

Minutes of Official Opening

King Edward Sanatorium

and the

Toronto Free Hospital

for Consumption

Toronto, Canada

INSTITUTIONS { MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANATORIUM, } Near Gravenhurst,
 { FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, } Ontario.

The National Sanitarium Association

His Excellency Earl Grey, Honorary President.
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, President.
Hon. Chief Justice Sir W. R. Meredith, Kt., Toronto, Vice-President.
W. J. Gage, Esq., Toronto, Chairman Executive Committee.

OFFICES: 347 KING STREET WEST
J. S. ROBERTSON, Sec.-TREAS.
PHONE MAIN 2936. NIGHTS, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS, COLLEGE 1153.

Toronto, March 16, 1908
CANADA.

Dear Doctor:

We send you herewith a booklet descriptive of the opening ceremonies in connection with the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives and King Edward Sanatorium, and which embodies a general review of the growth of the Sanatorium movement in Canada within the past decade.

The new King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives is now open to receive patients from all parts of the Province--for doubtful cases and those in the advanced stages of the disease. A booklet giving all particulars as to method of admission will be gladly furnished on application to the Secretary, Mr. J. S. Robertson.

In sending you this souvenir booklet in connection with the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, we direct attention to the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium for Consumptives where patients in the incipient or early stages of tuberculosis are received from any part of the Province. This institution is under the most capable medical and nursing supervision obtainable, and it is further strengthened by the visits of leading consultants from Toronto.

On other side of page will be seen the names of the medical consultants who have made their visits during the past three months.

A descriptive booklet of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium will be sent to all desiring further information and particulars as regards admission of patients.

Communications in all cases, whether for the Toronto or Muskoka institutions, should be addressed direct to the head office, Toronto.

Very truly yours,

J. S. Robertson

Sec.-Treas. National Sanitarium Association.

(Over)

MEDICAL CONSULTANTS

WHO HAVE VISITED MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANATORIUM
AND MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES
DURING PAST THREE MONTHS : : : : : : : :

DR. W. P. CAVEN
DR. J. T. FOTHERINGHAM
DR. H. J. HAMILTON
DR. H. B. ANDERSON
DR. A. MCPHEDRAN
DR. R. J. DWYER
DR. H. C. PARSONS
DR. JAS. G. CAVEN
DR. GEO. W. ROSS
DR. WM. GOLDIE
DR. N. A. POWELL
DR. ANDREW GORDON

DR. D. J. GIBB WISHART (Laryngologist)
DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH (")
DR. G. R. McDONAGH (")
DR. GEOFFREY BOYD (")
DR. J. D. THORBURN (")

One, and sometimes two, consultants visit the Muskoka
Institutions each week.

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DR. WM. GOLDIE

DR. N. A. POWELL

DR. ANDREW GORDON

DR. D. J. GIBB WISHART (Laryngologist)

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH (")

DR. G. R. McDONAGH (")

DR. GEOFFREY BOYD (")

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Can.
Pan. National Sanatorium Association.

Dr. R. Bell

Sir Wm. H. Broadbent, M. D., F. R. S., London, Eng., having visited the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives in the summer of 1906, afterwards wrote a descriptive article for the *British Medical Journal* in which he said:—"The hospital for advanced and far advanced consumption in Toronto is the first which, so far as I am aware, has been erected purely and simply with a view to prevention. I do not know who is to be credited with the idea, whether lay or medical, but I regard it as a fine instance of Canadian common sense and foresight."

Toronto Free Hospital
FOR CONSUMPTIVES
King Edward Sanatorium
FOR CONSUMPTIVES

(By gracious permission of His Majesty King Edward VII)

TRUSTEES:

W. J. GAGE, Esq., Chairman of Trust.

HON. W. A. CHARLTON, 1st Vice-Chairman.

H. P. DWIGHT, Esq., 2nd Vice-Chairman.

J. L. HUGHES, Esq., Hon.-Secretary.

H. C. HAMMOND, Esq., Treasurer.

AMBROSE KENT, Esq.

