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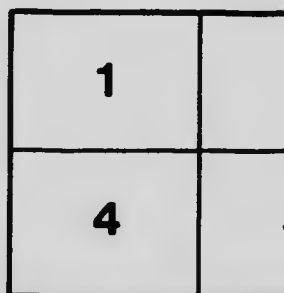
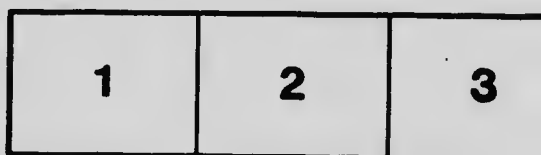
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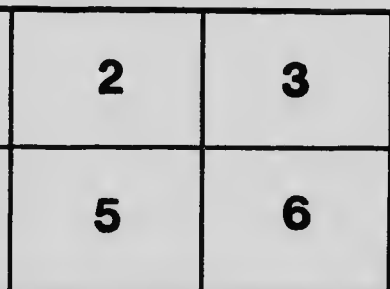
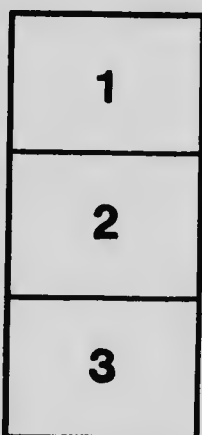
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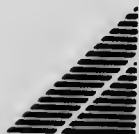
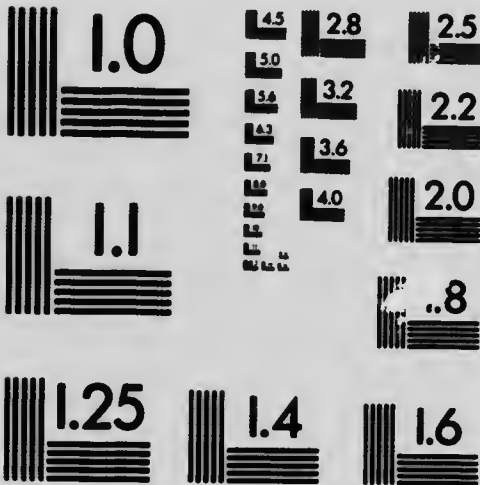
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ON taking possession of the General Hospital in 1747, Madame Youville and her companions devoted themselves to works of charity of every nature; receiving into the Institution all classes of infortunates, without distinction of age or sex, never refusing any one.

During several years, the sisters cared for fallen women, and had room for twelve.

In 1754, the care of foundlings was begun.

In 1756, a ward was opened for sick soldiers and continued to the year 1760.

In 1801, at the request of the Government officials, the insane were admitted. Previous to this, the sisters had already received twenty-three (23) such patients and until this work was discontinued in 1839, the number received was one hundred fourteen (114).

In 1823, the Community undertook the care of Irish orphan girls.

In 1846, at the request of the priests of the Seminary, a "Dispensary" for the poor was opened.

In 1847, the sisters cared for the poor Irish immigrants stricken with typhus fever.

In the same years a temporary "Home" was opened for the women left without resources after this terrible plague epidemic.

In 1849, at the request of the Mayor of Montreal, the sisters undertook the nursing of the cholera victims in the "Sheds" constructed for the typhus patients.

In 1858, the first 'Kindergarten' in Montreal was founded on Bonaventure street by the Rev. Father Rousselot a Sulpician. It was known as "*Salle d'Asile St-Joseph*", but was ultimately closed, because its proximity to the railroad made it dangerous for the small children who came there to school.

In 1885, during an epidemic of small pox, forty grey nuns devoted themselves to the care of the victims in their homes and in the hospitals.

Since the days of their foundress, the sisters each year have provided for a certain number of poor students who board in the establishment.

In the Mother House, at present, the Grey nuns care for foundlings, orphan boys and girls, poor and aged men and women, besides having an Industrial School for young girls.

The Foundlings.

The number received annually is between 450 and 500. Since the founding, 37,168 infants have been admitted.

The number of children averages between 100 and 120.

There are at present in the Nursery 126.

The children who survive, when not kept in the Nursery, are either placed out to board or adopted by good families.

In 1911, 55 were adopted.

When about three years of age, the little children leave the Nursery and are placed with the Orphans. These Foundlings come from all directions and belong to all nationalities.

The conditions of admission are simple, and can be fulfilled even by the poorer classes, when they apply with honest intentions.

Private charities, benefactions, or charity particularly in the beginning, but more especially, the industries of the sisters, have provided means of support for the poor little waifs.

In 1760, the Government granted for this work, the money received from fines, but the "Régime" that succeeded shortly after, not having the same views on the matter, granted only the paltry sum of \$48.00 (288 francs : : then computed).

Later on, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, legislation gave some help which gradually dwindled down to \$105.00 a year. Until 1910, it was the only assistance granted for the work by the provincial and municipal authorities. In 1910 and in 1911, one thousand dollars was voted by the City of Montreal to help the work of the Institution, the nursery included. This is the only assistance given to meet the expenses of the Nursery, which are about \$25,000.00 a year.

A course of lectures has been opened at the Nursery for the training of children's maids.

The Orphans

There are in the Grey Nunnery 300 orphans, of which 170 are boys from 3 years to 12 years of age, and 130 girls from 3 years to 18 or 20 years of age.

Since 1748, when the first orphan girl was received, there have been admitted 5788 orphans, 2875 boys and 2913 girls.

From 1823 to 1873, these children were almost exclusively of Irish origin. Since the latter date, the majority are from Montreal, though some few are from the Suburbs. Almost all are French-Canadians, there being a few English speaking children and some Indians. The greater number are received gratuitously, very few being able to pay their board.

