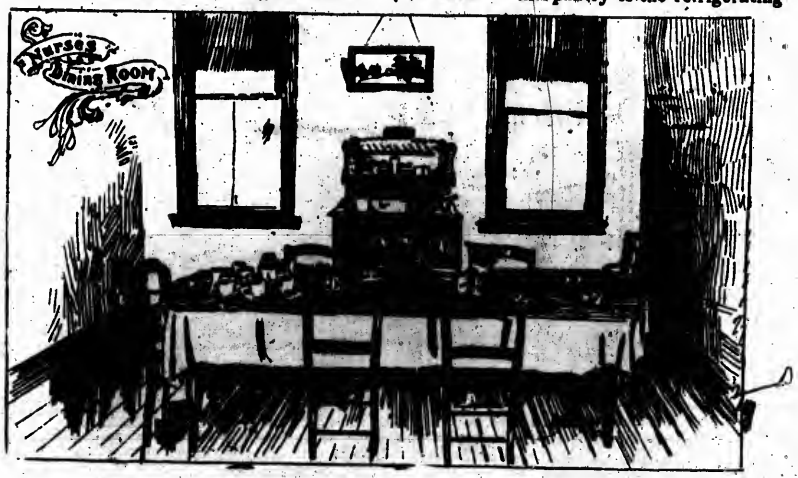
"O'er the waters of the dark blue sea, our thoughts as boundless and our souls as free."

The Nurses Parlor

Having now explored every corner of the main building the visitor was once more taken to the entrance hall, led along the passage-way on the south leading to the annexed building, or the administration department.

Refrigerator Room.

This is the only means of communication between the two buildings, it having been deemed best for sanitary and other considerations to keep the two buildings distinct.



"Good sister, let us dine and never fret."

A double doorway leads to the patients' and nurses' dining rooms, each 16x18 feet in dimension, furnished with sideboards, chairs, tables and all the conveniences of such rooms. These rooms are lighted by means of windows set in the north and south walls. Going through these a door on the east opens into the service pantry, 8x10 feet, fitted with everything necessary in the way of table and culinary ware. At the north end of this pantry is the refrigerating room where the provisions are stored. Ice is introduced through a slide in the wall.

At the north-east corner of the room is the servants' dining-room, 13 feet square, also neatly furnished. Coming back into the service pantry, which also serves the purpose of a passage, a storage closet is seen, under the stairway, and, further along, a door opens into the kitchen. Here is the large cooking range, built upon stone, and provided with an arrangement whereby all the effuvia of the cooking are conveyed by a pipe into the outer air. Here are to be found all the appurtenances necessary for the rapid and skilful preparation of foodd A door affords communication with the yard and three windows abundantly light the kitchen.

BETWEEN THE KITCHEN AND DINING ROOM.

"He may live without friends; he may live without books; but civilized man cannot live without cooks."—*Meredith*.

The annexed building is of two stories. A small stairway from the servants' dining-room leads to the upper floor where there are six bedrooms for the servants, with bath, closet and basin. There is also a convenient store-room for general purposes on the upper floor.

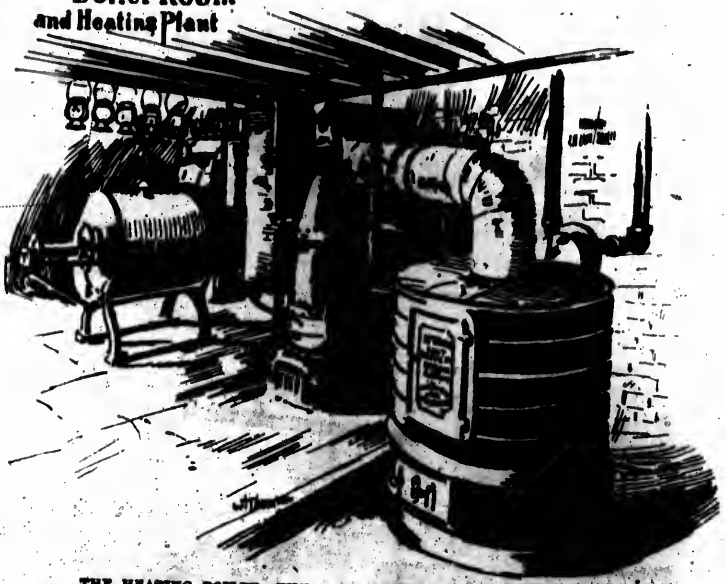
The yard south of the rear building is capacious. A patent revolving clothes dryer is erected in it. At the rear corridor of the main building is a chute communicating with each floor and this carries soiled linen from all parts of the building to the yard whence it is taken to the laundry. A substantial board walk leads to this building, which marks the eastern limit of the Home property. The laundry is a long building, neatly lined with wood, containing stationary tubs, a large range, a gasoline stove for heating irons, a mangle, wringers and every other conceivable adjunct of a well regulated washing and ironing establishment. Along the sides of the building are clean tables and the whole is lighted by many windows.

The boiler house is located between the laundry and the kitchen and is nearly on the natural level. The floor is concreted; capacious coal bunkers are at the northern side and the house is furnished with the heating furnace, hot water boilers, gasoline and electric light plant. Everything here, as in all parts of the Home, is scrupulously clean and neat. The eye is not offended with the sight of unpleasant disorder nor the senses assailed with unsavory odour as one might reasonably expect in an institution of this kind.

The heating arrangements are such that the building may be warmed throughout by hot water so that the coolness of the summer mornings and evenings may not discommode the little patients. Another advantage is that the children can be taken to The Lakeside a month earlier than usual, thus giving them five months' residence on the Island. The building is furnished with adamant plastering and is neatly painted. The material and workmanship throughout are the best procurable.

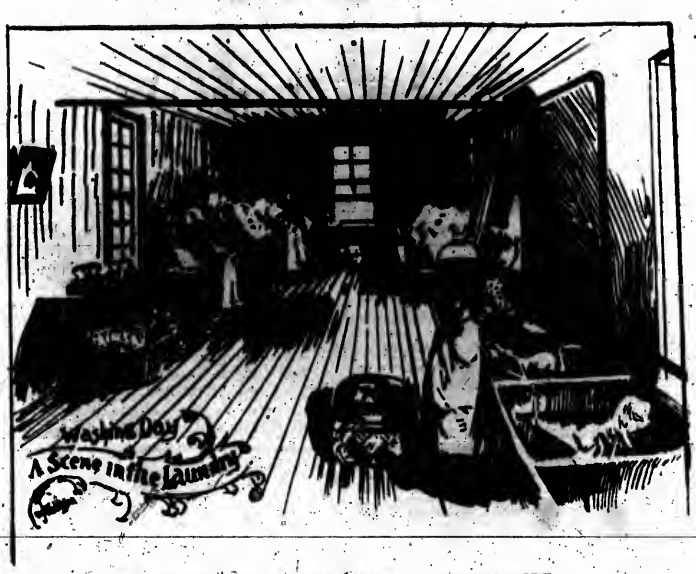
Too much cannot be said not only in favour of the munificent deed which has erected here a lasting monument to the goodness and charity of the donor but in favour of the excellent management of the Home whereby comfort and joy are brought to suffering little children.

Boiler Room and Heating Plant



THE HEATING BOILER, THE GASOLINE PLANT, AND COAL BUNKERS.

THE SOILED LINEN CHUTE.



THE LAUNDRY AT THE EAST SIDE OF THE LAKESIDE.

CHAPTER VIII.

INCIDENTS IN THE DAILY LIFE OF THE LITTLE ONES AT THE LAKESIDE—PEN PICTURES OF SOME OF THE WARDS.

The Home, instead of being a hospital, is one great play-house, and all day long the cradles of those who are able to be about are empty, and outside on the shady verandah and down on the sands their tenants are roaming or creeping and shouting out their childish glee. The weaker infants sit quietly in their little chairs. But whether in cot, on verandah, or shore, the genial sun and breezes, cooling as their nurses' soft touches on fevered brows, woo the little ones to health.

Many of these children have two aches, one of body and one of heart, for their home lives for the greater part are far from happy, and such as these you may well recognize, for a child's face is as easily read as a book. But whether it is the doctor or the medicines and appliances, or the good wholesome food, or the kind, tender nursing, or the fresh air and happy life; whether it is one or all of these, certain it is that many of these children improve rapidly, and many recover absolutely. How often do the generous donor of this paradise for sick children and the kind lady who presides over it have cause to realize that that which makes any other human being happier or better is worth doing, and that angels sing the song of charity. There is nothing sad about The Lakeside Home. No punishments are allowed. If a child is very naughty it is put to bed, if incorrigible its face is covered with a sheet. This all the children look upon as a great disgrace. The light laughter of children invariably greets the visitor. The first Hospital in town was opened with one child. What did she think about or find to laugh about in her loneliness?

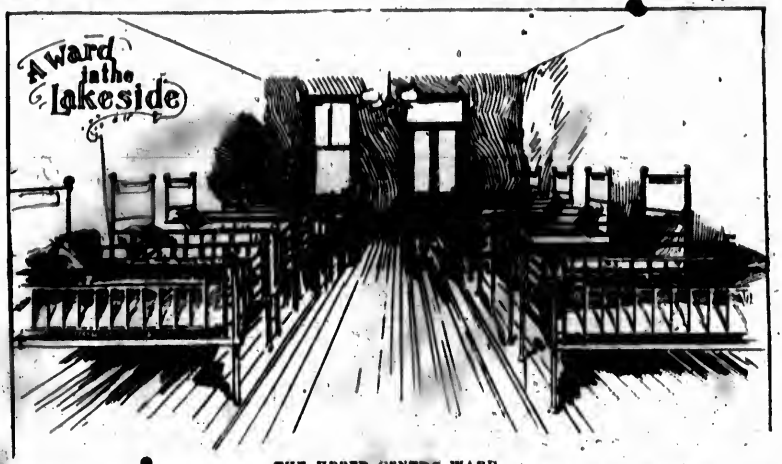
Little girls are little girls in The Lakeside just as little girls are little girls all the world over. Sick and weak though she is the instinct is with her yet, and she is never so happy as when she is dressing and undressing her dollies, and playing housekeeping all to herself. One girl is consulting with another in an adjoining cot as to the latest fashions in doll's polonaise, and is wondering if bright crimson will match well with peacock blue.

ONE OF THE CLOTHES LINES AT THE LAKESIDE

Across the bay one summer evening came a party of ladies and gentlemen to give a concert for the little inmates. Like wildfire the news flashed from cot to cot, and little lips laugh, and little hands are clapped in curious glee. All want to go of course, but there is a lad with a malformed leg, who fancies he will be left behind. He hears the tuning of instruments, mingled with ripples of distant laughter, and his heart grows sad. But hark, there is the rustle of the nurse's familiar skirts; she bends over him with a smile, lifts him in her strong

arms, and bears him down the corridor to the concert room.

Let us spend five minutes in a ward. The cool wind is blowing in from the lake through the open window and through the sweet flowers potted there, so that it is perfumed before it touches the cheeks of the little sick Bo-peeps. They are as neat and tidy as watchful care can make them, and while the elder ones sew and knit, the younger ones prattle and knit, while one studies the pictures in a picture book. Look how neatly and becomingly they are clad, and how tidily their hair is dressed and how homely and pleasant the room looks. May the lame girl soon be well again and be able to walk as far as the edge of the lake by herself.



THE UPPER CENTRE WARD.

Where do the sick children come from? From homes in narrow lanes and streets, where in winter the fire is oftener out than in, and where the bed clothes are scanty and poor, where the poverty-stricken mothers' breasts are dry from want, and where the milkman's scanty pint is not food for the body. From homes where in summer the pitiless sun beats down, and there are no friendly trees and grasses and cool stretches of water to cool his beams for the fevered little one in the cradle. These are the homes of want, misery, and perhaps of crime, from which come many of the sick children.

The boys' cots are marvels of simplicity, comfort, convenience, and cleanliness. The little sufferer, whoever he may be, can sit up, read, scribble, or lean on a table without moving his lower limbs. When he wakes a picture book is spread open before him, and all he has to do is to sit up and turn over its wonderful pages.

Let us look through another ward. We see one trying his eyes, poor little fellow, as he sits up in his little bed, and knows by the sounds in the Home that it is daylight. The sunshine must be looking in at his window, there must be a patch of it on the wall. In boyish terror he opens his darkened eyes, for he is almost afraid to try. He puckers his little mouth, clasps his hands beneath the clothes, looks and—sees. The cunning little man next him has his eye on the door through which the nurse may come at any moment with his breakfast. He has a noble appetite this little fellow, and is getting rosy and fate He will be a fine man some day. The deformed boy trying his new legs, which are stouter and more reliable than his own, looks more cheerful and happy than he has done for many a day. He is taking quite a walk, and he is exploring the grounds, which afford him great satisfaction.

Another group of faces shows plainly enough that it is dinner time, that delightful hour. Look at the little fellow in the middle of the lower row. He's on deck and wide awake. He is watching the nurse with a critical eye, yet with a truly interested air. He is fully prepared for business and to judge by his appearance The Lakeside will make a great man out of him yet. The young gentleman on the left is getting a noble appetite, and is extending his plate

like Oliver Twist for "more," but luckier than poor Oliver was, he will have his plate re-filled right up to the top with more. To his right the lad is giving thanks and behind them the motherly nurse is ladling out the broth, which is to put new life into their little bodies.

Here is another group of faces. The bright boy up in the corner is impatient; he wants to get up. His big bright eyes are just filling with tears, when the nurse comes along with a smile and places him where he can see the water. "Our Pet" is the sweetest little fellow in the world, and is fondled and loved by all who see him. He is getting on famously, and will soon be the delight of his own home. The lad to his right is making himself useful.

gates of a child's hospital at Frankfort hangs a crowd of children who have been discharged, lying in wait to pounce with a loving word upon any of those who tended them when they were sick. They send little petitions in to the hospital authorities to be allowed as a special favour to come into the garden again to play.

Now let us see how the routine of these unfortunates goes on Sunday. First there are the morning prayers conducted by the Matron, the children all holding up their hands in a little thanksgiving at breakfast. Then come the dressing of the wounds and the bathing, the most tedious and trying part of the day to children and gentle nurses. Now all

THE WEST CENTRE WARD.

One of the little patients followed our movements with its eyes with a sad, thoughtful, peaceful look; one indulged in a big stare of childish wonder and curiosity. Many had toys strewn upon their counterpanes. A sick child is a contradiction of ideas, like a cold summer. But to quench the summer in a child's heart is not easy. If we do not make a frost with wintry discipline, if we will use soft looks and gentle words, though such an hospital be full of sick and ailing bodies, the light, loving spirit of the children will fill its wards with pleasant sounds contrasting happily with the complainings that abound among our sick adults. Suffer these little ones to come to such a happy home and forbid them not. They will not easily forget it. Around the

is over, dinner is past and the time for 3 o'clock service has commenced. The convalescent ward down stairs is deserted; up stairs the boys' ward is completely deserted. Services are held in the girls' ward. On little benches at the foot of the cots are those who are able to be dressed and sit up. Around by the windows are the cots of those who cannot get up at all.

On a long, low footstool sit the very small children, some of whose feet can scarcely touch the floor. The first is a pretty golden-haired maiden of four years who was paralyzed, but is rapidly recovering, and even now is able to walk.