R. H. DAVIES, Esq.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Esq.

Head Office: 347 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

J. S. ROBERTSON, Executive Secretary.





KING EDWARD VII.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

"There is nothing that lies nearer the hearts of King Edward and Queen Alexandra than the health and well-being of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, and there is no form of work in which their Majesties are more interested than Hospital work."—*Extract from address of Earl Grey.*



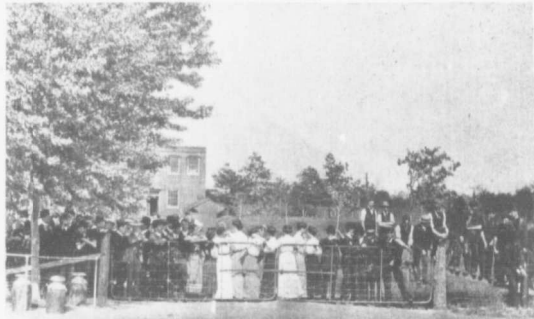


'Twas a great audience that gathered at the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium and Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, August 28, 1907.

A Pleasing Incident En Route to Sanatorium

His Excellency Earl Grey, while en route by private car to the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium and Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, was stopped at the works of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company and tendered an ovation by the men and staff. Mr. T. A. Russell, Manager, on behalf of the men, said:—

YOUR Excellency, the employees of this Company on learning that you were to pass our Works to-day, desired to take the opportunity to turn out and, as loyal British subjects, give you three rousing cheers of welcome. On thinking how we might best do honor



to you on this occasion, we believed we could do so best by aiding, in some humble way, the Institution whose interests you are forwarding by your visit to-day. Accordingly a subscription was opened last night for the benefit of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives and I am glad to be able to say that we have never had any subscription plan presented to our men which was received so cheerfully as this one. As the result I wish to present you with this envelope containing just over \$100.00 as the contribution of the individual employees of this Firm for the benefit of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.



Men of Canada Cycle & Motor Company Tender an Ovation to Earl Grey

Earl Grey's Reply

EARL Grey, in reply to the ovation of welcome extended by the men of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., said:—

Men of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, — I thank you heartily for your welcome.

I recognize that the three rousing British cheers with which you have greeted me, and which were so pleasant to listen to, have been given because I have the honor to be the Representative of your King.

I can assure you, men of the Canada Cycle & Motor Company, that it will give me great pleasure to tell His Majesty the King how you have stopped me on my road to open the King Edward Sanatorium and the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, in order that you might give expression to your loyalty, and in order that you might present me with your contributions in support of the Hospital.

I know that your action in subscribing out of your hardly won earnings, so large a sum as 100 dollars, will touch and rejoice the hearts of their Majesties—for there is nothing that lies nearer the hearts of King Edward and Queen Alexandra than the health and well-being of His Majesty's Canadian subjects, and there is no form of work in which their Majesties are more interested than Hospital work.

Therefore I say, every man among you who has saved a quarter from out of his earnings, in order to help the ladies and gentlemen who are endeavoring, by providing Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc. to conquer consumption, and to banish it from the land, is following the example of our King, and is making a truly Royal Gift.

In the name of the King I thank you for your public-spirited generosity. I hope that your example will make its influence felt throughout the length and breadth of Canada.



His Excellency Earl Grey addressing the staff and men of Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Aug. 28-07.

OPENING CEREMONIES



HE official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives and Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives took place on August 28th, 1907. The chair was occupied by W. J. Gage, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Founder of the National Sanitarium Association.



Rev. John Potts, D.D., offered the opening prayer in which he prayed that the light of the Lord might shine on the events of the day and that the white plague might be removed from our midst.

Mr. Mulholland's Generous Gift

Mr. Robert Mulholland, who had donated the Mulholland Building for patients, read the following letter addressed by himself to the Chairman:

MR. W. J. GAGE,
Chairman Trust Board K. E. S. C.,
City.

Toronto, Can., Aug. 27, 1907.

Dear Mr. Gage:—

It is with great pleasure that I take advantage of the official opening of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives and the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, to present to the Board of Trustees the Cottage which has just been completed on the grounds where we meet to-day and known as the Mulholland Cottage.

For many years I have been impressed with the need of doing something to help stem the ravages of that dread disease, consumption.

I have been equally impressed with the practical and generous steps that have been taken by yourself as chairman and those associated with you in the work with what you have been able to accomplish during the past few years. Perhaps I may say that the present gift found suggestion in the purpose for which this institution has been established—namely to provide a home where those in the advanced stages of this disease would find the needed medical skill and tender nursing. And what is even more important, that in this way their friends would, by this isolation, be safeguarded from infection.

My hope is that what I have been permitted to do in this respect may bring its blessing to many poor sufferers and perhaps be a stimulus to others to help in this battle against the dread white plague.

I can assure you that I shall always feel much interest in the work that is being so nicely rounded out in the ceremonies of to-day, and wish the Trustees still greater success in the work to which they have committed themselves.

