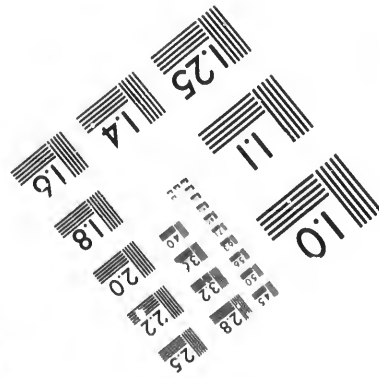
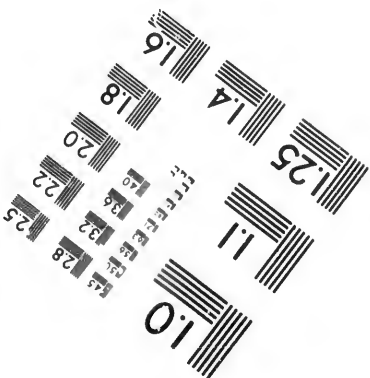
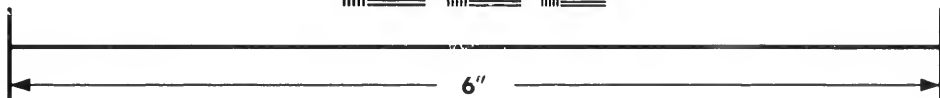
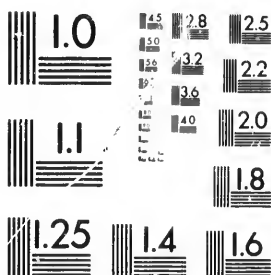


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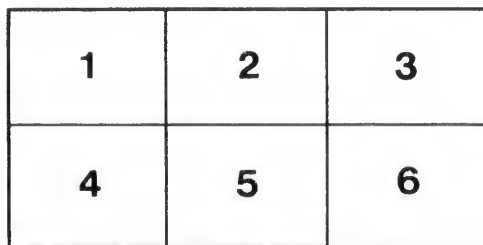
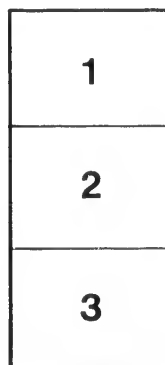
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THE

Hospital for Sick Children

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

THE LAKESIDE HOME

FOR LITTLE CHILDREN,

The Convalescent Branch of the Hospital,

ON GIBRALTAR POINT, TORONTO ISLAND.

HISTORY OF THESE INSTITUTIONS.



TORONTO, CANADA.

1891.



2.



HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN
TORONTO
MAIL BUILDING
DARLING AND CURRY

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. E. LUTON

THE

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO.

THE LAKESIDE HOME

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THE CONVALESCENT BRANCH OF THE HOSPITAL

ON GIBRALTAR POINT, TORONTO ISLAND.

HISTORY OF THESE INSTITUTIONS.

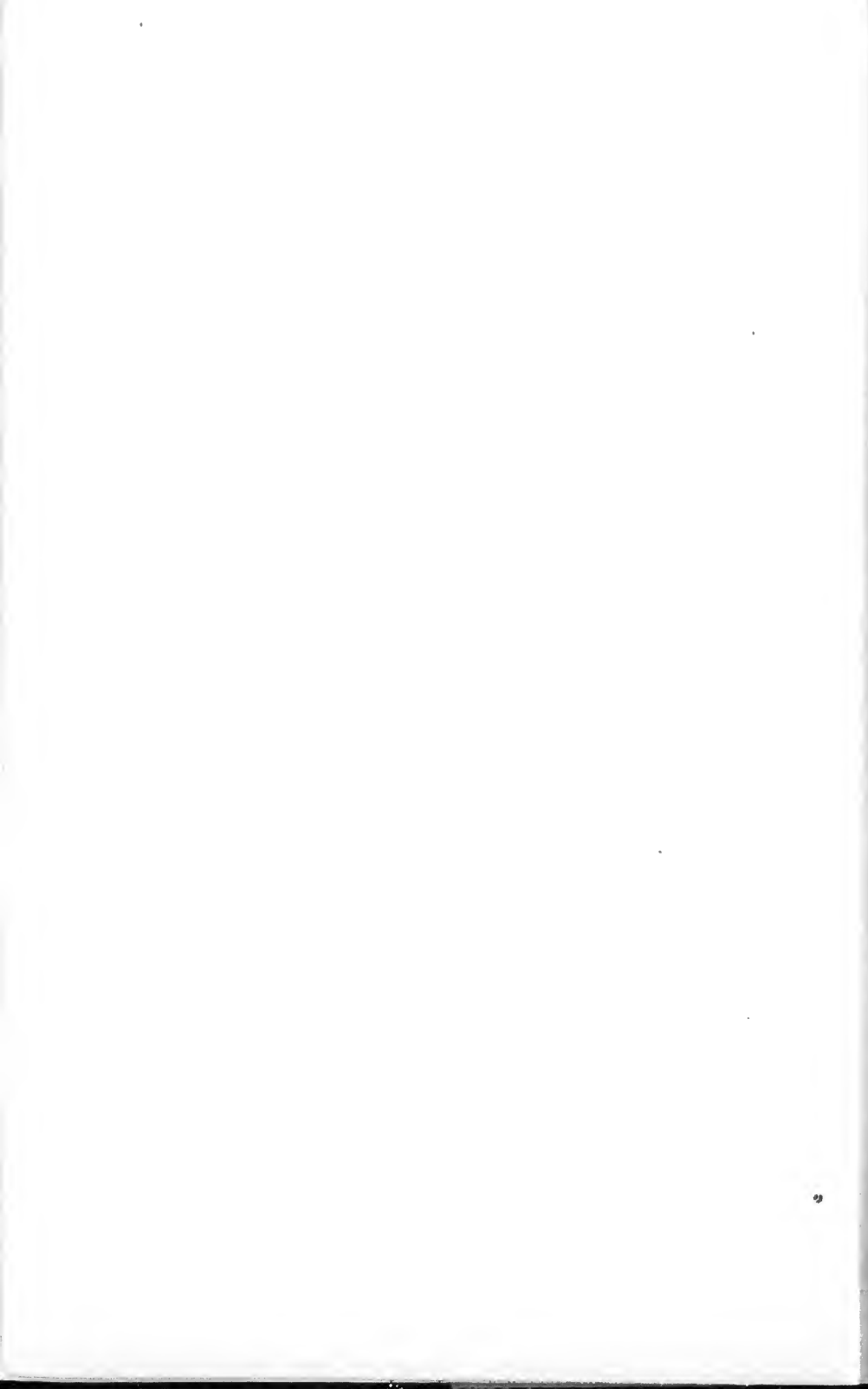
TORONTO, CANADA.

1891.



TO THE PUBLIC.

This history of the Hospital for Sick Children, which embraces the work of the original hospital founded in 1875 and of The Lakeside Home for Little Children, the Convalescent Branch on Toronto Island, is given to the public so that they may not only be fully informed as to the work and its progress, but may be led to take an interest in aiding a cause that should commend itself to every man, woman and child in the land. This great charity is supported by the voluntary contributions of the people of Ontario, aided by grants from the Corporation of the City of Toronto and the Government of Ontario, and from small beginnings has assumed proportions that make it one of the greatest charities, not only of the City and Province, but of the Dominion. On the principle of faith in an all-wise Providence, the Hospital work has, without the use of the ordinary methods necessary in other public charities, from a very humble beginning quickened and prospered, so that to-day it stands erect as a charity that, with arms outstretched, gathers into its embrace the sick and ailing little ones who, unfortunately, are to be found in stately homes and humble dwellings in great cities, and in different parts of the Province. The work of caring for sick children appeals to all ranks and conditions of people, and the hope is expressed that the story of the cause may prove interesting to the people of Ontario, through whose liberality the work has been so nobly furthered and sustained.



THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

WHAT MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE HAS ACCOMPLISHED—THE INCEPTION OF THE WORK—THE FIRST HOSPITAL ON AVENUE STREET—PEN PICTURES OF THE LITTLE ONES AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

Of all the great charities of the world, even those which appeal in strongest terms for public support, what one has so great a claim on the sympathies of men, women and children as the charity that has for its care the sick, destitute and friendless children, the little ones who, through misfortune, disease and poverty, cannot help themselves? In the olden days the profession discussed with vigour the comparative merits of the treatment of children in mixed wards with adult patients in general hospitals or in hospitals designed and equipped for children only. This discussion led to the whole question being thoroughly threshed out by eminent physicians and surgeons and by others interested in the work, the palm of victory being awarded to those who fought for special hospitals for this duty of looking after sick children, and who exemplified their earnestness—as great-hearted men and women—by not only advocating but by erecting hospitals to meet this particular want.

So strong a hold did the movement for special hospitals take on the medical men that in Great Britain some of the older hospitals set aside wards for the exclusive treatment of children, while others made the best use of the space at their disposal.

It was urged by those who advocated special buildings for the work, first, that the mortality of children under ten years of age is only two per cent. less than it was fifty years ago, and that of 50,000 persons dying annually in London, England, 21,000 are children under that age. Second, that general hospitals are inadequate to afford accommodation for sick children; and third, that hospitals for children are needed, because the proper care of children requires special arrangements. That these modern ideas prevailed is to be found in the evidence of magnificent hospitals for sick children in London, Manchester (Pendleborough), Glasgow, Berlin, Vienna, and other cities of the old world, with the temples of the healing art in America, where wards are arranged for the treatment of children. Is it not reasonable to cherish the hope that many more such structures will rise in the air, within whose walls the little sufferers may find ease and comfort and, if not permanently relieved, have the advantages of a bright home, where gentle and loving hands will smooth their tiny pillows and let a sparkle of sunshine into the lives of the little ones, who, perhaps, brought up under the shadow of poverty, have never heard a kindly word nor seen a happy smile?

The study of the diseases of children is to-day in every land creating more interest among physicians, and in all great centres of population we find eminent men making a specialty of this particular branch of medical treatment, and well may it be so when we remember that one-third of the deaths in the world are those of children under ten years of age. With unaccountable neglect and perhaps from lack of knowledge no public or systematic institution for the care of sick children was known until within the last half century. Now, however, every large city of Europe and of the United States has one or more hospitals devoted to the treatment of these little sufferers.

Regardless of the fact that science in every department of life has made gigantic strides within the last fifty years, and wonderfully stimulated medical knowledge and surgical skill, yet the mortality of children has but slightly decreased, and therefore the absolute necessity for the institution of the children's hospital is paramount, and this necessity is not only becoming recognized, but the recognition is followed by the erection of buildings that could meet to the demands of modern civilization, and give modern medical science an opportunity of asserting itself in giving health and strength to the little ones who are stricken by disease and pain.

The first General Hospital in Toronto was erected shortly after 1812, near the corner of King and John streets, under the superintendence of Dr. Grant Powell, and in this



THE FIRST HOSPITAL ON AVENUE STREET.

building, which was in use until 1854, although intended only for adults, children were treated, but only such cases as were not chronic. In 1855 the new General Hospital on Gerrard street east was opened, and, as far as the facilities could afford, children were taken in, principally, however, accident cases, or those who could be permanently relieved. There was no children's hospital until sixteen years ago, in 1875, when Mrs. S. F. McMaster, Miss Knapp, and other ladies of the city determined to establish such an institution. The entire work was founded on the principle of simple faith, and all subscriptions were to be voluntary. They secured the gratuitous services of leading physicians and surgeons, and under their care a commencement was made, and the flame of a humane work kindled that will never while time lasts be extinguished.

On the 19th of December, 1874, a contribution, consisting of some English coins, was given towards the establishment of a Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, and, the project being noticed in the daily press, an anonymous letter from Fergus, Ont., arrived, enclosing \$20 "for the sick little ones." These were the first contributions, and well may it be said that out of small beginnings what mighty works are accomplished! If ever the newspaper press carried a goodly message, it was when it made known to the Canadian people that such a merciful work was about to be inaugurated.

Curious, and at the same time pleasant, it is to look back on the list of donations and the reasons many of the kind friends had for sending aid. "A few little boys, on hearing of the Hospital for Sick Children, sent 15 cents." Bless their little hearts for their precious mite, for what could be more fitting than to have the help of the brothers and sisters of the waifs and strays whose lines had not fallen in pleasant places? Another sent \$4, "as a thank-offering for the recovery of sick children." With what joy must the parents of these little ones have seen the glow of health return to the pale cheek and brightness to the eye of the pets of the household, those without whom life would be a blank—a dismal wilderness! Then another sent \$5 "as a thank-offering for having passed successfully a law examination." May his clients be many, and his heart always tender for those who ask his aid and counsel. Then "A sick child, Toronto" sent "three nicely dressed dolls, with \$3 05." This was the first gift of the kind. On the first of March six iron cots were sent in, a hall stove was promised, towels, woollen socks, night gowns and innumerable articles of clothing were given to the managers. These donations show the kind and liberal way in which the work was aided in its early days and give the comforting assurance that no matter how feeble the planting, the Lord giveth the increase.

On the first day of March, 1875, the house No. 31 Avenue street, was rented. Little did the friends think that within fifteen years in sight of this humble home would stand a palatial structure, the most perfectly equipped children's hospital in the world, the great mother hospital of the Dominion, erected to fill the mission and take care of those who endeared themselves to the Master, who as He talked to the multitude had kindly thoughts for little children, when He said, "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you that in Heaven the angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven."

This, the first Hospital, was an unpretentious, two-storey, red brick house containing eleven rooms. It had a mansard roof and a basement and was rented at \$320 per annum. It was simply furnished with suitable comforts for sick children, and a matron, a nurse and servant were engaged. Two stoves and the six little iron cots were put up, the cots having sliding trays so that the child could have his books or toys within easy reach, and thus enliven a life that was not overflowing with pleasure. This house was dedicated to its purpose on the 23rd day of March, and the work inaugurated.

Strangely enough, though the house was ready no patients came, although families were visited and parents entreated to send their suffering children. The first patient was little Maggie, aged three years, who had fallen backward into a tub of hot water and was badly scalded. She had been left in the care of an elder sister while the mother was earning bread for the family. This case seemed an answer to the oft put question, "Are not the mothers the best ones to care for their children when sick?" Our hearts would say "yes" but experience too often says "no." They have neither the skill nor time to nurse the little ones, and hence the latter often suffer from severe accidents or grow up cripples, and a great number of them perish before they are able to take care of themselves. A party of nine young ladies who had been working during the winter for the benefit of the Hospital, immediately claimed Maggie as their special charge, and agreed to keep her cot, by a payment of one hundred dollars a year.

The next day brought Albert, a little German boy, four years old, a sad, sick little fellow. He was followed by Alice, a poor girl, frightfully burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. She was brought in on a stretcher, utterly helpless and suffering agonies.

After a month's care, night and day, Alice recovered completely and left the Hospital to take a situation as under nurse. Then came Willie and Jo from the Toronto General hospital, both cases of hip disease. Willie was sent home very much relieved and Jo is yet an inmate, a most useful one, for she is now so active that she can play on the melodeon the accompaniment for the Sabbath school lessons, answer the door and make herself "generally useful." Then another patient was "Tom," who so won the hearts of the young ladies of Rolleston House (Mrs. Neville's school, Toronto) that they decided "to keep a cot," choosing Tom as their first patient. Then another came, little Emily, with hip disease. It was found necessary to perform an operation, and, as the doctors stood around the table, she said, as she raised her beautiful eyes to heaven, "Lord Jesus, help me to bear it." The operation was successful and the child has recovered. Then others came until 44 were admitted to the Hospital and 67 received dispensary treatment. In the summer, those who were well enough were taken to the Queen's Park, two by two, in the perambulator, the seasonable gift of a kind lady, where they drank in the fresh air, gaining health in the life-giving sunshine. One day a lady living near the Queen's Park invited the children to lunch in her lovely grounds—a truly novel garden party. Pleasant it was to look on their delighted faces, their pain forgotten as they basked in the sunshine, God's free gift to all His creatures—a change indeed from wretched homes and perhaps from hardened parents, who through poverty and neglect had made the lives of the little ones miserable.

The donations in cash contributed to the Hospital from March 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876, amounted to \$2,279 20, and 44 patients were under treatment, 37 from the city and 7 from the country, while 67 extern patients received medical advice and treatment. The receipts just covered the expenses.

CHAPTER II.

THE INTEREST DEEPENS AND THE WORK INCREASES—THE SECOND HOSPITAL ON SEATON STREET AND THE THIRD ON ELIZABETH STREET—THE MANNER IN WHICH THE WORK WAS CARRIED OUT.

The interest deepened and the work increased. The future looked bright and beamed with promise. The hearts of the workers were full of hope and their wishes in all regards seemed to be realized. As the months passed by it was evident that the humble building—the birthplace of this cause in Toronto—was too restricted in space and defective in many respects and therefore new and more commodious quarters were desired. Many spots were viewed, and one was chosen, and on the opening day of June in 1876, the Hospital was removed to Seaton street.

This building will be recognized as the Haven, for the engraving was not made until after the Hospital had moved into its third home. It was then known as No. 206 Seaton street. The house was built of roughcast, detached, with a bit of ground about it and a verandah, where the children enjoyed the air and sunshine. It was a great improvement on the Avenue street building and afforded much larger facilities for carrying on the work. At first it was the intention to purchase the Seaton street property, which was valued at \$6,000, but this idea was abandoned. Although detached and possessing the luxury of a larger and pleasantly shaded playground it was unsuitable for hospital purposes, being wholly destitute of those conveniences necessary for the medical attendance and careful nursing of sick children.

Meanwhile the work went on, under a regular committee of sixteen ladies, who supervised the management and visited the Hospital in rotation. In addition to this committee were several young ladies who had taken a kindly interest in the Hospital since its first establishment, spending useful and happy hours in reading and singing to the little patients, in some cases teaching those who were well enough to stand easy tuition, or playing with the youngsters confined to their iron cots, the sliding trays of which were frequently covered with toys and gifts, in many cases from anonymous friends, who, surrounded in their happy homes with blooming, healthy children, remembered the pale thin faces, deformed limbs and diseased bodies of the helpless little mortals in the Seaton street Hospital.

"Two years and ten months," as the yearly report said, "have now passed by since the establishment of an Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, opened as it was on the 1st March, 1875. It has been continued and maintained from that time until the present,

Dec. 31st, 1877, entirely upon the principle on which it was founded. That principle, already tried and proved in much more extensive establishments in England and the United States, is one of simple and direct faith in the promises of God—promises of blessing, assistance and guidance to all who believingly call upon Him in prayer."



THE SECOND HOSPITAL ON SEATON STREET.

The receipts from July 1st, 1876 to 31st Dec., 1877, were \$2,141 82, the expenses \$2,100 75, while 74 patients were received, 63 from the city and 11 from the country, 119 extern patients being attended to. Day after day and week after week subscriptions found their way into the coffers of the Hospital. Up to this date the large sum of \$4,421 02, was voluntarily contributed. One lady of Toronto sent \$25, being the first quarterly payment for "a cot in memory of four little children, whom God had taken to Himself"; another of \$2, from a little boy, "proceeds of getting up head in his class, one cent a time"; and many others, with reasons for making the gifts. The report for 1877 closed with this extract:

"When we remember in how many homes of this country, the labourer is all day long absent at his work, while the mother ailing and weakly, perhaps, has not only the task of helping to earn the daily bread, but also the care of a large family, it must be acknowledged that to such people an Hospital, in which, by paying a very small sum, they can have their sick children medically treated, well nursed and cared for, must be a great boon indeed. In all cases, however, when the parents or friends are unable to contribute anything for the support of their children, the Hospital is entirely free, and by far the larger number of patients in this institution are and have hitherto been of this class."

The donation record in the report gave the list of different articles contributed in kind and in cash, and while, in the former every article for household use was embraced, in the latter moneys from twenty cents upwards were acknowledged.

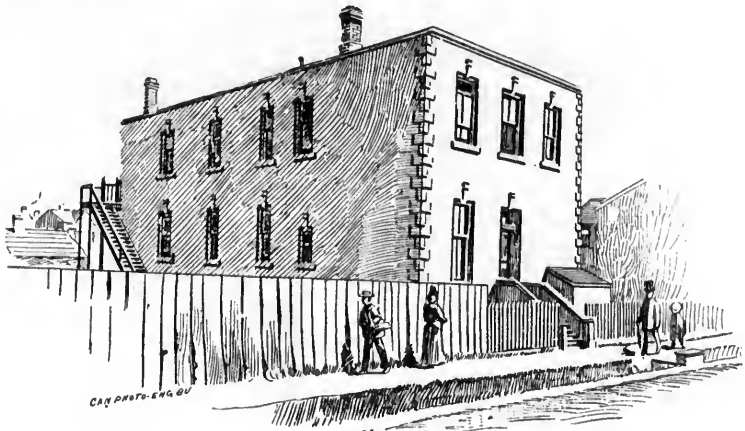
Early in the year it became apparent to the managers that another move would have to be made. The Seaton street house was but a makeshift for an hospital and although it served its purpose well, the want of proper and ample accommodation, with requisite facilities for work, continually presented itself.

After serious consideration and a thorough view of the surroundings it was determined to make a move, wherever desirable premises could be obtained.

Many days had not elapsed before an opportunity for a building offered, in the vacated house of what was known as the Protestant Sisterhood, on Elizabeth street, near College. It seemed a likely place—a house with pleasant rooms in a desirable locality, near the

Queen's Park and in a part of the city where many cases for treatment would come from—in fact, it was located as a prominent physician said, “near the source of supply.”

In April 1878, the premises were acquired and occupied by the Hospital, and after alterations and additions had been made, the children were moved into the building in the last week in May.



THE THIRD HOSPITAL ON ELIZABETH STREET.

The premises consisted of land running from Elizabeth street to Emma street, a depth of 150 feet, with a frontage on each street of 49 feet, the Hospital being No. 245 Elizabeth street. The land belonged to Mr. Edmund B. Osler and Mr. James Lamond Smith, who had erected the building upon it, and had mortgaged the land so as to provide for the erection of the building. These gentlemen, who had designed the premises for a charitable purpose, proposed to convey them to the Hospital, subject to the payment of the mortgage money yet due, and a sum of about \$300 owed for work done upon the building. The committee accepted this very generous offer, and at their request five gentlemen—the Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson, Henry O'Brien, William Gooderham, Edmund B. Osler, and the Hon. Chancellor Boyd—consented to act as trustees to form a corporate body, in which the property could be vested. They were accordingly incorporated under the provisions of the Ontario statute in that behalf, under the name of “The Hospital for Sick Children,” and received a conveyance of the property. There were two mortgages, the principal and interest being payable together on what is known as the Building Society system. One was made on the 16th May, 1876, for \$3,024; the other on 15th January, 1877, for \$186. When the property was assumed in April, the monthly instalments to fall due amounted upon the first mortgage to \$2,520, and on the second to \$139 50, being in all \$2,659 50, representing a principal sum of about \$1,800. Besides this, however, there were instalments in arrear of something over \$140 and the \$300 debt, making the whole amount assumed, apart from interest, about \$2,240. The alterations and additions necessary to adapt the building to the purposes of the Hospital involved an outlay of about \$600; and heating apparatus had to be provided at a further expense of \$250; thus bringing up the total cost of the premises to the Hospital to about \$3,100. The immediate exigencies up to this time had been met by money contributed by friends of the Hospital to the Building Fund; the amount so contributed, including a grant of \$250 from the city, has been \$950. The monthly instalments upon the mortgages, which were \$28 30, were paid as part of the ordinary expenses of the Hospital, and did not much exceed a moderate rental for the premises. At the end of 1878, the instalments due upon the mortgages amounted to \$2,433 10, the amount required in cash to pay this off being about \$1,800. The receipts for 1878 were \$1,938 24, and the expenditures \$1,934 34.

The alterations were pushed forward vigorously, and the removal of the little patients was successfully, and thanks to kind friends, even comfortably, accomplished. On Thursday, 6th June, a dedicatory service was held at the Hospital, a large number being present. The “wards” looked bright and beautiful and the children happy. The chair was taken by

A PEEP AT ONE OF THE WARDS.



the Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake, who referred to the suffering of parents on account of the sickness of their children, and to the increase of this suffering, where, as in many cases the parent has to view the child wasting away without the means of alleviating the disease. He said that in the Hospital for Sick Children the best medical attendance, the most careful nursing, as well as the comforts of home, were afforded to the poorest child, and not only was the body tended, but, at a time when the mind was peculiarly susceptible to good impressions, Jesus, the great physician of souls, was presented to the little ones. The very existence of the Hospital proved conclusively, that God hears and answers prayer, and the building stood out as a protest against the iniquity and scepticism of the world.

The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. R. W. Greene. After singing the hymn "Simply Trusting," Rev. Dr. Potts spoke of the work and the mode of its accomplishment, "Simple Faith" being the motto.

The hymn "At Even when the Sun was Set," was sung, and, after a few encouraging words from the Rev. Dr. Castle, the Rev. J. M. Cameron offered the "Dedication Prayer," solemnly setting apart the building and those engaged in the work to the service of God. Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson made a financial statement regarding the purchase of the property known at present as the Hospital for Sick Children and the meeting was closed with prayer. The visitors expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the appearance of the building, and many of them lingered a considerable time with the little invalids.

The new premises were commodious, possessing all the modern appliances for comfort and convenience, and every facility for the successful treatment of hospital cases.

The "wards" were cheerful and pleasant, with an outlook toward the south and east. Nos. 1 and 2, situated on the lower flat, were appropriated to the use of the boys. Nos. 3 and 4, on the upper, to the girls. The attractiveness of these rooms had been greatly increased by gifts of pictures, books and flowers from various kind friends, who, in their happy homes, remembered these patient little sufferers. "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a Disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward."