Then there is dear little Miss Marcy—her own corruption of Margaret—a mite of six, who assumes all the airs of a matron, taking

"And see—the Sun himself!—On wings of glory up the East he springs."—*Moore.*

"And see—the Sun himself!—On wings of glory up the East he springs."—*Moore.*

supervision of a little fellow next to her who invariably insists on playing marbles throughout service, and just as invariably dropping them on the floor.

Service, however, is beginning with the hymn, "I am so Glad," the children all joining in the chorus with the greatest animation, "Jumbo," a little fellow with a curved spine, especially singing for all he is worth: Then they sing "Safe in the Arms of Jesus." A prayer follows, and it is pitiful to see the little tots, deformed and crippled, trying to get down on their knees. Some can't get down, others with the greatest difficulty.

In one ward we came upon a literary character, studiously combining into patterns letters of the alphabet, but he had removed his work so far out of the little world to which he belonged that he attracted no attention from his neighbours. The solitary child was lonely; perhaps its thoughts were at home wandering about its mother; perhaps it had not yet learned to reconcile itself to even temporary separation. The dining-room is nice and clean with flowers on the table, and one of the prettiest sights imaginable is to see the children at their meals eating ravenously with appetites gained not from medicines but from fresh air and sunshine and the exercise of running about and digging in the sand. There was a little Indian boy in the Home and his wild nature showed itself in the perpetual pursuit of fishing in the lagoon at the rear of the building. From the beginning to the end of the season the children taste no water; milk is the staple drink.

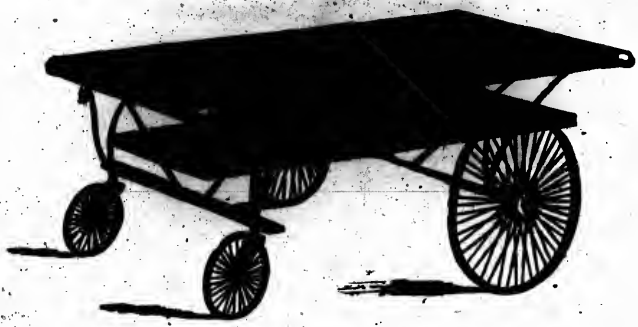
Perhaps one of the most interesting departments of the work is the ambulance department. Mr. J. Ross Robertson, as many are aware, was the founder of the present complete system of ambulance work in Toronto. Fifteen years ago, through the generosity of Mrs. Percival Ridout, at that time Miss Macpherson, one of the daughters of Sir D. L. Macpherson, a vehicle was presented to the city for ambulance work that did effective service, and many a blessing went forth for "the lady," then unknown, who had a kindly thought for suffering humanity. This vehicle, however, was not a modern ambulance. In 1888 Mr. Robertson determined to import the most improved London ambulance, and, after examining all systems of ambulance work in the U. S., in England and on the continent, when in England in 1887 purchased one similar to that used by the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It was fitted up with every appliance, and presented to the corporation of the city of Toronto. This ambulance—known as "Ambulance A,"—has done excellent work and the result of the effort is that there are now four ambulances at the Central Station, on Court street, Toronto. Citizens are now urging the city to enlarge the accommodation, so as to separate the ambulance department from the police patrol waggon work and arrange for lectures on ambulance work that will make the system perfect. Since the importation of the English ambulance similar vehicles have been built for Hamilton, Guelph, Victoria, and, a complete ambulance outfit was built for the Dominion Government by John Burns, of John street, Toronto, and sent to the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, Que.

THE LIGHT AMBULANCE—Fig. 1.

The light ambulance, or, the two-wheeled litter, given in figure 1, is used to carry the children from Hanlan's Point to The Lakeside Home; indeed, it is used to convey patients from the mother Hospital on College street direct to the Island. The litter was purchased from the St. John's Ambulance Association in London, Eng. The capacity is arranged for one patient, although two small-

sized youngsters can with comfort be carried; but as a general rule one is sufficient. The litter is so contrived that when the cover is removed, the canvas stretcher, upon which the patient lies, can be lifted, and, as the front bearer moves forward, the rear bearer follows, stepping over the axle, which by the operation is lowered to within a few inches of the ground, as in figure 2 The patient is thus carried into the Hospital and to the selected ward. One of these ambulances always stands in the lower corridor of the Hospital on College street. During the summer there are always a few patients at the mother Hospital, for all the little ones cannot be removed. When, however, the surgeon orders a youngster to the Island the movable stretcher is sent up to the ward, he is carefully carried down, and the stretcher is adjusted on the ambulance. The ambulance man wheels his vehicle to the dock at the foot of Yonge street, then, without removal of the child, on board the steamer. At Hanlan's Point the ambulance is wheeled on to the dock and to the Home, the stretcher is lifted off and the little one is carried to his bed. All this is done without removing the patient from the vehicle while in transit The method is a great improvement upon the old and tedious system of using a cab to convey the patient to the dock, placing him on board and then having to carry him the long mile to The Lakeside Home. A perambulator is not convenient, as frequently the patients are encased in plaster jackets or splints, and many are so ill that they must lie at full length.

LIFTING THE PATIENT—Fig. 2.



THE WARD WAGGON—Fig. A.

The ward waggon (Fig. A) is another useful vehicle. In the Hospital on College street there are six—one for each of the large wards—and at The Lake-

side Home two. These are used in the building and are exclusively for indoor work. They are about six feet long and two feet wide, on rubber-tired bicycle wheels. The top cover or board is movable, has a handle at each corner, and is used like a stretcher. The lower board is utilized for pans and other utensils. The ward waggon is for the purpose of carrying the patients who cannot walk from their beds in the ward to the dresser's room adjoining. Thus, when a child has hip trouble, the waggon is placed alongside the bed, the patient is shifted, the waggon is wheeled into the dresser's room, and finally back again with the patient.

being too wearied to make my nurse's badge (the cap), which I needed for the morrow, I gave it to the night nurse, a young Scotch girl named Miss A. McIntyre, saying to her with a laugh as I did so, 'Please don't send me a bill, as I would rather pay in cash;' but, nevertheless, the next morning before going into the ward the following bill was handed to me with my cap:—

THE CAP WITH TWENTY STITCHES.

Nurse Ives, she sighed, and looked forlorn,
And cried, "This cap must be made ere morn;
I'll take it down-stairs to the little Scotch nurse—

LIFTING THE PATIENT FROM THE WARD WAGGON—Fig. B.

Figure B shows a child being carried from a bed to the operating room for a clinic. These waggons may be placed in the main elevator, which runs from the ground floor to the top of the building. The elevator has a door at both its north and south sides. The south door is opened when the ward waggon, with a patient, is to be wheeled into the operating room. Both the light two wheeled ambulance and the ward waggon were specially made for the Hospital for Sick Children, and are invaluable in the treatment of patients. They are edited for adults as well as children.

Miss S. M. Ives, a nurse, tells a pretty incident. She says:—"Late one evening,

She has nothing else to do, that little night nurse."
So she laid the cap down on the window-sill,"
Saying, "I would rather pay in cash, please don't send me a bill."
Now, that little night nurse, she is rather queer,
In fact, some folks say she's not in her right sphere;
But one thing I know, she has a strong will,
For she would not take cash, and she would send the bill.
Now, here is the bill I send to thee,
And if you don't like it you can bring it back to me:

Twenty stitches, a song they sing,
A message of love from the Ward they bring us.
A stitch from Bertie, and one from Joe,
A stitch from Little Bessie, the deaf and dumb child,
And one from Bella Lee, so quiet and so mild.

A Group of Patients.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS AT THE LAZARETTE.

And one from Maudie and Cora too;
Another from Martha, the corner bed,
Not forgetting Lizzie Gibson, the sleepy-head;
And Edie Vick, with her sweet, winsome face,
And poor Lizzie Cullen, with her funny grimace.

Eva and Maud and Clara too,
They all send a stitch with love to you;
Then Edith and Emma send stitches a pair,
And Mabel and Mary they too want a share;
And now there remain but stitches three,
One from Francie, Babette and me,
These are the names of the stitches three.
Now there ne'er was a cap with such love and care
As the dear little cap you are going to wear,
Then why shou'd you object to a bill of this kind,
Since it brings twenty friends at once to your mind?
May God bless and keep you loyal
To the work which he has given,
To nurse and tend the little ones
For God and home and Heaven.

Although the above is an incident of the Hospital in the city, it applies as well to The Lakeside, as many of the children who passing months in one institution pass the remainder in the other.

When the doors and windows of the Home are boarded up and the building lapses into its winter solitude, may we not imagine that in place of the cheerful living forms that have peopled it during the summer there comes a host of little figures, the ghosts of babies who died before The Lakeside was established, and the cry:—

"We are baby; we were baby in Toronto each of us in its generation, and were welcomed with joy and hope and thankfulness, but no love and no hope, and though they were strong, could keep us, and we went our early way." "And we," cry another throng of shades, "were that little child who lived to walk and talk, and to be the favourite, and to influence the whole of our house and to make it very pleasant until the disease that could not be stopped came and struck us one day while we were at play, and quenched the light of our bright eyes and changed our prattle into moaning and killed us in our promise." "And I," says another group of shadows, "am the lame, mis-shapen boy who suffered so much pain so patiently, and might have been as active and as straight as you, if any one had understood my malady." Then all shadows cry together "We belonged to our homes, and others like us have belonged to other homes, and many such are now coming and will come to The Lakeside Home to be relieved and made strong."

Is it too much to believe that the little beds in The Lakeside Home will never be suffered to remain empty while there are little shapes of pain and unrest to lie down on them? Who that knows how dear a part of home the children are? Who that knows how ill our hearts can spare one child to death, far less the dreadful thought of one in three, can doubt the end of this so much needed and noble charity?

"Your world is large and beautiful,
Our prison dim and small;
We stand and wait imploring
Is there not room for all?
Give us our children's garden,
Where we may safely bloom,
Forgetting in God's sunshine
Our lot of grief and gloom."

CHAPTER IX.

THE SUMMER OF 1891—THE REMOVAL OF THE CHILDREN FROM THE CITY TO THE LAKESIDE HOME.

On the 16th of July the new Lakeside Home was ready for occupancy. True, the workmen had not finished their tasks, but the carpenters, painters, gasfitters and steamfitters had made such progress that the building was habitable, and in a couple of weeks would be complete in every particular. So in order that the children might have all the advantages of delightful weather preparations were pushed forward at the Jarvis street Hospital, and by the evening of the 16th July all arrangements for moving had been completed. Every one was up with the lark at the mother Hospital the next morning, and after an early breakfast active preparations were made, and the early dinner was hardly over before word came that the ambulances from the city and a score of carriages were in readiness for the drive to the dock at the foot of Yonge street.

A city newspaper report gives the best idea of the event:—

"Yesterday was moving day. It is a day that comes once a year to the little patients of the Hospital for Sick Children, and is most eagerly looked forward to by them. Although through the long winter everything is done that human power and ingenuity can do for their comfort, and to relieve the dulness and monotony of their lives, yet the summer outing at their Island home is the green spot in their memories. It is talked of and prepared for months before moving day comes.

"They had been told about the new Lakeside Home built this season, and they could hardly wait to see it. It was always pleasant to go there, even to the old and somewhat uncomfortable Home, but now they have a Home, beautiful, large, airy and even elegant in its appointments, and remarkable for its conveniences.

AMONG THE CHILDREN.

"It was the mission of the writer to see the removal of the little patients, and he was cordially received by Miss Underhill, matron-

in-charge, who gave him permission to talk to the little ones while waiting for the ambulance and carriages. The cramped and dingy old hospital at Lombard and Jarvis streets was enlivened with notes of preparation. The children were neatly and comfortably dressed with many new hats and new clothing.

"The helpless ones lay quietly in their cots, their wan faces actually aglow with the fever of expectation, and their eyes, so often dull with pain, flashing and sparkling with joy as they thought of the ride on the water and the sweet time awaiting them on the Island. Those able to sit up were perched upon chairs, boxes and bundles, some with toys in their hands, others with engravings and books, one with a horn and another with his mouth organ. They were all glad and happy and touched with the excitement of the day.

"They were a friendly set, too."

"Hello," said little, blue-eyed Maud, as she looked smilingly into the face bending above her.

"Are you glad to go to the Island, little one?"

"Yes," she smiled back. "I'm going in the big boat."

"Won't you shake hands with me, please?" said poor little Willie Scott, as he put up his only movable hand.

"Indeed I will. Would you like me to put your name in the paper?" But Willie was indifferent to the coveted honour. Instead, he said, "Won't you go with me to the Island?" Being assured in this respect, he smiled his content. This little boy has been in the Hospital six years. He is totally paralysed on the left side of his body from head to foot.

"How long have you been here, my little man?" was asked a little bright-eyed fellow.

"Only a little while. My father is coming to see me Saturday. I'm going to the Island to-day."

"That was the burden of every little heart. They would speak of nothing but "The Island." "There's the ambulance," shouted several voices as the city ambulance drew up to the entrance. Then there was excitement indeed. A brighter tinge came into the cheeks of the poor little patients too frail to even lift their heads from the pillow, and some of the little fellows clapped their hands and almost forgo their lameness in the delight of the removal.

WITH PITY AND TENDERNESS.

"Meanwhile a great crowd had gathered on Jarvis street, drawn thither by the sight of the ambulance and the carriages provided for the removal. When stalwart Officer Geddes came out of the doorway tenderly carrying a little girl upon a pillow, with her leg firmly strapped in a box, a little girl hopelessly lame, who can never run and play as other children, no wonder the rough-looking, unkempt, dirty children standing round—even more favoured with all their squalor and poverty—respectfully drew back while the pitiful burden was gently laid upon the mattress in the ambulance.

"One after another these helpless little ones were carried out, and many a murmur of pity arose from the on-lookers. In fact, notwithstanding their deformity and helplessness and sickness, the patients themselves were the happiest. Every tender heart was moved with pity to see them, and yet with this pity was a gladsome feeling? seeing how they enjoyed themselves.

"They were taken to a large barge at the foot of Jarvis street, upon the floor of which mattresses and pillows were laid for their comfort. Some of them were allowed to sit on Mr. Clarke's tug, moored alongside, where the little fellows gazed with awe upon the begrimed engineer and regarded with open-eyed and silent wonder the pipes, the hissing steam, the engine and the glowing furnace.

"Patiently and quietly they awaited their departure. Miss Underhill was accompanied by Mrs. Merritt, acting secretary, and seven of the nine nurses. Mrs. Harvie, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. W. H. Howland, and Miss Buchan were present to see them off, the whole operation of removal being superintended by Mr. J. Ross Robertson. Surgeon Geo. S. Ryerson, with six members of the Grenadiers' Ambulance Corps, had charge of moving the children. A word of praise should be said for the nurses. Their kindness and care for the children were remarkable, it is more than that — it is love. They would tenderly take up some poor stricken babe, carefully protect it from the fresh wind, and pet and love it with that fondness which endears man to his mother, and forever makes her the one enduring pure memory of his life.

"There is something about these little patients that wins everybody's heart. The soldier boys, the rough workmen and the great, hardy boatman, used to a rough life, all were not only eager to "lend a hand," but they lifted the children with a gentleness one would hardly expect to see.

"As the tug swept out upon the bay with its precious cargo in tow, the acme of enjoyment was reached by the children. How their eyes danced and looked with wonder

upon the magnificent panorama of water dotted with white sails, while ever and anon some huge steamer plied its way gigantically by. The boy with the horn made himself heard, and he of the mouth organ essayed his ability, while the little girls smiled and chatted and drank in the pure, invigorating air with an almost hungry zest.