Very truly yours,

R. MULHOLLAND.



Administration Building, King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, by special permission of His Majesty King Edward VII. Established 1907.
The gift of H. C. Hammond, Esq.



The Mulholland Building, for Patients at King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives. The gift of Robert Mulholland, Esq.

Canada, Be Glad

THE Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. L. Hughes, announced that letters expressing regret on account of inability to be present at the function had been received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona and other prominent gentlemen. He also read the following poem composed for the occasion by Grant Balfour:

O Canada, be glad, be glad!
Behold yon' light—
A radiance tender draweth nigh,
A glory stealth o'er the sky,
Dispelling night.

Dark, dark and long hath been the night,
O'er all the land,
To many daughters dear to thee,
Pale-veiled in wasting mystery
None understand.

A sweet girl graces yonder home,
Her cheek health-red;
The pale king comes and silent stoops,
He breathes on her, the fair rose droops,
And she is dead.

Ten thousand homes the pale king know,
And feel his breath,
Remorseless breathed as he goes by,
And joy and hope hoar-frosted lie
In withered death.

O Canada! hope, hope thou still—
The dawn has come,
A ray of gold has reached the sky,
A radiance healing draweth nigh
To every home.

On darkness dense the wasting plague
Shall prey no more,
The light to simple life has come,
The hopeless find a hopeful home,
As ne'er before.

God bless, thrice bless, the open hand—
Thy praise we sing;
And blessing be, with deathless fame,
On him that lends his gracious name—
God bless our King.

Hon. W. A. Charlton, Ex-Speaker Legislative Assembly, Vice-Chairman of Trust Board, accepting the gifts of H. C. Hammond, Esq. and Robert Mulholland, Esq., on behalf of the Board.



Acceptance of Gifts by Hon. W. A. Charlton, Vice-President of the Board

Mr. Charlton spoke as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Your Honor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: In my hands are two very remarkable letters; one from Mr. Mulholland you have just heard; the other I will now read. This letter is dated Sarnia, August 23, 1907, and is addressed to Mr. W. J. Gage. It reads:

W. J. Gage, Esq., Chairman,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gage:—It is with very great regret that I find that I cannot be present at the opening of the King Edward Sanatorium and the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, but a business engagement arranged over a month ago prevents it. I think a few words as to the ever wanted dollar will not be amiss from my department. Since the inception of the undertaking in 1903 to the present date I have received from our friends, the public, as follows:—

For building fund purposes	- - - - -	\$23,756 33
For maintenance purposes	- - - - -	25,313 02
From the Ontario Government on building and lands account	- - - - -	4,000 00
Making a total of about	- - - - -	\$53,069 35

but leaving a balance yet to be paid in completion of all works contemplated of \$35,000. The public have been very good to us, and I am sure that all the Trustees join with me in trusting that they will continue so. I am sure Mr. Mulholland and I are very much pleased that the two cottages we have built and donated to the Hospital are intended as the nucleus of a paying enterprise which His Majesty has kindly consented to be called by his name. I hope that this nucleus will be added to from time to time by generous fellow citizens. At first no doubt this Sanatorium will be run at a small loss, but later on I expect we shall derive some profit which will, of course, be turned over to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives for their use, so no dividend may ever be expected by donors. I have always thought the pioneer work being

done at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and other points of the Dominion to wipe out the white plague from this community, will be followed out later on by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments in a wholesale way, as there is no doubt that if sufficient means are employed this consumption business can be stamped out inside of 50 years. If in the inception we can save the life of one Canadian born man or woman I consider it worth ten times the amount the Government are now paying for foreigners, with whom we have no ties whatever.

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. HAMMOND.

These letters are remarkable because they are the first of the kind that have ever passed from the writers to a corporate body of men whose aim and purpose has been and is to give relief to those who are suffering in the advanced and far advanced stages of consumption.

It is a sad fact, sir, that until the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives was opened three years ago on these grounds, there was no place, no hospital or public institution in Canada or any other country in the world where a person suffering in the advanced and far advanced stages of consumption could find a resting place, and even then it was only for the citizens of Toronto.

These two cottages, the Mulholland Cottage and the Hammond Cottage, the first of a group to be known as the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, are intended for those from Toronto and elsewhere who are able and willing to pay the cost of treatment and of maintenance, and as a member of the Board of Trustees, I desire to say that we are very happy indeed to receive these munificent gifts from the hands of the donors, and on behalf of the Board of Trustees, I thank Mr. Mulholland and Mr. Hammond most heartily, and on behalf of the suffering ones, who will from time to time find a home and rest in these buildings, I thank them over and over again, and will express the hope that these gifts may bring to these gentlemen untold blessings, as well as to those who come here and receive help and comfort, and whose tears shall be wiped away.