At the age of twelve, the boys who are not claimed by relatives, are placed at the Orphanages of Montfort or of St. Arsène, or adopted by respectable families.

The girls on leaving the Orphanage enter the Industrial School, where they are taught Domestic Economy.

Those who have relatives, wishing to claim them can leave. The others are adopted by good families or placed out to earn their living.

The Industrial School

The Industrial School was opened in 1908. Since then 297 pupils have been received, 270 of these being Canadians, 19 English and 8 Indians. There are at present 60 pupils in this department.

These young girls are employed in the different departments and work rooms of the house.

In the Sewing room they are taught sewing and mending as well as Knitting Embroidery etc. In the Kitchen, Laundry, Book-Bindery, Printing-Office and Pharmacy, they are trained to become useful members of Society.

Several hours are also spent each day in the school-room.

The Aged and Infirm

There are 195 aged poor and infirm at present at the mother House, 95 men and 100 women.

Since the founding of the Institution in 1747, 6250 aged poor and infirm have been received of whom 2952 were men and 3298 women.

These comprise cripples of all kinds, and persons afflicted with epilepsy or cancer. The number of the latter cases has considerably diminished since the opening of the Hospital for Incurables in Montreal.

The Provincial Government grants for the different works of charity an annual appropriation of \$2905.00, in which is included the \$103.00 for the Nursery.

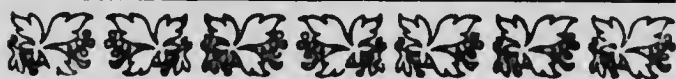
In 1910 and in 1911, the city of Montreal allowed \$1,000.00 to the Institution. In 1912, this allowance was increased to \$1200.00. The balance of \$98,550.00, which is the amount of the annual expense for the support of the 660 inmates must be provided by the Community. The average cost per capital is 41c a day.

The Students

The Grey Nunnery gives board annually to four Students. From 1763 to 1912, the number received was 124. Thirty of these became priests, and the great majority of the remainder followed different professions.

Although there is no Dispensary at the Grey Nunnery for outside poor, these are continually assisted in many ways. Thus in 1911, 1200 meals were given, and 300 persons were assisted materially.





Besides the Mother House, the Grey Nuns have in Montreal :—

Three Hospitals with Training-Schools : Notre-Dane Hospital, St. Paul's Hospital, and the Ophthalmic Institute.

Four Kindergartens : Nazareth, Bethlehem, St. Henry's, and Ste. Cunegonde's.

Five Orphanages : St. Patrick's, St. Henry's, Ste. Cunegonde's, Bethlehem, and St. Louis'.

One Institution for the education of Blind Pupils.

Two Homes for Working Girls : "Youville" and "Killarney".

Three Homes for the Aged Poor : St. Bridget's, Ste. Cunegonde's, and St. Anthony's.

One Industrial School : St. Joseph's.

In Canada, outside the City of Montreal :—

One School at Côte-des-Neiges, one at Chateauguay, and one at St. Benoit, with a home for infirm and aged women.

Four Homes : in Varennes, Beauharnois, Chambly and Longueuil, for aged and infirm women and orphans. A few lady boarders are received in these homes to help support the works of charity. The Sisters visit the sick.

One Hospital at St. John's, with a home for old men and women ; also, a Kindergarten.

In Western Canada, the Grey Nuns direct there the following establishments :

One Provincial House with Novitiate at St. Boniface, with one Orphanage for Girls.

Two Hospitals with Training-School : the St. Boniface Hospital with 300 beds, and St. Roch's Hospital for contagious diseases, with 50 beds.

One Orphanage for Boys at Winnipeg.

Four Schools, at the following places : St. Vital's, St. Norbert's, Ste. Anne des Chênes, and St. Francis Xavier.

Two Boarding Schools for Indian Children, at Fort Francis and Kenora, Ont.

One Hospital with Training-School, at Regina, Sask.

One Industrial School for Indian Children, at Qu'Appelle.

One Boarding-School for Indian Children, at Touchwood Hill.

One Hospital with training-School, at Saskatoon, Sask.

One Boarding-School for Indian Children, at St. Albert, Alberta.

One Day School for Whites, at St. Albert, Alberta.

One Orphanage for Boys and Girls, at St. Albert, Alberta.

One Home for Aged Women, at St. Albert, Alberta.

One Hospital with Training-School, at Edmonton, Alberta.

One Hospital, at Calgary, T.S., Alberta.

One Industrial School, for Indian Children, at Dunbow, Alberta.

One Boarding-School for Indian Children, at Lac La Plonge, Keewatin District.

One Boarding-School for Indian Children,
at Providence Mission, McKenzie River District.

One Boarding-School for Indian Children,
at Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake.

One Boarding-School for Indian Children,
at Nativity Mission, Athabasca Lake.

In United States, the following :—

One Orphanage for Boys and Girls, with
Schools, and Kindergarten, at Toledo, Ohio.

One Hospital, with Training-School, in
Toledo, Ohio.

One Hospital, the Holy Ghost Hospital, for
Incurables, at Cambridge, Mass.

Two Orphanages, at Salem, Mass., and
Lawrence, Mass., with Schools and Kinder-
garten, also Homes for the Poor.

Two Homes for Working Girls in Boston.

One Orphanage for Boys and Girls, at
Worcester, Mass.

One Orphanage for Boys and Girls, with
School and Kindergarten, at Nashua, N.H.

One Hospital with Training-School, at
Nashua, N.H.

One Hospital with Training-School, at
Morristown, N.J.

One Hospital with Training-School, at
New Brunswick, N.J.

One Industrial School for Indian Children,
at Fort Fotten, N.B.