"The day was an ideal one; just enough air moved to kindle Ontario's blue waters into a thousand diamonds where the glittering sunlight caught its ripples. The blue sky far above the little children seemed to entrance the gaze of those not able to see the surface of the lake; and who knows what thoughts may have seized the young imagination as they looked heavenward? Even the lines of pain and suffering seemed to be smoothed away as the precious burden was carried out along the western shore of the Island and the new summer home was pointed out to them. This was the goal of their delightful journey, the realization of their long cherished dreams, and they were ready to appreciate it.

"If the benevolent hearts and benificent hands of the friends of the Hospital for Sick Children need a reward, only one look into the faces of these little sufferers, to see there the pleasure of their moving day to the Lakeside Home, would actualize the words of Him who was pre-eminently the friend of little children when He said "Ye Have Done it Unto me."

"The tug 'cast off' and then the scow was floated upon the shore directly opposite the new Lakeside, the stretchers were brought out and many willing arms received the little ones and carried them to their ocean, new beds where they were taken in charge by Miss Coady and the nurses who had gone over to prepare for their reception.

"While the building is by no means finished so far as its internal arrangements are concerned, yet it is sufficiently so to accommodate the children, of whom there are thirty-three—seventeen boys and sixteen girls. Vigorous efforts are being made to have the new Hospital on College street ready for the children when they return to the city from their outing upon the Island."

The best part of the Island, in the opinion of many, is the Light House Point. You get the benefit of the south and west winds and a fine outlook—a grand view of one of the great lakes of this continent. In 1796, when Governor Simcoe decided to fortify the Island, he designed plans which were eventually carried out for the erection of a blockhouse at Hanlan's Point. The blockhouse stood a few hundred feet south-east of the hotel at the Point. It was built of heavy timber, and was dismantled in 1820, and two large guns that were mounted so as to control the harbor were removed by the military authorities to Quebec.

CHAPTER X.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES AT THE LAKESIDE HOME—A PLEASING CEREMONY THAT BROUGHT LOTS OF COMFORT.

Saturday afternoon, September 5th, 1891, when The Lakeside Home was, by public ceremony, formally transferred to the trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, was an interesting one. A city paper published the following report of the procedure that day:

Saturday was not an auspicious day for a public ceremony. The clouds hung low, and the misty, driving rain beat drearily; the sun struggled to pierce the lowering gloom, and sometimes a golden shaft shot light and life athwart the sombre day, but it was soon blotted out and the gloom fell more deeply and heavily. The poet has said that "into every life some rain must fall." Doubtless every rainy day brings disappointment to some one. Saturday it brought disappointment to the friends of The Lakeside Home for Little Children, for that was the day fixed for its formal transfer to the trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children. The donor of the building wished no special celebration to mark his gift, but the managers overruled his wishes, deeming the exceptional value of the gift worthy a public and formal recognition.

The day had been eagerly anticipated by these whole-souled ladies who so self-sacrificingly devote their time and attention to the sick and suffering little ones. Great was their disappointment, then, when the day broke so darkly and the rain fell so pitilessly. Nothing daunted, they determined that the ceremony should go on, rain and clouds and mist and dreariness notwithstanding.

The hour fixed was three o'clock. At that time a large company of ladies and gentlemen crowded the ferry steamer and took their way across the storm-beaten bay, and bravely faced the driving showers that swept over the pathway leading to the Home on the western shore of the Island.

With remarkable energy the Home and its lawns and walks have been almost entirely completed. Even amid the discouraging aspect of a terrific rain-storm the beauty of the building and the attractive-

A PEN AND INK SKETCH OF THE LAKESIDE—A NORTH-WEST VIEW.

A PEN AND INK SKETCH OF THE LAKESIDE—A NORTH-WEST VIEW.

ness of its surroundings were apparent and elicited words of admiration from the visitors. But when they went through the building and saw the architectural perfection of it and the artistic adornment of it, their words of admiration became words of sincere praise.

The visitors were first, shown the wards, corridors and various rooms of the Home, after which they assembled in the spacious entrance hall in the centre where the ceremony took place. And here was the surprise after the disappointment. As in every human life and experience there must be flashes of sunlight as well as rain-falls, so the brave-hearted ladies found their reward in the presence of an unexpectedly large number of persons Not only was the reception hall filled to overcrowding but the main corridor was overflowing with visitors and the western passage-way had, of itself, a large audience.

While it might have seemed disappointing to find comparatively few gentlemen present, yet those who were there made the attendance of the sterner sex marked on account of their prominence and standing in the city. Again, it seemed more fitting that woman, who is more intimately associated with pain and suffering, both in her own life and in the lives of others, should give such evidence of self-devotion to the ministration of charity by braving the storm and lending the inspiration of her presence to the occasion.

Another noticeable feature was the cosmopolitan character of the attendance. Ladies of wealth touched elbows with plainly clad mothers who had suffering little children lying in the cots above. Poorly dressed boys and girls were there; they had come to see the little sick sister or brother. It was a day never to be forgotten by visitors or patients.

The reception hall is an artistic place, ornamented with three beautiful stained glass windows on the east. In front of these was erected a low rostrum, in the middle of which was a small stand with bouquets of flowers on each side Behind this sat the chairman, Hon. J M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary. To the left sat Mr. J. Ross Robertson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, the Rev. J. P. Lewis, and Rev. Mr. Brookman. To his right sat Mr. A. M. Smith and Mr. Samuel Rogers, trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, and the Rev Mr. Wallace. In front of the dais sat Mrs. Joan Harvie, the president of the Ladies' Committee, Mrs. W. M. Merritt, the secretary, Miss Maria Buchan, treasurer, Mrs. Walter S. Lee, Mrs. Charles Heron, Mrs. W. H. Howland of the Ladies' Committee, and many other ladies and gentlemen well known in philanthropic work. The neatly dressed nurses who could be spared from their duties clustered about the entrance to the hall while policeman No. 36 courteously waited upon the visitors and provided them with chairs.

The interesting occasion was fraught with many facts suggestive and instructive to the intelligent observer. One was the lesson given by the contrast between the beating storm and driving rain outside and the safe and comfortable shelter inside, just as the poor little suffering children are, by this beautiful and cosy home, protected from the coldness and dreariness of the world and brought in there to be helped and cheered and loved.

THE SPEAKERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Gibson did the duty of his position gracefully and well. He is a graceful speaker, and his remarks were characteristic of the man. The hon. gentleman has charge of the charities of the Province, and without reflections upon his predecessors every one must admit that under his supervision the benevolent institutions that receive aid from the Government are to-day in a better position than they have ever been; doing more good work and giving more satisfaction to the general public, who largely aid these institutions by voluntary subscriptions. What the speakers said in this direction was only an expression of opinions heard over and over again, in private conversation among the visitors.

Amid all the tenderness and pathos of reference to the little sick children there was, also, a dash of humour in the matter. The donor of The Lakeside Home to the Hospital is also chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children. When he took the deed of the Home out of his pocket and presented it to Mr. Smith, one of the trustees, that gentleman returned it to Mr. Robertson as chairman of the Board, so that the paradox was perpetrated of a man presenting a gift to himself.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's address was brief, fluent and embellished with that culture of speech characteristic of the eminent scholar. The entire procedure was successful in every way, and amply justified the determination of the ladies that the transfer of The Lakeside Home must be marked by a special ceremony.

Hon J. M. Gibson, Q. C., took the chair shortly after three o'clock, and opened the ceremony with the following appropriate remarks :—Ladies and gentlemen, high com-

THERE IS AN ACRE OF GREEN SWARD FOR THE CHILDREN TO PLAY ON.

"The soft green grass is growing o'er meadow and o'er dale."—*Cowley.*

THERE IS AN ACRE OF GREEN SWARD FOR THE CHILDREN TO PLAY ON.
"The soft green grass is growing o'er meadow and o'er dale."—*Ouseley.*

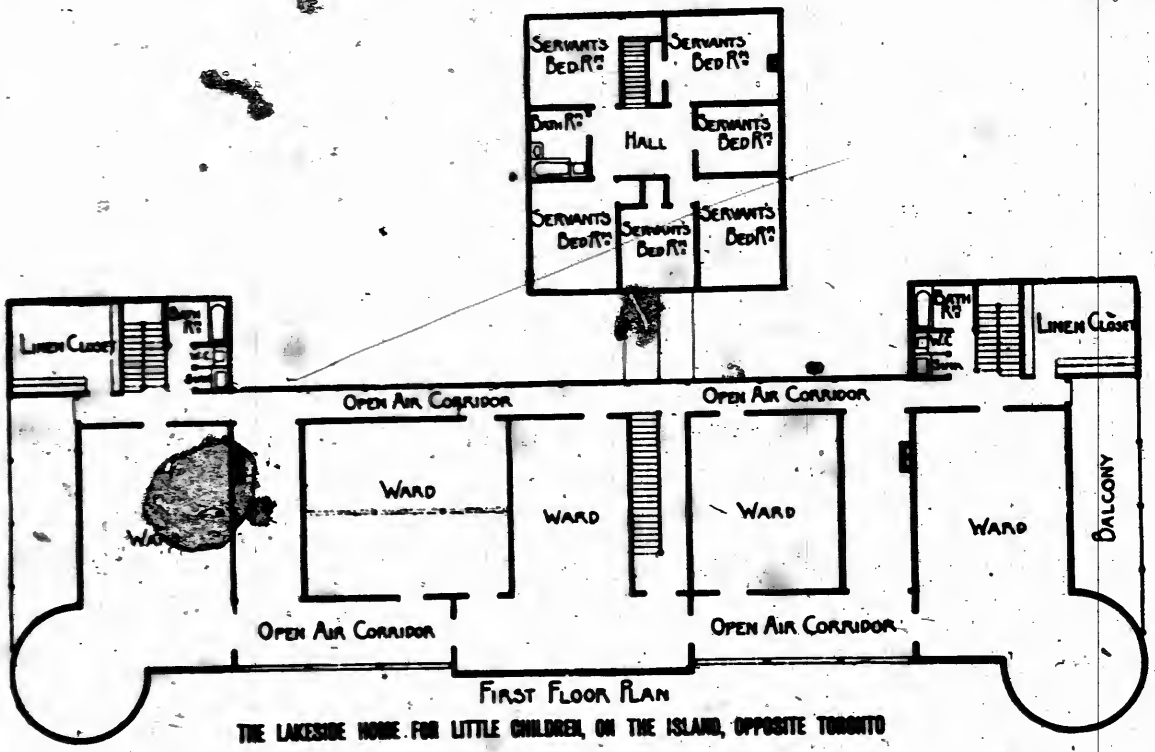
pliment and honour have been paid me in the invitation to preside here to day, and I accepted with much pleasure. I presume that honour has been tendered to me inasmuch as the position which I occupy in the Government and my department has more or less concern in the management of charitable institutions throughout the province. The trustees and friends who are especially interested in this institution are to be congratulated upon the fact that such an interest has been taken in their work by the citizens of Toronto as to bring out such a concourse of people, and such an audience, on a day so disagreeable. The weather is exactly the reverse of inviting, and it evinces the warmth of interest on the part of the people, proving their greater and stronger enthusiasm, when we find here such large numbers under most disadvantageous circumstances. I am not expected to deliver an address, but merely to preside; in fact one of the conditions upon which I was retained as chairman was based upon the agreement that I should not speak. The Honorary Secretary, Mrs. Merritt, will bear me out in that.

In another respect my mouth is closed, because the gentleman who is the founder of this institution—(applause)—has emphatically and distinctly prohibited me from saying anything about him. Naturally he might expect I would allude in strong terms to the position which he occupied and the part he has played in connection with this institution, hence I suppose the cause for his injunction. (Laughter and applause.)

At the last session of the Local Legislature I had the pleasure of considering a proposition to increase the Government allowance to the Hospital for Sick Children and The Lakeside Home from the statutory 15 cents a day, which is provided for children's hospitals, to 30 cents a day, the allowance for regular adult hospitals At this period I became aware of the fact that there was a new building rapidly nearing its completion, and then I became aware of the great enthusiasm which the donor was showing in the completion of the structure. I saw that the institution was certain of success, and was deeply impressed with the careful management and the magnificent provision made for the sick children of Toronto Now I understand that the liberality of your institution is as wide as your generous provision for the suffering, and your new building is large enough to minister to the wants of the whole Province.

To see such a glorious institution reared upon so wide a basis as that upon which The Lakeside Home and Hospital for Sick Children is founded, was sufficient to convince the Government that the regular grant which is paid to an adult hospital should be paid to this institution. The Lakeside Home, I understand, is the summer side of the Hospital for Sick Children, and the sick children are cared for here during the summer months, where, if fresh air can be got at all, it is to be found in abundance I have just made a tour of the wards and to my critical mind I say the building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was devised. Apart from its individual magnificence it is a highly creditable summer auxiliary to the splendid hospital which will be formally opened very shortly in the city. (Applause.) I have known for many years that a magnificent institution of this class has been the donor's pet idea, but I little guessed until very recently that the original idea was to be developed into so large and important an institution as that which we are receiving at his hands to-day. (Applause.) Here we have undisputed evidence of his liberality which will stand for all time to time.

It is not very frequent in these busy days, when men are devoting all the time and attention to business affairs and the accumulation of fortunes in order that they may retire and live in comfort and opulence during their old age and leave a competence for their children who succeed them, that we find one making provision during his lifetime for an institution of this nature. Not only making the provision but by personal endeavour seeing that his liberality is put into practical shape This gives him the great advantage of seeing the fruits of liberality during his life; and I wish it were more common, frequent and fashionable for men of wealth to make their charitable donations during life. (Hear, hear.) I would like to see very wealthy men show their liberality when at the zenith of their business success rather than put the matter off to be dealt with in their wills and testaments (though I would be the last one to throw cold water on liberality of this kind) at the last moment, for upon the foundation of many munificent bequests hundreds of excellent institutions along this line have been cleared. Money scattered in charity during life brings many enjoyments which the testator can never experience in this life at any rate Bequeathing money is less satisfaction than distributing it yourself, and liable to be a greater benefit unto the recipient. Such prompt liberality always carries with it a consciousness of duty well performed. In not making these pro-



THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, ON THE ISLAND, OPPOSITE TORONTO

visions for the helpless and poor until after death, then men are denied the pleasure of being witnesses of the great good which their portion of this world's goods has brought to others.

The founder of The Lakeside is a man of enthusiasm and a man who goes into whatever he takes in hand with all his heart and soul and strength. I know that in more ways than by this particular evidence of his enterprise and liberality, for I have had other proofs of it. When you go through the wards of this hospital, and see those little children, many of whom I have no doubt, owing their very existence at the present moment to advantages enjoyed in the institution; when we reflect that lives which will be useful are saved by the dozen and the score, simply by the result of liberality and enterprise happily combined, words too strong cannot be found to commend the gentleman who is devoting himself to work of this kind. (Applause.) As I said before I am not here to deliver a panegyric upon the donor, but simply to conduct the business of this meeting, still I could not take my seat without saying a few words as to how this work strikes me, and no doubt this is the expression, to a great extent, of the feelings of each of you. (Applause.)

The chairman then read a telegram from Peterboro' from Mr Geo. A Cox, expressing that gentleman's regret at being unable to be present with his co-trustees to do honour to the donor of The Lakeside Home for Little Children.

