



"Like a distant echo falling
In a low and sad refrain,
Comes the sound of children calling
From their weary beds of pain."

IT IS A NECESSITY.

# "THE CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA,"

 PROPOSED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MONTREAL

chiradie parphiles

Proposed Children's Hospital, Montreal

City Hospitals believe in the all-sufficiency of these institutions for the treatment of those diseases for which the Children's Hospital is to be especially adapted, six of the most famous physicians and surgeons, who have studied and treated the different forms of tuberculosis on this continent have been communicated with, and asked to express an opinion as to whether pure air and sunlight are especially efficacious in the treatment of these diseases, and whether a hospital built on a high level in the country, surrounded with large verandahs and surmounted by a glass roofed solarium, as has been planned for the Children's Hospital, would prove to be more advantageous for the treatment of such suffering children than the ordinary wards of a city hospital.

The opinions of Drs. Osler, Trudeau, Gibney, Bradford, Goldthwait and Whitman are here published.

Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

# New York, February 9th, 1903.

 I am very firm in my convictions that pure air and sunlight are especially efficacious in the treatment of tuberculous bone disease in conjunction with the usual surgical measures.

2. I do not believe that the wards of a city hospital are suitable for the successful management of these diseases. A hospital on a high level in the country surrounded with large verandahs, and surmounted with a glass-roofed solarium, open all the year round, would prove advantageous in the treatment of these cases.

I am delighted to learn that such an hospital is in contemplation, and I wish you every success.

V. P. GIBNEY.\*

\* Surgeon in Chief New York Society's Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The Committee of Organization of the Proposed Children's Hospital will build an institution especially adapted to the rapid cure of ills which can at present be but inefficiently treated in our existing hospitals. Such an institution will relieve the existing hospitals of a class of patients who are often a burden to them for months and even years.

These patients can be cured in an institution especially adapted to their treatment in a much shorter time than they can be cured in the wards of any existing hospitals.

"It is hoped to secure a site on the side of the mountain above Pine Avenue. The special reason for this is that very many cases of children's diseases are tuberculosis of the bones and all forms of tuberculosis yield to plenty of fresh air and sunlight. When the pulmonary form is the trouble, treatment in country sanataria, Saranac Lake and Ste. Agathe is desirable; but when the bones are attacked it is necessary to have expert surgical advice within easy distance, and it would be, therefore, inadvisable to remove the patients far from the city."

DR. WILLIAM OSLER,
No. 1 Franklin Street, West.

Baltimore, Feb. 24th, 1903.

Such a hospital as you describe would be of the greatest help and benefit, and I hope it will be the starting of a much larger institution.

Will you kindly put me down as an annual subscriber?

WM. OSLER.

A rapid cure will decrease the tendency to those deformities which so often follow the diseases for the cure of which the Children's Hospital is to be especially adapted, and thus there will be fewer unable to earn their livelihood, fewer whom you will be forced to support.

The cure of deformities will make men and women out of those lives which are now burdensome to themselves and also to their country. Each individual who is changed from a crippled condition to that of a wage earner and producer, is changed from a burden on the community to an asset worth thousands of dollars to the country.

"The Children's Hospital will act as an adjunct to the existing hospitals of this city, and will even be prepared to receive children convalescing from chronic surgical affections who have been already treated in these hospitals.

Dr. E. H. BRADFORD.\*

Boston, Feb. 14, 1903.

I am much interested in your plan of organizing a children's hospital for the treatment of tubercular osteites in children. I am decidedly of the opinion that pure air and sunlight are especially efficacious in the treatment of that class of cases. I am positive that a hospital with proper air space and sunlight would be more advantageous to such children than the ordinary wards of a hospital. This is not theory alone but has been demonstrated by our experience at the Children's Hospital here in Boston. We have a country branch and a city branch, and the children are sent to the country branch as soon as they are able to be moved, and the benefit of the change, (although our Children's Hospital is better lighted and ventilated than is often the case in hospitals in a city,) is unmistakable and has been demonstrated after many years experience.

E. H. BRADFORD.

<sup>\*</sup> Surgeon in Chief Children's Hospital, Boston.

The community is taxed to support houses of correction and prisons. Crime is notoriously more prevalent amongst the cripple class, among those with all the weariness of life's battle without its sweetness, than amongst the sound in body as well as in mind.

If the community must be assessed for the maintenance of the crippled class, as a question of economy it is worth while supporting an institution whose aim is to place them in a position to be self supporting.

If we must have institutions for the cure of those diseases which are often followed by incapacitating deformities, an institution which by its position and facilities is especially adapted for the rapid cure of these diseases should be encouraged, and when it is remembered that a Children's Hospital can be maintained at over 50 cents a day less per patient than can most of the existing hospitals, it is certainly economical to encourage such an institution.

"The aim of the Committee of Organization is to alleviate the sufferings of little children at present unprovided for, and thus relieve our country of its constantly increasing mendicants, and in this it is felt that the Committee must have your sympathy."

DR. JOEL E. GOLDTHWAIT\*
DR. CHARLES F. PAINTER
DR. ROBERT B. OSGOOD

372 Marlborough St. Boston, February 10th, 1903.

It seems to me that without question cases of tubercular joint diseases should be treated on lines similar in many respects to those followed with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. I am confident, as the result of my personal experience, that patients who are treated in close hospital wards do less well than those treated in such a manner that out-of-door life, an abundance of fresh air and sunlight, can be used most freely. We believe this so earnestly that at the present time we are building, with a few other physicians, a private hospital embodying these functions, because of the lack of these elements in the private hospitals which we have at the present time at our command.