It was not the tempest nor the earthquake nor the fire, but the still small voice that moved these men to do this noble deed. There has been in the history of our race and of every other race too much of the passing by on the other side, but surely this is the dawning of a better day.

Last year the City of Toronto was visited by a large number of eminent medical men from the old land, and some of them visited this hospital over here (indicating Toronto Free Hospital). One of those brilliant men, the late Sir William H. Broadbent, Physician-in-Ordinary to His Majesty the King, after his return to England wrote an article, published in the *British Medical Journal*. He stated in

that article that "The Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives is worthy of special notice, because so far as he knew it was the first hospital in the world erected to receive and treat advanced and far advanced consumptives, and erected entirely for the purpose and object of prevention."

Surely, sir, the very fact that our efforts have attracted the attention of His Majesty the King, and that his chief representative in Canada is here to-day—(hear, hear, and applause)—to open these buildings in the presence of this magnificent assemblage, is one of the proofs that this movement is a living reality, and that it has seized the hearts of all the people.



Interior view of one of the Street Cars utilized for patients, at
Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.



Mr. W. J. Gage Reviews the Work of Twelve Years and calls upon Earl Grey to Officially Open the King Edward Sanatorium and Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Summary of Twelve Years' Work

- National Sanitarium Association incorporated under Dominion charter, 1896.
- Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium for incipient cases established 1896.
- Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives for incipient cases established 1902. First Free Hospital in America for Consumptives.
- Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives for advanced cases, established 1904. First hospital for advanced cases in world.
- King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives established 1907.
- Over Fifty Branch Associations of National Sanitarium Association in Province of Ontario.
- Sanatoria established or being planned in every Province of Dominion.
- \$200,000 spent in Muskoka in buildings, equipment and land.
- Over \$250,000 expended in the maintenance of patients.
- Two thousand five hundred patients cared for in these Muskoka Sanatoria.
- \$80,000 spent in buildings and land in Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives and King Edward Sanatorium.

Review of Twelve Years' Work—by W. J. Gage, Esq., Chairman

Mr. Gage occupies the dual position of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Sanitarium Association of Canada, under whose direction there has been established the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium (1896) and Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives (1892), near Gravenhurst, and Chairman of the Trustee Board of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives (1904) and King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives (1907). Mr. Gage said:—

TWELVE years ago a deputation under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association, waited upon the Government of the Province, asking aid to carry into effect their proposals for the establishment of sanatoria for Consumptives. So little was known of these institutions that, outside of the medical profession, I doubt if there were one hundred people in the Province who had ever heard of consumptive sanatoria. Nothing of the kind had been attempted in Canada, and in the United States only one institution had come into existence—that of Dr. Trudeau in the Adirondacks.

The entire lack of knowledge on the part of the public, coupled with indifference, proved a serious difficulty. A still greater obstacle was in the general belief on the part of the public that the unfortunate victim of consumption was under sentence of death. Reflecting public sentiment of that date, I cannot do better than quote from a *Globe* editorial of April 1895:—

“One of the difficulties is to remove from the public mind the impression that consumption is incurable, the belief being almost universal that once it has seized hold of its victims all that can be done is to leave them to die. . . . Such people are under sentence of death.”

I even fear that the leaders of the movement were looked upon as dreamers, well meaning no doubt, but mistaken. It is, then, with some degree of pride that after twelve years we find our dreams realized and our plans rounded out in the function of to-day.

When the deputation to which reference has been made waited upon the Government it was proposed that there should be at least two homes for consumptives—one in Muskoka for incipient, another at or near Toronto for advanced and far advanced cases. Under the auspices of the National Sanitarium Association two homes have already been established in Muskoka, one the pay institution and the other the charity or Free Hospital for Consumptives, the two together accommodating 180 patients. In Muskoka \$200,000 have been spent in buildings, equipment and land, the whole amount being almost entirely the gift of friends. Over a quarter of a million of dollars has been spent in the maintenance of patients.

Two thousand five hundred patients have passed through these Muskoka sanatoria, most of the patients being so far helped that they could go back to their families with a new lease of life. As intimated, the Muskoka institutions are intended only for those in the early stages of the disease. What about the more advanced or far advanced, or shall we use the word dying cases? A little consideration will readily show that if we are to give those in the incipient stages of the disease the best chances for recovery, they must be treated amid the most favorable surroundings. There must be a classification of patients. Hence the necessity of homes such as we purpose to open to-day, the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, for patients who can pay a reasonable charge for maintenance, and the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, a charity institution.