Let us have a peep at a ward. Here is a sweet home scene, one full of force and joy almost painless. In the big, high, cheerful window sweet flowers are growing, and the little women, turn about, sick or well, tend to them with the same loving care and watchful attention that are so freely and unstintingly shown to themselves. The unfolding of every bud so small at first, then larger, greener and rosier, till it expands in all its beauty, is watched by them with the same absorbing interest that their nurses, physicians and friends watch them bud from puny ill-health into shining strength and beauty, crowned with a blessed hope and fired with noble ambitions. Above the flowers sings a bird, and no bird in all the land is tended to like him.

The wee girl mending her doll's petticoat, the tiny ones studying the picture book, the thin faced maiden stretched on the cot quietly knitting, the new-comer asking the golden haired convalescent to help her out with a word, the little one in the dark dress talking to her doll—all, all are reposefully happy, and a peep at them in that cosy room brings joy to the hearts of those who have heard the "cry of the children."

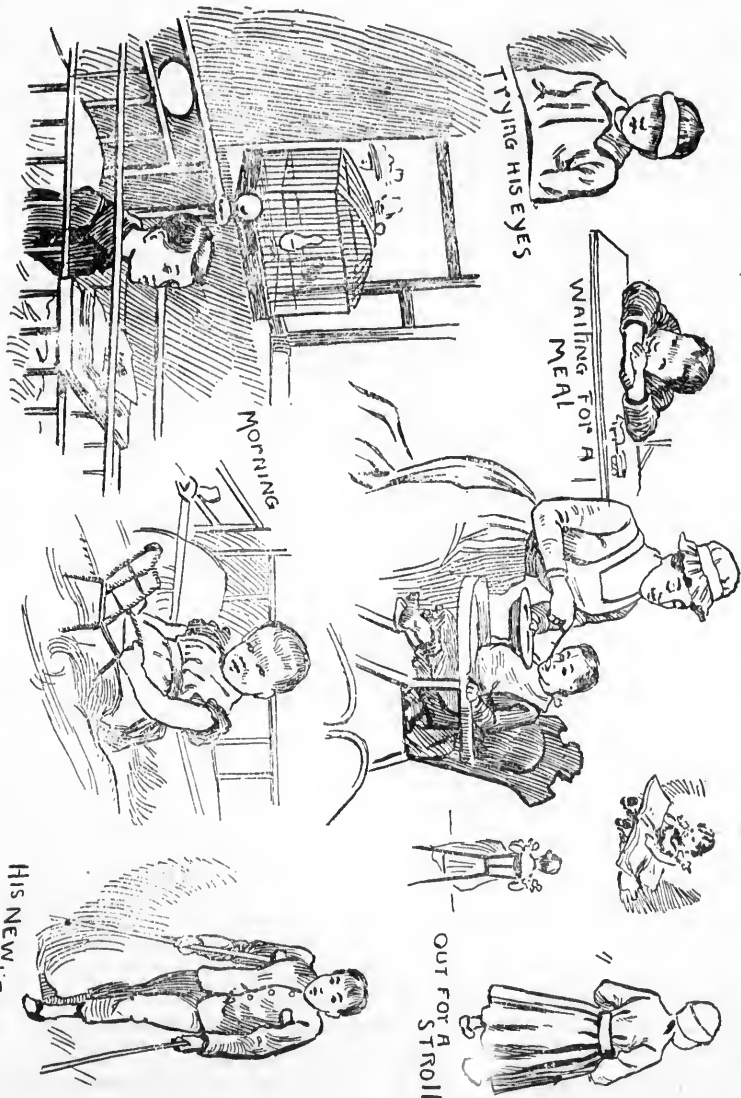
Up to this date, there were in the Hospital six cots supported by individuals or families, two having been taken during the past year. With the exception of two, these are all kept in memory of children early transplanted from earth to heaven.

Here are some pen pictures. What are all these little patients doing? Why, one has pushed the bandage up ever so little in a hope that he may see. Oh, if he could only see! He bows his head and stealthily pushes the sheltering scarf upwards. Then with beating heart and quivering lip he slowly raises his head and tremblingly opens his eyes. Oh, brothers, pray that he may see. Pray that some morning when he awakes and tries this touching experiment the blessed rays of light may fill his glad young soul, and that he will be able to look up and see the face of her who has watched and tended him for so long. At the bottom the sweet singer in cloth of gold hath awakened both parties—wakened them to one day's march further away from pain. The little chap waiting for a meal is following the soup plate all across the room, and the two little ones are out for a stroll in the yard. The lad gets along first-rate with his new legs, and the little lady will come back shortly, satisfied with her outing.

The annual report for the year, says:—

"In the 'Rolleston Cot' maintained by the young ladies of Rolleston House (Mrs. Neville's school) is found 'Wee Tom,' aged seven years, who is suffering from hip-disease and curved spine, and, though an invalid now many months, is always bright and happy. The 'Morley Cot' is appropriated by 'Little Willie,' aged two years, having diseased spine and crooked neck. He is a winning child, generally demanding and even raising his mouth for a 'tiss' from every visitor. The 'Children's Cot' has been given to Bertie,

aged ten years ; he is afflicted with a troublesome nervous disorder, but is now rapidly recovering. The ' Consolidated Cot,' supported by the ladies of the committee, is occupied by Bertie, a fine lad of nine years, who is very manly and patient, though confined to the cot nearly a twelve month.



SOME PEN PICTURES.

"In a brief corner of the ward, devoted to the use of smaller girls, the visitor will find 'Little Mary,' who lives in 'Violet's Cot.' Mary is about six years of age, and one of the most interesting cases in the Hospital. She comes from a distant town, and a year

ago was a gleeful, romping child. Returning home one day from the performance of some trifling message, a boy struck her with his foot, and from that time until quite recently the poor child had scarcely been a moment free from pain. When first admitted to the Hospital her sufferings were intense, her cries of agony being heart-rending, but now her physician is of the opinion that eventually the child will be restored to health. Mary is a pretty picture as with folded hands and large lustrous eyes closed, she repeats the entire hymn 'Seeking to Save' or with considerable animation tells the story of her bird—how a kind lady gave it to her last summer, with its cage; how it sang so loudly yet so sweetly that it charmed another beautiful bird in from the yard and how the stranger perched itself quite saucily on the foot of 'Eliza's Cot', and when the nurse opened her birdie's cage in it popped and has remained ever since. In the 'Ethel Cot', which has been used by one little patient after another, for nearly four years, is found at present 'Eliza,' aged seven years, who, like many others in this institution, is suffering from hip disease. Eliza is a very attractive and vivacious child, generally receiving a large share of the attention of visitors. The cots are all provided with sliding trays which are well stocked with toys, and playthings of various descriptions, gifts from kind and frequently anonymous friends."

The specified, but by no means the actual, cost of maintaining the one or many little patients, who at various times may occupy a cot, is \$100 per annum. Pay patients are admitted to the Hospital. In a majority of instances the sum paid is trifling while in a few the entire charge, either in monthly or weekly payments, is regularly received. The question is frequently asked—what is necessary to procure the admission of a patient into the Hospital? The reply is simply and invariably this—the child for whom entrance is sought must be poor and sick; but in cases where parents are in comfortable circumstances, one or both having regular employment, and the child is sent to the Hospital for better care and nursing than an already over-taxed mother can give, or where the earnings are *insufficient* to procure medical advice and the requisite nourishment, the committee, unwilling to foster pauperism, would strictly enforce the rule of remuneration to *some* extent, as conducive to a feeling of independence.

The spiritual interests of the children are not forgotten, a regular service being held every Sabbath morning, while several young ladies, some of whom have visited the Hospital since its establishment, continue to minister not only to their amusement but to their instruction, in moments of freedom from pain.

CHAPTER III.

THE SUCCESS OF THE MANAGEMENT—AN ACT OF INCORPORATION FOR THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL—AN ANNIVERSARY MEETING—A RUN THROUGH THE WARDS—PLEASANT INCIDENTS.

In order to handle matters in a business-like manner, an act of incorporation was obtained.

This act of incorporation and these rules gave the Hospital the status required for an association that had for its object the charge of a work that, in the near future, would stand in the front rank of the great charities of the land, in alleviating the sickness that overtakes so large a percentage of the child population of the province. The founders were sensible of the blessing that would flow to the parents of little sick ones, and felt that the boon of such a home would not only be appreciated, but bring with it incalculable benefits to those who were unfortunate enough to pass their lives within its walls.

Let us take a stroll through the wards on a day for visitors and friends. Here in the corner is a poor little chap, who is not so well to-day. There is a reaction, and his wee body aches all over. His face is drawn with suffering, and he looks up in the doctor's face with pitiful pleading for health that would touch the heart of a stone. Still he is wondrously patient. The fountain of his tears was long ago dried up, and nothing but the twitching of the thin cheeks, the quivering of the white lips, and the tremolo in the little voice, tells of his suffering. The royal duke to the left of him, however, is supremely happy. Some kind soul has given him a cent, and now all the wealth of King Solomon's mines is his. The only objection to this young person is that he parades his fabulous wealth before everybody. The young lady on the right is taking a constitutional, and is immensely proud of the performance. If you will study her face you will see that she is conscious that some one is looking, and therefore she is doing it with amazing grace and caution;

and the nurse has a nice, motherly face, such a face as inspires confidence and affection. Her cap and apron are as white as the driven snow, and she is as neat as a blackbird and as lit-footed as a cricket. The friends of the institution are visiting them, and the little ones are pleased. Nor was the work forgotten by the friends outside of the immediate circle of those directly concerned.



A DAY FOR VISITORS.

The executors of the late Mrs. M. remitted a legacy of \$200; a friend deeply interested in the work of love gave \$200; another lady \$125, \$25 of which was to go towards the payment of the furnace and the remaining \$100 to be applied to the building fund. Another friend sent \$100, the proceeds of a bazaar, half of this sum to be appropriated to the furnace debt and Mr. H. sent \$10, and Mrs. P. \$100 for the same purpose; while a parlour entertainment given by some children brought \$11. The young friends of Rolleston House still continue to keep up their cot, with "Wee Tom" their protege as before. On December 24th, 1878, a letter was received from a lady whose sympathies had been

aroused by reading the accounts in the *Evangelical Churchman* of the Sick Children's Hospital, and who wishing to show her gratitude to a loving Father, who had safely brought her four little ones through a dangerous illness, sent a cheque for \$100 "to be used in any way that might be of the greatest use to the suffering little ones." Ere this money was applied as desired, the sorrowful news of a great and sudden affliction reached the friends of the Hospital. The faithful, loving nurse, who night and day had watched an only little daughter through a previous illness, by a sad mistake administered, with her own kind hand, a fatal draught, which in a few moments left the sorrowing parents to mourn the loss of their "Little Mary." In answer to a letter of sympathy from the secretary, came one saying "We would like to take a cot in the Hospital and name it 'Mary's Cot', so the thank-offering gift previously received was now applied "In Memoriam." A sweet, fair girl, Mabel, afflicted with disease of the spine, whose father was lost in the wreck of the *Wanbano* was placed in this cot. Another new cot "Freddie's Cot" was also endowed as "In Memoriam." One fact was pleasant to the management in that the skill of the medical attendants was appreciated not only by parents and friends, but by the children themselves, who, returning home after a sojourn in the Hospital, had naught but kindly words for those who had so tenderly looked after them in their days of illness.

It is appropriate to this history to give a sketch of a visit to the Hospital by Mrs. John Harvie, one of the ladies of the management. It is a pleasant and enjoyable pen picture.

A VISIT TO THE TORONTO HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

"In a central and populous district of the city of Toronto is located the Hospital for Sick Children. Having a leisure hour, a few days ago, we determined to visit this praiseworthy institution and satisfy ourselves, as far as this could be done by personal inspection and inquiry, as to the nature of the work undertaken. Accordingly, we repaired to 245 Elizabeth street, and were received by a pleasant-faced young woman, a nurse in the lower wards, and conducted to two wards, one opening into the other on the ground floor, devoted to the use of the boys. Upon stepping into the ward appropriated by the larger lads, we found the room deserted. Supposing that this ward contained only 'convalescents' and that for some reason or other these had all congregated in ward No. 2, we walked in, but the same blank, vacant condition of things existed here also, not a single person being visible but an attendant and two bed-ridden sufferers, one of whom, by the way, is an idiot boy of tender years and is a case for an asylum rather than for a Sick Children's Hospital, as the presence of such a fretful, moaning, helpless little sufferer must have a depressing influence upon the occupants of surrounding cots. This boy has been deserted by his parents and is reported as too young for admission into an 'Idiot Asylum,' consequently the child has been thrown upon charity, and from all we can ascertain, unless cared for by the Christian ladies connected with the management of the Hospital, must be shelterless, or, as an only alternative, confined in the common jail.

"But to return. We addressed the nurse with the question: 'Where are the sick boys?' 'Oh! ma'am,' was the reply, 'step to the verandah on the south side of the building, and there you will find our boys.' The day was bright and sunny, the air balmy, and the sight which met our gaze on the verandah was picturesque and refreshing, though, as we investigated more closely, scanning the little upturned faces, in many instances so wan and colourless, and yet so placid, and pathetically patient, we must confess to a feeling of sadness, mingled with the joy, that every sympathetic Christian woman must feel at the thought, that *these*, though they had evidently not escaped physical suffering, had at least, escaped neglect, want and privation. But we are moralizing, and forgetting the 'cots,' the 'mattresses,' and the 'shake-downs,' which were literally strewn in every direction, though in somewhat orderly confusion, the apparent object being the greatest amount of sun for the largest possible number of children. Old shawls were doing duty as screens, and extended umbrellas afforded sheltered nooks and corners for tiny ones more delicate than others. Altogether the effect was novel, and short conversations with several of the patients fully convinced us that the children were perfectly happy and contented.

"One dark-eyed boy of six summers lay stretched upon his back, peering up into the blue canopy overhead, one shrunken, deformed limb was bandaged and fastened to a weight, and in the expressive face was visible such a comical admixture of impatience and graceful resignation that we could not forbear putting to him a test question, and in a lugubrious tone inquired, 'How are you to-day, my little man. Are you comfortable?' The reply, 'Why, I'm *first-rate*,' completely extinguished us for the moment, while we soliloquized upon the nature of the talismanic charm which had evidently been brought to bear upon these attenuated, shrivelled, crippled little figures. This charm, whatever its nature, had, without doubt, power to soften the long-used pillow, and extract the thorns of monotony and discontent from a sick bed. We concluded it must be Christian love and kindness, and passed on.

From such places as this are many of the little ones stolen away to bright rooms, clean beds, and wholesome food. In the boy leaning on the crutch is the problem of life being debated. He is gazing out of the shattered window across the squalid yard over the unlovely roofs at the ever lovely skies beyond, and the little man—the making of a great man if he only get a chance—is thinking, thinking, thinking. The little girl on the unattractive bed has no doll, and no rubber ball, and no skipping rope, and in her little wasted body there is hardly strength and spirit to play even had she them. And more, the sullen, soured and disappointed woman on the stool would not let her make any noise from fear of waking the pining infant in the rude and shabby cradle. The air is poisonous and close, reeking with the fumes of liquor, smoke and rank food—Haste to the rescue.



WHERE THE SICK COME FROM.

“Pausing at the side of another cot, we found a pale lad working at fancy work, and ingeniously reeling his worsted by the aid of the handle of the umbrella which shaded him from the wind, and the almost too intense heat of the sun. Upon the foot of his couch reclined a tall boy, the crutch at his side speaking volumes. A few adroit questions addressed to him drew forth quite a story. Three years ago he had been very ill, just on the brink of the cold, dark river, but the matron and ladies had taken such good care of him, one of them even sitting up with him many nights, now he was almost well, his physician having decided that he would soon be able to go home.

—“ A third boy, with diseased hip, lay quite near, reading. With the view of engaging all three in conversation, and by this means ascertaining whether the spiritual culture kept pace with the physical treatment, we inquired, ‘What are you reading?’ ‘Ernest’s School Days,’ was the prompt answer. ‘And what sort of a boy was Ernest?’ we asked. ‘Oh! he was jolly, but—but.’ ‘But what?’ we queried. ‘He was always getting into scrapes and rows, disobeying his parents and teacher, falling into ponds, and scrambling out of trees, breaking his arm, and lots of other things,’ ending the too true description of the average boy with a laugh. We ventured another question. ‘Do you think a boy can be jolly and yet good?’ After a moment’s hesitation, the smallest lad said, ‘Yes.’ Again we hazarded another query—‘What is “being good,” or what is it that makes anybody “good”?’ The answer, “Having Jesus always with us,” was fresh, and more satisfying than a theological treatise, or a whole body of Divinity. Continuing the conversation, we queried,—‘Can Jesus see us always?’ ‘Oh! yes,’ came rapidly; ‘He can see right down into this hospital.’ ‘And is there not,’ we asked, ‘another place, a curious little dark corner, into which Jesus can see too?’ The pale lad with the crutch looked unintelligently, and with a pleasant smile and kindling eye, said, ‘Why, yes, He can see down deep into our hearts.’ Our minds were thoroughly at rest upon the matter in question, and we walked up-stairs to the girls’ wards.

“The ‘south verandah,’ up-stairs, presented a scene of joyous merriment. ‘Dressed dolls,’ ‘tea-things,’ loaded trays, and various plates of sliced pear, sponge cake, and other significant arrangements, suggested ‘playing lady,’ tea-drinking and visiting, etc., which had occupied a prominent place in our own juvenile festivities. While we tarried a moment, in the shadow of the door, one small woman cried out, ‘Now, I’m going to be Mrs. —,’ and a second caught up the words with emphasis, and ‘I *will* be Mrs. —,’ both of which ladies, we were aware, belonged to the Board of Management connected with the Hospital. Instinctively your minds reverted to the power of influence. Here were two children of tender years, desirous, nay intensely anxious, to copy the expression, the actions, the words, and, as far as possible, the appearance of certain women into whose society they were necessarily thrown more or less.”

The total receipts up to 31st Dec., 1879, were \$2,962, the expenses \$2,937 26. There were 60 patients, of whom 54 were from the city and 6 from the country, and 413 extern patients were treated in the dispensary.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE WORK—A REVIEW OF THE PAST—A WISH FOR EXTENDED PREMISES—A SKETCH BY A NEWSPAPER MAN—WHAT A REPORTER SAID WHEN HE SAW “HOW LITTLE CHILDREN ARE CARED FOR.”

The fifth year was one full of interest. The hearts of the management were gladdened by the sympathy and contributions of friends and the earnest endeavour of all was to gather in and give the comforts and benefits of the charity to as many as could be accommodated within its walls.

Experience is a good, perhaps the best, teacher, and a survey of the failures, the mishaps or the progress of one period, prepares the way for success in another. A person travelling through an unknown region can hardly do better than sit down at the close of the day and review his journeyings, noting carefully for future use, the causes which have facilitated or impeded his advance; the unnecessary steps taken, the stumbling-stones over which he has needlessly tripped and fallen; the deep stream which he was so long in fording (when the right way led over a bridge just above), and the many or few eminences he has been able to climb. And thus would we look back upon the last five years of the life of the Hospital for Sick Children, and from a little eminence gained, pause to consider all the way in which we have been led and what after all has been accomplished.

Since the establishment of the Hospital, 228 intern patients have been treated, 127 discharged cured, and 7 improved; 9 have been removed by death, and the remainder are still under treatment or have been returned to friends with improved health, and in many instances with splints and other costly apparatus, necessary for the favourable progression of surgical diseases. During this period, 1,399 extern patients have been treated and visited at their own homes when necessary, and within the last two years, 2,057 prescriptions have been dispensed. Is this not a wonderful record?

The year 1879 was one of peculiar trial, especially during the last six months. The gifts at times were not sufficient to meet the current expenses, and this, with improvements and alterations made in the building, left the Hospital treasury empty and unpaid accounts to the amount of \$368 42. Other institutions founded on the same principles had not been without corresponding times of trial and anxiety. Dr. Cullis, of the Consumptives' Home, Boston, writes thus in his journal: "Since the year opened, the gifts had not been sufficient to meet the current expenses of the work, so that I have been obliged to use money specially laid aside for the payment of a mortgage on the home."

The largest unpaid account was in connection with the extern or dispensary department, and this, coupled with the fact that the intern work was steadily on the increase, seemed to be a clear indication that the relief of out-patients must for a time be abandoned, that is, as far as the dispensing of medicine was concerned, but that parents, might, if they desired, still present their children for examination, when *advice* would be given free. This course, while regrettable, was compulsory, for in no department of an hospital do expenses run up so rapidly as in the out-door or dispensary department.

Up to this date there were in the Hospital ten cots supported by clubs, families or individuals, four of these "In Memoriam," viz: "The Ethel Cot"; "Freddie's Cot"; "May's Cot"; and the "Violet Cot"; "The Rolleston Cot," kept by the young ladies of Mrs. Neville's school; the "Consolidated Cot," by ladies of H. S. C. Committee; "The Orillia Cot," by a club of friends in Orillia; the "Preston Cot," by a similar club in Preston, Ont.; the "Faith Cot" by the scholars of St. Peter's afternoon Sunday school—these last two combine, each sending sufficient for half cot. The sum of \$98 68 had also been received from the children of the Dominion, through the editors of denominational papers, for the endowment of a cot, to be called "The Canadian Children's Cot." It was all deposited in the P. O. Savings Bank.

The editor of the *Evangelical Churchman* had interested his readers regarding the endowment of a cot, requesting the children of his subscribers (who did not wish to wait until the endowment fund was completed) to send what moneys they wished to another cot, to be kept annually and called "The Children's Churchman's Cot." All the moneys received from children, except the amounts sent directly to the Endowment Fund, were placed to the credit of this cot. This amounted to \$139 06 for the year.

The medical report chronicled but one death during the year, little Johnnie McF—. This lad was naturally bright, loving and noble spirited, but long-continued confinement and weary hours of intense suffering had unnerved him, rendering him at times fretful and peevish. Though confined to his cot for many months death came suddenly at last, finding him, we trust, among the "little children who love their Redeemer."

The truly self-sacrificing spirit manifested by Miss W—, a Christian lady of Ottawa, will not soon be forgotten by the management. At her own request Miss W—, spent the month of August in the Hospital, taking the place and performing the duties of the lady superintendent for the space of a fortnight, in order that she might enjoy a short holiday; and upon her return, Miss W—, of her own free will entered the nurses' department, allowing each of them in turn a like privilege, and during their absence faithfully discharging all their difficult and frequently unpleasant tasks.

The red-letter days of the year for the children were Christmas and a day in the early autumn, spent at Oaklands, the residence of the Hon. John Macdonald. Conveyances were sent for all who were convalescent, and Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, with their daughters, devoted themselves exclusively throughout the entire day, to the enjoyment of the children, providing refreshments, and returning them before nightfall to the Hospital.

The total receipts for 1880 were \$2,395 89, the expenses \$2,468 48. There were 66 patients under treatment, 54 from the city and 12 from the country, while 617 extern patients were looked after.

Prosperity shone on the work in 1881. The Ontario Government made its first contribution of £100. Gifts in money and kind, to a bountiful extent, were sent in. On the 15th of January the Mayor and representatives of the City Council visited the Hospital and expressed gratification with the way the patients were cared for. The trustees, who with pleasure saw the success of the work in which they had taken part, said that more extended ground and premises were necessary. They said that the scope of work undertaken at such an institution as the Hospital for Sick Children, must be governed to a considerable extent by the accommodation afforded in the buildings and premises occupied, and especially as the efficiency of the work itself may depend upon the adaptation of the buildings and premises to their purpose in point of situation, character and arrangements.

It will be remembered that the property acquired by the Hospital ran from Elizabeth to Emma street a distance of 150 feet, with a frontage on the two streets of 40 feet. The

main building on Elizabeth street occupied nearly one-half of the ground, and on the rear portion was a cottage which had been fitted up as a laundry.

This property is south of and parallel to College street, or, as it was then known, the Yonge street College avenue, from which it is separated by a plot of the same size, viz. : 40 feet by 150, consisting of two lots, fronting respectively on Elizabeth street and Emma street (Mission avenue), on which had been erected some wooden cottages of small value.

As the reader of this history will note, the work of the Hospital had grown beyond the capacity of the present building, and an increase of accommodation was felt to be an imperative necessity. It could have been provided, so far as the mere extension of the building is concerned, by additions made upon the present site. To this, however, there were objections, arising partly from the character of the main structure, which was not well adapted for alteration, and partly from the fact that the property was hemmed in by houses on the north and south sides fronting on the streets, with yards meeting in the centre. It was therefore essential that the lots next to the avenue should be acquired and added to the Hospital property, or that, if both could be obtained, the one fronting on Elizabeth street should be secured. In 1880 there were sixty-eight monthly instalments of \$25 20 each to fall due upon the mortgage to the Imperial Loan and Savings Co., and it was suggested that possibly the friends of the Hospital might desire to redeem that mortgage, which would, at the end of 1880, have required about \$1,250.

Only two sums of \$100 each were given or promised in 1881 for the purpose of paying this debt, although other sums amounting to \$255 were given for building purposes, principally with a view to the extension. The instalments which fell due upon the mortgage in 1881 were punctually paid, as part of the ordinary outlay, reducing the number to fifty-six, and representing a debt of about \$1,000. Under these circumstances the trustees advised the management to appropriate to the purchase of other lands, and to the enlargement of the building, whatever moneys might be available for building purposes, rather than attempt to pay off the mortgage. Money contributed for any special purpose was, of course, applied only as directed, and, therefore, the \$200 referred to could not, without the consent of the donors, be diverted to the purchase of land or extension of the building. Assuming, however, that such consent would be given, there was now a sum of about \$1,500 available. This was composed of the two sums of \$200 and \$225 already mentioned, of \$705 32 granted to the Hospital by the Ontario Government under the Charities Act, and of a legacy of \$200 from the late Mrs. Archibald McNab.

Negotiations for the purchase of the adjoining land were quietly conducted, but nothing definite was done during the year. Indeed the plan of extension which had been talked over was left in abeyance till it could be seen what shape matters would take in connection with the land north of the Hospital and fronting on College street.