JOEL E. GOLDTHWAIT.

<sup>\*</sup> Surgeon Children's Hospital and Carney Institute, Boston.

The existing hospitals are often over crowded, medical men are continually unable to obtain admission for their patients; help to prevent this by supporting an institution which will relieve them, and allow them to extend their sphere of usefulness by confining their attention more particularly to those suffering from acute diseases. This will allow them to care for many sufferers who are at present unable to obtain admission on account of their limited accommodation.

It is intended that the Children's Hospital shall act in conjunction with charitable organizations already existing for the benefit of children, and will relieve them of the responsibility of caring for those children who become afflicted with disease while under their care.

DR. ROYAL WHITMAN,
Surgeon to the New York Society for the
Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

1. Pure air and sunlight are especially efficacious in the treatment of these lesions, in conjunction with the usual surgical treatment.

2. A hospital built on a high level, in the country, surrounded with large verandahs, and surmounted by a glass-roofed solarium, would prove advantageous in the treatment of such tuberculous lesions, and I am of the opinion that children suffering from these affections cannot be equally well treated in the ordinary wards of a city hospital.

The Committee of Management of the Protestant Orphan Asylum have felt the need of a Children's Hospital.

Extract from a letter received from the Secretary of that Institution:—

"I am requested by the ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum to say that they heartily sympathize with the proposed work, and wish you every success in carrying out the object you have in view."

### OPINION OF DR. E. L. TRUDEAU.\*

Saranac Lake, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1903.

My father is away on a vacation, and I am answering his letters in his absence.

In regard to the treatment of Pott's disease and other tuberculous bone troubles, I know very well that my father thinks that pure air and sunlight are of the greatest importance in conjunction with the proper surgical treatment, and I am sure that he would answer that in his opinion children would do better in a hospital in the country, built especially for the outdoor treatment, than in any general city hospital.

Yours truly,

E. L. TRUDEAU, JR., M.D.

\*Founder and Physician in Chief, Sanatorium for Consumption, Saranac Lake, N.Y.



# Statement of the Aims of the Promoters of this Institution Adopted 15th December, 1902.

IT is the desire of the Committee of Organization of the proposed Children's Hospital to organize and build a small hospital for children in the neighborhood of Montreal.

It is to be built as a memorial to our late Queen and will be called the Children's Memorial Hospital to Queen Victoria.

It will be large enough to comfortably house at least from twelve to fifteen children.

This hospital will be primarily for crippled children but if at any time there should be unoccupied beds those suffering from other surgical or medical affections may be admitted.

If at a later date it should appear necessary to enlarge the field of our work it is our hope to convert this institution into a children's general hospital, but at present our expectation is to build a hospital especially adapted to the treatment of the class of patients which can at present be but inefficiently treated at our general hospitals owing to their situation and inability to take advantage of the curative effects of the sun.

It is to act as an adjunct to the General Hospitals of this city (The Montreal General, the Royal Victoria and others) and will even be prepared to receive children convalescing from chronic surgical affections who have been already treated in these hospitals.

This hospital should be built either on Mount Royal or in the country immediately adjacent to this City, where the children being treated therein can receive the full benefit of the sun and fresh air (essentials to the treatment of consumptive dis-ase of the bone) and also the attendance of surgeons and physicians in this City.

It will be built with large verandahs for the use of the children during the summer months, and will be surmounted by an edifice built of glass, simulating a large conservatory, which will be artifically heated during the winter months, and into which our children will be carried each day during that season, that they may obtain every benefit derivable from the sun.



Proposed
Children's
Hospital

Montreal.

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## Committee of Organization.



SIR MELBOURNE M. TAIT, 994 Sherbrooke Street,

President,

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, Esq., 12 St. Sacrament Street,

Vice President and Treasurer,

A. MACKENZIE FORBES, Esq., M.D., 122 Stanley Street,

Secretary.

HON. SYDNEY ARTHUR FISHER. Ottawa.

WM. MILLER RAMSAY, Esq., 303 Peel Street.

ARTHUR A. BROWNE, Esq., M.D., 1002 Sherbrooke Street,

FRANK W. ROSS, Esq., Quebec.

THOS, G. RODDICK, Esq., M.D., M.P., 80 Union Avenue.

ROBERT REFORD, Esq., 260 Drummond Street,

HUGH GRAHAM, Esq., 954 Sherbrooke Street.



The following practitioners of surgery and medicine have kindly offered their services to the Proposed Children's Hospital:

DR. FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD, Senior Surgeon Montreal General Hospital.

DR. A. D. BLACKADER. Physician Montreal General Hospital

DR. R. TAIT McKENZIE. McGill Medical College.

DR. H. B. CUSHING, Royal Victoria Hospital.

DR. A. MACKENZIE FORBES, late Interne Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.



Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, Esq., Treasurer, 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.





The majority of these cripples would never have suffered from such deformities, would now be wage earners instead of incapacitated, if they had been treated, when suffering children, in buildings and under circumstances especially suited for the cure of those diseases from which such deformities arise