The trustees have spent in the buildings located here about \$80,000, all the gifts of friends, except what we owe the banks, providing accommodation for 90 patients, and with a trifling additional cost this may be increased to 150. Whilst this practical work has been carried on, providing sanatoria or homes for consumptives, another perhaps even more important work has been done in the educational campaign that has been conducted. Every one of the 2,500 patients that have left the Muskoka homes have been centres of educational influence in their community, showing how the disease may be successfully treated and how to prevent the spread of it.

In addition to this, millions of leaflets have been scattered broadcast throughout the Dominion telling how to fight the great white plague of the north.

To-day, after twelve years, what a marvellous change in public opinion has been brought about. From the lack of knowledge and indifference of twelve years we have an aroused public sentiment, so that we have in this province 50 branch associations of the National Sanitarium Association. In addition we have at least three other Provinces of the Dominion where provincial sanatoria have been erected or provision is being made for their erection. This awakening in public sentiment and growing fear of contagion has made the lot of the consumptive specially burdensome—with the result in Toronto that every hospital has closed its doors against the consumptive, and we suppose that the same holds true in nearly every city in Canada. Those of us who have been intimately associated with sanatorium work from the beginning have seen numberless illustrations of the painful experience that the poor sufferer from tuberculosis has had to endure.

A few months ago an applicant presented himself at the office of the physician-in-chief of the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium asking admission. He told his story that he had been a railway conductor, that he had been turned out of the boarding house where he had lived for seventeen years because he had contracted tuberculosis. He then removed to a hotel in the town. There it was shortly discovered that he was a victim of consumption, and the proprietor told him he dare not keep him longer. He then applied for admission to the General

Hospital of his town and was refused. In his desperate condition he started for the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium. The physician there, after examination, advised him that his case was too far advanced for treatment there. The poor fellow, with tears streaming down his cheeks, begged the doctor to allow him to remain, saying: 'I have travelled for two days on the train. I have been turned out of my boarding house and out of the hotel in my own town. Then I was refused admission in the local hospital. Nobody wants me. For God's sake, doctor, let me stay. I have money to pay for all I want.'

The patient was cared for at the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium until such time as he could be safely removed to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives. There his needs received every attention that was possible to medical skill and tender nursing. He passed away some weeks ago.

Your Excellency, we are honored by your presence with us to-day. We know the sincere interest you take in all that makes for the welfare and comfort of the people of Canada. It is fitting that you should open the doors of this new Sanatorium which His Majesty has graciously permitted to be called by his name. I have pleasure in calling upon you to formally open the Toronto Free Hospital and the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives.






Earl Grey and Party at Toronto Free Hospital.

Earl Grey's Eloquent Appeal for Heedy Consumptives

HIS Excellency Earl Grey, rising amid applause:—"Mr. Gage, Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I consider it a great privilege to be here this afternoon, for I think I am not wrong in assuming that the proceedings of this afternoon have established conclusively the fact that Canada is in earnest in her determination to thrust out consumption from her lands. The proceedings this afternoon commenced with a beautiful and reverent prayer from your old friend, Dr. Potts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer has been abundantly answered. He also prayed that the white plague might be removed. Well, whether that prayer will be answered or not depends upon yourselves. It is laid down by our scientists that consumption can be abolished by us as completely as leprosy was extinguished by the action of our fathers. Now, if that be true, and I believe it to be true, I say is it not a standing cause of shame and reproach to us that more care is not taken by the people of Canada to protect themselves against the curse of consumption? (Applause). Ladies and gentlemen, we are told that the great difficulty met by Mr. Gage and Mr. Hammond and Mr. Mulholland, to whose public spirit and benevolence the whole of Ontario owes so much, is the apathy of the public, and that it is a labor of Hercules to try and arouse the public interest in the crusade against consumption. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have met on my way to these twin hospitals with evidence of a spirit existing among the workmen of Canada, which convinces me that it is only for want of organization and appeal if we are not successful in our crusade. The car in which I came here was stopped in its progress outside the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. by a large crowd of its employes that they might give me in my capacity as representative of the Sovereign three hearty cheers, and in order that they might send by me a contribution of over \$100 to the King Edward Sanatorium and the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives. Ladies and gentlemen, I have never in all my life received a gift which gave me greater pleasure. I gladly accepted it as the representative of the Sovereign, because the money entrusted to me was to be devoted to purposes which their Majesties the King and Queen have most seriously at heart. I was able to tell the workmen, the employes of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., that every workman who had spared a quarter out of his wages had given a kingly gift. Ladies and gentlemen, when the workmen of Canada are setting an example of this character, I hope that you will not be slow to follow, and I trust that the example of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. may be followed, as I am sure it will, in every factory and manufacturing industry throughout the land. Now, ladies and gentlemen, having said that, I will only say that as you are aware, in the sanatorium for incipient cases we are told 75 per cent. are completely cured, and these hospitals for advanced