The total receipts for 1881 were \$3,313 25 and the expenses \$3,341 89, with 62 patients, 41 from the city and 21 from the country, while 286 extern patients were treated.

What a happy group we have in the picture. The central figure seated in the chair is profoundly following the deeply interesting history of Mary's famous lamb. The young lady on the crutches has announced from her corner that she knows it all off by heart, and is advancing with innocent and maidenly pride to recite the same. The young gentleman in the cot to the right watches this literary giant with the deepest awe and admiration, and on the fourth face res a look of pleased expectancy. Thus will a simple picture book open for these little ones a new and hitherto unknown realm of sweetness and light.

In January, 1881, in an article headed "Sketches of the City," *The Evening Telegram* told the public "How little sick children are cared for" as follows:—

"Reader, are you fond of little children? If you are not, then there is no occasion for you to read this sketch, for it is all about little men and women, but if you are, then accompany a *Telegram* reporter for about an hour while he shows you a sight, painful enough in some particulars, but on the whole as bright a picture as any that can be seen in Toronto. You need have no fear that he is going to take you into the midst of dirt and squalid wretchedness. The place you are asked to visit is as clean as clean can be, and the little folk who inhabit it are as well looked after and taken care of as your own. You will see nothing to offend or disgust your sense of sight, of smell, or of hearing, but it is to be hoped you will see much to touch your heart, and send you out of the place a better man than when you entered it.

"At the top of Elizabeth street there stands about the ugliest looking building to be found in Toronto. Whether the place ever had an architect, or whether it 'grewed so,' the writer cannot say, but it certainly looks as if some enterprising builder had run up about a mile of house and had cut off chunks and squatted them down just as the demand for them occurred. This very ugly looking building is the Hospital for Sick Children,

and the one you are asked to enter. Passing within the main entrance one soon forgets all about the outside ugliness of the place in the interest which is created by what is to be seen in the inside. There isn't a speck of dirt anywhere, but that of course you knew before, for if there is one thing Christian ladies have an antipathy to, it is dirt. The writer hasn't asked you to accompany him merely to show you the clean interior of a house. Your own dwelling is everything it ought to be, and you don't want to take pattern by



AN INTERESTED GROUP.

any one in that respect, but it is to be hoped that no such sight can be seen within the walls of your own domicile as is to be witnessed in the Hospital for Sick Children.

There are twenty-seven sick babies being provided for in the Hospital, all out equally divided as to sex, and ranging in age from sixteen to under two years, most of them, how-

ever, being under eight years old. The veteran of the establishment is a bright little fellow known as 'Wee Tom.' This little man is about seven years old, and was the first patient to enter the Hospital. When he first came under the care of the ladies, Tom was suffering from curved spine and hip disease, brought about by being tumbled out of bed by a drunkard who called herself his mother. For many and many a long day the bright, brave little fellow kept his bed, never murmuring, but happy as a little invalid could be. Over Tom's cot is a card on which are printed the words 'Rolleston Cot.' He is the special protege of the young ladies of Mrs. Neville's school, who for more than three years have paid all the expense of his board and lodging. In a few weeks Tom goes out convalescent, but after witnessing the care, the kindness, the love and anxiety bestowed upon the little patients by their nurses and those in charge, one cannot but feel that the change for him may not be the bright one which he, poor little man, anticipates.



"It is impossible to mention all the little patients in the Hospital even briefly, but a few call for a few words. In the same room in which 'Wee Tom' sleeps, a sad sight is to be seen. Little Harry is only six years old, and yet his brief career is nearly over. He is a pretty little fellow with large hazel eyes and small features. Harry is slowly dying of consumption, and as the visitor notices the little fellow's arms and legs, wasted away to the thickness of a man's two fingers, he cannot but feel a pang of sorrow for him. Harry is a sober boy. It is a condescension on his part to favour the visitor with a smile, but with his bright large eye he slowly follows every movement that is made in the room. It won't be very long before another little soul will be needed to swell the number of the angels, and little Harry will be summoned to change his sick bed for an eternal crown. In another room is a real good little man called Hymie. Hymie is from Dundas, and when he enter-

ed the Hospital six months ago he walked on his knees. At present he is constantly in bed with a heavy weight attached to his foot. Close to Hymie's bed is a little three-year-old Scotch boy called Willie. This little fellow is the singer of the house, for incapable of walking as he is, doomed to lie for months and months yet upon his bed, never to get up during the whole time, the little man's spirit is as brave and bright as yours, good reader. Asked if he would sing something, Willie lisps out, 'yeth,' and he starts off with a hymn commencing.

I am Jesus' little lamb.
Happy all the time I am.

"At the first attempt Willie failed, but encouraged, he tried it again, and with such success that he seemed to forget there were any listeners present.

"Upstairs is devoted to the sick girls, and their cases are as interesting as the boys. There is little Mabel, whose father was lost in the *Waubano*; Minnie, who only came in a few days ago, a motherless orphan and with a club foot; Addie, who was paralyzed by the bursting of a boiler on a steamboat; Christina, who was all skin and bone and whom no one thought could live when she first entered, but who is rolling in fat now, and is only two years and seven months old; and little Mary, three years in bed and doomed to be there much longer.

Here is eloquent evidence of Christianity. What evidence more conclusive and convincing could you bring than this? A lame boy, friendless and poor, with no future before him but companionship with the halt and suffering, the down-trodden and the sore distressed—lo! suddenly lifted from midnight into noon, from the shadow into the bright light. They have put him into a little cot all his own, and in his innocent way he says that the clothes "smell sweet." This doubtless is the most astonishing thing about it to him. He has wonderful books and amazing pictures, sweet lips touch his forehead, soft fingers stroke his face. He has only been in the Hospital a week, so that accounts for the look of astonishment.

"One of the pleasantest sights in the Hospital is to witness the affection on the part of the sick little ones for their nurses. There is no mistaking what their satisfied looks mean, as one or other of the visiting ladies pass from cot to cot, and bending over each little sufferer in turn, kindly pats a cheek, smoothes a brow or kisses a pair of lips. It is a noble work that is being carried on in that ugly-looking house, and a most unostentatious one as well. What would have become of those twenty-seven little people if there had been no such institution, is a question a visitor finds himself pondering over more than once as he makes his rounds. It must be a hard heart indeed that is not touched at witnessing so much patient suffering, so much self-abnegation and denial, and surely it is well and proper that the reality of such a state of affairs should be widely known throughout the city."

CHAPTER V.

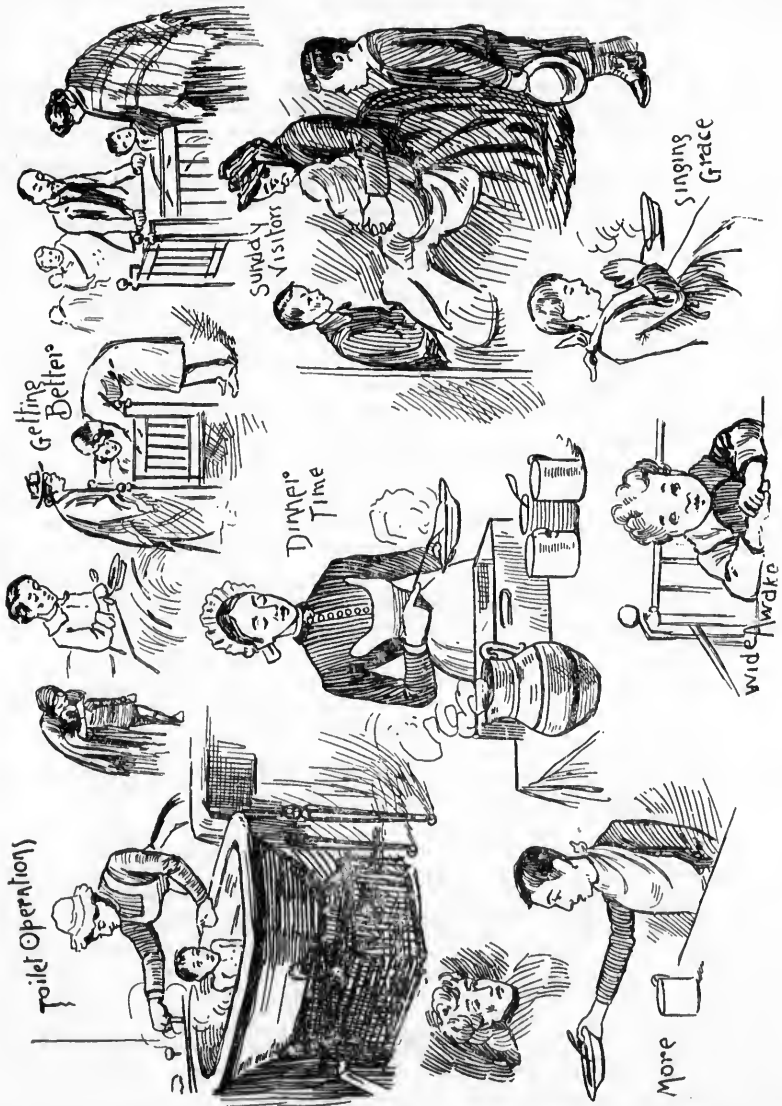
THE NEEDS OF THE "LILLIPUTIAN LODGERS"—THE DESIRE FOR A CONVALESCENT HOME FOR THE LITTLE ONES ON THE ISLAND—THE DAILY ROUTINE OF HOSPITAL LIFE—A VISIT FROM THE DAUGHTER OF THE QUEEN.

The year 1882 opened auspiciously. The sympathies of the people of Toronto had been thoroughly awakened to the needs and requirements of "The Lilliputian Lodgers," as Hood quaintly called the inmates of a similar hospital in London. The lives the little mortals lead, their plays, their sad days and their bright ones, their entire living in the present, actually "taking no thought for the morrow," and by this simple rule laid down by the Friend of little children long ago, living happily amidst what would otherwise be very sad circumstances—all go to make up a picture of bliss: sunshine, gleaming forth among the clouds and tears of childhood, which will convey some measure of the gladness to those who so willingly sent of their means to aid in this work. Verily would not he who walks through a children's hospital and sees those who suffer, realize the truth of the mysterious dispensation that the effects of sin, both in a physical and moral sense, are hereditary; or as Holy Writ has it, "The fathers have eaten a sour grape and the children's teeth are set on edge."

The report of the year said:—

"We take them into our warm airy rooms and clean beds, nurse and care for them during their illness; but there our work ends; we cannot keep them or change their

circumstances; and too often they have to be sent home weeks sooner than we could wish to make room for others more ill than they. Often our hearts are sad as we send some of them back to their homes of wretchedness and sin. It is our intention during the summer, God willing, to establish a temporary convalescent hospital on the Island opposite



DAILY SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

the city; not only for these 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 change of air. This we hope to

have under our personal supervision, and we expect that a sufficient number of volunteer nurses can be had among the lady friends of the sick children to care for them a while. All patients will have to be passed by our physicians, and a letter from them will be sufficient to admit them. We hope that a stay of a couple of weeks or so will be long enough in most cases, and this will allow of our taking a great many during the summer.

"The rent of a house will not be less than \$150 for the season; there will also be the expense of the furnishings, such as cots, etc., and plenty of warm bedclothes. There on the clear, clean sand these weak ones can play all day long in the sunshine and cooling fresh air, paddle their tiny feet in the beautiful lake and gather the marguerites and other beautiful wildflowers that abound on this healthy spot and that are growing for these poor children who never see wildflowers. Think of children who have been in bed eight years sitting by the lake shore with the waves dashing in close to them; or our little Archie, only five years old, yet nearly two years of which have been spent in bed, being carried, cot and all, to see the fish jump up at sundown for their supper, or laid comfortably on pillows in the bottom of a boat while he is paddled about to gather the beautiful water-lilies and other aquatic plants. The fresh air and the constant out-door life will prove a wonderful health tonic, as well as unimagined happiness to them. One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend against in our present building is want of room for the convalescents; for returning vigour means a certain amount of noisy play, and so glad are we to see the weak ones restored again that it is almost impossible to find it in our hearts to stop their merry clatter. At the same time, there may be lying in the ward a child needing the utmost quiet, and all we can do is to draw the screen around it and keep out the sight, but not the sound, of their little romping companions. Until the last two years we had a friend in Barrie, who allowed us to send to her one child after another to bring back the roses to its cheeks but she has returned to her English home, and no one else has yet offered to fill her place."

In the engraving we have another day of Hospital life. That little fellow in the corner undergoing his toilet is crying "Onch-oo-oo!" as plainly as if he were in the room with us. Down below him, in the left hand corner, young Oliver Twist is actually asking for more. For more! But there is no Mr. Bumble to turn round in righteous indignation and denounce him as an ungrateful young villain. On the contrary, the fact that his young appetite is on the mend fills his nurse's heart with joy, and she hastens to fill his bowl to the very brim with nourishing soup and breaks a cracker in it and watches him eat it with downright complacency. Pretty little "wide awake" won't go to sleep. He is as chirp as a nightingale, and sleep, sleep, balmy sleep, will not weigh his soft eye down. He loves his nurse, and his bright eyes follow her as she glides noiselessly about. He does not know whether he loves her or the doctor best, but he is concluding that she is fur the n nest after all. The poor mother has brought baby and Jack to see their little suffering brother. Jack rather admires his brother lying there in the beautiful cot, and poor crippled Billy goes up seventy-five per cent in his estimation.

This year a bequest of \$500 was left the Hospital by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, of Richmond St. West, an old and respected Torontonian, and also a legacy of \$20,000 most generously bequeathed by the late Mr. John Tucker, also an old resident. This legacy does not become the property of the Hospital until the death of Mrs. Tucker, a kindly lady, who enjoys the interest as an annuity. Long may she live to enjoy it in health and happiness is the heartfelt prayer of every friend of the Hospital.

The writer of the annual report for 1882 tells the manner in which the little ones pass their time. It reads:

"In the mornings after breakfast (which they take on the sliding trays placed on their beds) and after prayers, each little maiden, capable of doing something, is expected to knit or sew, as playing all day long would make play tiresome. Many of us possess most gorgeously coloured garters, which have been shown to us day by day as we visited the ward, and which, after our admiration of their brilliancy, and a little encouragement by a dozen or so of rows, knit by our more deft fingers, were at last presented to and received by us with a great deal of pleasure, carried home and laid away beside many other loving gifts from little hands now still forever. About 10 a.m., when the ward maid has the beds in order, and while one little one after another is tenderly carried by our nurse to the bath-room to have their wounds dressed, the toys are distributed, and play begins in earnest. The dolls are put to bed, one child assumes the role of 'nurse,' one that of 'doctor,' and several play 'lady visitors.' The 'doctor' calls on 'dolly,' examines her legs, tells the miniature nurse to 'bandage it' or put on 'a splint,' as the fancy of the tiny physician dictates. This is at once done, and it is astonishing how cleverly that leg will be bandaged, a weight (often a toy cup or tiny flat iron) added, and 'dolly' is a fully equipped patient. One dell will have whooping cough,

one hip disease, another elub foot, and almost invariably one 'put to bed 'cause she's naughty.' In the meantime, visits will be exchanged by the other little folks, each answering the name and often assuming the manner of those ladies who visit frequently.

"At noon, toys are 'tidied up,' and bibs donned; for already nurse has been summoned to her dinner, a sure indication that at her re-appearance their dinners will also appear. All who are up and dressed dine at the ward tables, and busy work indeed it is to serve twenty-five or thirty children while all is hot, for most of them require their food cut up, and some have to be fed.

"In the afternoon visitors are expected, and keenly those little ones pounce upon their favourites, and beg a story to be read or told. Some of these ladies who visit regularly teach them out of God's Word, as well as to read and write when they are well enough for work. The bell at 5 p.m. bids all visitors to say 'Good-bye,' and at half-past calls nurse to tea, and then bibs are once more donned, the little convalescents handing them to those in bed, and all await the first glimpse of nurse's cap, and then clamber up as best they can, with their plaster of Paris jackets and steel splints, into place. Hands are folded and eyes closed, while they sing:

Be present at our table, Lord,
Be here and every where adored;
These mercies bless and grant that we
May feast in Paradise with Thee—Amen.

"I said all eyes are closed, but of course you must know that every few moments some tiny little eye opens, just to see if any other of the girls are neglecting to keep theirs shut. After tea, bibs are

folded up and put away in each maiden's own little cupboard, a little more time allowed for quiet play, and nurse begins to get those who are the greatest sufferers composed for the night; and in turn one after another of those 'Lilliput lodgers' are lifted into their cots, where they kneel and repeat the little prayer, learned perhaps at their mother's knee, or more oftener taught by our gentle nurse after entering the Hospital wards.

"This is a sketch of the Girls' Ward; the same routine is observed in the Boys' Ward, only as they have not the gift of sewing or knitting, their play is more with soldiers and Noah's arks, etc. but they, too, have duties assigned them. One lad who has been in the Hospital nearly three years, rolls all the bandages; one distributes the bibs, another does all the errands for those imprisoned in beds. A not infrequent commission on entering the Boys' Ward is, 'Please, ma'am, will you bring me that box of blocks from David's bed?' or, 'Edward says I may have that book he's got, will you please bring it to me?'

"But for all that I have described the ward routine and the play of the children, our friends must not fancy that all is pleasure in the work, and that we have no hard days when every wheel seems to run off the track.

"I will show you this, too. One day, on entering the Girls' Ward, we were greeted by a little plaster-jacketed maiden with a very unhappy face, saying: 'Ma'am, Saken'a (Satan) got into Milly,' and sure enough it seemed as if 'Saken' had taken possession of this apparently gentle, lovely child, for she had reached out of her cot and scratched one of the other children till the blood flowed, and was now in a tearing passion because she had to submit to the punishment of wearing 'the mittens.' This is a terrible punishment to the little ones, and consists in having the hands encased in a pair of long kid mittens tied firmly on, the strings being fastened behind the back, and to be obliged to wear them.



when 'the ladies come in' is overwhelmingly sad and shameful. On such occasions no little arms will be held out to us, lest we see the 'awful thing,' and should we notice them our own face must wear a sad and disappointed look, for they well know that, as we love them, so their naughtiness makes us unhappy. This same little 'Milly' comes from very wretched parents. Her mother and father are separated by the wide ocean and also a gulf of sin, and her sister, a sweetly pretty girl of about 17, is the inmate of a house of ill fame in this city. Many such sad stories we might tell of the children who come to our care.



Ha, ha, ha! Ho, ho, ho!
Over the ice and over the snow,
The children are watching for me I know!

I will not fail, because
For hundreds of years I've kept my word,
By snow or ice I'm undeterred;
Boys and girls, have you ever heard
Of good old Santa Claus?

The Hospital for Sick Children.

My pack is stocked with guns and drums,
 A creeping doll that wags her thumbs,
 With books and slates for doing sums,
 A dog with woolly paws,
 A horse, a flag, a sword, a horn,
 A haughty soldier full of scorn,
 And candy, too, as sure's you're born,
 Good fellow, Santa Claus.



When slumbers sweet their senses steep,
 And when the children fall asleep
 Adown this chimney flue I'll creep,
 And make their stockings bulge ;

A doll for little pale Bo-Peep,
 A drum for Tom with music sweet ;
 I'm Santa Claus — my secret keep —
 Do not my name divulge.

This chimney has a narrow flue—
I think it's pretty tough, don't you?
But still I'll keep my promise true
And make their stockings bulge

With soldier men and little sheep,
With candy sweet for pale Bo-Peep;
I wish that you my secret keep—
Do not my name divulge.

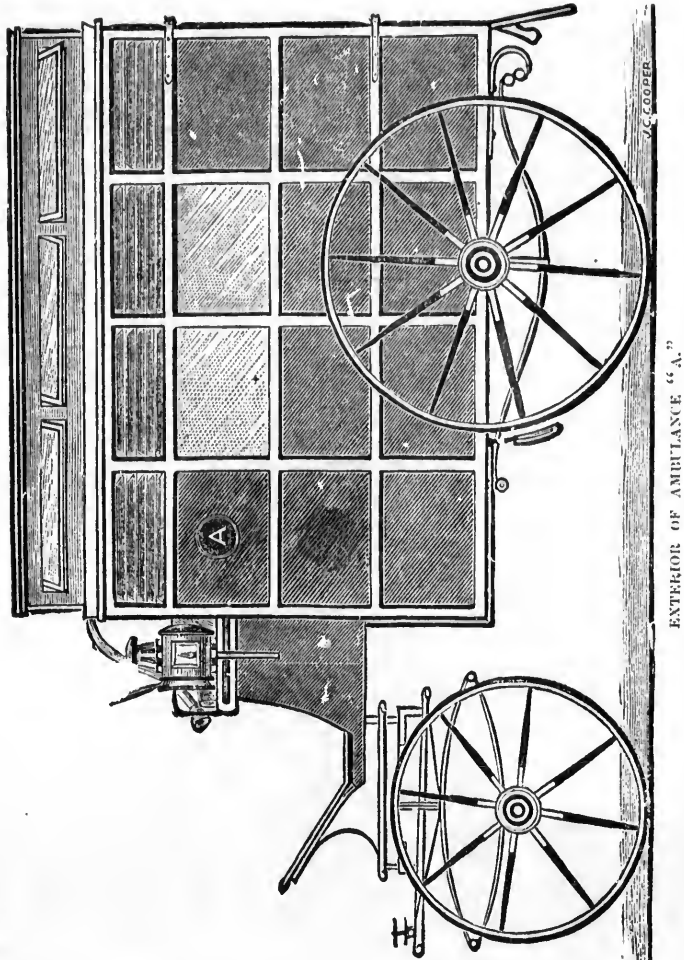
“There's poor little Tim also, so unlike the ‘Tiny Tim’ of the famous ‘Christmas story’; a child, but five years old, that was brought in drunk by his drunken mother, who had to be assisted to stand upright while she handed the child to our care. ‘Tim’ had been burnt by falling into the fire while under the influence of liquor, and his parents were too drunk to pull him out. Tim was ‘a Turk’ indeed. After roaring lustily for his mother, while we cropped his hair and stripped him of his ragged shirt, and still more ragged pants, held up by a bit of a string over one shoulder, he was bathed, his sores were dressed, and Tim was put to bed to sleep off the effects of the vile stuff given to him under the plea that it was to keep him warm, as they had no fire. His first request on waking was, ‘give us a chew’; this was unintelligible to us until he made it plainer, ‘I want some bacca.’ On being told that he could not have tobacco, oath after oath came from his baby lips like foul water from a well. To say ‘he swore’ would give but a faint idea of Tim’s language; he bubbled up with the vilest oaths and the rudest expressions; he tore every bandage from his burnt arms and hands; he tore his night shirt to ribbons, strip from strip, commencing at the bottom; finishing that, he began on the sheets and treated them in a like manner. He was reasoned with, coaxed and threatened, and finally at the doctor’s orders tied down with sheets, but he slipped through his bonds like an eel and set to work to reduce the blankets to a like condition as he had left the sheets. His father came to see him the following Sunday (the mother being in jail) and when he left, lo! Tim was in possession of his coveted ‘chaw of bacca,’ but which was of course taken, though not without a scene, from the mouth of this five-year-old. When asked if he knew who Jesus was, he promptly answered, ‘Yes, when father licks mother he says, by Jesus, I’ll give it to you!’—think of that answer from a child of such tender years in the City of Churches! Tim’s burns rapidly healed in spite of the bandages being systematically torn off again and again. We applied to the Mayor to have him taken care of, somewhere, somehow, but in anywise not to be allowed to return to those parents. He, good man, with sorrow informed us he was powerless as we were, *because he had committed no crime*. We appealed to several of our city ministers, many of whom had seen Tim at our annual meeting; but while they were able to send missionaries out to far countries to the heathen, this poor little worse than Pagan orphan, could not be helped; and so Tim, when recovered, was returned to his parents not to his home, for home they had none; and as they changed their name, as well as the place of their abode, he was soon lost sight of amid the multitude in our city.



An Ambulance Call

AMBULANCE "A" ANSWERS A CALL.

" Yet Tim was not all badness. Daring the six weeks he remained in the Hospital he never hit a child nor hurt one in any way, though he would call them to his bedside, and, after filling his mouth full of water, would send the contents in their faces and thoroughly enjoy their discomfort. When taken out of the ward and placed in an empty room, he climbed to the top shelf of the cupboard, and securing a parcel of linseed meal scattered it on the floor as a sower scatters seed in a field. Yet when he begged not to be locked in and gave his word that he would not try to get out if the key were not turned, he kept his word like a man of honour! Poor Tim! May He who feeds the ravens and takes note of the sparrow's fall, look after thy young life, bought as it has been by the Blood of the Lamb!

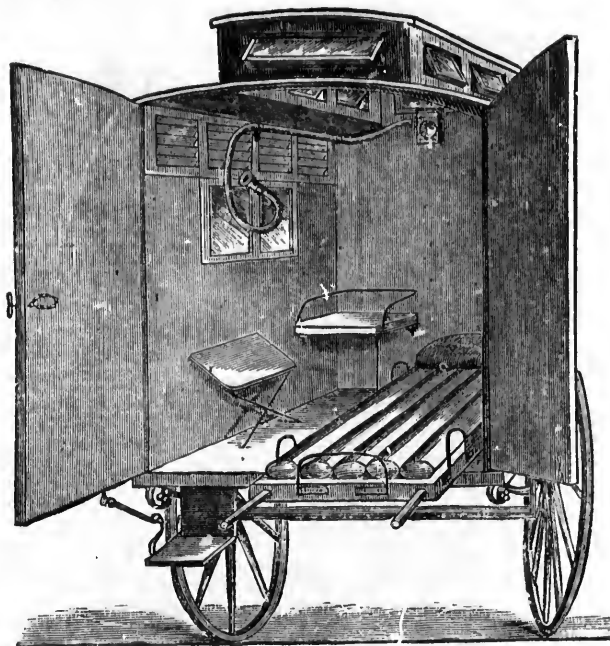


" Another lad had been under our care for knee-joint disease for nearly three years, and at the end of that time had to be dismissed, although very little better, because he would steal all upon which he could lay his hands, and then would try to hide the evil with lies. Cases such as these are far more discouraging than those like poor Tim's, and are

only told here that no false glamour may be thrown around this work undertaken for the Lord Jesus. It is His work and, were it not that we have learned by experience that our only duty is to do to-day whatever our hands find to do with all our might, and leave results to God, we would soon be discouraged and cease to work because of the 'lions in the way.'"