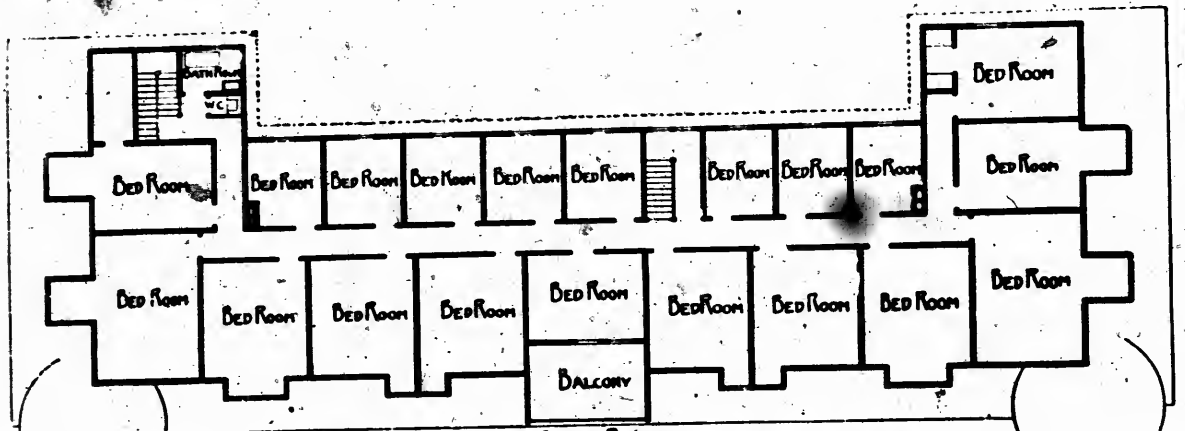
HANDING OVER THE HOSPITAL.

Applause welcomed Mr. Robertson as he stepped forward to make the formal presentation and render up the deeds and titles made by him as a grantor to the Board of Trustees as grantees. In performing this pleasant task he said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, just prior to our assembling for this little ceremony, in company with my hon. friend, the chairman, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and the other guests, we strolled through the various wards of The Lakeside Home, where we spent a pleasant half hour with our little sick friends. One of our little patients, with whom we had a lively chat, was in a particularly merry mood, and was greatly delighted with an enormous bouquet which had just been presented to him From the cluster of flowers he plucked one and fastened it in a buttonhole in the lapel of my coat, and as he did it I came to the conclusion that silence is the only language that a full heart knows (Applause.)

I cannot begin to speak my feelings on this, the day that witnesses the fulfilment of a cherished life dream. Eight years ago, speaking to a smaller company in a far smaller building, I expressed a hope, almost a prayer, that I might be spared to give further evidence of my desire to help the suffering little ones—those who cannot help themselves. (Applause) I am glad that, through the favour of Providence and the goodwill of the people of Toronto—the city of my birth—I have been granted health and prosperity, and thus have been enabled to embody my designs in deeds. (Applause). A formal and public presentation of the building to the trustees was, in my opinion, unnecessary, but my friends on the Ladies' Committee thought that the first season at the new Lakeside Home would not be complete without this meeting, and although it would be more in harmony with my wishes, to, in a quiet and informal way, welcome you all, I humbly bowed to the request of the ladies, and am here to carry out the part allotted me on the programme. My only regret is that the weather is so unpropitious, depriving us of the presence of many friends.

I occupy to-day a rather anomalous position, for as the donor, I am here to give and as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children I am here to accept this gift. Many of you no doubt have enjoyed the opera, "The Mikado," and you will readily notice in this connection the similarity between my office and that of the presadamite ancestor who filled the positions of private secretary, solicitor in general, lord admiral, archbishop and a host of other offices. On one occasion he came near giving himself into his own custody as chief commissioner of police. I am here to give, and, as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, I am here to accept this gift. I need hardly state that it gives me untold pleasure to perform the act of giving, and, as chairman of the Board, I have a great amount of satisfaction in accepting the gift, but as there is another here representing the trustees, I ask my friends and co trustees, Mr. A. M Smith and Mr. Samuel Rogers, to accept this deed of trust on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, and my hope is that this building may long serve the purpose for which it has been erected.

A prominent, worthy and highly esteemed friend of mine—a physician I may state—whose ideas of hospital management and mine differ in some points, jocularly enquired: "What does a newspaper man know about hospitals?" All I can say in reply is that those assembled may look



ATTIC PLAN

THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, ON THE ISLAND, OPPOSITE TORONTO

around and view what, without, I hope, being deemed egotistical, I may call in its way the most complete children's sanitarium in the world. If I knew but little to start with, I have tried to glean knowledge along the way, for since the first joists were laid in the first building, eight years ago, the head, the heart and hands of the newspaper man have been in this work. (Applause.) The work is here. It must speak for itself; and I trust that for years to come it will speak a helpful, healing dialect, which will be understood by thousands of children who come here sick and go out armed as health alone can arm them for the battle of life (Applause.)

THE DEED OF GIFT.

THIS AGREEMENT made in duplicate this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between John Ross Robertson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esq., hereinafter called the donor, of the first part, and the Hospital for Sick Children, of the said City of Toronto, hereinafter called the donees, of the second part.

Whereas the Hospital for Sick Children are the lessees for certain lands containing by admeasurement four and twenty hundredths acres, be the same more or less, being composed of part of lot number sixty-eight, as shown on registered plan D 141, being a sub-division of part of Toronto Island, lying in front of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, and which may be more particularly known and described as follows, that is to says commencing at a point on the east limit of said lot sixty-eight, distant six chains, twenty links, southerly from the north east angle of the same; thence south thirteen minutes east magnetic along said boundary of said lot four chains ten links to the south-east angle of said lot, thence south eighty-nine degrees forty-seven minutes west magnetically along the south east boundary of said lot four chains and fifty links, thence northerly along a curve line at no point less than two chains inland from the water's edge of the waters of Lake Ontario to the intersection of a line drawn parallel with the northern limit of said lot sixty-eight and at the distance of six chains, twenty links measured southerly at right angles thereto, thence easterly along said last mentioned line six chains more or less to the beginning for the purposes of the said Hospital as therein particularly set forth,

And whereas the said donor is desirous of making provision for the treatment of sick children, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, and to the rules and regulations of the said Hospital, and with such object in view hath agreed, subject to the provisions hereinafter expressed, to erect upon the lands aforesaid, at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars, buildings for the purposes of the Hospital as, in the said lease and herein set forth,

And whereas the said the Hospital for Sick Children have agreed to accept the said gift and to use the buildings so to be erected, subject to the conditions prescribed by the said donor, namely that the children of Freemasons, members of lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, whose applications shall be endorsed by any of the following members of the Craft, namely:—Daniel Spry, Barrie; R. T. Walkem, Kingston, George Davis, London; J. J. Mason, Hamilton; J. K. Kerr, Toronto; Frederick Cook, Ottawa; W. J. Hambly, Toronto; F. M. Morson, Toronto; William Forbes, Grimsby; E. T. Malone, Toronto; R. B. Hungerford, London; Arthur McGlanis, Belleville; E. H. D. Hall, Peterborough, and W. H. Jackson, Brockville, or by such other members of the Craft as the donor shall name in addition to or in substitution for any of the above-named, and who otherwise are eligible for admission to the said Hospital under the conditions hereinafter set forth, shall be admitted free of all charges to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, and to The Lakeside Home, so erected as aforesaid; that the said Lakeside Home be strictly and exclusively confined to the reception of sick and ailing children from all parts of the city and province over two and under fourteen years of age; that no other class of patient be received into the building, and that every patient except those who are inmates of the H. F. S. C., Toronto, before being received shall have a certificate from one of the medical officers of the Hospital certifying that the patient is either sick, or so suffering from ill health that the advantages of The Lakeside Home are clearly required in the case, and also to the further condition that any change in these conditions or in the regulations as to the said Lakeside Home must have the written sanction of the Donor,

And whereas the said building has been erected at the cost aforesaid upon the said lands and it hath been agreed that this instrument should be executed showing the conditions aforesaid upon which the said party of the first part hath made the said gift and upon which the said parties of the second part have accepted the same.

Now therefore this agreement witnesseth that for the purpose of carrying into effect and for the desire which the said donor hath to benefit sick children, he, the said donor, doth by these presents give grant and assign unto the said the HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN the said building erected upon the lands aforesaid now known and described as THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, to have and to hold the same to and for the purposes of the said Hospital, subject to the conditions hereinafter expressed, and to all rules and regulations of the said Hospital not inconsistent therewith and for no other purpose whatever.

And this agreement further witnesseth that the said donees hereby accept the said gift or benefaction hereby made subject to the conditions aforesaid.

And the said donees for themselves their successors and assigns do hereby covenant, promise and agree that they will use and hold the building aforesaid for the purpose of the said Hospital subject only to the conditions aforesaid and to the rules and regulations of the Hospital not inconsistent therewith, and will use the same for no other purpose whatever.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto put their hands and seals.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees Hospital for Sick Children.

(Seal H.F.S.C.)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

A. G. D. ROPER.

MR. A. M. SMITH'S REPLY.

Mr. A. M. Smith accepted the title deeds on behalf of the trustees for the Hospital for Sick Children, and in response to the donors remarks, said :—I cannot find language to express my feelings and to thank you for this magnificent beneficence As one of the trustees of this institution, I must say that the donor has certainly distinguished himself in a way that few men can equal. The building of this magnificent structure cost $25,000, and that does not by any means include the enormous expenditure of time and money which he has incurred travelling over America and the continent of Europe to see all the best institutions of this kind in all civilized countries So we have here concentrated in one building all his efforts, money and education spent in searching out the best means of giving aid and assistance to poor, helpless, little children, who, but for this institution, would have been neglected and left to die on the streets. Words fail me in trying to express what I feel. Mr. Robertson has raised a monument to his name which will last when he is long laid away. Yet he is not entitled to all the credit The ladies of the committee have been a material aid in furthering the welfare not only of The Lakeside Home but the Hospital for Sick Children in the city ; but I would be sorry to take away from them the credit they deserve for their unremitting efforts. They fought for this institution against great difficulties and heavy odds. I now suppose that as one of the ordinary trustees I must return the deed to the donor as our chairman, and in doing so I thank him very much, sir, in the name of the trustees.

MR. SAMUEL ROGERS' REPLY.

Mr. Rogers also took part as grantee in the deed, and in reply observed :—Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I did not suppose I would be called upon to speak when I came over to-day, but I wish to say that it touches my heart very deeply indeed when I go through this building and see how comfortable the little ones are and how perfect their home is. When I remember that it cost a great deal of money and a great deal of time, thanks seem to be a hollow, empty return to the donor. Mr. Robertson is a busy man, and, as Mr. Smith has stated, he has travelled nearly all over the world, and has visited every hospital of repute in his search for information ; he has spared no pains, spared no money, and spared no time. Not only has he given his time, money and experience to secure the completion of this grand building which you have received from his hands to-day, but he has given a like amount of time towards the perfection and completion of the great building —the Victoria Hospital—in the city. When we think for a moment that all this has been done in order that poor, suffering, little children might be gathered in from homes of want and misery, cared for and made well, certainly it must touch the heart of everyone here to-day to take part in the ceremonial of receiving his magnificent gift. As one of the trustees I have been able to do nothing towards what has been done and so I can more freely speak my gratitude to Mr. Robertson. I am also very grateful to the

Corporation of the City of Toronto and the Ontario Government for the earnest interest and energy which they have shown in assisting this project. For this great work certainly I thank Mr. Robertson deeply, and as one of the trustees, on behalf of the Board, I thank him again for the rich gift he has so freely bestowed. I pray that he may receive joy and blessings, for the life eternal and trust that those who shall receive of the blessings provided now by him, in years to come may remember him with gratitude. I think the gratitude of the citizens of Toronto and the province are due to the founder of The Lakeside and to the ladies of the committee for what they have accomplished. (Applause).

The chairman then introduced Prof. Goldwin Smith as the leading representative of the active public charities of the city of Toronto, whom he pronounced an authority upon the matter under consideration, and whose opinion would be valuable and highly acceptable.

Prof. Goldwin Smith upon rising said,—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I will take advantage of Mr. Gibson's invitation and say a few words. As you have been told we went through the institution before this meeting was opened, and by ocular observation satisfied ourselves that the plan admirably conceived had not been less admirably executed. It would only be painting the lily and gilding refined gold to dilate upon the benefits of such an institution. Nothing touches our hearts so much as an effort to assuage the pains and alleviate the miseries of a child. I have it specially in charge to mention that in a certain Sunday school in this city there are a number of little cherubs who minister to the wants of the little patients here and maintain, by their contributions, a cot in this establishment. They not only do good to the objects of their kindness, but, at the same time, to themselves. Such works of love done in childhood will remain pleasant spots in memory through the years to come. (Applause). The benefits bestowed upon the children received in this Home will not end with the days which they have passed within it. They will long look back with gratitude upon those who have helped them, and they will probably hereafter take a more genial view of society from having learned, though it is not all kindness, it is not all unkind. The impressions of childhood are those which remain most deeply engraven upon the tablets of our memory. As years roll on our physical powers decay; memory for events and names of yesterday and day before begins to fail, but the recollections of youth and childhood remain firmly imbedded. I feel it myself, for I have difficulty in recalling what I read or heard a few days ago; but I can readily call up the image of my nursery and the faces and names of those by whom I was surrounded there. Therefore I think my friend the donor is likely in future years to reap the gratitude and blessings of children who are enjoying his munificence here and who will retain a vivid recollection of the care they have received. So great is that care and so well are the little patients in this Home provided for, that one might almost fear that there will be many children who have reason to envy the lot of the sick children, though, in doing so, they will be mistaken, since there is no blessing in the world like health though it be in rags and on the street. It seems that a restriction has been laid upon us as to say anything about the donor's personal career. However, he has himself let fall some reference to a certain newspaper man, and, therefore, I hope I am not out of order that there is a newspaper man whose career I have watched with pleasure, and upon my slight connection with whose course I look upon with pride. There is a journal which, much like other journals and men, is liable to error; it has its controversies and its literary combats; it is sometimes misinformed or misled, but it has held an honourable course I hear it said, and I believe the statement to be true, that the journal to which I refer may go wrong, but it cannot be corrupted. (Applause.) That is saying something, for there have been periods in history when a reputation for character above corruption was less valuable than it is now. This is an imperfect world in regard, among other things, to the making and use of wealth. Wealth is too often ill-made and either ill-used or not used at all. But there is also wealth that is well made and well used. I think we have an example here to-day (Applause.) I do not think I have anything more to say and must not forget that the day is wearing on. You will all unite with me in the expression of your feeling of gratitude as citizens of Toronto and friends of humanity towards the founder of The Lake side Home for Little Children (Applause.) And wish with me that, through all his remaining years of life he may find happiness in looking to his day. (Applause.)

REV. MR WALLACE SPEAKS.

The next speaker was the Rev. Mr. Wallace, who, in reply to the chairman's invitation, said:—From the beginning I have felt as if I were at a religious meeting, and it was suggested that what I say should

relate to the religious principle, upon which this institution has been founded, and conducted. Schiller, the great German poet, in a characteristic hour wrote: "I love God and little children." These words would be an appropriate motto for the founder and friends of this charity. Love God because He made them brave, patient and tender hearted to carry on this good work, and love the little children; the insufficiently clothed and half-starved children, who, unless a friendly hand stretches out to help them, perish. To-day as we are praising, we are not praising men and women, we are praising God. A charity like this is simply a fulfilment of the Holy Scripture, which saith "Lo I am with you always." It is Christ living upon earth. He is touching the hearts of men and women, and they do His will, and so in a man of a perfect charitable nature we have a likeness of Christ on earth and so men and women go about doing great and tender things for the blessings of others. This blessing, this charity, is one of the signs of the times that the world is growing better and greater. (Applause)

Mr. Wallace closed by praying that God would more than ever pour down His grace and benediction upon this charity and our city.