cases are absolutely necessary because the sputum of advanced cases are factories for the manufacture of consumption, and it seems to me that society is not doing its duty towards itself unless it takes measures to prevent the free dissemination through the air of the cities of the tuberculous bacilli. It seems to me as important that you should keep the air you breathe free from tubercle bacilli as it is that you should keep typhoid germs from the water which you drink. Now, ladies and gentlemen, the proceedings of the day have caused me to realize that Toronto is in earnest in giving the lead to the rest of the world in abolishing this plague, and from the bottom of my heart I wish you Godspeed and a full measure of success in your praiseworthy endeavors."



Sir Mortimer Clark's Address

YOUR Excellency, Mr. Gage, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has given me very great pleasure indeed to be present on this most auspicious occasion. I feel a very deep interest in this whole movement, because I have been associated with the Toronto Home for Incurables for many years, and those who are connected with the management of that most admirable and noble institution have fully realized the great difficulty under which they were placed in dealing with consumptive patients. They well knew that it was not in the true interests of the Home that such patients, particularly advanced cases, should be received. Practically every case that came to the Toronto Home for Incurables was considered an incurable case, yet the directors could not shut out the sufferers. They found however that it was almost impossible to make provision for the care of those patients without giving great occasion of danger to the inmates of the Home who were there for treatment for other complaints. We therefore all hail with very great delight and satisfaction the opening of an institution such as that which you witness to-day, which will provide for cases which we are unable to deal with. You have heard a great deal to-day about this sanatorium, about its organization and about the great benefits which it will confer upon the public. It is unnecessary for me to add anything to what has been so well said on this subject by those gentlemen who have preceded me, but I think that we all as citizens of Toronto are under a very deep debt of gratitude to the Board of Trustees of this institution. We cannot repay these gentlemen for what they have done. We are also under a great obligation to Mr. Hammond and to Mr. Mulholland for their munificent gifts, and I have no doubt that what has been done by these gentlemen will be but incentives to others to walk in their good footsteps. The subject of consumption and its treatment is one which affects the whole community in a most serious way. We have two great diseases which are perfectly appalling in their results; these are cancer



Sir Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

and consumption. No remedy, so far, has been found for cancer, and but very little remedy for consumption when it has made great advances in the human frame. These are questions, ladies and gentlemen, which oppress on the human understanding, and we vainly ask why it is that men should be subjected to these diseases. They are questions which men cannot answer, but we know the fact that these evils are present with us, and it is the duty of those who are not afflicted with such dreadful complaints to use their very best endeavors to stem the tide which seems to set in so strongly in certain quarters in these cases, and if possible to alleviate the sufferings of the patients. Mr. Gage has modestly said in his address that he considers that the Board of Trustees have done a great deal through these institutions to create a public sentiment upon this great question. No doubt that is quite true. He says moreover that these institutions themselves are object lessons, but, ladies and gentlemen, the persons who have given so much instruction to the community upon the question of consumption are the gentlemen themselves who are connected with this sanatorium. I am sure that every one of you will feel from what you have heard and seen to-day a deeper and greater interest in the great question, as to how tuberculosis must be dealt with. Every one of you will be an advertiser for this Home, and seek to communicate information upon the subject to those with whom you come in contact. You see what others have done. I trust, ladies and gentlemen, that what they have accomplished will be an incentive to you to follow their example. I hope that every blessing will descend on this institution and will attend those gentlemen who have devoted so much of their time, their ability and their care to the organization and maintenance of the institution, and that they may feel in their own hearts their reward for what they have done.





Arrival of Earl Grey, Sir Mortimer Clark and Party



A Party of Visitors being shown through the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives by the Secretary.

Speech of Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary

YOUR Excellency, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It would be vain for me to attempt to add anything new to what has been so well said by those who have preceded me. I would like to say something that has occurred to me arising directly out of my experience or coming under my notice in the position that I have the honor to occupy in this Province.