The receipts for 1882 were \$4,590 18, the expenses \$4,322 78, with 63 patients—45 from the city and 18 from the country, 234 extern patients being treated.

The daily routine of work went on with unvarying regularity; children were received and in many cases left either improved in health or permanently relieved and the management were satisfied that with the accommodation at their disposal and the facilities for the work all was being done that was possible to alleviate the ills that little children are either by heredity or neglect heir to.



THE INTERIOR OF AMBULANCE "A."

We have in the picture a call from ambulance "A," with large views of these comfortable and useful vehicles. Every one is familiar with the work. The telephone rings in the Central station on Court street, and in three minutes the four-wheeled messenger of mercy is on its way to take the little sick one from the dreary tenement or crowded dwelling to the bright and cheerful wards of either the Victoria Hospital or down to the ferry steamer for the Lakeside Home.

In 1883, it became evident that more accommodation was required at the mother hospital. This had to be done in order that the management might not be obliged to discharge, as frequently was the case, many patients before they were sufficiently strong, or refuse others from lack of room. This year a house and lot on Emma street, adjoining and north of the Hospital, were bought, to be used as a separate residence for the nurses and servants, thus adding four additional rooms to the service and securing for the nurses perfect quiet at night, besides the advantage of rest in an atmosphere free from the taint of sickness.

Three new cots were added this year, viz., "Our Cot," by the Queen street Methodist Sunday School, "Mamie's Cot," in memory of a little daughter, and "The Oddfellows"

Cot," established by the Society of Oddfellows, to be held available at any time for a member's child. This made a total of twelve cots at \$100, and four half cots at \$50 each.

A very pleasing incident this year was the visit of H. R. H. the Princess Louise. One afternoon in September, the Princess, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, had visited Toronto and, in the Queen's Park, had been presented with an address by the citizens. The Hospital building is close to the Park and, as was natural, the children were anxious to see her. The report of 1883 gives the incident as follows :

"Our little ones were placed at every window with flags in order to see her drive by. They were lifted from their beds, still wearing their night clothes, and bright red jackets; and were comfortably tucked around with quilts. Those able to help themselves were placed in front, the nurses holding the others as best they could.

"Nurse Robinson had placed a chair upon a table, and, seating herself, had taken Bessie on one knee, and Delia, her legs in splints, on the other. Similar pictures were presented at each window, all hands being called to assist in holding the children.

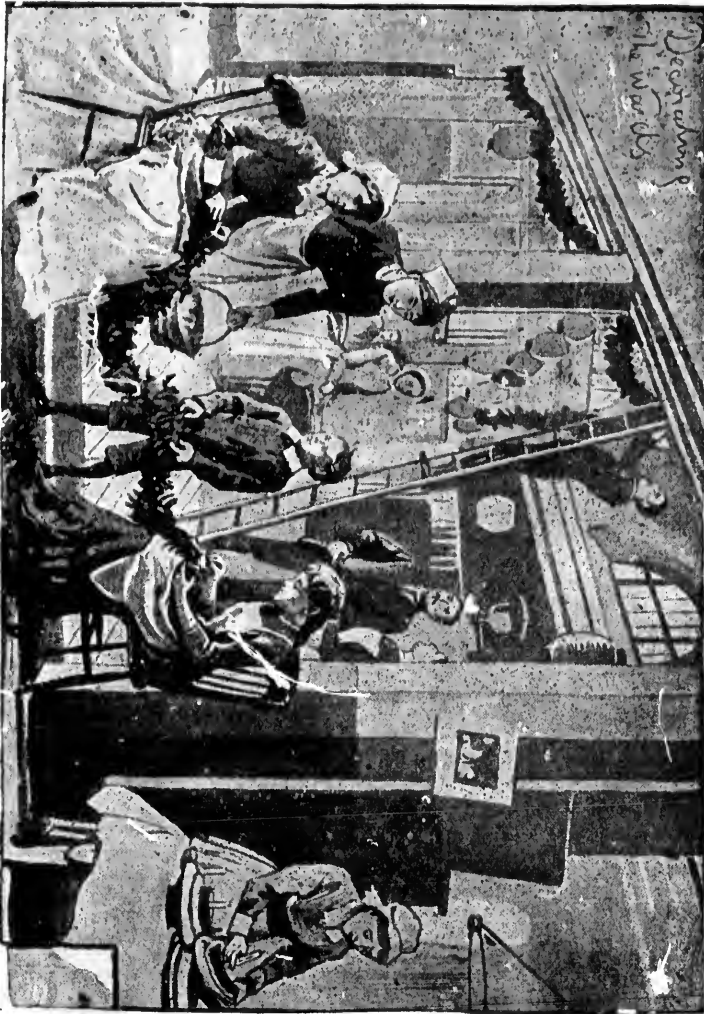


LIGHTING THE LANTERN

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

"She entered the ward, enjoying heartily Nurse Robinson's discomfiture, who, from her lofty seat on the table, and with a helpless child on either knee, could not move.

Such a scampering into coats of those who could help themselves and a gentle laying down of the feeble ones as there was, and while little eyes were gazing their fill at her lovely, sympathetic face, Alice struck up 'God Save the Queen,' and they all sang heartily. She remained quite a time talking to each little one, being specially tender to those who were suffering. After she left, she was pleased to express the pleasure the visit had given her and to remark that 'the little ones looked supremely happy.' "



PREPARING THE EVERGREENS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Day at the Hospital is looked forward to with great glee and this year it was particularly pleasing to the friends of the Hospital. The account in the report says: "The hour for the Christmas tree approaches, and one by one the lights glow in the corridors and wards. Light-footed nurses hasten to and fro, and at their touch, by magic, the place becomes a veritable fairyland. The tree becomes a pyramid of beauty,

and the walls look more lovely than anything ever seen by Sinbad the Sailor in all his remarkable travels. And as the lights spring into existence the little forms are dressed in their Sunday gowns, all panting with delight, forgetting pain and sickness in the gladness of the time.



THE HALL OF WONDERS—THE CHRISTMAS GATHERING.

“ So many gifts came in for the tree that only a few things for the larger girls had to be bought. At 1 p. m. sharp the first carol was sung; and the banished patients returned to their speedily transformed ward. Where the table had been, when they left two hours

before, stood the gorgeously arrayed tree; and the cots were drawn from the walls, making an irregular circle round its branches. A beautiful little fairy, with gold crown and wings, stood ready to distribute the gifts to the uplifted hand, raised as the name was called.

"They are twining the perfumed branches of the scented cedar boughs from the dark swamps of Gwillimbury into aromatic festoons, and make the wards and corridors, the parlour and reception rooms, the concomitants of a fairy palace. What deft and tireless fingers are at work at this labour of love, and how the subdued sounds of the hammer tacking the festoons in their places fill the little ones around with glad expectancy! The aroma of the evergreens floats to their nostrils welcomingly and gives them a delightful sensation of the far-away woods that many of them have never seen. The Chinese lanterns are hung, and it only requires a few more yards of wreath and a bunch of red berries here, and a knot of white immortelles there, and everything will be in readiness for the fete. The boy holding the festoon is convalescent and is proud of a chance to help. He brings the twine; he runs for more branches; he shows in every way how eager he is to make the place glad for those who are not so fortunate as he. It is a home-like and beautiful picture of the sweet charity bequeathed to men by Him who took little children up in His arms and blessed them.

"Fortunate were those in bed that day! as their gifts could be held on their trays; whilst very soon those on chairs could no more raise a hand as both were needed to keep the contents of their overflowing laps from rolling on the floor; and the assistance of the ladies had to be called in. One little fellow cried out: 'I can't take any more, please, take me down stairs!' One lady took the child, another followed with his share of the Christmas bounty. On the way up again we were met by another descending in like fashion, (he was a new patient) and being asked if he were glad that he came in before Christmas, exclaimed: 'You bet I am!'

"Silence was called, and Louie (the occupant of the 'Orillia Cot') was presented with a box from the infant class of St. James' Sunday school, Orillia, while the letter accompanying it was read to her. She did not know what to do for she already had so much, but decided to have Miss Fowler put it away until New Year's Day. Then Jo's turn came; a large doll, dressed, was presented to her from those interested in the 'Preston Cot,' of which she is the fortunate occupant. Jo's surprise was delightful; she stood up and carefully deposited all her other things on her chair, took 'dolly' in her arms, for once in her life speechless! looked it over carefully, then suddenly gave her two good kisses and turned to Miss Fowler in despair, saying: 'What shall I do? What shall I do?'

"There were two little ones too ill to be moved into the Enchanted Chamber, and to these their gifts were taken from the tree, the fairy carrying them to their bedsides. After three trips had been made to little Maggie, she asked nurse, 'Please not to let the fairy come again' as she was 'too tired'; so her ward door was shut and Maggie quietly enjoyed such of her gifts as had already come in. 'Too tired' for joy, 'too tired' to sleep, 'too tired' to eat; this is almost the only complaint made by our darlings; they seldom say they are sick, or suffering, only 'too tired.' About an hour afterwards, upon going into Maggie's ward, we were surprised to find all her presents untouched, and the child lying quietly with her face to the wall. Stooping over her with a questioning look, the dark eyes were raised and to our mute appeal the quiet, patient answer came 'only another abscess!'

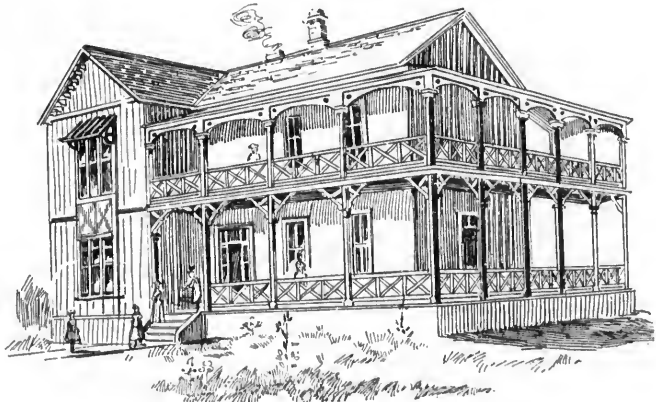
At last the glorious night has come. Oh night never to be forgotten—night of all nights redolent with unalloyed delights! One by one, in loving arms, the little ones are borne to the Hall of Wonders, and with unerring instinct every eye unerringly finds the wondrous Christmas tree. And they are not disappointed. It is more beautiful, more glorious, far bigger, brighter, grander, nicer, lovelier than their fondest hopes had anticipated. It takes their breath away. It makes them weak with joy. It makes them tremble with gladness. And see how the sexes are marked. The little crippled girl with flushing face pipes "I see a doll," and the cracked baritone of the lame boy is heard ejaculating "Get on to the gun." It is an hour of intoxicating joy. Look where they will, the beauty of kind faces and sweet surroundings encompass them. And when the moment comes when the nurses remove the presents for each of them from the wonderful tree their ecstasy knows no bounds. Chosen with infinite tact and judgment, each present is just what suits the recipient. When seated on the floor or grouped in corners they compare notes and all are satisfied. Music steals through the rooms, kind hands pat their glad faces, strong arms lift up the little wee ones high that they can see. Nor does the end come too soon, for the children are early overcome by the great triumph, and they are borne back to their cots begging that they might rest with their presents, and thus the little girl drops to sleep with her wonderful doll in her little arms, and the crippled boy dreams wonderful dreams with his gun resting on his pillow.

In 1883 the receipts of the Hospital were \$5,751. The expenses were \$5,865 36, with 64 patients under treatment—49 from the city and 15 from the country, and 78 external patients were also attended to.

CHAPTER VI.

A BRIGHT YEAR FOR THE PATIENTS AND THE MANAGEMENT—HISTORY ANTICIPATED—THE FOUNDING OF THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN—THE ORIGINAL BUILDING—ITS ENLARGEMENT—WHAT IT HAS DONE IN THE PAST AND WILL DO IN THE FUTURE.

The year 1882 was marked by the founding of The Lakeside Home for Little Children, a building on Toronto Island, by Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, and at the present time the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada. This building is on the west point of Toronto Island, near the lighthouse, and, when first built in 1883, consisted of a centre building and a wing. In 1886 another wing was added, the whole affording accommodation for sixty children and ten domestics and nurses. The original structure of 1883 cost \$3,000, the enlargement \$2,000 additional, and the remodelled and enlarged building of 1891, with its wards, bath rooms, lavatories, etc., useful in a children's sanitarium, cost \$16,000, or a total of \$21,000 that Mr. Robertson has expended on The Lakeside Home. The children are removed to the Island generally about the 1st of June and remain there until the beginning of September.

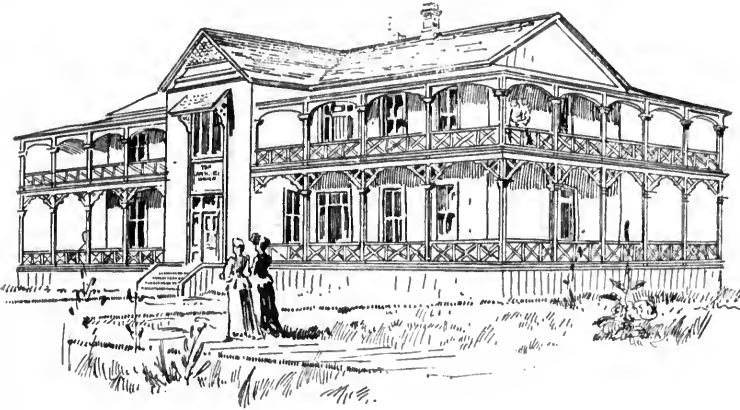


THE ORIGINAL LAKESIDE HOME, 1883.

The conditions attached to the original gift in 1883 were that The Lakeside Home and the Hospital for Sick Children should always be free to the children of Freemasons, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1885, a further condition was attached to the gift of the enlarged building, that the sick children of the other city charities should also be admitted free, and in 1891, the donor desired that every sick child in the province, irrespective of creed, colour or nationality should have the advantages of the extended and completed structure. The following members of the Craft endorse applications from that source:—Messrs. Daniel Spry, Barrie; R. T. Walkem, Kingston; George Davis, London; J. J. Mason, Hamilton; J. K. Kerr, Toronto; Frederick Cook, Ottawa; Samuel Davison, Toronto; F. M. Morson, Toronto; Wm. Forbes, Grimsby; E. T. Malone, Toronto; Wm. White, Pembroke; W. J. Hambly, Toronto; Bernard Saunders, Toronto; R. B. Hungerford, London; Arthur McGinnis, Belleville; E. H. D. Hall, Peterboro'; Col. W. H. Jackson, Brockville.

The Lakeside Home occupies as pleasant a spot as can be found on the Island. It is a few hundred yards west of the lighthouse and the same distance from the south

shore of the Island. The building is twenty minutes' walk from the dock at Hanlan's Point, and the plot of ground, on which it is built, was leased by the corporation of the City of Toronto, as the deed states, so that "a convalescent Home for Sick Children" should be "erected thereon in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children." It is prettily situated, just in the spot where the little sick ones can have all the advantages of the invigorating and health-giving breezes of Lake Ontario. The first building, that of 1883, was not unattractive in appearance. It was, of course, of wood, light and airy in style, had two-stories, a centre and one wing, and each floor had a space of about three thousand square feet. The interior was divided into reception rooms, dining rooms, and three wards, with bathroom conveniences. A broad verandah ran around the west and south sides of the building with doors leading into it from each ward. At the east end, and outside of the building, were a laundry and wash house, pure water being brought from the lake by a windmill. This was, in brief, The Lakeside of 1883-85.



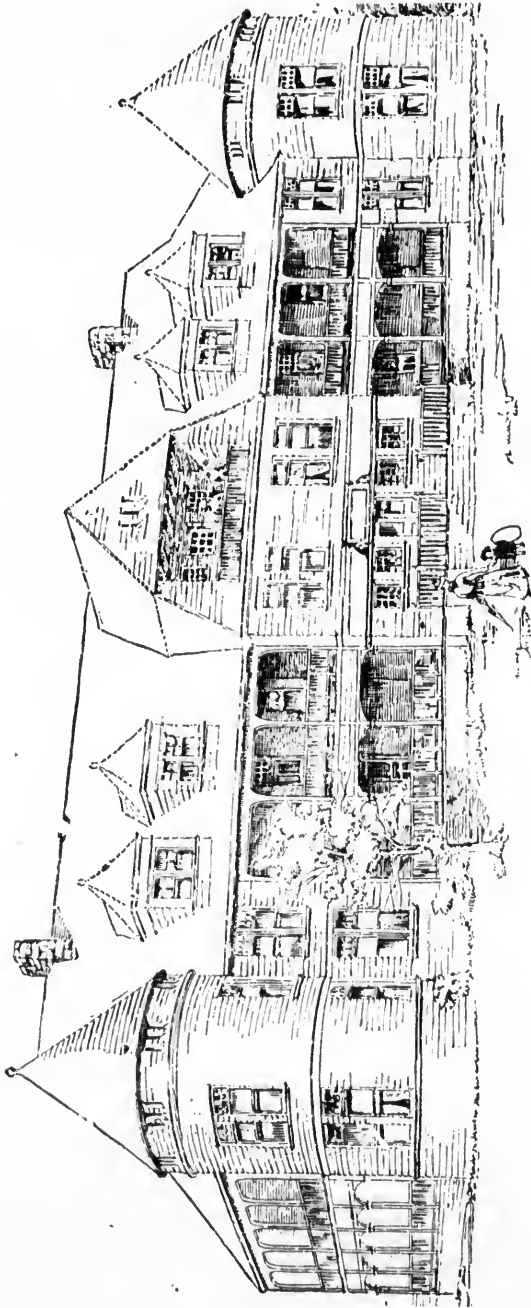
THE ENLARGED LAKESIDE HOME, 1886.

In 1885 another wing was added and other improvements were made in the centre wing, which gave room for two more wards, and enabled the management to admit about sixty children at a time, exclusive of the accommodation for the nurses and domestics of the Home, and in 1890 the donor determined to remodel the entire building, and so enlarge it that for all time to come it would meet the requirements and needs of the mother hospital in Toronto.

Plans were prepared in the winter of 1890, and in the spring of 1891 contracts were let for the new building. As it stands to-day the building is a perfect sanitarium for sick children, and will accommodate with ease about two hundred children.

Those who visited the original home in 1883 and the enlarged building of 1885 will be puzzled as they view the new structure. The fact is that every vestige of the old Lakeside Home has disappeared, for it is hidden in the wings and changed elevation of the handsome new erection. The new building covers precisely six times the floor space of the old building, and while one bath room sufficed for the inmates previously, there are now seven, and accompanying conveniences, with lavatory, consulting rooms and a dispensary.

Let us survey the building before we enter. The old Lakeside Home has disappeared, and we have before us a picturesque structure with many points of architectural beauty and a lightness in conception which makes the building handsome and attractive and at the same time conveys the idea of usefulness. The front looks, of course to the west, the centre being three stories high, faced with four verandahs on two stories, which are flanked at the corners with two circular towers, which reach their highest elevation in a prettily constructed conical roof. A balcony overlooks the main entrance, which we enter and find ourselves in the reception vestibule. From this doors open into the verandahs on each side and from these into a large ward on the north and to the matron's room on the south. From the vestibule folding doors open into a large sitting room, which can be enlarged and thus made serviceable for meetings and enter,



THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN ON TORONTO ISLAND.

tainments in connection with the Home. To the right of the entrance a door opens to the main hall and staircase. In the rear of the hall, on the right, is a consulting room for physicians and the dispensary. At the rear is an open-air corridor leading to all the wards, and at the north and south sides of the main building there are two tower wings, each having a linen room, nurses' rooms, a bathroom, lavatory and closet.

In the administration wing at the rear, we have a dining room for nurses, one for the children and one for domestics, with a spacious kitchen and attendant storerooms, pantries and closets. To the rear again there is a small building attached to the main, but separate as regards communication, in which the laundry, the hot water furnace, the heating furnace and the gasoline and electric light apparatus are situated with bunkers on each side for the furnace and kitchen range coal. In rear of this is the laundry, 40 x 25, with a water tower which holds ten thousand gallons of water for fire and domestic purposes. This is the ground floor.

Ascending the main staircase, we have a large centre ward, with two others opening on to the verandahs and open air corridors. Then in the tower wings, two large wards opening to balconies, each ward having a linen closet, nurses' room, bath room, lavatory and other conveniences. The sanitary arrangements are excellent. The seven bathrooms of the building are fitted up with porcelain lined baths, earthenware sinks and porcelain washout closets. The drainage runs to the rear of the annex or administration wing, and is so arranged that all excreta is completely and thoroughly deodorized and reduced before passing away. In the rear, we have a duplicate of the open air corridor on the first floor.

In the rear, or administration building, we have a large kitchen, fitted up with the latest improvements for cooking, with a commodious pantry and its attendant closets and lockers. On the roof of this rear building are large tanks capable of holding 7,000 gallons of water which are supplied by means of a large windmill on the lake shore; six double bed-rooms for servants, with a central hall for a sitting-room and bathroom or lavatory. This wing has only communication with the main building by the passage way in the rear centre. The attic or third floor has twenty bed-rooms for the nurses and assistants, with trunk rooms, bathrooms, lavatory, linen and clothes closets and other conveniences.

And now you have been through the building.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST DECADE IN THE WORK—THE REMOVAL TO A LARGER BUILDING ON JARVIS STREET—THE PROSPECTS OF DOING STILL GREATER GOOD—THE OUTLOOK FOR A NEW BUILDING—THE CHOICE OF A SITE AND ITS FINAL SELECTION.

The year 1884 brings us to the tenth year of the work for sick children. During ten years the large sum of \$41,482 71 had been received, and the value of Hospital property amounted to about \$16,000. At this time it was considered advisable to look for a ward to the time when a special ward in the Hospital could be secured for children imbecile and idiotic, too young to be sent to the Government institution at Orillia—a ward where all the sorely afflicted ones, the odds and ends of tiny humanity, could be looked after by special nurses. The matter was, however, left in abeyance, many feeling that much as such a ward was required, it was beyond the ken of an Hospital for Sick Children, and would enlarge the work to a limit, which, at any rate, at that time could not be even considered.

The receipts for 1884 were \$5,233 15, while the expenses were \$5,403 79, and 78 patients were treated, 53 from the city and 25 from the country; 34 extern patients being given advice.

In 1885, as in the past, by the kindly favour of the Master all went well. The funds of the institution increased and the growing usefulness of the Hospital became more than ever apparent. The second or north wing of The Lakeside Home, before referred to, was completed and not before it was required; indeed a week after being opened every available spot was occupied. The "coming man" or "coming woman" is oftentimes discovered in the newspapers, but, with the management, the workers and friends, it was "the coming hospital," and how every one did look forward to the plans which were being made in Scotland, and the report stated:—

"Those who understand about such matters know it costs more to build, equip and maintain an Hospital than any 'Home.' The appointments and appliances must be of the best, in order to do the work at all. We must not only employ skilled labour but must care for it. Our nurses must be as carefully looked after as the patients. Comfortable rooms and beds, quite away from their work, are a necessity. They must not be allowed to be over-tired, lest they become irritable and so unfit for duty among the little suffering children."

Mr. J. Ross Robertson filled up part of the time of his annual pleasure tour to Europe visiting hospitals for adults and for children. Those at Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Paris, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, were all inspected. Lady superintendents, resident medical officers, matrons, nurses, all were interviewed, so as to gain by the experience of the long established institutions. It is truly said that every great truth is filtered through a human experience, and this in another way was applicable to the work in hand. The experience of those who had grown up with the work in Great Britain and the Continent was most useful, for by their kindly advice a recurrence of their mistakes was avoided. It was so pleasing to meet so many eager to point out the dangers they had either fallen into or escaped—determined that others should be warned, and thus saved trouble, worry and expense. Not only were hospital authorities consulted, but leading European architects interviewed, many of whom had made hospital architecture a special feature of their business. The trustees thought the building should be on the College street site, but nothing definite transpired, and the selection of a site was left until the funds were in such a condition that would assure the erection of the new building.

The endowed cots in the Hospital were now fourteen, and the contributions towards the general support of the work came in rapidly, and it need scarcely be said, were most gratefully received. This year special reference was made to the endowment of "The Canadian Children's Cot" by special contributions from children.

The receipts for 1885 amounted to \$6,369 63, and the expenses \$6,780 18, with 181 patients, 155 being from the city and 26 from the country, while 40 extern patients received advice.

The eleventh annual record of the Hospital, issued in 1886, only covered nine months' work, as it was deemed expedient to make the Hospital year correspond with the time specified for the rendering of the official returns to the Government.

During the year Mr. William Gooderham offered to place at the disposal of the trustees a site for the new Hospital on W. J.'s Hill. The management visited the spot and all agreed that while in many respects it was a most desirable location, for many reasons it was not convenient. The want of water, gas, street car service would be felt. Again it was not easy of access for nurses, physicians, students, parents and others, and it was too far from the business centres for the speedy relief of accident cases—for when the new Hospital was built these cases would be especially looked after. All points were considered and the trustees, the physicians and many prominent friends advised building on the Elizabeth and College street site.

The autumn of this year saw the Mother Hospital ready for another fitting. The children had been unable to return from the Island to the Hospital until the 15th October, owing to the fact that for a considerable time the old building on Elizabeth street had been in a very tumble-down condition, the Inspector having months before pronounced it unsafe. Strong beams and supports were introduced and it was hoped that the Hospital might continue in it until the proposed new building was ready for use. But in the month of August the walls began to break away and crumble to pieces, and immediate removal was found necessary. It was rather a trying position. The children must very soon leave The Lakeside and there was absolutely no shelter for them in the city. A house that would suit the temporary requirements was sought for. One on Gloucester street was offered but it was found too small and finally the Notre Dame building on the corner of Jarvis and Lombard streets was rented for \$400 per year. The sum of \$750 was spent in refitting, the first year's rent of \$400 being generously paid by Mr. E. B. Osler.