CHARITABLE MEN AS SOMNAMBULISTS.

In obedience to the chairman's summons Mr. John J. Withrow replied as follows:—Mr. Chairman, I am not at the speaking end of the room, but since you have challenged me I may say that it has been my misfortune or my privilege, as the case may be, to be connected with several charitable institutions. The particular field in which I have laboured has been that of an adviser or as a member of the advisory committee, in which connection I may say I have been given credit for knowing a great deal more than I do. With this in view, no doubt, our friend the founder of The Lakeside has consulted me upon matters pertinent to The Lakeside Home. He has availed himself of my services and, in point of fact, he has aroused me out of bed to talk about The Lakeside Home. I never knew a man so enthusiastic over any project of this nature in my life. It is very easy to say "well, a rich man can donate his money and do anything," but labour and individual effort must accompany the donation to achieve the best results. There is no man I know of who, besides Mr. Robertson, could give the patient attention to details, superintend and supervise all things, so that upon completion this institution combines the best of everything known to science, and which entitles it to rank as the best and finest institution of the kind in the world. He has said so, and I am prepared to take his opinion on that point, for I know he has travelled thousands of miles, and visited every Hospital for Sick Children in America and Europe, in fact all over the civilized world, to gather information for use in this erection. Frequent was the occasion when I thought what we had was good enough, but a telegram would come from Boston or Chicago to make this alteration and that change, and the change was made. I would say "Well, that's good enough," and he would say, "Well, is that the best that can be done?" Take for example the stained glass windows behind the chairman (referring to the illuminated glass behind the platform with a study in Japanese and life size figure of a lady of Japan.) There have been three different styles of windows there. The first were good ordinary glass windows; then we put in cathedral windows of geometrical shape and figuring, but they had to come out and give way to the magnificent glass which you now behold. (Applause.) What is certain is this, all is due to the painstaking care exerted by himself over every feature of the structure. Little appliances required for doctors' use; matters of detail were advised to us by telegrams from Chicago, New York, or Europe, whither he went in search of the latest pointers. I really cannot understand what the man did for sleep, and I am glad it is over for his sake. It would not be wrong of me to refer to a friend of mine, and of whom it is told that whenever he was restless and could not sleep would go over to the Boys' or Girls' Home to see the little [illegible] asleep, and I will not be surprised if Mr. Robertson experiences considerable difficulty in preventing Mr. Robertson from wending his way over here to see the children asleep. (Laughter.) There is no doubt but that our friend has chosen the best field of charity in which to scatter his wealth; no better employment for money could anyone devise. If health is to be found in pure, fresh air, this is the spot, for in that particular [illegible] this locality is rich and those suffering ones who may spend a few weeks in this delightful home will again find health and vigour. It will be giving them back the life which was almost lapsing. We are all pleased to find the local Government doubling our grant and the city corporation acting with great liberality. These are favours that are all appreciated. As regards the new Hospital for Sick Children on College street in the city, with which enterprise the donor is connected in the same capacity as he is with this, we have there a

great deal more accommodation than there are children to care for at present. Of course I do not wish for any more sick children, but we have made provision for the future. As the hon. gentleman mentioned, it is intended to accommodate children from all over the province. We do not intend to gather in all the sick children from Ontario, but at the new Hospital for Sick Children there is opportunity for treatment, appliances and comforts which cannot be found anywhere else. There [illegible] will be rendered [illegible] from the ordinary practice [illegible] before in the ordinary way [illegible] all manners which require a [illegible] but all this was [illegible] with the Hospital for [illegible] I simply urge all to look [illegible] tribute of respect to the report of The Lakeside Home. (Applause.)

A VOTE OF THANKS.

The speaking portion of the programme was closed by the Rev. Mr. Brookman offering prayer, after which the chairman announced that the ladies' committee had served refreshments in the dining hall to partake of which all were expected to remain.

Before the meeting rose Mr. J. J. Withrow moved a vote of thanks to the chairman in consideration of the felicitous manner in which he had conducted the meeting, also thanks to the Ontario Government and the City Council for their marked liberality in treating with the twin institutions—The Lakeside Home and the Hospital for Sick Children.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Malcom Gibbs who announced that though he and friends, like Mr. Withrow, were not at the speaking end of the hall, yet from that quarter there was no lack of sympathy and admiration.

The motion carried amid applause.

In tendering the vote of thanks to the chairman, the donor added his testimony to the consideration and liberality displayed by both the Government and the City Council in encouraging the work by substantial financial aid. (Applause.)

In reply to the motion Hon. J. M. Gibson said:—It has been a matter of great pleasure for me to be here to-day not only to inspect the institution and [illegible] remarks, but as a member of the Government, which in the past assisted and then doubled its liberality, it is interesting to me how deeply the assistance on the part of the Government has been appreciated. I could never understand why the Government deemed it should cost less to support a sick child in an hospital than an adult. In fact I think there are greater difficulties to be met with in the care of children than adults, for an adult can cannot tell you what is the matter, while the other one can. At such to it afforded the Government pleasure to double the grant to the Hospital for Sick Children, and I see we were every reason to feel thoroughly satisfied with our action. (Applause.)

After a [illegible] hour in the refreshment room, the assembly departed well delighted with the interesting ceremony.

The weather at The Lakeside during the summer was all that could be desired; even in September and October it was so pleasant that on only one or two days had the children to remain indoors. The delay in moving the children back to the city was occasioned by the fact that the new Hospital on College street was not ready for occupation, but the Island weather was enjoyable and no one suffered. Every room in The Lakeside is heated with hot water, and the stoker in the boiler room discharged his duty like a man and did not spare the black diamonds as he filled up the large furnace. However, as the end of October approached all was in readiness at the new Hospital in the city, and on the 28th the steamer with a large barge appeared off the west shore of the Island in front of The Lakeside Home, and in two hours the children were ferried across the bay, welcomed, and took possession of the new building on College street.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SUMMER FLITTING OF 1892—THE SECOND SEASON AT THE NEW LAKESIDE—INCIDENTS IN THE MOVING.

It was well into the autumn of 1891 before the mechanics who were busy at the finishing work at the Lakeside completed their labour. In the spring of 1892 every nook and corner was carefully examined, and many improvements were made which would contribute to the comfort of the sick ones. The spring weather was so uncomfortable that it was thought wise to make the flitting for the summer a little [illegible] than usual, so that it was the first [illegible] June before the annual removal was d[illegible] upon.

It was a beautiful day when the ambulances and [illegible] drew up at the great building on Co[illegible] street, and in an hour's time the happy [illegible] children, with joy on every face, [illegible] the city dock for the Island Home.

A city paper said [illegible]

"Isn't it a pitiful [illegible]" said an old lady whose eyes were fil[illegible] tears as she saw the sick and [illegible] children of the Hospital for Sick Children on College street car-

ried into their little school room yesterday afternoon. They were being gathered there and made ready for removal to The Lakeside Home on the Island. It was a pitiful sight. Poor, helpless little sufferers with wan faces were brought in—some boxed in splints, others prone upon movable tables, all bearing some mark of disease, the imprint of which told a sad story. No wonder the kind-hearted old lady saw it as pitiful sight. While waiting for the carriage Miss Sams, the teacher of the institution, with thoughtful tact, drew the children's attention from their troubles by having them sing some of their pretty songs.

"What a happy lot," said another lady as she saw them clustered together, all neatly dressed, some decorated with flowers, some tightly holding on to toys and packages which were to go with them, and all brightened with the joy of a trip on the water, and looking forward to a delightful time on the Island.

"For sick children they are the happiest lot one can imagine. Occasionally some twinge of cruel pain would bring tears to the eyes of a dear little sufferer, perchance a cry from the drawn lips; but they seemed to lose sight of their ills thinking of the excursion. They are not only a happy lot but a helpful lot. The love-principle taught them bears good fruit, because the stronger ones help to support and nurse the weaker. They are kind and affectionate to one another, and the moral help they are getting in this way is a fine educational force that will develop good habits. Not only is every sick child physically benefitted, but its mental and moral life are also strengthened and cultivated.

THE PROCESSIONAL.

"About one o'clock two of the city ambulances, in charge of officers P. C. Tripp and P. O'Fyfe, drove up to the Elizabeth street entrance. The quickly collected a crowd from the neighbourhood, a rather rude, unkempt crowd, but a sympathetic one. The stretchers and beds in the ambulances were deftly and quickly made, and very tenderly did the stalwart policemen carry out the little patients, tucking them in and making them comfortable with all the care of a mother. After eleven children, these unable to sit up, had been snugly tucked away, ten carriages drove up and received the forty-one remaining, with the nurses, Miss Underhill, and other female attendants of the Hospital. The medical staff of the Hospital, Drs. Crawford, Clingan, [illegible] and Barnhart, was accompanied by [illegible] Sinclair Robertson, while others also willingly lent their aid in the moving. The procession left the Hospital on College street and went to Scott street wharf via Yonge street. First came the two ambulances, followed by the ten carriages. Mr. J. Ross Robertson, president of the Trust Board, came last in his carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Howland, president, and Mesdames C. Heron, E. Merritt and Geo. Bethune, members of the Ladies' Committee.

"Not often does this city of processions see one like that. The closed ambulances, slowly moving along the streets, with their precious burdens hidden from public gaze, appealed to the quiet sympathy of the citizens.

"The sight of the sick children in the carriages with crutches by their side, enjoyment pictured in their faces despite their lameness, was a pleasant, though somewhat painful one. The procession attracted great attention, and many kind words were said in behalf of this noblest of all Toronto's noble charities.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE ISLAND.

"The scene at Scotts street wharf was as interesting and enlivening as that at the Hospital and during the drive. The children were carried to a barge in waiting and carefully laid upon mattrasses and pillows.

"In the large crowd gathered there were two Kodak men who took 'snap shots' at the embarkation. Deck hands, laborers and sailors from surrounding vessels came to see the moving.

"The occasion was not without its humorous side either. A well-known and popular young gentleman, moved by sympathetic impulses, offered his help to carry the little ones aboard. He was given a baby to carry; he received it gingerly, held it as if he were afraid of breaking it, and when it began to squirm in his arms, a despairing what-shall-I-do-with-it look crept into his face; but when the baby set up a Trojan yell confusion dire seized the young man. The hot blushes mantled his brow and poured their crimson tide over his face way down behind his 'stiffboard' collar. Realizing the desperate nature of the situation, he made a wild dash up the gang-plank, plumped the crying baby into the arms of the first nurse he saw, and beat a hasty retreat behind the crowd. After that he contented himself with carrying wraps and packages.

STEAMING TO THE SHORE.

"The barge was to be towed to the Island by Clarke Bros.' tug, but the tug was not

"in it," it was not there. It would not d to keep those children l ying there in the barge. What was to be done? While casting his eyes along the wharves for help Mr. Robertson was accosted by Capt. Frank Jackman, who was standing near. The captain said: "It won't do to have the children lying here. I'll take them over for you." In a remarkably short space of time the tug Frank Jackman was bustling alongside the barge. The little children sang "We Welcome you," the moorings were made and the delightful and restful trip across the bay began.

"How eagerly the little ones drank in the sunshine, the coolness, the quiet, the busy scenes along the water front. How happy they seemed It was a rare treat, thoroughly enjoyed, and already seemed to put new animation into the frail bodies, whose tenure upon life is so slight. A hush fell upon them all, and they lay there quietly drinking it all in with deep satisfaction.

"The Frank Jackman did its work well and quickly, and never in his life did the captain do an act that was more kindly and welcome. The low water compelled the tug to cast off some distance from the shore Then the little ones sang the gallant captain and his right good crew a good-bye song, "Good-bye, come again," at the same time waving their hands and their crutches. The barge was then "poled" to a dock, whence the children were carried to

THE LAKESIDE HOME.

"The British ensign gaily floated in the breeze from its tall mast; the lawn was bright and green; the windows and doors were open, and the cool breeze swept through the beautiful building, bringing life, and health and strength from across the blue waters of the lake, sparkling in the afternoon sunlight

"The little ones were carried into the wards, laid upon the cool, white cots, somewhat tired but still happy and contented. That they may there find all the good their benefactors wish them and come back to the city next fall with renewed strength is the blessing every reader extends to them

"As with the previous summer the residence at the Island had a marvellous effect for good on the sick and wan faces of the youngsters. The days passed pleasantly—hundreds of visitors came from the city during the summer, and all felt that the three months at the lake shore was an actual blessing for the little inmates, who enjoyed the fresh air and gained health and strength as they played on the sand playground, the immense lawn in front of the Lakeside, or away on the lake shore under the charge of the nurses. This year the children came back a month earlier than in 1891. The weather was rather broken towards the end of September, and the east winds were sharper than usual, so that on the 26th October, 1892, the children were removed and the Lakeside Home was left with only one occupant—the caretaker, who all through the dreary winter has charge of the immense building. This year (1893) it is expected that the Home will be opened about the end of May or the first week in June. Many busy hands are now at work cleaning up and renovating—getting the beds and tiny cots in order, so as to welcome the hundred sick ones who will enjoy this summer at The Lakeside Home for Little Children

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CHAPTER XII.

THE WEATHER AT THE LAKESIDE—WARMER THAN IN THE CITY—THE OPENING FOR THE SEASON OF 1893.

Many have doubts about Island weather Some have thought that it is colder of course at the Island than in the city. But the thermometer speaks in favour of the Island.

For the benefit of those citizens who have always taken it for granted that the Island is so cold during the winter months as to be unfit for habitation the following statistics are submitted. Observations were taken on 149 days out of the 174 between October 17 and April 8. Altogether 436 observations of the shining column were made at the Island At 47 times the temperature corresponded exactly with the reports from the Park On 220 different occasions it was warmer at the Island than in the city, and on the remaining 169 occasions the temperature was colder at the Island than at the same time in the city. It will be observed that on no less than 18 different occasions, between November 21 and the end of the year, did the two instruments agree. During the early part of the winter the Island had the better temperature, but the end of the year the city was but little colder than our summer resort, and after that the southern portion of the Fourth Ward got colder than the city.

These records were taken daily by the caretaker of The Lakeside Home for Little Children.