Those who are responsible for this splendid institution as well as for the institutions at Gravenhurst have been referred to here to-day as the pioneers in this work in this Province. The twelve years that they have devoted to this work, and I am sure from my own experience that some of them have devoted a great part of their time, if not the greater part during that twelve years, has been time well spent.

An educational work has been carried on. Some features of it have been referred to; permit me to refer to a few experiences that have come to my knowledge in the last three years that indicate fairly the progress which is being made throughout this province.

Two years ago last spring a deputation coming from some four or five counties in the western part of the province represented that they, those four or five counties, watching what was being so well done in Gravenhurst and realizing the necessity for that work in their midst, had decided to undertake to build a hospital on a scale that would meet the requirements of the five counties. That was two years ago. Since the law has made provision for giving to each new hospital \$4,000 in any county, they asked if they could not combine in that undertaking so that possibly \$20,000 might go to this large institution for the five counties. Well, they got some encouragement on that proposition and they went back. The following year, however, they came back to say that having gone further into the question they had decided that the grouping of the counties would not work well, and that the right thing for this province, viewed from their standpoint at least, would be some such provision as you have here to-day for each of the great counties in the older part of the Province of Ontario. They simply came back to modify their representations in that regard; but when they came back a second time a different condition of things had arisen in and about the counties of Waterloo and Perth and the central counties of the western part of the province. You will recall that there came to the notice of the public a case where a poor person was turned out on the road without a home, without friends, without money, turned out to die. The public at this time had come to learn something of the dread nature of this disease; that is, had come to learn the danger of being exposed to it, but they had at this moment simply gone too far perhaps in this direction, and that poor person was left upon the highway without a home, without anyone who felt that they could safely come up and give that person succor or relief.

Now, then, that had its effect in the western part of the province, and that one circumstance, Mr Chairman, went far to determine those particular counties in favor of the individual institution for each of the great counties at least in the Province of Ontario. Now just at



View of Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, showing Main Buildings, Pavilion, Shacks and Street Cars.

that time too, arising out of a little knowledge being such a dangerous thing,—which is just as true in considering the case of consumption as in considering politics or anything else—the people at this time had just reached that stage where they regarded consumption as something that they could not afford to have within striking distance of their homes, and the question was, where could a site be had, supposing the undertaking goes through. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you had that experience in connection with this very institution.

Some three or four years ago the question was not, will you come to us? but the question was, can we possibly avoid having this institution in our neighborhood? That was the sentiment of three or four years ago. I think I will not mis-state the sentiment of the people of this province to-day when I say that with the enlightenment that has gone on, the educational work that has been done in the last two or three years, there would be no community in the older part, or any part of the Province of Ontario to-day that would have any objection whatever to have this institution or any like institution in its very midst. So much for the educational work that has been done.

When west the other day on the way home from British Columbia I picked up the *Winnipeg Free Press*. I saw in that paper that the Manitoba Government at the last session had given a vote for an institution of this kind in that province, and it occurred to me as in strange contrast with what would have happened three or four years ago, to find different villages and different communities in the Province of Manitoba rivals with the view of getting that institution in their midst.

Now let me just put that alongside of a very recent experience in this Province of Ontario, an experience which indicates and marks what this educational force that has been at work in the province has accomplished and is accomplishing every day. This forenoon it was my pleasure to have a deputation from the County of Middlesex and the City of London wait on me with regard to what? Waiting upon me as a member of the Government to approve of plans and specifications for what? For an institution such as you have here, to be built jointly by the County of Middlesex and the City of London; the County Council and the City Council of London, without a dissenting voice, entering into an agreement with the Board of Trustees to establish outside the City of London, near Hyde Park, within a mile and a half of the city limits, an institution that will call for an initial expenditure of \$20,000, and that, too, taken up by the County and by the City. I asked them if they had met any of the experiences that they would have met with three years ago and that were indicated by the deputations that waited two years ago and a year ago. Their answer was no, that there was absolutely not a solitary objection to that institution being planted in the very heart of perhaps the most advanced rural district that we have in this Province of Ontario to-day.

Now, that indicates rapid progress in my short experience of about three years, and perhaps from this, and from what has been done before, it is not vain to hope that twenty years from now, when as Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario, in power during those past twenty years, we stand again upon some other platform, it will be to celebrate the fact that the white plague is no longer to be found in this great Province of Ontario.

Speech of Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education

YOUR Excellency, your Honor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I can assure you it gives me very great pleasure to-day to be here to witness the opening of this great institution, which I believe will be for the great good of this province. As one of the medical members of the Government of this Province, I perhaps am in a position to realize the gigantic work that has been undertaken, the enormous work, I may say, of fighting this dread disease that has invaded this country as well as every other.