The receipts for 1886 amounted to \$6,924 04, the expenses to \$6,097 16, while 166 patients, of whom 137 were from the city and 29 from the country, were treated. No record of extern patients was kept after this date, as owing to the expense this branch of the work had to be given up. Of the 166 patients 92 were treated at the Lakeside Home.

Whatever work had been done in the past, the year 1887 saw the men and women who had so large a corner in their hearts for the care and cure of little children, buckle on their armour and take a deeper interest and greater strides to advance the cause than ever before. The new Hospital was in the mind's eye of all. The matter of a site was one of grave uncertainty until, in 1887, the old location at Elizabeth street and College avenue

was finally chosen. All the best hospitals and homes for little children in Europe, in Great Britain and the United States had been visited by Mr. Robertson, and he was so well pleased with the new Hospital for Sick Children at Garnethill, Glasgow, which he visited, that he requested the late John Sellars, the eminent Scotch architect, to prepare plans for a new Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. These plans were accepted and placed in the hands of Messrs. Darling & Curry, who were directed to increase the accommodation and make a new elevation and certain modifications suited to the location and circumstances of the Toronto Hospital. In order to do this and take advantage of all points in modern hospital architecture, Mr. Curry visited all the large hospitals of the United States, the plans being redrawn wherever improvement could be effected.

This year was the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, and, in order to encourage the work, the citizens voted \$20,000 to aid in the erection of a new Hospital for Sick Children, to be erected on the original site at the corner of Elizabeth street and College avenue.



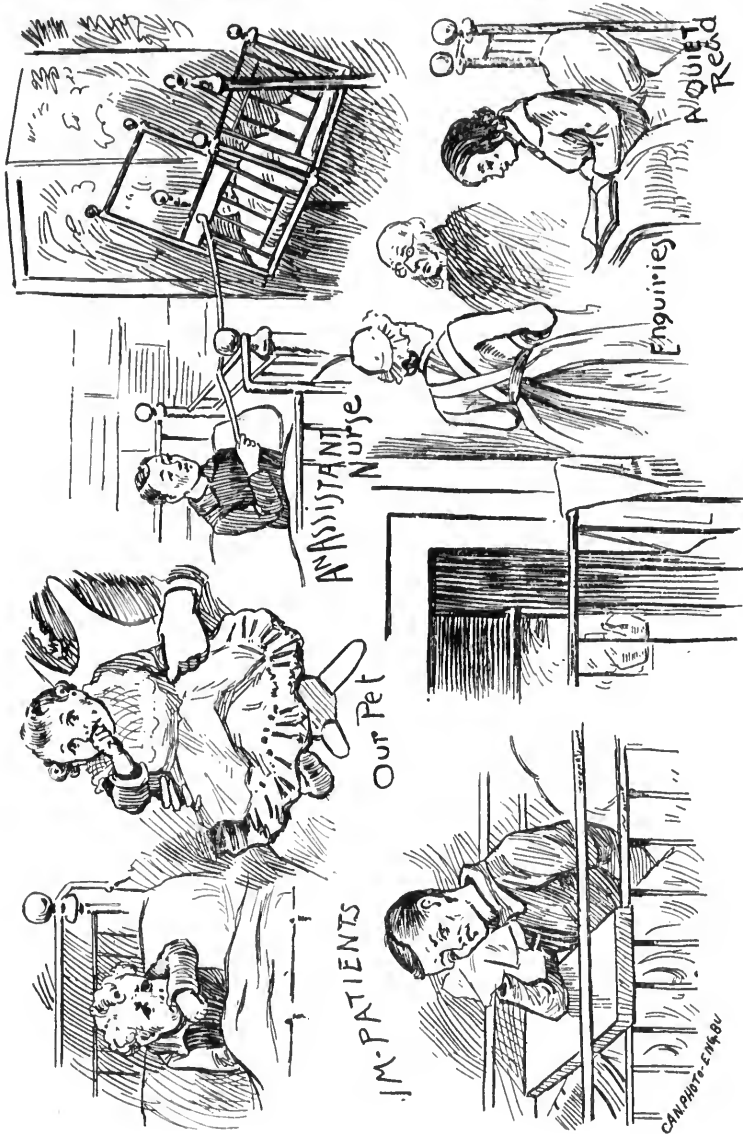
THE FOURTH HOSPITAL—JARVIS STREET.

The year 1887 saw the work progressing favourably. The little ones of the province who had found a home within the walls of the charity, instead of languishing and dying, had, by good nursing and proper nourishment, their little lives brightened and made comfortable, through the hearty and sympathetic response of the good friends who, in the pioneer days of the work, had watched and prayed for the success of a movement which commended itself to the hearts of the good men and women of every land. Donations flowed in, and the efforts of the workers were blessed at every step. The hearts of kind friends were drawn out in sympathy for the weakly children who, with pale faces and tottering steps, play in the streets and lanes and cramped back yards of the city.

The receipts for 1887 amounted to \$8,499 79, the expenses being \$8,896 73, with 201 patients, 159 from the city and 42 from the country, while 74 of the 201 were treated at The Lakeside Home. During this year 54 cases were cured, 93 improved and six died.

The Lakeside Home was doing its share in the general work, and the enlarged home on the Island was made useful not only to the inmates of the Hospital proper but to feeble children in the city and elsewhere, who needed change of air.

In the picture we have another look at the daily life of the little patient. It is never dark in the Home for Sick Children, for "our pet" is there. God has placed in her little deformed body a soul that melts the darkness into night. There is no



AN ASSISTANT NURSE

IM-PATIENTS

Our Pet

Enquiries

A QUIET READ

CALPHIST-ENG-80

A LOOK AT THE CHILDREN.

winter in the Home for Sick Children, for her Maker hath given "our pet" a nature so sweet that it is always June there. She has more patience than the little fellow on her left. See the look of half angry reproach with which he regards the doctor advance

towards him to renew his splints. The little fellow fully thinks that the doctor should have been there two hours ago. But he is mistaken; his poor little leg got tired, that is all. To the right of our pet is a little patient who is only too glad to help his nurse, and so he rocks the baby. The little fellow in the left hand corner has a splitting headache, and is looking across at his nurse, whom he believes can do anything, and wonders why she does not take that awful ache away. The little girl in the right hand corner is helping Bo-peep find her sheep, but like Bo-peep she will have to let them alone and they'll come home and bring their long tails behind them.

The year 1888 just sparkled with gleams from the sky of success. The shadows had betimes deepened on the work, but, in the sunlight of perfect faith, the management felt that even the ambition to have another Hospital that would be a model for the world was not too much to ask for.

"One half the world knows not how the other half lives" was the title of a picture seen over twenty-one years ago hanging in one of the celebrated galleries of art in the motherland. The scene is a small attic in which a man is seated, working at a fine shoe. His face wears the look of a determined will to conquer himself, for work he must. On the floor in the foreground is a chubby little fellow of two or three years, beating a tin pan with the back of a spoon. The centre figure is a woman standing, needle in hand, biting the end off her thread, her head and gaze turned where her heart is, to the corner where, on an old-fashioned chest, lies the still form of her dead baby, covered by a sheet--no time for mourning, no leisure for sorrow :

"Men must work and women must weep,
For there's little to earn and many to keep."

The endeavour is to teach every child to pray "Give us each day our daily bread" with deep meaning and sincerity. Morning family prayer is held in the wards by our lady superintendent, but evening prayer is conducted by the children themselves. They pray for their nurses, for each other by name, and if any child has been conspicuously naughty, for forgiveness. If an operation is pending they ask very simply and trustfully for strength for the little one, and that it "mayn't hurt much." If any are leaving cured they thank God and pray that some other "little sick child who has no nice home" may come in the vacant place. They never fail to pray for "Night Nurse who is up all alone," for the matron, and often have the little voices been lifted up for the president in her work. Surely hands so upheld must be "strong and do exploits." "Out of the mouths of babes. Thou hast perfected praise," and thus the sick ward becomes a nursery for the spirit of prayer. It may well be said that all the household are consecrated for the work. How else could they do what they have often to do when the children come in covered by both disease and filth, and these frequently repulsive-looking children, in many cases the offspring of wretched, diseased and drunken parents? Last year "A Christmas Letter to the Well Children of Canada" was published in leaflet form and enclosed in the report of that year, describing the Christmas festival. So many gifts came in that there was a surplus given to children of the city who had nothing for Christmas. One little maiden, whose mother sews for a large wholesale house, showed with great pride her Christmas present, the only one her poor mother had been able to provide: the leg of a turkey drier, with a sinew left so as to open and close the foot.

This poor little lad, held so tenderly by his nurse lest his injured foot should be hurt, is going to have a treat, which by him has been looked forward to all day. His dark eyes, which usually look so sad and give evidence of much suffering, are now brilliant with excitement, and his thin cheeks are faintly flushed as he holds on tightly to his nurse. Then the large room is reached where the Christmas tree is to be shown to the delighted gaze of all the little boys and girls who are well enough to participate in the enjoyment. The nurse puts him down and fusses over him a moment ere going for another little patient. All around the brilliantly lighted room are eager little faces which have, for the time being, forgotten their pain and wondering what pretty toy is theirs off the tree whose branches are drooping with the unusual burden. Our little friend in the picture glances down on his Sunday bandage and believes it is worth while to have a sore foot in order to enjoy such a treat. Poor, poor little lad, his life has not been cast in pleasant places, and he has many a time felt the pangs of hunger and cold in his squalid home. The little group of ladies around the tree look at the pleased faces of the little children and feel repaid for the trouble they have taken to provide the entertainment and realize the truth of the words: "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

When shown a basket full of toys and dolls, and told that, "The little sick folk in the Hospital have sent you any that you like to choose out of these," she looked awe-

struck, and required coaxing and assistance in her choice. When handed a large doll (it had only one leg and not much nose to speak of) she took it lovingly in her arms, laid it upon the bed, petted it, cuddled it, then laid her own soft, warm cheek upon it, till the mother was weeping at her joy. From place to place the ladies went with the basket feeling that they who so bonnantly supplied the little sick children would have been twice blessed could they have watched with them the joy of those little toyless children in this rich city.



GOING TO THE ENTERTAINMENT.

New Year's Day was almost as happy. Another special dinner was provided by an order over the telephone: "Let the children have an extra treat for New Year's and send the bill to me." Twice a week, while the sleighing lasted, on the invitation of Mr. J. Ross Robertson the little ones who were well enough were taken out for a ride, and their delight was indescribable as they drove along the streets where the windows were decorated. The ladies of the Flower Mission in connection with the W. C. T. U., came regularly every Friday distributing flowers, fruit and jellies. They have added to their loving-kindness this year by undertaking to teach those who are likely to be in bed for sometime to read and write. At Easter-tide these ladies brought tiny baskets containing a single egg and a Lilliputian baby nestling among fragrant blossoms and presented one to each girl. The boys' gifts were equally appropriate.

The receipts for 1888 were \$8,172 15 and the expenses \$7,731 45. There were 248 patients, of whom 225 were from the city and 23 from the country, 111 of the 248 being treated at The Lakeside Home. This year 112 cases were cured, 92 improved and six died.

The desire to see the work on the new Hospital begin now took practical shape. A Building Committee was appointed. Meetings were held, plans discussed and every point was considered before launching into an enterprise involving the expenditure of a large sum of money for a modern hospital structure. As there were yet doubts as to the exact location of the Hospital the plans were not hurried forward but rather delayed until definite arrangements were made for the site.

Some favoured the original site on College street, others a spot out of town, a few wished to go to Rosedale and a proposal was made to accept a plot of ground from the University authorities, near the new Park Hospital, on condition that if the Children's Hospital affiliated with the Park Hospital, in return for such clinics as could be given to the University Medical School, they would give the site to build. At first view this proposition met with approval as it would give value to the College street site and enable \$20,000 to be spent on the new building. However, observing friends were not content with the scheme. It was thought by some that the special work would be overshadowed in the larger building, and that the Hospital for Sick Children would eventually become a secondary consideration in the general run of hospital work. All this discussion ended with a resolve on the part of the management to buy the Davies property at Rosedale and on the 31st December, 1888, the purchase was completed for \$30,000. Everything was now apparently in proper order, the site bought, the plans nearly ready, when a little bird whispered to some of the friends that the \$20,000 voted by the city could only be used for the addition of a wing to the Hospital for Sick Children on College street, to be called the Victoria wing. In the meantime considerable opposition to the chosen site in Rosedale had arisen, and eventually the Council decided not to request increased powers of legislation from the Government, but to confine the expenditure to a building to be erected on the College street site. The management in the meantime were experiencing a good deal of anxiety about the Rosedale property. It had been placed in the hands of Mr. John Stark to be sold, but as yet no one had offered to purchase it. A loan was obtained and the sum of \$12,000 cash was paid to Mr. Davies, with a mortgage for the remaining \$18,000, and after negotiation with several probable purchasers in the month of May the land was bought by a Mr. White for the sum of \$32,500, so that as a real estate deal the management had been most fortunate. This happy transaction was the work of Mr. John Stark, who was energetic in his efforts on behalf of the Hospital, and also of Mr. William Macdonald, the well-known barrister of Toronto, who kindly transacted without remuneration all the business connected with the purchase from Mr. Davies, and the sale to Mr. White, as well as all other business pertaining to the legal affairs of the Hospital. Early in September, nine months from the date of purchase of the "Davies' property," the arrangements with Mr. White had been satisfactorily completed, the mortgage for \$18,000 had been assumed by him and the balance in cash, \$14,500 was in the hands of the treasurer. The loan of \$12,000 was refunded, so that when the expenses of both purchase and sale, including interest, taxes and commission were paid, there was a clear balance of \$1,043 49 for the new building. Mr. E. B. Osler, who had always given the benefits of his business experience to the management in order to help the work and clear the site of all encumbrances, generously discharged a mortgage of \$1,100, which he held upon the land on College street. The total of this timely gift amounted to \$1,350 25, which included the interest on the mortgage for three years and nine months. In the meantime another committee to take charge of the new building was formed, and consisted of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, the chairman, Mr. John J. Withrow, Mr. Samuel Rogers and Dr. Machell. Meetings without number were held. The committee debated and discussed every detail and not a point was left in doubt. Messrs. Darling & Curry had perfected the plans. The specifications were carefully prepared and tenders were advertised for, and inside of thirty days were accepted by the Building Committee.

CHAPTER VIII.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD FOR THE NEW HOSPITAL—PLEASANT PROCEEDINGS ON A REAL JUNE DAY—HOW YOUNG ACHILLES HANDLED THE SPADE—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE—GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS AND ENTERTAINING ADDRESSES—HOSPITAL LIFE.

All works have a beginning, and certainly none could have a better augury of success than when the first spadeful was taken out of mother earth from the selected site

or the new Hospital for Sick Children. The 10th June, 1889, was and will be a golden day for all time to come in the hearts of all who love to minister to the wants of sick children.



On the 25th of May, the contracts were ready for signature, and on Monday, June 10th, the excavation for the new building on College avenue was begun, the first sod being turned by little Irving Earle Robertson, son of the chairman of the Building Committee. After Mr. Robertson had outlined the work of the committee and briefly spoken of the plans for the future, the little fellow came forward, dexterously broke the ground with his miniature spade, and successfully "turned the first sod."

The *Toronto World*, of 11th June, says:—

"On the first fine June afternoon this year there gathered in the bright sunshine on College avenue a group of devoted Christian workers, zealous philanthropists and worthy citizens, to inaugurate a work which will redound to Toronto's honour, and like the glad sunshine, shed a cheering light and kindly warmth on many a sufferer in the ranks of childhood.

"Toronto is justly proud of her manifold institutions for aid to the distressed and relief to the stricken ones; but without disparagement of any should not a

Hospital for the treatment of Christ's little children, have the pre-eminence? Emphatically such is the case in the estimation of Toronto's generous-hearted citizens, for is not the 'Hospital for Sick Children,' at present temporarily located at Jarvis and Lombard streets, a monument of prayer and work, faith and fruition, dire need and liberal aid?

"The *World* has kept its readers duly informed of the progress of the good work from 'the day of small things' up to yesterday's glad proceedings. June 10th will be a red letter day in the chronicles of this worthy institution, for with prayer and praise, with joy and gladness, a commencement was made towards the erection of the new Hospital on College avenue and Elizabeth street.

"The site is excellent, near the homes of the poor, withal healthy owing to its present northerly boundary; the plans are elaborate and in some respects unique, the design is grand, the building handsome, the funds encouraging. In brief, this new Hospital when complete will cost \$100,000, will be the most complete of its kind on the continent, and perhaps the most useful and ornamental in the city.

"These were the reasons why grateful Ebenezers were raised yesterday, and faith and hope were strong for even greater things. Brief were the proceedings, and in accordance with the eternal fitness of things a child was the chief actor in the little scene. Set, in 'the midst of them,' he recalled an old-time scene and world-known verse, and also to the memory of the *World's* Reflective Young Man, another citation from the same old book, 'A little child shall lead them.'

"Mr. J. Ross Robertson, as chairman of the Building Committee and at the request of the Board of Managers, acceptably presided. Rev. Hugh Johnston, whose smiling countenance betokened he entered into the spirit of the scene, out-poured the assembly's thanks and fervently besought the blessing of Him without whom nothing is strong and holy, lovely or of good report. Fervent 'amens' endorsed the earnest supplication. Then the chairman, in clear, business-like manner, lucidly told the history of the Hospital, thankfully sketched its progress, extolled its Christ-like work, praised the plans, complimented the ladies, and was brimful of sanguine expectation. Pithily summarized and paraphrased he urged all to baste nor jot of heart nor hope, but still bear up and press right onward to their good work.

"Then Master Irving Earle Robertson, the seven year old son of the worthy chairman, with joy sparkling in his bright eyes, and with boyish zeal and alacrity, seized his brand new spade, and, like a brave little man, cut the first sod on the Hospital's site. Cries of 'bravo' and applause was his guerdon from the fair ladies and leal men forming the group.

"Of the rest of the proceedings suffice it to say that the Rev. Dr. Johnston, Mr. Samuel Rogers, Dr. Machell, Mr. Burson, endorsed the encomiums of the chairman, who it must be confessed, fairly blushed at the praise of his own excellence and at the classical aspiration of the new doctor, that Master Irving Earle may be, like Achilles of old, 'in arms superior to his sire.' Work on the new building will commence at once, and

it is expected that the structure will be roofed and ready for occupancy by the latter part of the summer of 1890. The lot is 150 x 105 feet, and every inch of this ground will be covered by the new building, which is to be of stone and brick of four stories."

The contracts are let as follows for the building :

Masonry, Henry Lucas.....	\$41,050 00
Carpentry, Scott & Cross.....	22,498 00
Plumbing and heating, W. J. McGuire & Co.....	20,241 00
Adamant plastering, W. J. Hynes.....	6,000 00
Elevators, John Fensom.....	5,500 00
Painting and glazing, M. O'Connor.....	3,207 00
Roofing, Robt. Rennie & Son.....	2,588 00
Laundry machinery, Troy Laundry Machinery Co.....	1,787 00
Electric wiring, Edison General Electric Light Co.....	924 00
Iron stairs, The Barnum Wire & Iron Works Co.....	625 00
Tinsmithing, John Douglas & Co.....	543 00
Sundry contracts and other items.....	10,037 00

\$115,000 00

On Friday, the 6th Sept., the foundation stone of the new Hospital for Sick Children was laid by E. F. Clarke, Esq., the Mayor of Toronto. A large gathering of interested friends assembled. The late Hon. John Macdonald presided, and congratulatory addresses were given by the late Rev. T. W. Jeffery, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. J. Burton, Rev. Elmore Harris, Hon. S. H. Blake and Mr. J. J. Withrow. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Elmore Harris, Rev. W. A. Hunter and Rev. W. Brookman. Some of the friends invited to attend were unavoidably absent, but they kindly remembered us and sent encouraging letters. A scroll, containing a short sketch of the work of the Hospital from the beginning, was read by L. C. Samuel Rogers, and enclosed with a copy of the last report, the programme of the service, copies of the daily papers, coins, etc., in the stone.

The Ladies' Committee of Management, through the Acting President, Mrs. Harvie, presented the Mayor with a silver trowel, containing the following inscription: "Presented to E. F. Clarke, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, 6th September, 1889."

The Evening Telegram gives the following account of the ceremony:—

"About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the sun shone out from a sky that had been overcast all day, threatening rain, and sent long shadows of the trees on College avenue across the platform made among the foundations of the new Hospital for Sick Children.

"Gathered on the platform were the men and women whose kindness and perseverance have been the real foundations of the Hospital. Hon. John Macdonald presided, and grouped around him were Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mrs. John Harvie, Mrs. Carlyle, Miss Maria Buchan, Mrs. W. S. Lee, Miss Nuttlebury, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Leigh, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Neeson, Hon. S. H. Blake, Mayor Clarke, Rev. J. D. Macdonnell, Rev. John Burton, Rev. Elmore Harris, Rev. T. W. Jeffery, Rev. W. A. Hunter, J. J. Withrow, Dr. Machell, John Harvie, A. M. Smith, Dr. Wishart, W. S. Lee, Dr. Buchan, Dr. J. F. W. Ross, and Dr. Thornburn.

"The services began with the singing of a hymn:

"From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise,
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land, by every tongue.

"Eternal are Thy mercies, Lord,
Eternal truth attends Thy word;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

"Rev. Elmore Harris and Rev. W. A. Hunter followed in reading of the Scriptures and prayer, and Mr. Samuel Rogers then came forward and read the documents to be deposited in the cavity in the corner stone. Among them, inscribed on the parchment, was a record of the founding of the Hospital and the history of its progress. These papers were laid in the cavity, and then Mrs. John Harvie, who is acting President of the Managing Committee in the absence of Mrs. McMaster, made a presentation of the silver trowel, duly inscribed and resting in a plush case, to Mayor Clarke.

"Standing, hat in hand, with his frock coat buttoned tightly, a full blown yellow rose in his buttonhole, and a halo of late afternoon sunlight about his bare head, the Mayor listened to Mrs. Harvie's little speech, took the trowel and turned to the stone. He did not handle the trowel like a skilled craftsman, and a smile ran round the assembly while he laboriously spread the mortar. The stone was lowered and placed, his Worship then applied the levels, scanned the edges and at last declared the stone 'Well and truly laid.'

"When the stone was laid, the Rev. William Brookman offered a prayer.

"Hon. John Macdonald then asked Rev. Elmore Harris to read letters from Chancellor Boyd and Rev. Dr. Sweney, of St. Philip's church, expressing their regret at finding themselves unable to be present.

"I now call upon his Worship the Mayor," said the Senator.

"I have to express how honoured I feel," said the Mayor, speaking from before the corner stone, "in being chosen to lay the corner stone of this new Hospital for Sick Children. It is a fitting thing that it should be so named. Her Majesty's reign has seen a great advance in public charities, and the erection and maintenance of such institutions as this is an ornament that the city may be well proud of. The City Council is commonly regarded as a set of hard-hearted, unregenerate men, whose ways are wholly wicked. Let their help towards charitable work of this kind plead in their behalf. From the time fourteen years ago when Mrs. McMaster made a beginning of this Hospital with eight iron cots, until to-day, when we see the walls of this new structure to be erected at a cost of \$120,000, rising about us, the Council has always dealt generously with the institution. In 1875, the first year of the Hospital, the city devoted \$18,000 to hospitals and charities, seven years later, in 1882, \$24,000 was devoted to the same purposes; and seven years later still in 1889, we made the grant, \$62,000, not including the special grant of \$20,000 to the Hospital for Sick Children, the amount in all is \$82,000. I mention these figures, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, that you may grant something of your charitable opinion to a body which receives but little. Again I must thank you for the honour you have done me here to-day. The work of this Hospital is an old work—it appeals to every mother who has ever nursed a sick child, to every man who can remember a mother's hand smoothing his pillow, and soothing his sickness with gentle administrations of love."

"I cannot make an address as valuable as that which the chairman has made," said Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, who spoke next, "but as one who has worked with the charitable men and women by whose endeavours this building is being built, I may be allowed to say a few words." One or two thoughts on suffering and Christian charity were presented by the pastor of St. Andrew's, thoughtfully and earnestly. The Rev. T. W. Jeffery followed, and the chairman called for Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., who said:—

"I regret that the ladies, who may almost regard this Hospital as the work of their hands," Mr. Blake began, "have not spoken this afternoon. For my part I want to say how glad I am that the name of the Hospital is rightly linked with the name of our Sovereign as woman and mother. Toronto did herself great honour in 1887, on the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession, by voting a grant to this Hospital. I am sure that many blots on the record of the City Council, and many entries of misdeeds, will be wiped out by a tear from the recording angel as his hand writes down their grant towards this building. I am glad that the building is situated just where it is—in St. John's ward, where so much of the city's wretchedness and squalor are gathered—but also on one side of this fine avenue fronting the costly residences of rich people. Let it be a symbol of how the hearts of the rich should go out to the poor, and the hearts of the poor beat back to the rich. The heart of the city is the best site for this Hospital. During all the summer heat the children are not here, but out at The Lakeside Home for Little Children, on the Island, which the kindly charity of one who has done a great deal for the children has provided for them. Buildings and corner-stones may crumble, but such love cannot ever crumble. Friends, we shall never have anarchy so long as only this kindness of man to man prevails. It has always wrung my thoughts to think of the sick beds of the children of the poor. If the rich man's child is ill he can at least go out to his daily occupation with what comfort there is in the knowledge that the little loved one has all that watching and careful attendance can do. But the poor man, whose child lies suffering in an ill-ventilated, comfortless room, how can he go to his work and not be tortured by thinking of the care his little one lacks? Mr. Macdonnell has spoken this afternoon of the mystery of human suffering. It is a perplexity which has always been in the world. But if sickness and suffering walk up and down our land, God has given it to us to walk up and down too with the alabaster box of sympathy and the alabaster box of love. I wish, for my own part, to thank the ladies

for what they have done. We have heard many prayers and good wishes this afternoon for the undertaking. My prayer is that when this edifice is built its wards may not be filled with the cots of sick children, but rather that its wards be empty.