	Island.	City.
Oct. 17, 12 m...	50	48
" 6 p.m.	49	48
Mild weather, north-east wind.		
Oct. 18, 8 a.m.	50	51
" 12 m...	49	57
" 6 p.m.	49	50
Very mild weather, n.e. wind.		
Oct. 19, 7 a.m.	49	44
" 12 m...	61	60
" 6 p.m.	49	48
Fair, strong, south-west wind.		
Oct. 20, 8 a.m.	48	42
" 12 m...	49	52
" 6 p.m.	50	51
Fair, south-west wind.		
Oct. 21, 8 a.m.	48	47
" 12 m...	60	56
" 7 a.m.	48	48
Fair, wind changing from s.e. to s. w.		
Oct. 22, 7 a.m.	48	50
" 12 m...	56	57
" 6 p.m.	48	53
Fair, south-west wind.		
Oct. 24, 8 a.m.	42	38
" 12 m...	56	48
" 6 p.m.	40	40
Fair, north-west wind.		
Oct. 25, 8 a.m.	36	37
" 12 m...	46	42
" 6 p.m.	40	41
North-west wind, cool weather.		
Oct. 26, 8 a.m.	36	39
" 12 m...	45	43
" 6 p.m	34	41
Fair, north-west wind.		
Oct. 27, 8 a.m.	36	39
" 12 m...	52	46
" 6 p.m.	49	46
Fair, north-west wind.		
Oct. 28, 8 a.m.	42	44
" 12 m...	56	50
" 6 p.m.	50	49
Strong south-west winds.		
Oct. 29, 8 a.m.	48	50
" 12 m...	56	47
" 6 p.m.	40	43
Strong north-west wind with rain.		
Oct. 31, 8 a.m.	42	44
" 12 m...	58	48
" 6 p.m.	44	46
North-west winds: stormy.		
Nov. [illegible] m.	40	42
[illegible]	48	39
[illegible] a.m.	46	31
Stormy, north-east wind.		
Nov. 2, 8 a.m.	48	37
" 12 m...	50	37
" 6 p.m.	46	39
North-east wind; fair weather.		
Nov. [illegible] 8 a.m.	46	39
" 12 m...	48	44
" 6 p.m.	44	45
North-west wind; fair weather.		
Nov. 4 8 a.m.	42	40
" 12 m...	46	45

	Island.	City.
Nov. 4, 6 p.m.	34	39
South-west to north-west wind; stormy.		
Nov. 5, 8 a.m	32	37
" 12 m...	34	31
" 6 p.m.	30	31
North-west wind.		
Nov. 7, 8 a.m.	42	47
" 12 m...	48	48
" 6 p.m.	50	51
South-west wind; fair.		
Nov. 8, 8 a.m.	31	33
" 12 m...	36	39
" 6 p.m.	34	39
Strong South-west wind.		
Nov. 9, 8 a.m.	32	30
" 12 m...	34	32
" 6 p.m.	32	31
South-west wind. Cloudy.		
Nov. 10, 8 a.m.	32	30
" 12 m...	40	33
" 6 p.m.	34	31
South-west wind very stormy First snow storm.		
Nov 11, 8 a.m.	28	34
" 12 m...	44	39
" 6 p.m.	40	39
South-east wind.		
Nov. 12, 8 a.m.	40	37
" 12 m...	48	37
" 6 p.m	46	39
Strong south west wind.		
Nov 14, 8 a.m.	46	44
" 12 m...	46	46
" 6 p.m	41	43
South-west wind		
Nov. 15, 8 a.m.	42	42
" 12 m...	46	48
" 6 p.m.	42	46
South-east wind		
Nov. 16, 8 a.m.	42	48
" 12 m...	46	42
" 6 p.m.	46	43
South-east to south-west wind.		
Nov. 17 8 a.m.	44	41
" 12 m...	46	48
" 6 p.m.	48	51
Strong south-west wind.		
Nov. 18, 8 a.m.	42	42
" 12 m...	46	[illegible]
" 6 p.m.	40	37
Stormy, south to south-west wind.		
Nov. 19, 8 a.m.	38	35
" 12 m...	46	36
" 6 p.m.	42	34
North-west wind.		
Nov. 21, 8 a.m.	46	40
" 12 m...	40	41
" 6 p.m.	38	31
South-west wind.		
Nov. 22, 8 a.m.	38	29
" 12 m...	40	32
" 6 p.m.	38	34
North-west wind.		
Nov. 23, 8 a.m. [illegible]	[illegible]	16
" 12 m...	38	21
" 6 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west winds.		
Nov. 24, 8 a.m.	32	[illegible]

	Island.	City.
Nov. 24, 12 m..	38	37
" 6 p.m.	38	38
North-west wind.		
Nov. 25, 8 a.m.	38	39
" 12 m...	30	30
" 6 p.m.	38	39
North-west wind.		
Nov. 26, 8 p.m.	38	38
" 12 m...	38	30
" 6 p.m	34	32
North-west wind.		
Nov. 28, 8 a.m.	30	34
" 12 m...	32	33
" 6 p.m.	36	34
S. E. to s. w. wind, light snow fall.		
Nov. 29, 8 a.m.	36	30
" 12 m...	38	32
" 6 p.m.	38	38
North-west wind.		
Nov. 30, 8 a.m.	30	31
" 12 m...	32	33
" 6 p.m.	33	33
South-east wind.		
Dec. 1, 8 a.m.	32	28
" 12 m...	46	32
" 6 p.m.	38	39
North to North-east winds.		
Dec. 2, 8 a.m.	32	32
" 12 m...	34	35
" 6 p.m.	38	34
North-west wind.		
Dec. 3, 8 a.m.	32	31
" 12 m...	46	41
" 6 p.m.	38	37
South-west wind.		
Dec. 5, 8 a.m.	28	28
" 12 m...	46	30
" 6 p.m.	30	30
North-west wind.		
Dec. 6, 8 a.m.	32	31
" 12 m...	36	32
" 6 p.m.	34	34
North-east wind.		
Dec. 7, 8 a.m.	00	36
" 12 m...	00	35
" 6 p.m.	00	37
Strong south-east wind.		
Dec. 8, 8 a.m.	40	42
" 12 m...	41	38
" 6 p.m.	30	36
South-west wind, rainy		
Dec. 9, 8 a.m.	32	32
" 12 m...	36	33
" 6 p.m.	32	32
South-east wind.		
Dec. 10, 8 a.m	32	35
" 12 m...	34	36
" 6 p.m.	32	32
South-west wind.		
Dec. 12, 8 a.m.	28	28
" 12 m...	32	30
" 6 p.m.	32	31
North-west wind.		
Dec. 13, 8 a.m.	36	30
" 12 m...	36	35
" 6 p.m.	40	37
North-west wind.		
Dec. 14, 8 a.m.	34	37
" 12 m...	34	38
" 6 p.m.	40	38
South-west wind.		
Dec. [illegible] 8 a.m.	36	35
" 12 m...	40	36

	Island.	City.
Dec. 16, 6 p.m.	32	33
South-west wind.		
Dec 16, 8 a.m.	32	31
" 12 m...	40	36
" 6 p.m.	34	33
South-west wind.		
Dec. 17, 8 a.m.	30	29
" 12 m...	40	31
" 6 p.m.	34	36
North-west wind.		
Dec. 18, 8 a.m.	34	32
" 12 m...	32	34
" 6 p.m.	36	36
South-west to north-west wind.		
Dec 20, 8 a.m.	8	8
" 12 m...	zero	19
" 6 p.m.	6	22
North-west wind.		
Dec. 21, 8 a.m.	6	20
" 12 m...	10	22
" 6 p.m.	8	19
North west wind.		
Dec. 22, 8 a.m.	8	17
" 12 m...	20	18
" 6 p.m.	13	18
South-west, south, north-west wind; light snow fall.		
Dec. 23, [illegible]	16	
" 12 [illegible]	12	10
" 6 p.m.	8	6
North-west to north-east wind; snow.		
Dec. 24, 8 a.m.	8	6
" 12 m...	18	11
" 6 p.m.	4	14
North-west wind.		
Dec. 26, 8 a.m.	8	8
North-west wind.		
Dec. 27, 8 a.m.	18	12
" 12 m...	26	20
" 6 p.m.	16	16
North-west wind.		
Dec. 28, 8 a.m.	14	10
" 12 m...	22	19
" 6 p.m.	18	17
[illegible] west wind.		
Dec. [illegible] a.m.	18	18
" 12 m...	22	25
" 6 p.m.	24	22
North east to North-west wind.		
Dec. 30, 8 a.m.	20	22
" 12 m...	32	26
" 6 p.m.	26	25
South-west winds.		
Dec. 31, 8 a.m.	24	28
" 12 m...	32	31
" 6 p.m.	34	31
South-west wind.		
Jan. 3, 8 a.m.	8	3
" 12 m...	10	2
" 6 p.m.	10	9
North-west wind.		
Jan. 4, 8 a.m.	10	9
" 12 m...	16	15
" 6 p.m.	12	11
South-west wind.		
Jan. 5, 8 a.m.	18	16
" 12 m...	20	20
" 6 p.m.	16	15
South-east to north-east wind, very heavy snowstorm night.		

	Inland	City.
Jan. 6, 8 a.m.	20	4
" 12 m...	22	11
" 6 p.m.	16	13
North-east and north-west winds.		
Jan. 7, 8 a.m.	12	9
" 12 m..	20	18
" 6 p.m.	20	18
North-west wind, light snow falls.		
Jan. 10, 8 a.m. [illegible]	[illegible]	-18
" 12 m...	[illegible]	-8
" 6 p.m.	[illegible]	-5
North-west wind.		
Jan. 11, 8 a.m.	-16	-17
" 12 m...	-10	-5
" 6 p.m.	zero	-1
North-west wind.		
Jan. 12, 8 a.m.	zero	0
" 12 m...	6	4
" 6 p.m.	4	4
North and north-west winds.		
Jan. 13, 8 a.m.	4	2
" 12 m...	14	9
" 6 p.m.	12	11
North and north-west winds.		
Jan. 14, 8 a.m.	8	4
" 12 m...	10	7
" 6 p.m.	4	4
South-west to north-west wind.		
Jan. 16, 8 a.m.	zero	1
" 12 m...	16	9
" 6 p.m.	10	8
North-west wind.		
Jan. 17, 8 a.m.	10	8
" 12 m...	16	13
" 6 p.m.	12	9
South-west wind.		
Jan. 18, 8 a.m.	12	12
" 12 m...	22	16
" 6 p.m.	24	23
South and south-west wind, snow flurries.		
Jan. 19, 8 a.m.	14	13
" 12 m...	22	21
" 6 p.m.	21	17
West to north-west winds.		
Jan. 20, 8 a.m.	10	2
" 12 m...	18	14
" 6 p.m.	12	12
West to north-west winds.		
Jan. 21, 8 a.m.	14	9
" 12 m...	22	19
" 6 p.m.	22	22
Westerly winds.		
Jan. 22, 8 a.m.	24	22
" 12 m..	24	22
" 6 p.m.	22	27
South-west wind, snow flurries.		
Jan. 24, 8 a.m.	20	27
South-west wind snow at night.		
Jan. 25, 8 a.m.	20	24
" 12 m...	22	22
" 6 p.m.	22	21
North-west to south-west wind.		
Jan. 26, 8 a.m.	22	19
" 12 m...	30	27

	Inland	City.
Jan. 26, 6 p.m.	26	27
South-west to north-west winds.		
Jan. 27, 8 a.m.	10	9
" 12 m...	14	13
" 6 p.m.	10	11
North-west winds		
Jan. 28, 8 a.m.	22	19
" 12 m...	24	22
" 6 p.m.	28	26
North-west winds; very stormy; sleet.		
Jan. 30, 8 a.m.	10	11
" 12 m..	20	20
" 6 p.m.	20	19
North-east to north-west winds; snow.		
Jan. 31, 8 a.m.	14	15
" 12 m...	20	22
" 6 p.m.	24	22
S.E. wind, stormy.		
Feb. 1, 8 a.m.	26	27
" 12 m...	30	32
" 6 p.m.	28	29
South-east to north-east winds, snow at night.		
Feb. 2, 8 a.m.	10	4
" 12 m...	14	10
" 6 p.m.	22	16
North to north-east wind, snow at night.		
Feb. 3, 8 a.m.	10	12
" 12 m...	20	26
" 6 p.m.	12	18
North-west wind.		
Feb. 4, 8 a.m.	zero	[illegible]
" 12 m...	2	-2
" 6 p.m.	2	zero
North-west wind.		
Feb. 6, 8 a.m.	26	[illegible]
" 12 m...	36	36
" 6 p.m.	34	36
South-east wind, rain.		
Feb. 7, 8 a.m.	10	9
" 12 m...	[illegible]	10
" 6 p.m.	[illegible]	8
West to north-west wind, fair.		
Feb. 8, 8 a.m.	zero	2
" 12 m...	14	12
" 6 p.m.	10	10
Westerly winds, fair.		
Feb. 9, 8 a.m.	14	21
" 12 m...	16	27
" 6 p.m.	20	30
South to south-east winds, snow.		
Feb. 10, 8 a.m.	24	27
" 12 m...	24	35
" 6 p.m.	28	30
South-west to north-west winds.		
Feb. 11, 8 a.m.	24	27
" 12 m...	31	32
" 6 p.m.	32	36
Westerly winds.		
Feb. 12, 8 a.m.	24	24
" 12 m...	28	30
" 6 p.m.	24	29
North-east winds, fair.		
Feb. 14, 8 a.m.	14	21
" 12 m...	28	32
" 6 p.m.	32	34
South-east wind, with rain at night.		

	Inland	City.
Feb. 15, 8 a.m.	32	34
" 12 m...	[illegible]	38
" 6 p.m.	[illegible]	37
West to north-west winds.		
Feb. 16, 8 a.m.	26	28
" 12 m...	34	34
" 6 p.m.	14	13
West to north-west winds.		
Feb. 17, 8 a.m.	4	6
" 12 m...	14	16
" 6 p.m.	15	18
East to north-east wind, with snow.		
Feb. 18, 8 a.m.	10	10
" 12 m...	21	17
" 6 p.m.	15	21
North-east to westerly winds, light snow.		
Feb. 20, 8 a.m.	14	6
" 12 m...	4	6
" 6 p.m.	4	4
Westerly winds; stormy.		
Feb. 21, 8 a.m.	zero	1
" 12 m...	10	15
" 6 p.m.	18	19
North-west to north-east winds, very stormy, with snow.		
Feb. 22, 8 a.m.	10	15
" 12 m...	14	21
" 6 p.m.	20	21
North to north-west winds.		
Feb. 23, 8 a.m.	22	20
" 12 m...	34	24
" 6 p.m.	34	22
North winds, very stormy, with snow.		
Feb. 24, 8 a.m.	20	11
" 12 m...	24	17
" 6 p.m.	18	19
North-west winds; mild.		
Feb. 25, 8 a.m.	24	18
" 12 m...	28	26
" 6 p.m.	28	22
Westerly winds; [illegible]		
Feb. 27, 8 a.m.	10	14
" 12 m...	22	26
" 6 p.m.	22	24
[illegible] to n.e. winds, stormy at night.		
Feb. 28, 8 a.m.	20	20
" 12 m...	32	34
" 6 p.m.	36	36
North-east to south-west wind with sleet and rain.		
Mar. 1, 8 a.m.	26	22
" 12 m...	34	32
" 6 p.m.	32	27
Westerly winds.		
Mar. 2, 8 a.m.	32	18
" 12 m...	36	23
" 6 p.m.	30	29
Westerly winds, fair.		
Mar. 3, 8 a.m.	32	29
" 12 m...	36	30
" 6 p.m.	18	30
North-east winds.		
Mar. 4, 8 a.m.	16	16
" 12 m...	26	12