I may say in making provision for this great fight that I quite realize what your Chairman has said, and what all my predecessors in addressing you have said, that the one thing needed is financial aid. They have done a great work in bringing it to the notice of the public in their own way. They are philanthropic gentlemen, gentlemen of big hearts, such as Mr. Gage and Mr. Hammond, and in spite of a little cut in school books that the Chairman speaks of, I hope he will go on prospering and be able to give hundreds of thousands where he has given fifty already.

As I say, it reminds me of what the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain said in addressing a large audience in the City of Birmingham on that pet subject of his, "Preferential Trade within the Empire;" he said that he delighted to think England and all the Colonies were becoming so friendly that they would appreciate the motto, "Let us buy from one another." I say, Mr. Chairman, that I think this great work has advanced so far that the municipal bodies and the federal bodies, the provincial bodies and the civic bodies should live up to that motto, just changing it in this way, that we should all join in that great work and help one another. That is the motto that I would suggest, "Let us help one another in this great work."

Let me say in conclusion that I trust the result of this vast gathering to-day will be that great attention will be attracted to this plague, as it has been called.

The statistics are very alarming; recently I had occasion to look into the statistics of the mortality from this cause alone in the four States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. I was looking at it from the point of view of the department over which I preside, because a great deal can be done in the public schools of this Province in fighting this great question.

It has been brought to the attention of the medical men of many countries that we are too lax in our medical inspection, will I say, of the school children in this Province, and with this subtle enemy it is hardly fair to put the responsibility on any teacher, now that it is looked upon by scientists as being one of the contagious diseases, and often hard to diagnose in the early stages. It is pretty hard, I say, to



place that responsibility upon a teacher but I believe that we should have — and when Mr. Hanna makes some of his advances he will always find me at his elbow backing him up in this good work — we ought to have a more thorough scientific medical inspection of the school children of the great public schools of this Province, and we might in that way help to fight this great enemy.

Let me say that I trust that as a result of this meeting to-day the good work will go on and in many parts of this Province the people will be encouraged and stimulated from the success of this meeting to-day, and will establish here and there throughout the Province homes where these poor afflicted ones will have a resting place when the time comes to make it a necessity. As my friend has pointed out, within twenty years it will be banished; I trust that may be true, and I trust that science will go marching on and conquer this death-dealing germ — not only in consumption but in that other great disease which is so disastrous to the human race, that of cancer. I thank you for granting me this opportunity of being present to-day and joining with my colleague, Mr. Hanna, and whenever he makes the move he will always find me ready to co-operate with him in doing all I can for the public weal.



Speech of Mayor Coatsworth of Toronto

YOUR Excellency, your Honor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have few words to add to the very apt and appropriate addresses to which we have listened this afternoon with so much interest. When we remember that there is perhaps hardly a home in Toronto which has not been directly or indirectly touched with this white plague, you will understand that those who are in charge of the affairs of the City take a deep interest in any institution of this kind, and therefore we are glad to unite this afternoon in opening this King Edward Sanatorium and in expressing the hope that it may be as successful as the other institutions of the same kind that have been inaugurated heretofore. Let me just add a word in regard to the educational effect of institutions of this kind, and then I have done. Some two or three years ago, a fund was established, a small fund, contributed by a gentleman for the purpose of hiring a nurse in Toronto to go from house to house visiting those who had consumption, and giving them information as to how they should be treated and what they should do for the care of the patient. This fund ran out in the early part of the present year. The matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Control and of the City Council, and the nurse who had been employed in that service heretofore by private means was made an officer of the Medical Health Department, and that work will now be a part of the work of the City and maintained by that Department—so that there is no home in Toronto where poor people live or where any people live where they require information as to how the patient should be treated, as to how they should be isolated, or how they should be cared for, but this nurse can go and give them the necessary information. I hope now that this good work will go on. We are greatly interested in it, and Toronto has never been behindhand in contributing to the helpless and to the care of the sick and poor under her charge, and I feel assured that the work that has begun to-day will be well supported by the Municipality of the City of Toronto.

Three cheers were then given for the Governor-General, and the guests dispersed to inspect the buildings before departing.



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View Main Building and new Administration Building, Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.



MUSKOKA COTTAGE SANATORIUM
CHAVENHURST CANADA

View of Main Building and Cottages, Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. McCormick Cottage. | 5. Christie Cottage. |
| 3. William Davies Cottage. | 6. Rosemary Cottage. |
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