"Mr. J. J. Withrow followed in a short address, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Brookman the gathering dispersed."

During the service Mr. Macdonald announced that Mr. E. B. Osler desired to contribute an additional \$1,000 to the building fund, and before the close of the meeting Mr. A. M. Smith promised \$1,000. These amounts, with the sum of \$1,000 each promised some time ago by Mr. Je' Macdonald and Mr. Hallam, and a partial promise of \$500 from another friend, with amounts already contributed to the Building Fund, made the total amount in sight for this purpose \$6,387 45.

The estimated cost of the building is \$115,000, of which \$32,825 has been received in cash—\$20,000 being represented by the city grant and sums of \$2,000 from the late Wm. Gooderham, \$1,000 from the late John Macdonald, \$1,000 each from Messrs. E. B. Osler, George A. Cox and A. M. Smith, and a promise of \$1,000 from Mr. John Hallam, leaving \$82,275 to be provided for. Towards this amount there is, when it falls due, the Tucker bequest of \$20,000, which reduces the debt to \$72,275.

In March last Mrs. S. F. McMaster informed the management that she had decided, after mature consideration, to enter the Illinois Training School for Nurses, which was connected with the Cook County and the Presbyterian Hospitals of Chicago, with the intention of taking a two years' course of training. Her object was to qualify herself more fully for the duties of superintending the Hospital work. Mrs. Harvie was requested to act, and has acceptably filled the office of president during her absence, and on Feb. 23rd, with the blessing and a God-speed from all, Mrs. McMaster left for the scene of her two years' work.

During the year two of the trustees, Hon. Chancellor Boyd and Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson, felt it necessary to resign. Justice Patterson had been for years a kind and untiring friend of the hospital, and only his removal from Toronto to Ottawa led him to sever his connection with our committee. The Hon. Chancellor Boyd by his wise counsel and direction in business affairs had materially aided the work of the management. Mr. Henry O'Brien, owing to business engagements, also resigned. Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. G. A. Cox and Mr. J. Ross Robertson were elected to the vacant places. Another valued friend and fellow-worker, Miss Martha Rogers, had been appointed missionary to India by the Baptist Women's Board of Missions, and her resignation also had to be accepted.

There were now 28 cots in the Hospital kept up by special contributions; 18 of these were in the Mother Hospital and ten in The Lakeside Home.

COTS IN THE MOTHER HOSPITAL.

- The "Orillia Cot," supported by the people of Orillia.
- The "Violet Cot," supported by Judge Ardagh, Barrie.
- The "Our Cot," supported by the Queen st. Methodist Sunday School.
- The "Rolleston Cot," supported by the pupils of Mrs. Neville's School.
- The "Oddfellows' Cot," supported by I. O. O. F. of Toronto.
- The "Freddie's Cot," supported by Mr. Power, Barrie. Not kept after December, 1889.
- The "St. Paul's S.S. Cot," supported by St. Paul's Sunday School.
- The "Ernest Cot," supported by Mr. W. B. Evans, Montreal.
- The "Mary Helen Cot," supported by Mrs. J. I. Davidson.
- The "Isabelle Cot," supported by Mrs. W. G. P. Cassels.
- The "Ministering Children's League Cot," supported by The Ministering Children's League.
- The "Carrie Cot," supported by Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Eby.
- The "All Saints' Alpha Cot," supported by All Saints' Sunday School.
- The "Birdie Cot," supported by Miss B. L. Magee, Merriekville.
- The "Tommie Cot," supported by Mrs. T. G. Blackstock.
- The "St. Paul's Bible Classes Cot," supported by St. Paul's Bible Classes.
- The "Cooke's Church S. S. Cot," supported by Cooke's Church Sunday School.
- The "Consolidated Cot," supported by the ladies of the H.S.C. Committee.

COTS IN THE LAKESIDE HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

- "Ashburn S.S. Cot," maintained by Ashburn Sunday School.
- "Little Ida's Cot," maintained by the late Mrs. Homer Dixon.
- "Foresters' Cot," maintained by the Foresters of Toronto.
- "Elizabeth Cot," maintained by A. E. H.
- "Allan Norman Cot," maintained and endowed by Mr. G. A. McKenzie.
- "Bethesda Cot," maintained by Y. M. Bible Class, Queen st. M.S.S.
- "Bond street Congregational Bible Class Cot," maintained by the Congregational Bible Class of Bond street Church.
- "St. John's Cot," maintained by St. John's Lodge of Masons.
- "Wylie Cot," maintained by St. John's Lodge of Masons.
- The "Ministering Children's League," the "Isabelle," the "Tommie," and the "Mary Helen" cots, have been furnished by the friends supporting them.

At the beginning of the season Mr. J. Ross Robertson arranged that the convalescent little patients who were able to sit up and be dressed, should have a sleigh ride every week, while the snow lasted. The day for the ride was the important day of the week ; generally three, or, at least two, large double sleighs were drawn up at the door, and it was amusing to watch the "getting ready" and the starting of the funny procession.



WEIGHING THE BABY.

The Oddfellows' visit was a rare treat for the little ones. These kind friends do not send gifts—they bring them, expressing, by a gift, with the name attached, their personal interest in every child.

The ladies of the Flower Mission, W.C.T.U., sent flowers, fruits and jellies every Friday during the season, and gave instruction, after the Kindergarten method, to those who were able to receive it. A novel contribution this year was a small barrel containing \$12 47, worn by the St. Bernard dog, "Plinkimion," at the Industrial Exhibition. This beautiful dog, with the barrel attached by a pretty collar to his neck, with the words "For the Hospital for Sick Children" inscribed upon it, attracted much attention and the gift he sent was a welcome one. From various churches in Toronto and others in Ontario were received many gifts of flowers, which brightened up the wards wonderfully.

The receipts for 1889 were \$8,881 87, while the expenses were \$7,989 00. There were 244 patients, 210 being from the city and 34 from the country, 88 out of the 244 being treated at The Lakeside Home.

Although children under two years of age are not received into the Hospital, still under exceptional circumstances, where a poor, starved little waif or stray is found, it is nourished and taken care of till it can be provided for elsewhere. Determining the relative weight of youngsters is not therefore every day routine—but the picture gives one scene. They are weighing Tootsey Wootsey to see if she has added any weight to her little dimpled body during the past ten days. She is as much interested in the performance as any of them, and is holding up her little fist threateningly as much as to say "Fair play or there'll be a row." The other baby is protesting in the most eloquent baby talk that he weighs two ounces more than the little girl, and he will soon proceed to prove it. This is one of the most important and delightful of the duties that devolve on the nurses. A daily increase in the weight of each candidate is a source of perennial pride and joy to them and they never weary of it.

The fifteenth year (1890) opened with greater hopes than any of its predecessors. The workers were ever faithful. The prospects of a new home gladdened the hearts of all. The long-looked-for emancipation from a small building, where the work was "cribbed, cabined and confined," was the day dream of those who, in sunshine and shadow, had with abounding faith in the Master, earnestly and devotedly given their efforts to the building up on a sure foundation this great charity. A sick and suffering child appeals to the hardest heart. It is not necessary to plead for sick children—they plead for themselves. In walking through any children's hospital and looking at the emaciated bodies, the distorted limbs, the wan faces lined with pain and prematurely old, the visitor is naturally inclined, from sheer pity, to say, "Why, by the practice of medical skill and loving care, keep the little sufferers here? Let them go where there is no more sickness."

Grace Denio Litchfield, in her quaint poem in two parts, "In the Hospital," and "Beyond the Hospital," beautifully explains and illustrates the fact why it is better for the sick and incurable ones to live, and why the natural thought of the heart is not the best thought, either for them or the others, especially the others. The poetess describes three scenes in the life of a skilful and painstaking physician, in which he is the means of saving the life of a deprived old man, of a dying babe born "without a name," and a little child injured in the street, and who, though partially restored to health, was crippled for life. In thinking over the three cases, he writes in his diary touching the first:

"I have saved a hideous life."

Of the second:

"I have saved a needless life."

And of the third:

"I have saved a sorrowful life."

And in closing his private book gives utterances to these sad words:

"Three lives by me who best were dead."

In the sequel, "Beyond the Hospital," the old physician is again brought before us, but now, at the close almost of his life's journey, and as he still mourns over the saved lives the angels are sent to reveal to him that, in the case of the hoary-headed wanderer:—

"God holds e'en for sinners some work in his hand,
For as red flags of danger warn off from the road
So you erring soul hath led many to God."

And softly they whisper to the aged doctor as he turns restlessly upon his dying couch:—

"How knowest thou, but some late day of grace
May find e'en for him in high heaven a place!"

Of the nameless babe the angels sing—

“ There is nobler work given those puny hands,
Than falls to the lot of the angel bands ;
For that babe is the link,
To draw her (the mother's) soul back from destruction's brink.”

The angeic message about the child restored, but deformed and crippled is—

“ Oh, pity him ! Love him ! but dare not to say,
It were better to shorten his life by a day ;
For like flowers that spring but on sunless knolls,
Some graces bloom only in tortured souls,
And a hundred hearts, all for the sake of that one,
Are learning the beauty of duties done—
Are learning unselfishness, thoughtfulness, care,
By the side of that which they may not share.

And the sufferer—heaven deserteth such not—
God's arm is around him; envy his lot.”

The dying doctor is convinced that in saving the lives of his patients he has simply been working out God's plans, and before his soul goes away with the angel bands to the better land he cries out—

“ Oh, blessed all lives, since for each God hath use,
Despite of sin, sorrow and wrong and abuse,
I thank Thee, I thank Thee, O God, that those three,
Whose lives I deplored are yet living by me.”

IN THE HOSPITAL.

I

Grimed with misery, want and sin,
From a drunken brawl they brought him in,
While tearless-eyed around his bed,
They whispered coldly : He is dead,
And looked askance as they went past,
And said : Best so. He has sinned his last.
But the doctor came and declared : Not so.
A fragment of life yet lies aglow.
And day and night, beside the bed,
He bent his skilful, earnest head ;
By night, by day, with toil, with pain,
Coaxed back the worthless life again ;
Coaxed back the life so nearly told,
And the man returned to his ways of old,—
Returned unchanged to his old sad ways,
And sinned and sinned to the end of his days
And the doctor wrote in his private book :
Sin, Sorrow, Wrong, where'er I look.
I have saved a hideous life. And why ?
That a man curse God again, and die.

II.

The mother smiled through her wretchedness,
For the new-born babe lay motionless.
And the nurses looked at her ringless hand.
Best dead, they said. We understand.
But the doctor came and declared : Not so.
A fragment of life yet lies aglow.
And wrestling close and long with death,
He brought again the faltering breath,
And gave the poor unwelcome life
Back to the mother who was not wife.

And she took it with loathing, and bore off
in shame
The babe for whom Earth had no place when
it came.

And the doctor wrote in his private book :
Sin, Sorrow, Wrong, where'er I look.
I have saved a needless life. And why ?
That a babe risk Heaven ere it die.

III.

With pitying hands and gentle feet,
They bore in a child struck down on the
street,
Mangled and bruised in every limb,
With brow snow-coid and blue eyes dim.
And they kissed the silk hair on his golden
head,
And sobbed : Thank God, the sweet child is
dead.

But the doctor came and declared : Not so.
A fragment of life yet lies aglow.
An day and night, beside the bed
He bent his skilful, earnest head,
With patience, care, and tireless pain,
Won back the broken life again ;
Won it back from the brink of Death's calm
river,
To struggle, and sicken, and suffer forever ;
Won it back from the merciful shores of the
dead,
To lie through slow years on a terrible bed.
And the doctor wrote in his private book :
Sin, Sorrow, Wrong, where'er I look.
I have saved a sorrowful life. And why ?
That a child taste of Hell ere men let him die.
And the doctor closed his book, and said :
Three live by me who best were dead.

BEYOND THE HOSPITAL.

The doctor's work was done. He lay
Upon his death-bed, old and gray,
With the look on his face as of one who has
wept,

And has laboured and watched while his
fellows have slept.

And he folded his hands on his weary breast
And murmured: Come, Death. I am ready
for rest.

God judge of me lightly. I did what I could,
And yet have wrought evil in striving for
good.

And swiftly, lo, all space was given
To where the Angels stood in Heaven.
And he heard one say: A wise man dies.
Is it time I went down and closed his eyes?
Not yet, they said. 'T is in his book:
Sin, Sorrow, Wrong, where'er I look.
Is he ready for Heaven who needs to learn
first,

God's hand brings a blessing e'en out of life's
worst?

Not yet, said they. This wise man said:
Three live by me who best were dead.
Is he ready for death, knowing not what
life meant,

That no being lives but to some good intent?
And the Angels stood beside his bed.
Unlearn Earth's falsehoods, friend, they said.
And the doctor uplifted his questioning gaze,
And saw through the world and its inner-
most ways,

Where grovelled a mortal, close wrapped in
his sin,

Degraded without and degraded within.
God forgive! groaned the doctor. I am the
cause

Yon creature yet liveth to transgress Thy
laws.

Speak soft, said the Angels. How mayest
thou tell

What moment of sinning condemns him to
Hell?

Or how knowest thou but some late day of
grace

May find, e'en for him, in high Heaven a
place?

Leave God to adjudge him. Thou seest in
part;

Thou look'st at the life; God looks at the
heart.

Oh, pity him, help him! but dare not to say
It were better to shorten his life by a day;
For as red flags of danger warn off from the
road,

So yon erring soul hath led many to God.
The doctor smiled softly: I understand.

God holds, e'en for sinners, some work in
His hand.

And he turned his wondering eyes away
To where a cradled infant lay,

While the mother hung o'er it with love and
with shame,

For she gave it a life, but could give it no
name.

God forgive! cried the doctor. The babe
but for me,

Had been spared all knowledge of Earth's
intany.

Speak soft, said the Angels. That babe is
the link

To draw her soul back from destruction's
brink.

There is nobler work given those puny hands,
Than falls to the lot of the Angel bands.

Oh, pity it, shield it! but dare not to say
It were better to shorten its life by a day:

For sweeter is rest won through danger and
toil;

And purer is purity treasured through soil.
The doctor smiled softly: The longer our
strife,

The nobler is winning the heavenly life.
And he turned his tear dim eyes away

To where a child complaining lay,
Struggling and spent with incurable pain,

While Death stood aloof, and science was
vain.

God forgive! moaned the doctor. The child,
but for me,

Had never awakened to life's cruelty.
Speak soft, said the Angels. How mayest
thou know

What beautiful growth comes to Earth of
his woe?

Oh, pity him, love him! but dare not to say
It were better to shorten his life by a day:

For like flowers that spring but on sunless
knolls,

Some graces bloom only in tortured souls,
And a hundred hearts, all for the sake of
that one,

Are learning the beauty of duties done;
Are learning unselfishness, thoughtfulness,
care,

By the side of that pain which they may not
share.

And the sufferer—Heaven deserteth such
not;

God's arm is around him; envy his lot.
Amen! said the doctor. God stoops to the
weak.

'T is they who are strongest have farthest to
seek.

Oh, blessed all lives, since for each God hath
use,

Despite of sin, sorrow, and wrong and abuse!
I thank Thee, I thank Thee, O God, that
those three

Whose lives I deplored are yet living by me.
Then low spoke the Angels: Now tell it in
Heaven

A glad soul the more to our fair Realm is
given.

And the sunlight fell soft as God's kiss on
his head,

And men stooped o'er him weeping, and
said: He is dead.

She is telling the old, old story—so old yet ever so sweetly new—the story of the little babe born in a manger at Bethlehem. She is telling how He grew to be a good child, obedient to His parents, working in Joseph's shop with hammer and plane and saw. She



TELLING THE OLD, OLD STORY.

is telling how He became the noblest of all men, going about everywhere doing good ; how He made the blind to see, the dumb to speak, and the lame to walk. She is telling them how He healed the sick, yea even if they did but touch the hem of His garment, and how He

restored to the bereaved and weeping widow her lost and only son. And she is telling them how He ever loved little children, that He was ever thoughtful of them, and that it was His beautiful example men have sought to follow ever since—the example of Him who said: “Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not.” And when she comes to the place where she tells how men crucified this loyal lover of children, and how He thought only of others in His dying hour, their infant faces are wet with tears.



AN ACCIDENT CASE.

“The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.” What greater misfortune than to be bruised and broken in the street could come on this poor lad. Yet the door of the Hospital may be the gate through which he will pass to a field of better opportunities and ambitions. This picture beautifully illustrates hate and love. Hate is ever cold and dark, and it woundeth and striketh down. Love is warm and bright and welcoming. Outside in the dark and cold the poor lad hath been injured; inside amid the warmth and light gentle hands will soothe his pain and wipe his tears away.

A book could be filled with incidents of Hospital life not only in the Hospital for Sick Children but in other similar charities. In one of the reports of that excellent institution, the Hospital for Sick Children, in Glasgow, a story is told of one of their little patients that shows how varied are the expressions of parents for their offspring. The story reads:—

Teddy, a boy about eight years old, one of our early patients, was brought to the Hospital in an advanced stage of consumption, and his dreadfully naked state showed how neglected the boy had been. The doctor fought against hope, and every care was bestowed upon the little sufferer. He was an intelligent but restless child, and often sat up in bed to ease his sufferings. The melancholy expression of his large lustrous black eyes touched the hearts of the nurses, and he became a great favourite. Sometimes the night nurse would take him in her arms, and sitting by the fireside would converse with the dying child. On one of these occasions he said to her “I ken I’ll no’ get better, but I’m no’ feer’d tae dee.” It was not permitted that he should die amongst his kind friends. His mother, a dissolute creature, appeared in a drunken state at the Hospital, provided with a piece of old blanket and a bit of carpet and demanded her child. She was told that if taken out he would die in a few days, and her demand was refused. In a few days she returned, with the same rags, but now accompanied by her husband. The nurse dressed Teddy in some old clothes and they took him away. One redeeming point in the character of this dissolute couple was their affection for their child, and he was pleased to “gang hame” with them. The nurse sought it out—a little room without an article of furniture, and on the floor, in a corner, covered by a few filthy rags, on a bed of straw and shavings,

lay the poor dying Teddy. In six days after his removal from the Hospital he ceased from troubling and was at rest.

Then another is told of a two-year old child in another ward in the same Hospital. Had the little fellow continued under its mother's care, starvation and neglect would have done their work. For some time its state was critical, but it recovered. It was a bright, lively infant, and "baby" as it was called, became the pet of the ward. It was much in the arms of the sister, who was thus addressed by the mother one visiting day. "Ye seem to be very fond o' my bit wean." This was acknowledged, and the mother continued: "If ye like tae keep it a' thegither I'll gie't tae ye, and nee'r speer after't ony mair. I hae nine o' them." The father was a shipwright, earning good wages, but dissipation kept the family in misery. In marked contrast to this heartless mother was a poor woman who took away her child after it had been only two days in the Hospital. The sister remonstrated with her on her folly, as the child had already shown symptoms of improvement; the reply was that of a fond but foolish mother, "It may be silly o' me tae tak' it awa,' I hae been ca'd silly afore, but I canna want my bairn."

It is the duty, although it is not considered a duty but a privilege, of members of the committee, superintendents and nurses, to talk and pray with the children, and endeavour, through the incidents and circumstances of their daily lives, as well as by direct teaching, to help them to understand the simple truths of the Gospel. On Sundays the children of each ward are arranged into a Sunday school class, and by a simple style of questioning, the use of illustration and anecdote, impressed the minds of the children, encouraged them to think for themselves and imparted to them a wonderful amount of Bible truth and knowledge.

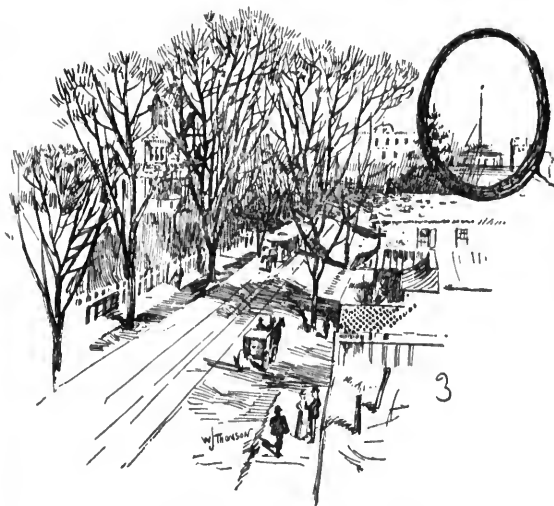
A word of explanation may be given with regard to the amount received in "payments." Though a large majority of the children come from the homes of the very poor, the parents of a few are in a position to pay something for the maintenance of their children. In one instance the father may be earning fair wages, but cannot care properly for his sick child, because the mother is dead or is obliged to assist him in the support of a large family. In another, the father is dead, and the mother and older children are obliged to be out every day toiling for the daily wants of the family, and cannot, therefore, take proper care of the sick child, but they can pay a little.

The trustees of the Hospital are Messrs. E. B. Osler, George A. Cox, Samuel Rogers, A. M. Smith and J. Ross Robertson. Mr. Wm. Macdonald is the solicitor. The ladies' committee up to July, 1891, consisted of Mesdames W. G. P. Cassels, John Harvie, W. H. Howland, H. Hough, W. S. Lee, W. M. Merritt, with Mrs. Harvie acting as president, in the absence of Mrs. S. F. McMaster the president, Miss Maria Buchan, treasurer, and Mrs. R. Donald, Jr., secretary.

The receipts up to Sept. 30, 1890, amounted to \$7,979 76. The expenses of the management for this year were \$8,038 33. There were 270 patients, 231 being from the city, and 39 from the country, while 107 out of the 270 were treated at The Lakeside Home.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEW BUILDING—AN ORNAMENT TO THE QUEEN CITY—A DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—A MEMORIAL WINDOW BY A NOTED ENGLISH ARTIST—A WALK FROM “DOWN IN THE DEPTHS” TO A POINT OF VANTAGE IN THE CUPOLA.



A VIEW EAST ON COLLEGE STREET.

little ones who suffer—those pets of the household, many of whom owe pinched faces and tottering steps to the neglect and poverty of those who brought them into the world. And so we stand on this summer day of 1891 in front of the new Hospital, the great Mother Hospital of this vast Dominion, that will do so much in the future to alleviate disease and pain.

Messrs. Darling & Curry, the architects, have completed a building of excellent design, well constructed and one of the architectural monuments of the city as well as one of its architectural ornaments, and Mr. Robertson, as chairman of the Building Committee, has not only been indefatigable in his efforts to give Canada the best institution of the kind, but he has, in conjunction with the architects, made it a model of convenience and completeness that can successfully challenge the closest criticism. The Hospital has the proud distinction of being the finest and best hospital for sick children on the American continent, and it is questionable if there be a better one in the world.

The subjoined detailed description will show that the construction of the building in its adaptation to hospital purposes, its systems of heating, ventilation, lighting and sanitation make it an hospital par excellence.

It is situated on the south side of College street, between Elizabeth 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 or wings running south enclosing an area protected from all winds and open to the south. Verandahs are placed on all sides of this area so that cots may be carried out upon them.

From the front the building may be said to consist of five parts: the centre pavilion, two flanking towers and two intermediate sections. From the bottom of the lowest footing to the highest point the distance is 116 feet, from the street to the ridge 72 feet, and to the top of the cupola up the centre 103 feet. It is somewhat difficult to name the generic style of architecture; specifically it has the Romanesque appearance with a suggestion

Of all the years the present one will be long remembered, for its opening saw the work well in hand for the new Hospital. The first sod had been turned but a few weeks when the carts and shovellers of the contractors were at work and the work of excavation had been done, and the foundation stone laid as already described. The new year of 1891 saw the 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 and grand stone carvings, rounded corners, its miniature towers. A great massive structure that appealed, as one might say, to every passer-by for sympathy as being the new home of the

of the French chateau. It is not only well proportioned but the harmony of it is unbroken.

The building has been put upon a foundation of Credit Valley stone. Generally the walls are of very dark, hard-burned, red brick laid in mortar stained with Cabot's mortar stain. The brick work is relieved with a large quantity of cut stone trimmings of Portage entry stone, 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 ventilating cupola in the centre has a copper covering.