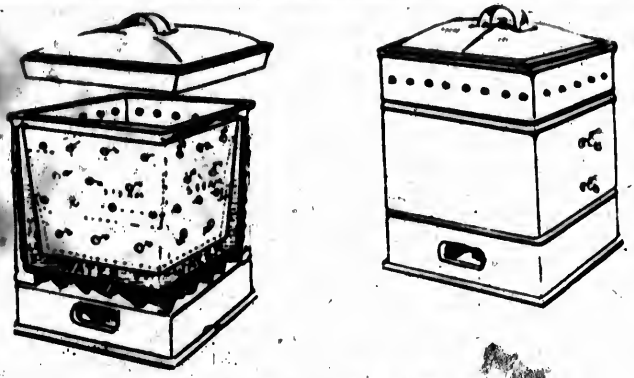
	Inland	City.
Mar. 4, 6 p.m.	10	12
West and north-west winds.		
Mar. 6, 8 a.m.	22	19
" 12 m...	28	28
" 6 p.m.	32	32
Westerly winds.		
Mar. 7, 8 a.m.	32	32
" 12 m...	34	38
" 6 p.m.	38	41
South-west winds, fair.		
Mar. 8, 8 a.m.	36	36
" 12 m...	40	40
" 6 p.m.	38	43
South-east winds, fair.		
Mar. 9, 8 a.m.	40	38
" 12 m...	38	39
" 6 p.m.	36	41
North east and south-east winds, rain.		
Mar. 10, 8 a.m.	30	32
" 12 m...	32	34
" 6 p.m.	32	34
North-east to south-east winds.		
Mar. 11, 8 a.m.	32	37
" 12 m...	34	40
" 6 p.m.	36	39
South-west winds and rain.		
Mar. 12, 8 a.m.	32	30
" 12 m...	30	30
" 6 p.m.	32	30
North-west winds.		
Mar. 13, 8 a.m.	30	34
" 12 m...	32	37
Mar. 14, 6 p.m.	11	38
Westerly winds.		
Mar. 15, 8 a.m.	14	10
" 12 m...	20	11
" 6 p.m.	10	15
North to north-west wind.		
Mar. 16, 8 a.m.	14	12
" 12 m...	21	20
" 6 p.m.	22	26
West to north-west wind.		
Mar. 17, 8 a.m.	22	22
" 12 m...	32	30
" 6 p.m.	34	32
North-west winds, fair.		
Mar. 18, 8 a.m.	12	10
" 12 m...	20	17
" 6 p.m.	16	22
North-east to south-east winds.		
Mar. 20, 8 a.m.	18	20
" 12 m..	20	22
" 6 p.m.	22	24
South-east wind, fair.		
Mar. 21, 8 a.m.	34	39
" 12 m...	40	39
" 6 p.m.	38	39
South-west to north-west winds.		
Mar. 22, 8 a.m.	32	40
" 12 m...	32	38
" 6 p.m.	32	37
Strong easterly winds.		
Mar. 23, 8 a.m.	32	32
" 12 m...	32	34
" 6 p.m.	31	30
Easterly winds.		

	Island	City
Mar. 24, 8 a.m.	28	47
" 12 m...	51	56
" 6 p.m.	60	60
Strong westerly winds, fair.		
Mar. 25, 8 a.m.	40	34
" 12 m...	38	38
" 6 p.m.	40	30
West to north-west winds.		
Mar. 27, 8 a.m.	28	29
" 12 m...	36	36
" 6 p.m.	31	36
North-west winds.		
Mar. 28, 8 a.m.	26	30
" 12 m...	32	25
" 6 p.m.	26	36

	Island	City
South to south-west winds.		
Mar. 29, 8 a.m.	22	34
" 12 m...	32	30
" 6 p.m.	32	34
South to south-east winds.		
Mar. 30, 8 a.m.	26	34
" 12 m...	36	44
" 6 p.m.	36	44
West to north-west winds; fair.		
Mar. 31, 8 a.m.	32	36
" 12 m...	40	41
" 6 p.m.	34	42
North-west and south east winds; fair.		

	Island	City
April 1, 8 a.m.	36	47
" 12 m...	42	48
" 6 p.m.	40	44
West to north-west winds.		
April 2, 8 a.m.	36	37
" 12 m...	36	42
" 6 p.m.	36	43
South-east winds; rain.		
Apr. 4, 8 a.m.	36	47
" 12 m...	40	50
" 6 p.m.	36	52
Very strong west and north winds.		
Apr. 5, 8 a.m.	28	34
" 12 m...	41	41

	Island	City
April 5, 6 p.m.	31	36
South-east winds, light snowfalls.		
Apr. 6, 8 a.m.	28	26
" 12 m...	30	30
" 6 p.m.	30	31
South east winds, fair.		
Apr. 7, 8 a.m.	32	32
" 12 m...	34	34
" 6 p.m.	34	37
South-east winds.		
Apr. 8, 8 a.m.	38	44
" 12 m...	46	44
" 6 p.m.	40	37
Gales from west, and north-west, thunder-storm at 10 o'clock.		



THE STERILIZER AT THE LAKESIDE.

On the 9th of June, 1893, the children were moved from the College street Hospital to The Lakeside Home.

No better idea of the transfer can be conveyed than the account contained in a city newspaper :—

"From one o'clock the scene on College street was an active one. Fifteen open double carriages with the two city ambulances were drawn up in front of the Hospital, and within half an hour all the little patients, the nurses, and the Ladies' Committee were on their way to the Yonge street dock."

"'That is the most expressive procession that ever passed down the street,' said Rev. W. F. Wilson.

"'Yes,' was the reply; 'it is Christianity practically applied.'

"This little conversation had reference to an unusual cortege that wound its way down Yonge street this afternoon. It consisted of 17 carriages and two ambulances containing 60 sick and crippled children going from Victoria Hospital on College street to The Lakeside Home on the Island. For days past the children anxiously looked forward to this annual flitting to their beautiful summer home. While waiting for the carriages they were clustered in the corridors, some closely hugging their dolls and toys, others carrying bundles and packages of all sorts, while others, entirely helpless, had themselves to be carefully carried upon stretchers and mattresses and entrusted to the care of ambulance officers Fyfe and Tripp.

"The general superintendence of the transference rested upon Mr. J. Ross Robertson, president of the Board of Trustees, while the internal arrangements were looked after by

Miss Underhill, the matron of the Hospital. Thirteen white-capped and white-aproned nurses had charge of the various patients, while Drs. Clingan, Armstrong and Robinson, of the staff of physicians, were on hand to render assistance

Accompanying the party were Miss E. Y. Same, the capable teacher of the school, Mesdames Heron, Howland, Harvie, Snider, Donald and Merritt. Rev. W. T. Wilson was also at the Hospital, and other citizens as well. Outside of the building and along the entire route down Yonge street crowds were clustered to w tness the strange procession. It elicited many words of pity and sympathy, with words of congratulation that the sick and suffering children were on their way to a place of rest and relief from the heat and confusion of the city

OUT ON THE BAY.

"Interest in the procession increased as it reach d the wharf east of Yonge street, where the two policemen on duty were kept busy keeping back the crowd. The children were laid upon mattresses and pillows lining a capacious scow, while a muslin screen protected them from the sun. One of the tugs belonging to Clark Bros. was the motive power and safely conveyed the precious freight to Gibraltar Point. Messrs. J. Sinclair Robertson, Baldwin Jackes and Goldwin Howland assisted in the transhipment.

"A strong south-west wind was blowing but the air was a grateful relief from the heat and dust of the city, and the little ones greatly enjoyed the trip. The cool, clean beds of the Home proved a grateful resting place and the prayers of all good people followed the stricken ones that health and strength may come back to them through the long summer days at Lakeside Home.

CHAPTER XIII.

WELL-EARNED HONORS—MEDALS FOR TRAINED NURSES—SOUVENIRS TO GRADUATES OF THE HOSPITAL.

The Lakeside Home for Little Children, the summer sanitarium and annex of the Hospital for Sick Children on College street, was on the afternoon of the 16th June the scene of a very pleasant ceremony, in which the Trustees, the Ladies' Committee, and the nurses who have graduated at the Training School in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children, were the principal participants.

A PLEASANT AFTERNOON.

Yesterday at the Island, even if the fog horn at the Government station at the Point Park, as the lighthouse o d of the Island is now familiarly called, did warn mariners away from the sandy beach, it was pleasant enough, and exceedingly so in the reception

room of The Lakeside Home. About two o'clock quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city, together with Mr. J. Ross Robertson, chairman of the Board of Trustees, Mr. E. B. Osler and Mr. A. M. Smith, trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, met in the reception room for the purpose of presenting the graduating nurses with the medals, which are always given in large training schools after a two years' course has been passed and graduates have received certificates of proficiency in knowledge of nursing. Many of the ladies who form the committee of twenty-five in connection with the Hospital were present, including the president, Mrs. W. H. Howland, the recording secretary, Mrs. W. M. Merritt, Mrs. D. S. Bethune, Mrs. Dumble, Mrs. C. S. Gzowski, jr., Mrs. S. C. Gundy, Mrs. Henry Hough, Mrs. Chas. Heron, Mrs. W. S. Lee, Mrs. Charles H. Nelson, Mrs. H. M. Pellatt, and Mrs. Edwin Saider.

Of the medical staff there were present Drs. Cameron, G. A. Peters, W. B. Thistle, H. Crawford Scadding, Geo. Clingan, B. E. McKenzie, A. Primrose, J. M. McCallum and Dr. Robinson, the resident physician, and Dr. Armstrong, his assistant at The Lakeside Home.

THE TENTH YEAR AT THE LAKESIDE.

The meeting was held in the handsome reception room of The Lakeside Home, the folding doors being thrown open, thus affording ample accommodation for the visitors. The entire staff of nurses at The Lakeside Home, with the graduates, were seated on the right and left of the room, dressed in the pretty blue chambray uniforms adopted by the Hospital. Mr. Robertson opened the meeting by a general reference to the work of the Hospital and the sanitarium on the Island. He stated that this was the tenth year since the opening of The Lakeside Home that during that time nearly two thousand children had passed through the Hospital for Sick Children, and of this number a thousand had received the benefits of The Lakeside Home. The Training School in connection with the Hospital was one of the most important features of the work. It gave the trustees unqualified pleasure to learn from the eminent surgeons and physicians, who had examined the nurses as to their proficiency, that nothing could be more satisfactory than the results of the examination through which they had passed, and that, in nearly every case, the points gained were within from three to five of the highest number obtainable. He regarded the work of nursing, which commended itself to humanity at large, as a loving work, which truly might be called one of the fine arts. Whatever excellence men might reach in the spheres allotted to them in life, there was one of many spheres in which woman excelled, and that was the work of caring for the sick and helpless ones. The work of nursing was commanding attention in all the great centres of population, and in all large hospitals the aim seemed to be to make those who were to have charge of the sick as proficient in their work as possible. The work of the Training School spoke well for the lady superintendent, Miss Underhill, and also for the medical men who had during the past two years delivered one or more lectures each week to the competitors for certificates.

THE WORK OF TRAINING.

Mr. Robertson then asked Miss Underhill to give some particulars of the work of the Training School. Miss Underhill said that it gave her much pleasure to speak of the work of the Training School of the Hospital for Sick Children, which was a comparatively new institution in connection with the work; for, although the Hospital had been established in 1875, it was not until 1888 that the first certificate was granted, and that to Miss Hamilton, who had done such efficient service during the diphtheria epidemic at the Isolation Hospital at Riverdale Park. From that time to the present fifteen nurses had received certificates, eight of whom were to receive medals to-day. Fifty applications for admission to the school had been received since December, 1891. Out of these, 29 applicants had been accepted; two were now on approbation and fourteen have been accepted as pupil nurses. Out of 16 who have graduated, seven are now in highly responsible positions, some in charge of private hospitals and others in private work. Miss Chaplin, who graduated in 1891, is now the superintendent of the Isolation Hospital. Miss Smedley, who graduated in 1891, is now head nurse of Dr. Temple's private hospital, and Mrs. Baillie one of the graduates of March, 1893, has been appointed nurse of the Nursing-at-Home mission on Hayter street, while Miss Graves, another graduate of March, 1893, goes to the Brockville General Hospital. During the winter months the course of instruction has been varied. Many lectures have been given by the surgeons and physicians connected with the Hospital, viz, Dr. McKenzie on surgery; Dr. Thistle, on medicine, typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis and infant diet; Dr. Machell, on obstetrical nursing; Dr. G. A. Peters, on bandaging; Dr. Clingan, on scarlet fever

measles, pneumonia and digestion; and Dr. John Barker Peters on the eye, ear and surgical emergencies. There are now twenty nurses in the Hospital in training, and Miss Underhill hoped that the day was near at hand when they would be enabled to send out their hospital nurses on private duty in the city and elsewhere. She desired particularly to thank the medical men and the resident staff for the very kind interest they have always shown in the work, and the attention they have given to the instruction of the nurses in the wards, and especially to the doctors who have given so much valuable time in lecturing. Miss Underhill closed by saying that on behalf of the executive of the Hospital she was grateful for the equipment which had been provided, and for the facilities given for carrying on the work, making it so successful that the results obtained in a large number of cases had been truly phenomenal. The trustees and Ladies' Committee could depend upon every one in connection with the work of the Hospital doing their utmost to advance the interests of the institution, and in all departments to further enhance that good name which the Hospital had obtained amongst the medical profession and the public generally. (Applause.)

Mr. E. H. Osler was then called upon to present the medals to the graduates. He acquitted himself most acceptably, and his words seemed to make a pleasant impression upon the nurses as they came up to the chairman's table to receive their marks of honor. Before presenting the medals Mr. Osler said:—

"I do not know of any act which it would give me greater pleasure to perform than this of presenting these medals to the graduates of the Training School in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children. I regard the work of nursing generally as perhaps the most important in connection with the management of the Hospital, and those who devote their lives to this department deserve the greatest possible amount of credit, for in order to equip themselves properly with knowledge, nurses must practise an amount of self-denial and patience and give time to study, which must entail a great sacrifice of comfort—yes, and of health. I am glad to know that so many of the graduates of the Training School have received highly responsible appointments, and I am gratified to know that the medical examiners and the lady superintendent, Miss Underhill, who have subjected the nurses to severe tests as to their knowledge, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the proficiency attained. This must give great pleasure to the nurses, and to those engaged in the work. The recipients, certainly, should feel as proud of the medals they are receiving to-day as the soldier who for valor on the field of battle receives a mark of honor. One can scarcely realize the immensity of the work of the Hospital until one walks through the wards and sees the varied cases of suffering. While we like to look on the bright side and speak of the happiness which falls to the lot of little children, who can picture half the sorrow through which hundreds of them pass in what to many is but a brief lifetime? I think they surely should have the untold sympathy of the world at large. Although the life of this Hospital in the more extented work which it has been called upon to perform, is but brief, the management have shown that as one of the most useful movements of our time, it has brought health to hundreds of little children, who, with attenuated forms, halting step and hollow cheek, never knew an hour's rest or ease until they found relief in the little white cots which fill the wards of the College street building and this Lakeside Home. We have the sympathy of every man and woman in the land in our work, and, with this sympathy and the gold of those who are willing to help in a good work, we can carry out the object for which this Hospital was founded and rescue from pitiable surroundings, and relieve the sufferings, of sick and suffering little ones. More directly in connection with the ceremony of to-day, it should not be forgotten that the successful training of nurses indicates the competency of the management of the staff of the Hospital. The work, which for many years might have been said to be in its infancy, has now developed into a great, general provincial charity, with its arms extended all over this province, drawing in the sick children of those, who, through poverty, are unable to provide medicine or appliances for their little ones; an institution whose doors swing wide open at the cry of poverty and sickness; a credit, I hope, not only to this metropolis, to this province, but to this great Dominion, to which we are so proud to belong. I am glad to hear by the report of the lady superintendent of the attention paid by the medical men to the instruction of the nurses. There can be no doubt now that as attendance at the clinics of this Hospital is one of the pre-requisites prescribed by the medical authorities of the province, that the lecture rooms will be filled during the coming year [illegible] hundreds of students, anxious to reap the advantages

of the clinical instruction, which will be given every week by the staff of the Hospital, many of whom are eminent in their several lines of work, and all of whom deserve the gratitude of the trustees and the management for the close attention they have given to the work. It is not saying too much for the Hospital to add that our patients have had the highest medical skill and the most attentive nursing that could possibly be given. Having more than an ordinary interest in the advancement of the medical and surgical profession, and specially in the work with which we are more immediately connected, and high as the Hospital to-day stands in the medical profession throughout the province, I look forward to the day when, through the kindness of the people, the heavy indebtedness —something like $100,000—on this Hospital will be wiped out, and the work extended so as to compare with the results obtained in the hospitals in such centres of population as London, Paris, Berlin and Boston, for, of all the children's hospitals in the world, the four greatest are those in Paris, Great Ormond street, London, the Huntington Avenue Hospital in Boston and our own. In equipment we are in the advance rank, and in bedding capacity we rank second to that of Great Ormond street, and with The Lakeside Home we have beds for nearly double that of any children's hospital in the world, save the one in Paris, which has something like a thousand beds."