A VIEW DOWN ELIZABETH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

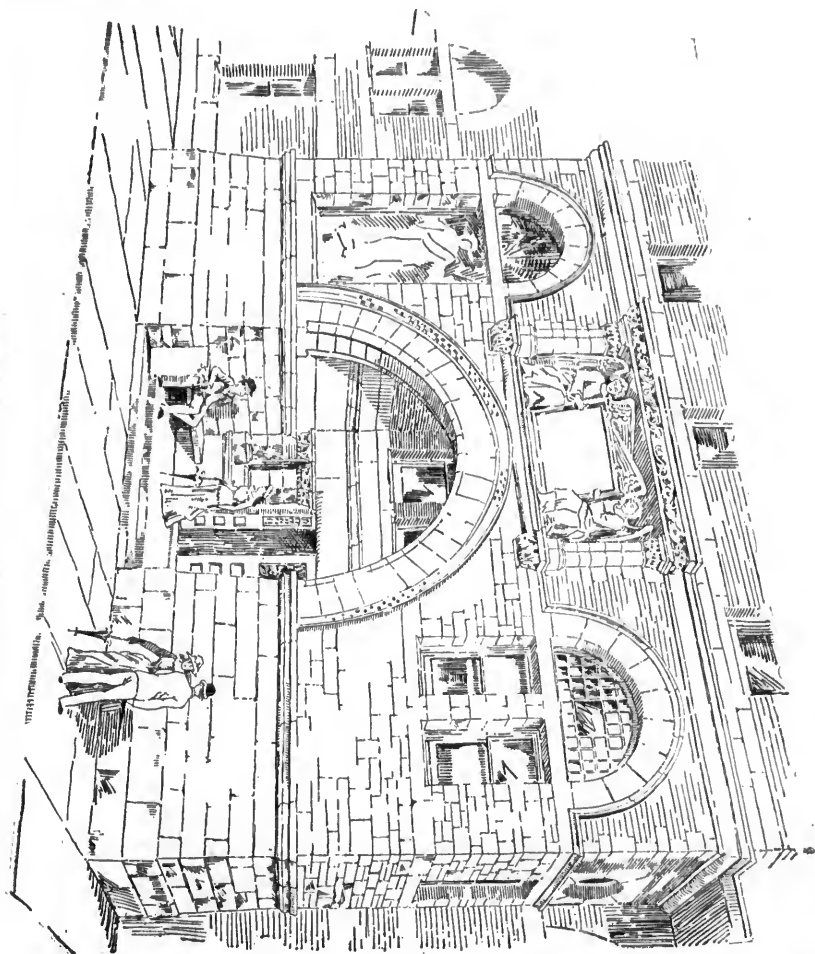
The main entrance abuts on the sidewalk; it is round-arched, of large cut stone and is 17 feet wide and 18 feet high. Above it is an ornamented stone tablet with carved figures of cherubim on either side of the inscription "Victoria Hospital for Sick Children." The entrance proper is behind the arch. 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. Let us enter the building.

Fronting and passing under the arched entrance the visitor is confronted with two heavy oaken doors, 8 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in., the upper panels filled with plate glass. These open into a tile-paved vestibule 18 ft. long, 13 ft. 6 in. in width, lined with pressed brick and ceiled with heavy open timber work. On the right of the vestibule is the porter's room, 10 x 15 feet in area (A). On the left is a stone staircase to the ground or principal floor. The door to the main entrance through which we have entered is on the basement level and from this floor an elevator runs to the top of the building. It is intended for passenger service and has a floor space of $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 feet thus giving room for a stretcher.

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 Halliday, of London, England, especially for this pur-

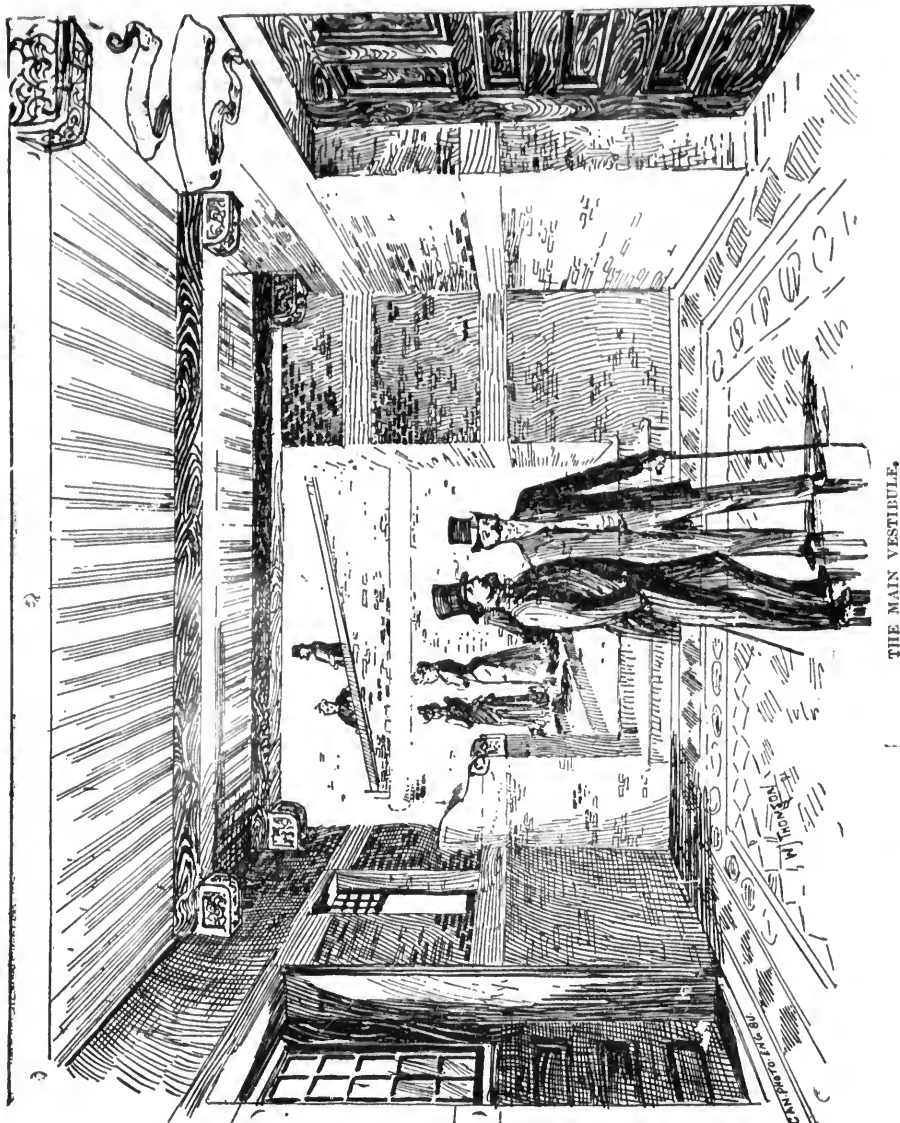
pose. Mr. Halliday is perhaps the greatest living artist in stained glass work, and his reputation is well sustained in this beautiful and artistic window. The subject is Christ healing a sick child, and so well is the scene delineated that the cold, lifeless glass conveys the moral beauty and value 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 MAIN ENTRANCE ON COLLEGE STREET.



Before we take a turn through the building let us look into the depths of the cellar and boiler-rooms. There are two ways of getting into this part of the building, either by a narrow staircase, that leads from the ground floor, near the main elevator, or from the

entrance roadway, that opens into Elizabeth street and Mission avenue. Let us suppose for the moment that we have gone down the small stairway, which leads from the centre of the ground floor to the cellar. Here we find ourselves



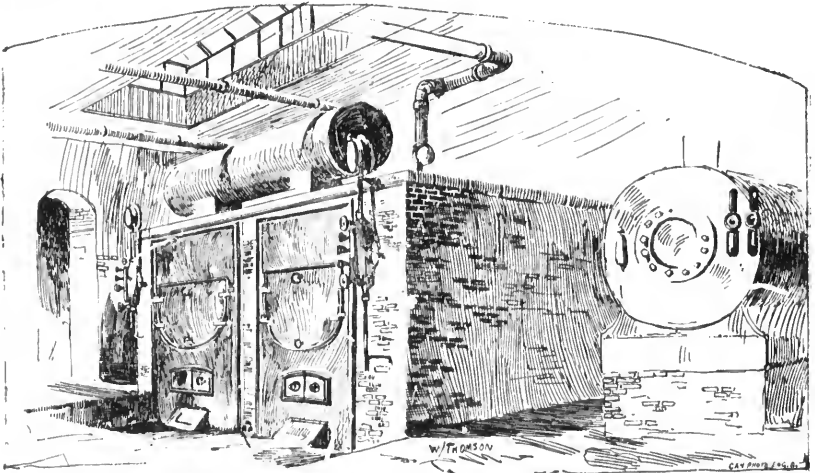
THE MAIN VESTIBULE.

in the boiler-house, in one of the rear areas, the coal cellars, fresh air passages, heating chambers, elevator tank and a mass and a complication of machinery, and pipes, utterly bewildering to the common mind. Into a small vaulted, brick chamber, in this underground



THE ROBERTSON MEMORIAL WINDOW.

region a dust and dirt chute opens. It has one outlet on each floor, and is lined with heavy galvanized iron. It extends beyond the highest ridge of the building so that any odour may be discharged without the building and not within it. Within the brick chamber is placed an air-tight stove for the combustion of all matter coming down the chute. There are also brick chambers for disinfecting wearing apparel, bedding, etc., by the use of steam at full pressure. The cavernous coal cellars are floored with concrete and paved with brick, the coal being shot in through a chute from the lane in the rear. A small stairway runs to this lane from the boiler room. Off the latter are the electric engine and dynamo rooms.



THE BOILERS.

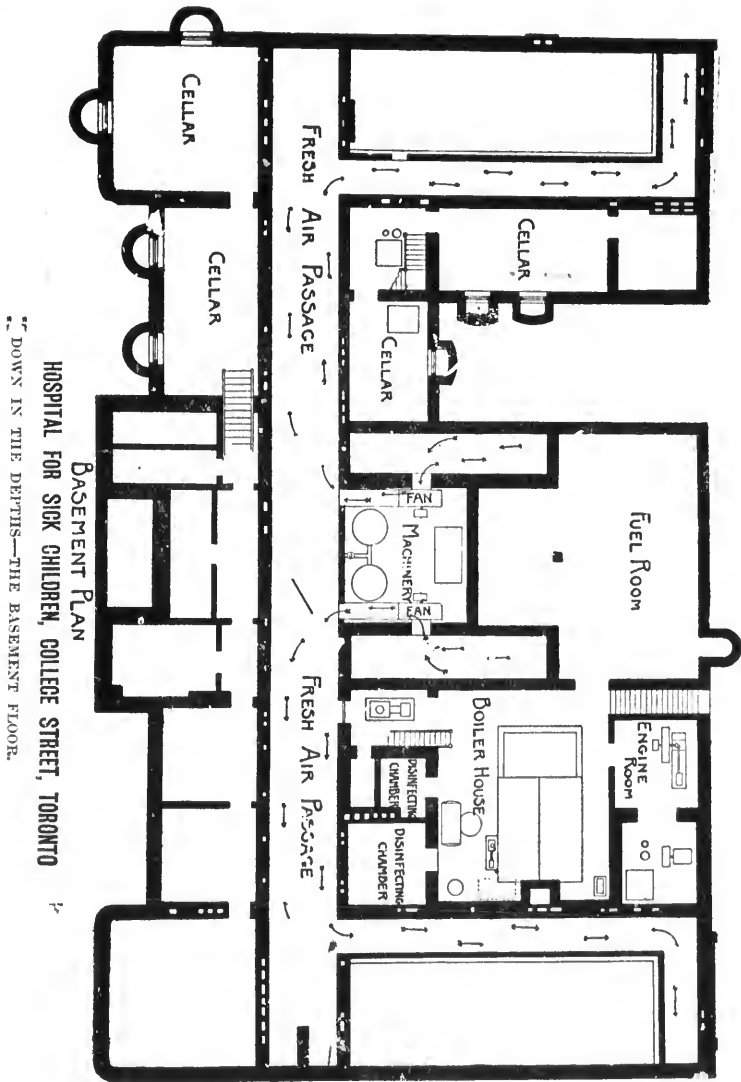
The engraved plan will materially aid the reader in our walk through the building. On the ground floor, after passing from the porch into the entrance hall we have to the right a waiting room. Directly north of this is a closet and to the right and left of the back of the entrance hall we have a corridor ten feet in width, which extends from the extreme west to the east sides of the building. On the right as one enters the corridor there is the incoming patients' receiving room, 13x14 feet in size, 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 we have 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 21x17 feet in size and 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. These rooms are 10 feet square and lie between the two large waiting rooms. After the child has been examined by the doctors it will be passed into the second large waiting room in this west wing. This room measures 21x15 feet and has an exit door to Elizabeth street, while opening from this waiting room is a dispensary department where patients who have been seen will have prescriptions filled while waiting.

Leading out of the first waiting-room is a minor operation room, 12x12, with lavatory conveniences. This room also opens into the main corridor, so that communication may be had with the principal lavatory and bathroom on this floor.

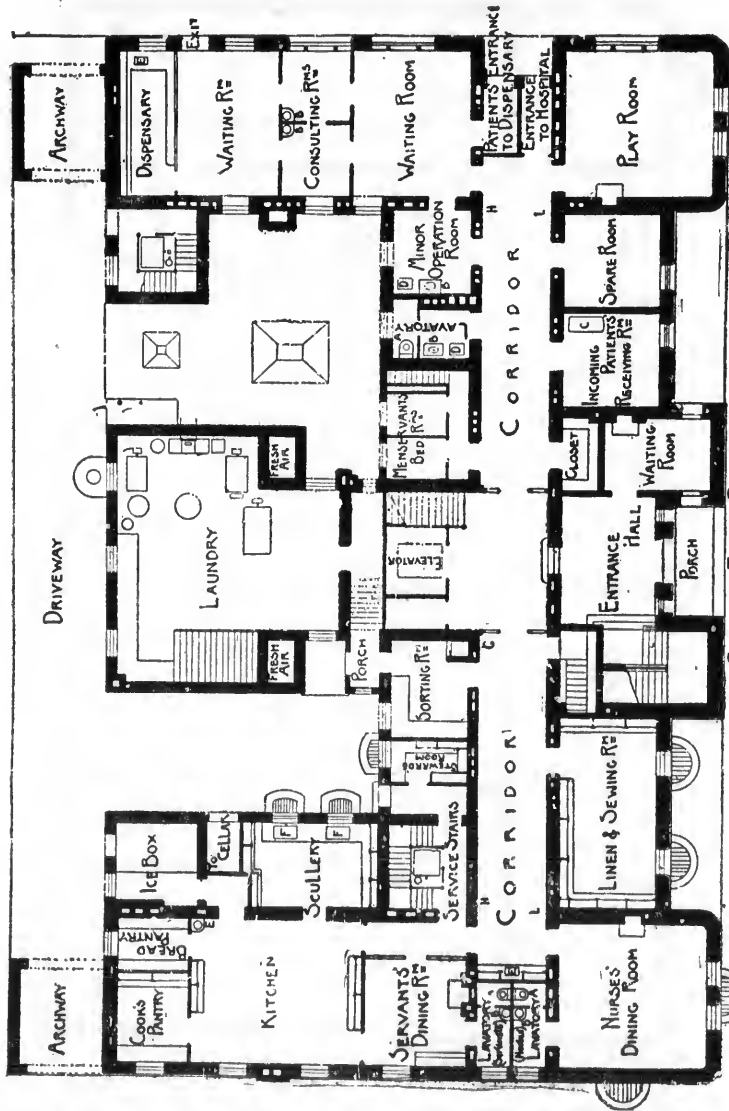
Retracing our steps along the corridor we find opposite the entrance from College street, on the left of the corridor, a door opening into a passage which leads to the boiler

rooms and the basement. From this passage two small rooms are reached which are for the use of the men-servants; they have in connection a bathroom and lavatory for general service.



It can readily be seen from this description that the arrangements for receiving, handling and discharging patients are thorough. The whole transaction takes place in the Elizabeth street wing, and there is no interference whatever with the other regular Hospital routine.

Going east along the corridor we pass the main elevator and find ourselves in the Mission avenue wing of the building. To the left of the main entrance and on the northern side of the corridor is a door leading to the storage cellar, then one to a large linen and sewing room, 27 x 14 feet. At the north-east angle on this floor is the nurses' dining



room, 21 feet square, and from it there opens a lavatory. Opposite this is the servants' dining room, 15 feet square, also connected with a lavatory. Communicating with this is the culinary department extending to the south end of the eastern wing.



THE WAITING ROOM IN THE DISPENSARY.



A VIEW ON MISSION AVENUE.

The kitchen is 21 x 25 feet and has in it an improved range fitted with every requisite necessary for the wants of the entire household. Above the range is a large hood, made of Russia iron, which collects all the steam, vapor and effluvia of the cooking, and carries them into a flue whence they are discharged into the air. This contrivance gives the kitchen thorough ventilation and will protect the Hospital from those peculiar and generally offensive odours characteristic of public institutions.

At the south end of the kitchen is a bread pantry, 19x7½ feet, shelved on both sides. The bread will be received into this through a window directly from the delivery waggon. The design of the management is to have only what doors are absolutely necessary in the rear of the building as a safeguard against any possible disappearance of provisions. Next the bread pantry is the cook's pantry, 10x13 feet, fitted with lockers, shelving and all other appliances for the convenience of the mistress of the culinary department.

To the west of the kitchen and opening from it is the scullery, a model of convenience, measuring 12x20 feet. An immense table is placed here, free of the wall at the back, and in it are two large Yorkshire earthenware sinks. Each of these has an improved grease trap that is ventilated into the flue of the kitchen chimney. Back of the table, and as a protection, is an Italian marble slab four feet high; under it is a slate safe. The scullery is fitted with cupboards and shelving and every imaginable facility is at hand for the work to be done there.

South of the scullery is the ice room, 12 feet square, in which are two large refrigerators with openings on the lane in the rear, for the reception of the ice. West of the scullery is the steward's receiving room, opening into the driveway in the rear of the building.

Coming back through the east or nurses' wing to the corridor and going a little further west the next object of interest is an arch opening to the service staircase running to the top of the building. Within this staircase is a hydraulic elevator with a floor 3 feet 6 in. x 4 feet 10 in. By means of these direct communication is established from the cellar to the attic and with every intermediate floor. They are to be used by the servants and nurses in the performance of their duties.

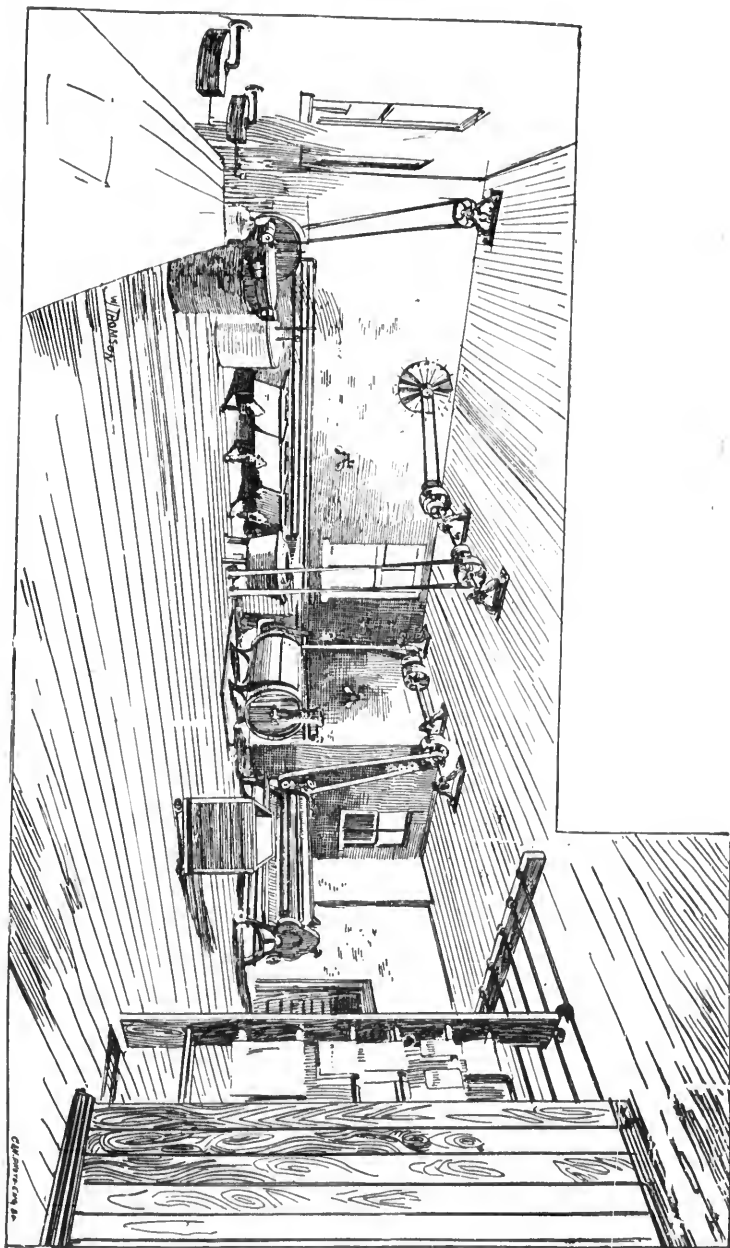
The next door on the south of the corridor opens into the room to be used for sorting soiled linen. A chute runs from the top floor to this floor with openings on each floor. Into these openings is put the linen whence it travels to the sorting room, which is 12 x 14 feet. It is then taken through a passage to the laundry, a fine room running back in the centre of the building from the basement floor. The Hospital being in the form of the letter E, the laundry is located in the small central arm of the letter.

The laundry is practically a detached building, there being only one door of communication, and that of the ordinary size, between it and the main building. It is a large room 32 x 36 feet, lighted by seven windows high on three sides, and is a model of perfection. It has been furnished with all the latest improved arrangements for rapid and thorough work by the Troy Laundry Manufacturing Company. The excellence of the machinery made and set up by this company is a guarantee that this Hospital is fitted with perfect laundry machinery.

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 will be run by an electric motor. The drying room is composed of twelve sections running on rollers. It is tin lined and has a double layer of pipes on the floor and sides with a window back of it giving it abundant light.

While visiting other cities in search of the latest and best methods of hospital construction and hospital work, Mr. S. G. Curry, one of the architects, found a new arrangement in Detroit, which he has improved and introduced into this laundry. It is a circular iron disinfecting chamber, about 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 permeated 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 contrivance is a simple and an economical one.

The reader having traversed the basement and cellar through all their ramifications will again fancy himself within the arched entrance on College street. Back of the entrance to the vestibule already described is the staircase the steps and landing of which are made of Credit Valley stone with the bands and carved corbels of Portage entry stone. On the second landing he will face the Robertson 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 one on the right opens into the Board room, measuring 30x14 feet, with an L on College street 10x7 feet. The room



THE LAUNDRY.

is panelled to a height of eight feet in butternut, and has a vaulted and groined ceiling, and at the west wall is an elaborate hooded mantel; the lower portion is of stone, the hood being supported on columns.



On the left of the landing is a door leading into the business office, which is 13x14 feet. 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.

Stepping through the double doors we are now within the corridor of the principal floor. Turning to the left we pass the office door and enter a private ward, 13 x 14 feet, facing College street. Next to this, and in the north-east angle or tower of the building, is a fine large ward, 21 feet square. In the north-west angle is a ward exactly like it. These two rooms are bright and cheerful ones and have an admirable and unique feature, suggested to Mr. E. B. Osler by what he saw in an Hospital at Birmingham, England. The windows in the side are set so as to afford a fine view of College street. Upon the wall opposite these windows large clear plate glass mirrors are set, thus duplicating the street sights. No matter in what part of the ward a cot may be placed the little sufferer will be able to see all that takes place on the street so that he can not only be entertained but will have his attention drawn as much as may be from his suffering and pain.



MAIN CORRIDOR—FIRST FLOOR.

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 21x54 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 wards 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 and the bathroom contains a porcelain enamelled Roman bath. The sinks are of Yorkshire earthenware, the supply pipes of galvanized wrought iron pipe, and the waste of extra heavy cast iron. The Undine washout closet with overhead cistern is used. All exposed pipes, trimmings, etc., are nickel plated. The floor is of slate, the marble partitions run only half way up and do not rest directly upon the floor, but upon standards, so as to insure perfect ventilation and cleanliness.

It may be stated here that the plumbing work throughout the entire building is of the same high character. The material used is of the best quality and the work is artistically enamelled and plated so that it is ornamental as well as durable. The specifications with reference to all pipes from the lowest cellar to the attic, demand that whenever possible, the pipes shall be exposed so that any leakage or imperfection may readily be detected.

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.

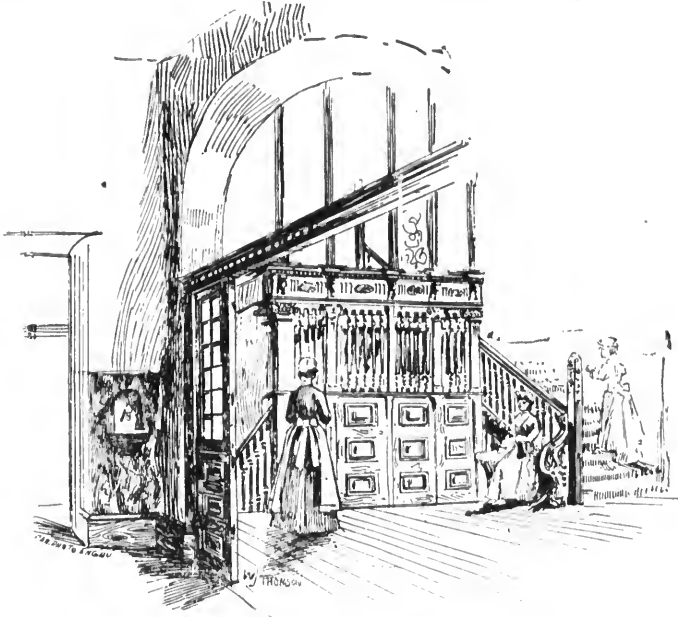


A WARD SERVICE PANTRY.

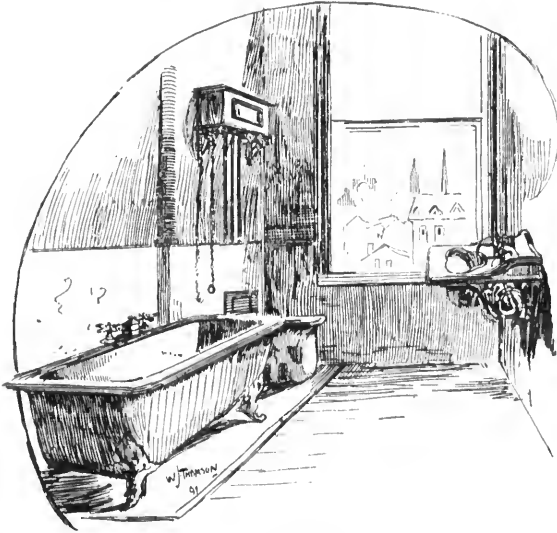
All the fixtures are of simple and substantial character, of neat and ornamental design without any waste of money upon mere embellishment. It has been deemed wiser to expend money upon a perfect system of plumbing, ventilating and heating than upon costly elaboration of less important parts of the building.