The above is a representation of the medal, which is of gold, the edge of the circle having a rim of blue, with the words "Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto" in letters of gold, while the centre is of white enamel, with the orthodox Geneva cross in red. On the hanger, at the back of which is the pin, by which it is fastened to the dress, is the name of the nurse and the year of graduation.

Mr. Osler then called up the following nurses:

Miss Pauline Sterland, graduated, 1891.
Miss Mina Slattery, (Mrs. Fielding,) 1892.
Miss Addie Clendenan, 1892.
Miss Jennie Smedley, 1892.
Mrs. Eleanor Baillie, 1893.
Miss Susie Graves, 1893.
Miss Florence Briggs, 1893.
Miss Janie Reynolds, 1893.

Smilingly, Mr. Osler said:—"I confess that this pinning on of medals and the decorating of nurses is a new experience to me, but I think for the first time, I have done very well. The recipients, at any rate, seem to be well pleased with my work. I trust that those who have received the medals may long live to carry on their work, and in leaving the institution feel that they have the good-will and good wishes of all connected with the management. I also take this opportunity, on behalf of the trustees, of expressing our thanks to the committee of ladies who have charge of the internal economy of the Hospital. Their aid has been valuable and has facilitated in a great degree the work of the trustees. I hope our friends from the city who have assembled here, will, when the meeting is over, pass through the wards of The Lakeside Home and see the bright and cheerful surroundings of the little patients, and when they leave here have a kindly thought for the pioneer hospital, the home of the healing art, where watchful skill and care are used to minimize the pain borne by so many in this the mother Hospital for Sick Children of the Dominion. (Loud Applause).

Dr. B. E. McKenzie, on behalf of the active staff, expressed his satisfaction at being connected with the Hospital for Sick Children. He said:—"I know of no institution which has greater claims upon the charity of the public than this, for, as Mr. Osler has said, it is the mother hospital of this great movement in the Dominion. No one except those immediately connected with the work can gauge the difficulties, the distress, and the weariness which surround the lives of these little ones in their own homes, where, as Dickens has truly said, 'The two grim nurses, Poverty and Sickness, who bring these children before you, preside over their births,

rock their wretched cradles and nail down their little coffins.' The treatment of children's diseases, not only in its medical, but also in its surgical aspect, has made great progress during the past ten years, and it is to be hoped that the time will come in the history of this institution when it may be as well equipped with funds as it is now with furniture, so that surgical appliances may be found within its walls, for the little ones of those who are so poor they cannot provide the commonest necessities for their children. This Lakeside Home has saved from pain and reared into health and strength many a sick child,—as the chairman has said—nearly a thousand since it was opened ten years ago. I cannot allow this opportunity, before these friends and in the presence of the trustees and the Ladies' Committee, to pass without expressing my thanks, and I am sure the thanks of the staff, for the facilities which have been given us for carrying out all our requirements in caring for these sick and helpless ones. I do not know of any institution in which the results have been more satisfactory, and certainly as an annex to the great medical schools of this province, and the general clinical instruction to be derived by the rising physicians and surgeons, who hear the lectures at The Hospital for Sick Children, its teaching must take a front place from an educational point of view. It is pleasant to hear the statements made with regard to the proficiency of the graduates who have just been decorated with these well-earned marks of honor, and I am sure I re-echo the opinion of the staff when I say that the nurses of no institution give more satisfaction than those in connection with this particular work."

Mr. A. M. Smith closed the meeting, and in doing so said:—"What Mr. Osler in decorating the nurses said, I may repeat in connection with my visits to the Hospital. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to go to the Hospital on College street once or twice a week, or come over to this Island home and see these youngsters whose lives have been made comfortable by the love and wealth which has been showered upon this work by the many friends in this city and throughout the province, and I hope that the Biblical lines, "Thou shalt open thy hand to thy brother, to thy poor and thy needy in the land," will be remembered by those who have wealth to spare, and who desire to help on the sweetest of all charities. We here to-day in this room, having left our homes, bright and cheerful, to come over and see those, who, through misfortune and calamity, lie on beds of sickness, but who with medical skill and patient nursing are gradually being restored to health and strength. To these young ladies who sit on our right and left, with their pleasant faces and bright uniforms, a great part of the success of this institution is due, and they may carry away with them the satisfying thought that during their stay with us they have conferred a vast amount of happiness upon hundreds of ailing ones, many of whom perhaps never saw a kindly smile and never heard a pleasant word before coming to our Hospital. There is no man with any heart in his bosom but must sympathize with the work in which we are engaged, and when we know that the ambulance brings us the wasted forms of little children, racked with pain, who in a few months are sent back to their homes completely restored to health, what greater satisfaction can the friends of the Hospital desire than the knowledge that their money is accomplishing so much. Why, it was only a few weeks ago that a couple of children came into our building with deformed feet, deformed from birth. For the eight or nine years of their little lives they had been walking around like cripples. They fortunately came under the care of our good friend at the other end of the room, Dr. McKenzie, who, exercising his skill, in a few months the children were sent back to their homes with limbs straightened, bodies erect, running into their mother's house as if they had never felt an ache or pain. As they entered the poor mother, not knowing of their coming and seeing her children walking as other children, with tears streaming down her cheeks fell on her knees and thanked a kindly Providence for giving such skill and ability to the surgeon, and the management of this Hospital for the great ray of sunlight which this Hospital of ours had sent into her home. I am sure that I heartily agree with the chairman and Mr. Osler in what they said concerning the management of the Hospital, not only in connection with the nursing staff but also the medical staff. While it is regrettable that we have to part with so many of our clever young friends, who, as the chairman says, are such adepts in the art of nursing, it is satisfactory to know that in every case they have received responsible positions, and to their employers are giving the utmost satisfaction. As for the good women of our Ladies' Committee, the trustees appreciate the invaluable assistance they have rendered in the management of the Hospital. I know

of no committee which works more in harmony than the one connected with the hospital. They seem to strive with one another in promoting the interests of the work and to make it pleasant for all concerned. I may tell you that I think it is a grand thing to have twenty-five women all working together in harmony. Is it not, Mr. Chairman?"

The chairman assented and the meeting then closed, and the visitors were shown through the building. There are about seventy children at The Lakeside Home, and all of them were out in their beds on the large verandahs.

This completes the story of The Lakeside Home as we find it in June of 1893.

YOU CAN HELP THE SUFFERING CHILDREN.

A Small Portion of Your Abundance Can be Used to Bring Cheer and Comfort to the Ailing Ones.

LIGHTEN YOUR PURSE AND BRIGHTEN LITTLE LIVES.

Your $50 will Furnish a Cot and the Restored Health of the Sick One may be the Interest that this Small Investment will Earn Throughout the Coming Year of Grace.

THE SWEETEST OF ALL CHARITIES, THE CARE OF LITTLE SICK CHILDREN.

Did the good folk of Toronto but know the need and fully understand the work of the Hospital for Sick Children the ready money would leap from a thousand pockets to aid the noble charity.

While the friends are not harassed with appeals for aid, the great Hospital has many needs and many of these are still unsatisfied. Room for a hundred and fifty cots. Yes, and children to fill them all will be suffering within the next year for the mercies with which under Providence, the Hospital is able to bless them.

Poverty puts its own cruel accent on the word "suffering" as it is applied to the children. Their pain-racked little bodies languish in narrow homes. Their lives go glimmering through days of weariness, and to these the Hospital is a very heaven, all warmth and brightness, into which God's suffering children go in ailing and oftimes come out whole.

The Hospital either prolongs the life journey of the little ones or smooths the rough places out of their short pathway. The hand of its activity blesses all who are touched.

Money is needed to widen the circle of the Hospital's healing influence. Fill in the coupon attached and return it to the Trustees. Your money will be well invested. A child won from the grave back to home and health and happiness may be the rich dividend it earns. New interest will be paid on the amount each time that the smile of health chases the shadows of death off the face of the child in your cot.

There is not a Sunday School, a Bible Class, a public or private school, with the hundreds of attending pupils, a lodge of any of the fraternal societies with its long roll of members, a factory, foundry, workshop or printing office, where many hands are employed, a large mercantile warehouse, a building, loan, a financial corporation with scores of employes, in every one that with a slight effort could not in a few hours collect enough to furnish a cot. In a school of a hundred pupils, a cent a week from each will furnish a cot. In any of the lodges about four cents a month will do it, and in factories that average twenty men five cents a week from every employe will furnish the cot equipment. Just think this over. What a grand opportunity of helping the great charity that takes care of sick children.

Your $50 can be a present that will not stale with the flight of the festive season. Each child may be blessed anew by the comfort your gift brings into its worn life. Throughout the year your money goes on doing good. Then cut out this coupon, fill it in, and return to J. ROSS ROBERTSON, Chairman Board of Trustees, Hospital for Sick Children.

TRUSTEES:

J. ROSS ROBERTSON, E. B. OSLER, GEO. A. COX
A. M. SMITH, SAMUEL ROGERS.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS:

TO FURNISH A COT WITH PERFECT EQUIPMENT, $50, PAYABLE IN SUMS OF:

PER WEEK...	$0 96
PER MONTH...	4 17
PER QUARTER	12 50
OR ONE CASH PAYMENT..	50 00

Agreement with the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children.

In consideration of the Hospital for Sick Children furnishing one cot in the Hospital, at an expense not exceeding $50, I agree to pay to the said Hospital the said sum of $50, as follows:—

.....

.....

Name.....

Address.....

CONSECRATE YOUR CHRISTMAS TO THE CHILDREN.

In the Joy of Your Christmastide Remember the Poor Little Sick Children and Bring to them Joy and Gladness.

PITY THEIR SUFFERING AND THEIR SORROW.

Let Your Christmas Gift be the Furnishing of a Cot in the Hospital for Sick Children—Only $50 is Needed for the Purpose and no other Payment is Involved.

CHARITY THE GOLDEN CHAIN THAT LINKS EARTH TO HEAVEN.

The appeals made the Trustees of the Hospital have met with generous response on the part of some tender-hearted citizens. Their generosity is highly appreciated, and they will be held in grateful recollection. More than this, the good thus done to some poor little sufferer will surely revisit the heart of the giver and carry to him heaven's richest benediction.

More than one hundred cots are yet to be furnished. There will be a demand for these cots, and the Trustees do not desire to turn away a single applicant because there is no cot upon which to place the little sufferer. A further appeal is made to the public on behalf of this most worthy charity that comes so closely to the heart and home of every father and mother.

In the flush of joy which brings so much of pleasure to your own homecircle at this festal season of the year, think of the bed-bound sufferers who shall never know the joy and freedom of child-life, whose only hope in years to come is that the pain may not be quite so hard to bear, and that the grave may not open so painfully near the little feet. Think of your own happy little children, free from pain, with roses of health blooming in the cheeks and the laughing sparkle of joy in the eye, and then think of the wan faces and listless eyes of the pain-burdened little ones, the light of whose life has gone out in the darkness of suffering.

Only $50 will secure a comfortable resting-place for these children. What greater charity can appeal to your heart, and what greater reward can you have than that spoken by One who touched humanity at its lowest sorrow and its heaviest suffering, "Ye have done it unto Me!" By your charity you will not only bring relief and health to the ailing little ones, but you may be the saviour from death of some child who shall in the years to come bless your name and revere your memory.

This charity is within the reach of all. To furnish a cot you may pay $50 or suit your own convenience, and pay it in weekly, monthly or quarterly instalments. In this year of grace, and at this happy Christmastide, let your gift be this coupon. Cut it out, fill it in and send it to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman Board of Trustees, Hospital for Sick Children.

TRUSTEES:

J. Ross Robertson, E. B. Osler, Geo. A. Cox.
A. M. Smith. Samuel Rogers.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS:

To furnish a cot with perfect equipment, $50 payable in sums of:-	
Per week ...	$0 98
Per month ...	4 17
Per quarter	12 50
Or one cash payment ...	50 00

Agreement with the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children.

In consideration of the Hospital for Sick Children furnishing one cot in the Hospital, at an expense not exceeding $50, I agree to pay to the said Hospital the said sum of $50, as follows:—

.....

.....

Name .....

Address .....

FURNISH A COT IN THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The Best Gift that Benevolence, Prompted by Charity, Can Offer to Suffering Humanity.

$50 WILL FURNISH A COT AND GIVE $500 WORTH OF COMFORT TO THE COMFORTLESS.

Finish the Old Year and Commence the New with a Much-Needed, Good and Generous Action—Furnish a Cot in the Sick Children's Hospital.

READ
WITH
PITYING
EYE
AND THEN
RESPOND
WITH
CHEERFUL
HEART
TO THIS
APPEAL
FOR HELP.

How many kind hearts there are in this great city who are willing to express their grateful recognition of the blessings received in this year that is fast fading away! And in what better manner can that gratitude be displayed than by alleviating the sufferings of some little sick child in the years to come? $50 will furnish a cot that may help to bring back the rosy hue of health to some little wan and pallid cheek that never knew of Christmas joys.

At this season of the year, when all nature [illegible] and the hearts of men are disposed to works of charity, how comforting it is to know that so much can be done for so little cost. [illegible] $50 will furnish a cot that will be instrumental in soothing the sufferings of some poor little sick child for many days or months.

As you mark the gladsome [illegible] healthy [illegible] and [illegible] merry laughter of the happy little ones who are [illegible] "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year" [illegible] $50 will furnish a cot that will be a [illegible] for seven or eight years to come. Fill out this coupon and it will add more than double the amount to your own happiness.

It has been said that "the friends of the [illegible]" [illegible] Every school in the city could raise a sufficient sum to furnish a cot for [illegible]

If you wish to retire to-night in a happy frame of mind [illegible] cut out and fill up this Christmas coupon, return it to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman Board of Trustees, and you will have accomplished the deed.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS:

To furnish a cot with proper equipment $50, payable in sums of:—

Per week	$0 96
Per month	4 17
Per quarter	12 50
Or one cash payment	50 00

Agreement with the Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children.

In consideration of the Hospital for Sick Children furnishing one cot in the Hospital, at an expense not exceeding $50, I agree to pay to the said Hospital the said sum of $50, as follows :—

....

....

Name..

Address..