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, hereafter fully described, each ward has an open fire-place.



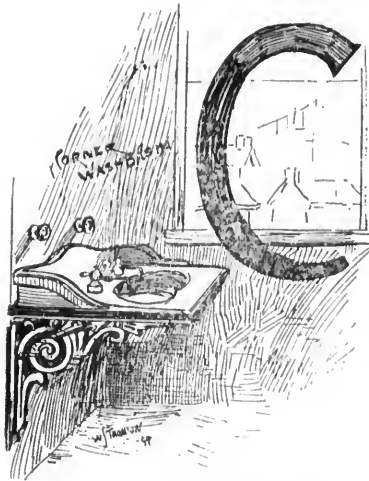
THE MAIN ELEVATOR.



A BATHROOM.

CHAPTER X.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST ON THE PRINCIPAL FLOOR—THE SECOND FLOOR AND ITS FEATURES—A PLAYGROUND ON THE ROOF—HOW THE HOSPITAL IS HEATED—A WING FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



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 water-proof 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 verandah, 11 x 25 feet, sheltered on every side from the wind but open to the sun. On pleasant days the cots of the children will be carried to these verandahs where the little patients can get a sun bath and enjoy the vivifying influences of the fresh air.

The reader will remember that he is still upon the principal floor, and that the wards just described are those in the western and eastern wings of the building, corresponding with the two long arms of the E, the general outline of the building. Back of the main staircase hall a flight of steps leads to a broad landing, from which there is entrance into the short or middle arm of the E. This is divided into two doctors' rooms, 10 x 8 ft., with passage

between, leading to a room 24x36 ft., the use of which has not been finally determined. On the south side of the corridor, next to the service stair-case, is a passage lighted by a window on the south, beneath which is a stationary hand-basin. From this passage there is a doorway to the baths set apart for private or pay wards, while next is a dispensary—all conveniently arranged and elegantly furnished.

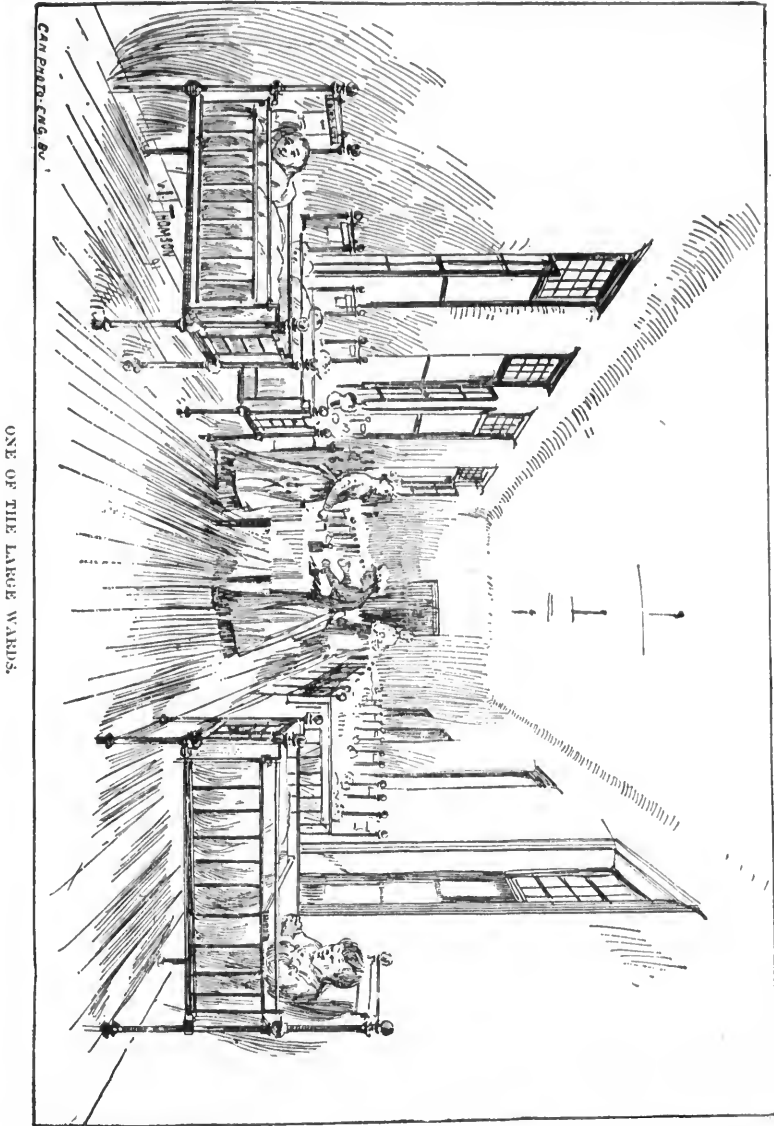
Again, standing at the main staircase on this corridor, the matron's sitting and bedrooms are seen on the right. Across the corridor is her bathroom, and then, on the east, a verandah 12 x 16 feet, to be used for airing bed clothing, etc. Having traversed the principal floor, the visitor comes back to the staircase in the centre of the building, goes up one flight and finds himself 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 5x28 feet, with handsome wrought iron railing. The one on the east opens from two private wards, each 13½ x 14 feet, and the one on the west from the large ward. There is also on this floor a pantry for the private wards and a cut-off passage with stationary basin in it and a bathroom opening from it. The windows in the angle or tower wards are oriole windows, fitted with inner and outer sashes, opening upon hinges and affording a commanding view up and down College street. The windows on the three exposed sides of the building are fitted with winter sash, hinged on the inside, so that they may be opened at any time to allow of the windows being fully opened.

From this floor in the centre, looking south, is a flight of steps leading to a landing on which are three jib-head plate glass windows. These open into a conservatory 11x21 feet in size. Although called a conservatory it will be put to the more practical use of placing cots there, so that the sick children may have the benefit of the sunshine.

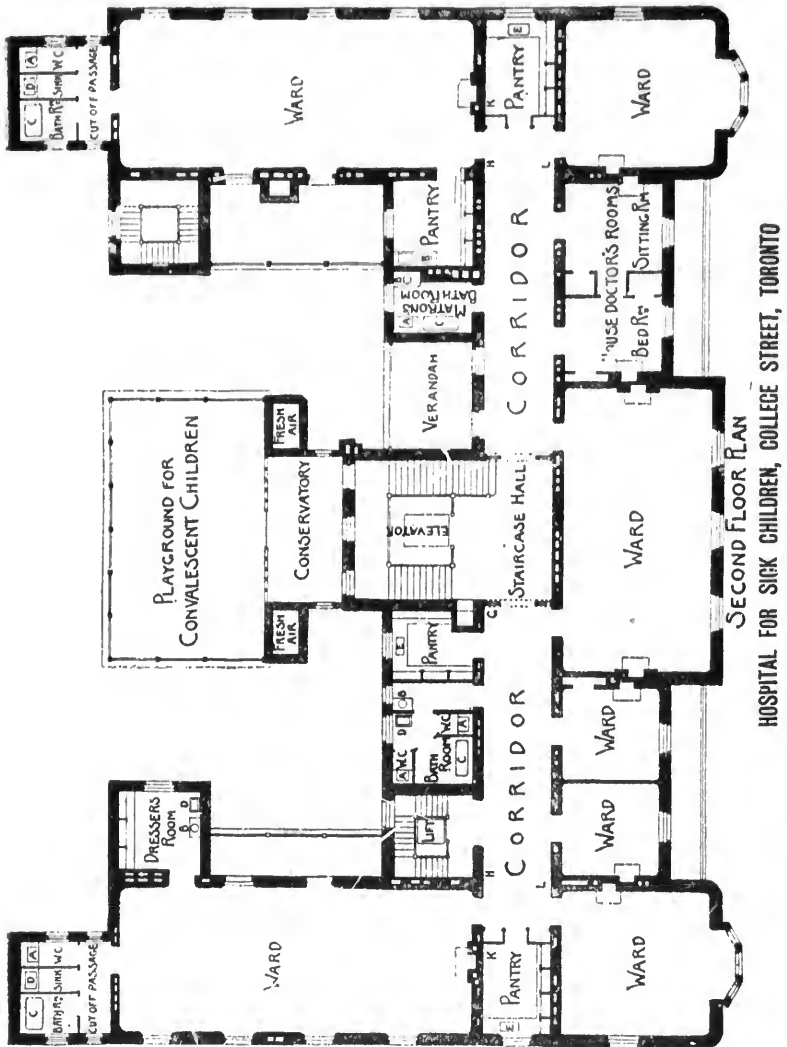
It will be decorated with plants and flowers only to such an extent as to make the place refreshing and pleasant. From this conservatory there is an opening upon the flat

roof of the laundry, which is floored and well protected with a high, substantial wooden railing. It has an area of 22x37 feet, and will have an awning, and be used in fine weather as a play ground for the convalescents.



Ascending to the third floor, and going east, we find the same general arrangement as on the lower floor, except that a portion of the space is devoted to nurses' rooms,

with a cut-off passage leading to their bath and lavatories. The south-east angle in the wing of this floor, on Mission avenue, is a large ward with high coved ceiling. In the north-east angle, on College street, is a room, 21 feet square, which will be divided into cubicles for the accommodation of the nurses. West of this, on the same street, are a



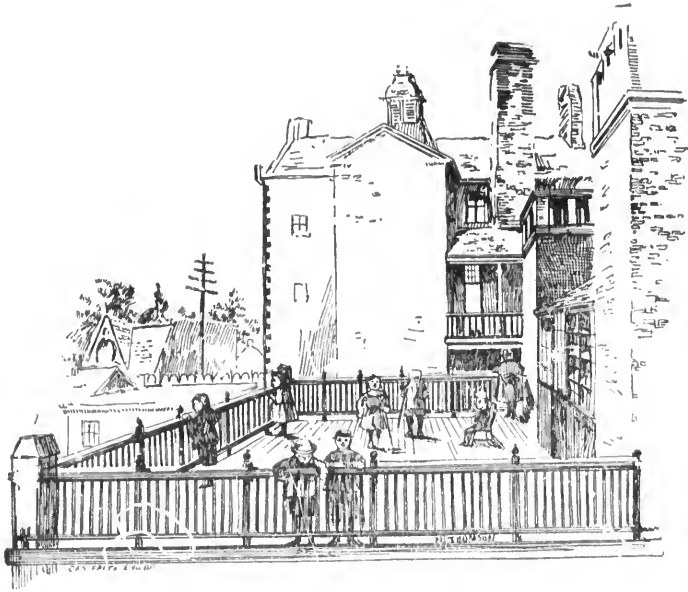
linen storage room and additional dormitories for the nurses. Above the entrance and opening into the stair case hall is a fine large ward measuring 41x22 feet, finished in the same style as those below, and with similar conveniences.



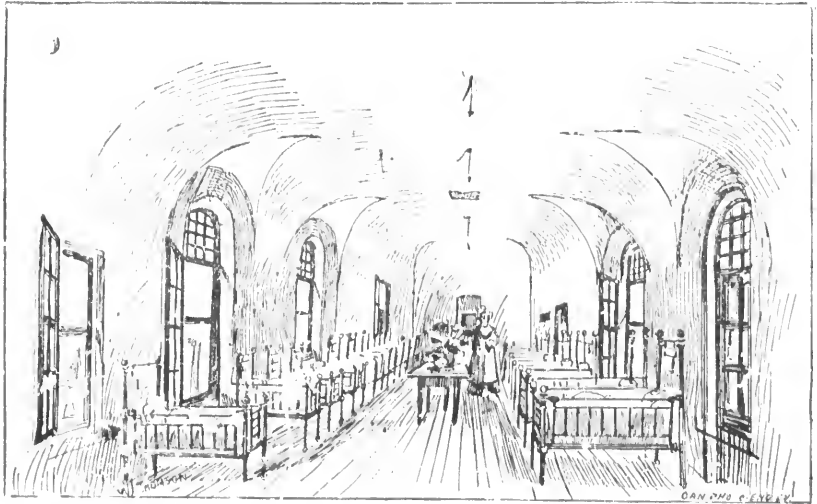
THE BOARD ROOM.



THE J. ROSS ROBERTSON WARD.



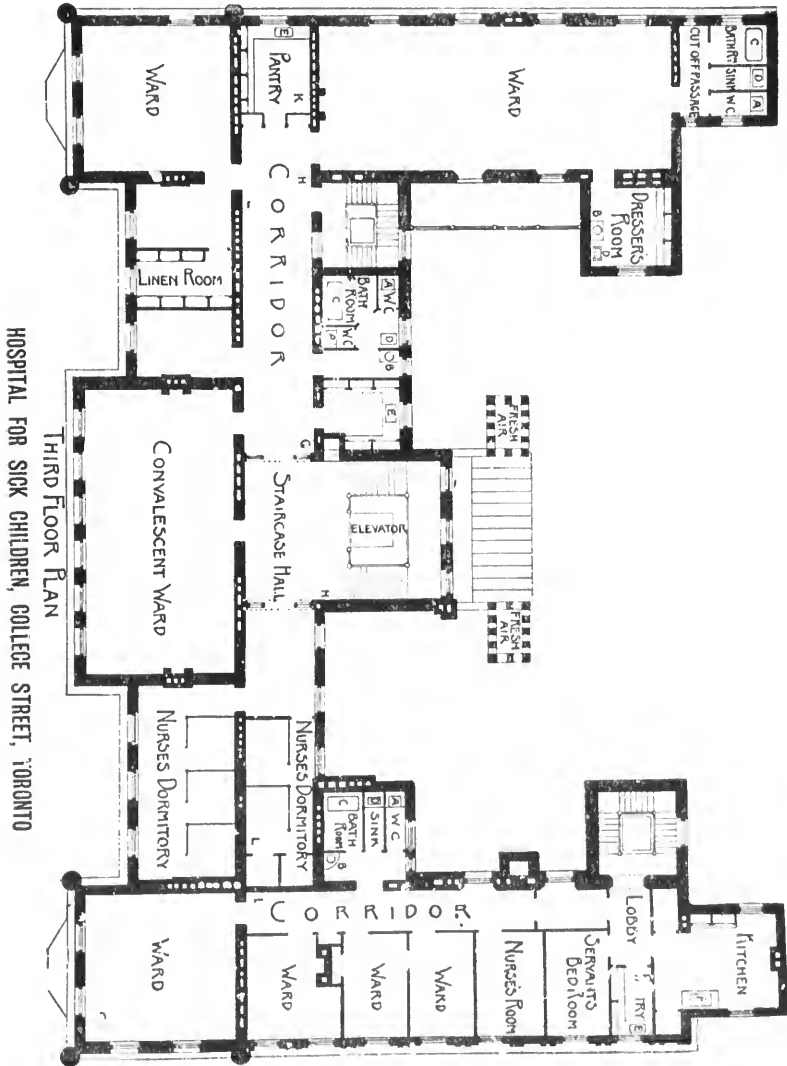
A PLAY GROUND ON THE ROOF.



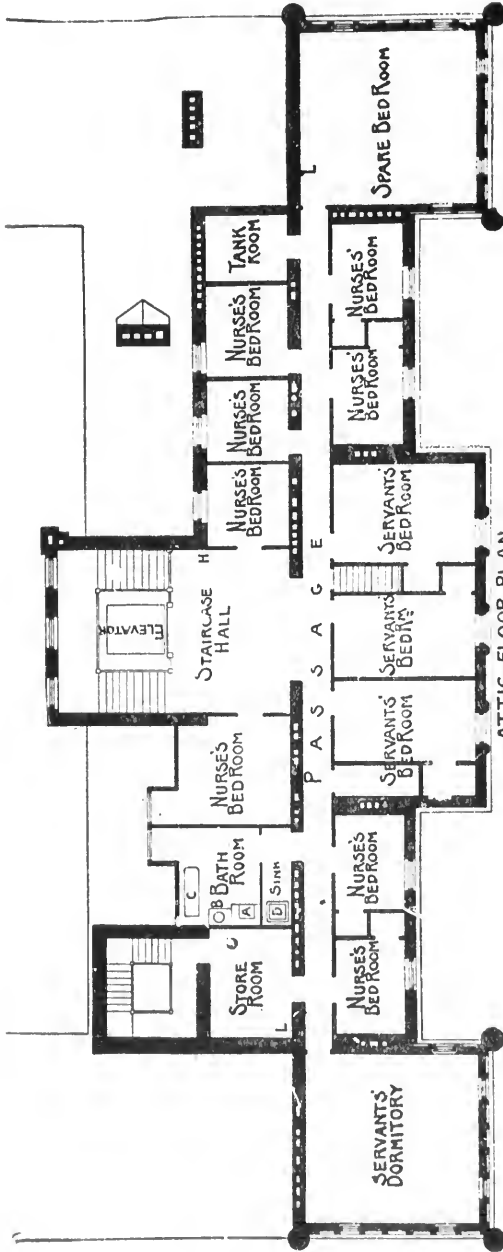
A WARD ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

THE WARD FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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 trap axes which hang on each side ready for use in case of fire. There are three wards in this department. The one in the north-west angle is 21 feet square, with windows on both streets; the others are 12x14 feet, 9x14 feet and 10x14 feet respectively.



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

HQ: 'AL FOR SICK CHILDREN, COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO

Then there is a nurses' room, 10x14 feet, and a kitchen 14x15 feet, with a pantry 6x10 feet. On the inner side of the building a passage nearly six feet wide extends from one end to the other.

Over the dresser's room of the wards below is a cut-off passage beyond which are water-closets, slop sink and a bath, all furnished precisely as those on the lower floors. The kitchen is floored with slate and has a marble-back sink, standing clear of the wall. Both it and the pantry are furnished with cupboards, closets, shelves and all appendages necessary for the work to be done there. A good range is there, with hood to carry off the steam and vapor of the cooking. The ward for infectious diseases has a bath on wheels which can be filled in the bathroom and run to the side of any cot in the ward. The water in the bath is discharged into a draining trap, set in the floor of the bathroom. The entrance and exit of this ward are the same, viz: an iron staircase and an elevator at the south-east corner leading directly to the yard. The department is thus as thoroughly isolated as if it were in a building entirely detached. The safety of its inmates from fire is assured by the presence of a fire-plug furnished with hose sufficient to reach to every part of the floor. This ward is a complete hospital in itself.

THE ATTIC FLOOR.

The attic floor is set apart for the use of the servants. It contains two dormitories, each 21 feet square, three rooms, 11x18 feet each, four 9x12 feet, one 12x15 feet, three 10 feet square and a trunk room of the same size. Lavatories and bathrooms are attached, and the same care and attention to the mechanical, characteristic of this building throughout, are observable on the attic floor.

Above this are the ventilating passages and chambers, with steam coils in same, and all other appliances needed to make the ventilation of the premises complete. The building is amply protected against fire by means of eleven 2½ inch nozzles with 50 feet of hose attached. At the ends of each corridor a swinging hose rack is placed. They are so disposed that every part of the Hospital can be instantly reached with a stream of water.

The lane in the rear, running from Mission avenue to Elizabeth street, and the enclosed spaces between the arms of the building are graded and asphalted, and two large, ornamental iron gates open at either end.

Another commendable feature is the location of the Hospital. The ground being high a good view of the lower city and of Toronto bay is afforded. The view from the upper floors is especially fine. Notwithstanding the detailed description here given, cold type can hardly put before the mind of the reader the excellence of the building both as to its design and structure. The architects have spared no effort to make it a model of perfection for the treatment of sick children. Money and time have been freely given so that the city of Toronto may rejoice in the possession of an hospital second to none in the world. It remains to show the reader how it is heated and ventilated. This having been done, he will have before his mind's eye a pen picture of the new Hospital for Sick Children.

HEATING THE HOSPITAL.

The heating is by steam on the indirect principle. There are two multitubular boilers, 12 feet long, 54 inches in diameter, set in brickwork with the "Jarvis" setting. These boilers will supply steam for heating the building, for the 40-horse power engine and the elevator pump. The plant is so arranged that the heating may be done on the gravity principle or with exhaust or live steam. If the elevator pump and engine are working the exhaust steam from them will be passed into the heating main after having gone through an apparatus for extracting the oil. Should there not be a sufficient quantity of exhaust then live steam will be allowed to pass into the heating mains through a reducing valve set at such pressure as the engineer may deem advisable. The boilers are so connected that both or either may be worked. The steam mains pass entirely around the building without any dead ends, and supply steam to the indirect heaters placed in passages in the sub-basement. There is one indirect heater to every 9x18 in. flue, and one such heater to every two or three 9x9 in. flues. These heaters are boxed in on the sides and top, leaving the bottom open to allow a free supply of air to pass through them.

At the top of the heater is an opening to the flue leading to the room to be heated, with a damper so arranged that when it closes the opening from the top of the heater it opens a flue which passes down to within three feet of the basement floor. No matter in what position the damper is placed it cannot cut off one inch of fresh air to the room above. The changing of the position of the damper alters the temperature of the incoming air by allowing more or less to pass through the heater.

But before the air is allowed to pass to these heaters it has been 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 that 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. The fresh air towers are placed in the court. It was judged that better air could be obtained from the courts than from any of the street points, as it would be free from dust, etc. The air is taken down these towers to a passage which conducts it to the heating chambers, where it is passed through the pipe coils into 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.

VENTILATING THE BUILDING.

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 when special occasions demand a speedy change of air at the top of the room. There are three large outlets on the roof, one on each of the wings and on the centre flank. 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 when funds are available 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 would be worked only when the natural circulation of air is not sufficient. It is also proposed to place in the outlets exhaust fans to 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 by Mr. W. J. Hynes with adamant wall plastering, a new manufacture, indispensable in hospitals and public buildings, and one which will practically supersede ordinary plastering in the better class of houses. 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.

The reader has now before him the history of the work of taking care of sick children in this city, from the foundation of the humble Hospital on Avenue street to the completion of the palatial structure on College street. God has blessed the work in the past—may it still continue to find favour in His eyes—and may the efforts of the Trustees, the Ladies' Committee, the friends and sympathizers in this humane cause have not only the personal sympathy but the material aid of the people of this great city and this fair province.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—ITS ACT OF INCORPORATION—THE TRUSTEES—THE BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS FOR ITS GOVERNMENT.

Whereas certain persons, viz: Edmund B. Osler, George A. Cox, A. M. Smith, Samuel Rogers and J. Ross Robertson, have formed a society for the purpose of conducting an Hospital for Sick Children in the City of Toronto, and The Lakeside Home for Little Children, the convalescent branch, on Toronto Island, in continuation of the present work of the present Hospital for Sick Children:

And whereas, for the purpose of acquiring and holding lands and tenements for the use of the said corporation and otherwise facilitating its operation, it is desired to incorporate the persons above named under the provisions of chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario:

1. It is hereby declared that the corporate name of the society shall be "The Hospital For Sick Children."

2. That the purposes of the corporation are to provide for the medical treatment of the children of the poor, suffering from non-infectious diseases or accident, and to provide a dispensary and to furnish advice and medicine to those who cannot be received into the Hospital.

3. To promote the advancement of medical science with reference to the diseases of children, and provide for the efficient instructions of students in this department of medical knowledge.

4. To diffuse among all classes of the community, and chiefly among the poor, a better acquaintance of the management of children during illness.

The five persons above named shall be trustees for acquiring and holding lands and tenements for the use of the corporation, and shall have the management of the Hospital, shall appoint all officers for conducting its affairs, shall regulate the discipline and management of the corporation, make by-laws, rules and regulations for the effective government and management of the affairs of the corporation or of any branches thereof, and may from time to time make such by-laws and regulations for the internal government of the said Hospital as shall seem to them meet and expedient.

6. Should any vacancy occur on the Trust Board it shall be filled up at a regular meeting by a majority of the remaining trustees, the name of the proposed trustee being sent to each member of the Board one week prior to such meeting.

I. BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. All by-laws and regulations hereinmentioned and provided shall take effect when adopted at a meeting of the trustees called specially for this purpose.

II. THE TRUSTEES.

1. They shall annually elect by a majority vote at their first meeting a chairman, who shall preside at all meetings, sign on behalf of the corporation all deeds, cheques, contracts, receipts and instruments, which the trustees or the corporation may authorize to be executed or be bound to execute.

2. The regular meetings of the Trust shall be held on the last Saturday of each month at three o'clock p.m. to inspect the affairs and general management of the Hospital, examine and pass accounts for the month and discharge all duties appertaining to the Trust, and of all meetings a record shall be kept. Meetings may be held subject to the call of the chairman or at the request of any two trustees, at which all business, with or without special notice, shall be transacted, save and except any alteration or amendment to these by-laws and regulations, and, in this case, one week's notice of the proposed change must be made in writing to each trustee by the chairman of the Trust.

3. The trustees shall visit the Hospital at least once each week in monthly rotation, and the visiting trustee may enter in a book kept for the purpose any observations he may desire to make, relative to the internal management of the Hospital, and report the same to the trustees and lady superintendent.

4. They shall order to be deposited all moneys received on account of the Hospital in one of the chartered banks of the Province, to the credit of the "Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto," and shall not allow any money to be taken from such account but by a cheque drawn on the bank, signed by the chairman, by the authority of the trustees, or, in his absence, by the chairman pro tem., and countersigned by the treasurer of the ladies' committee. They shall also invest in safe and sufficient securities all moneys which they may receive for the use and support of the Hospital, not required for immediate expenditure, and shall endeavour to pay off the mortgage and other debts as soon as possible, and preserve the Hospital free from debt, see to the punctual payment of the interest on the mortgage debt, and to the auditing and prompt payment of all accounts when vouched for and certified to be correct.

5. They shall once a year, or when required to do so by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in Council, prepare a statement of their affairs and render an account in detail of all moneys received by them from all sources, the manner in which the same has been invested and expended, and any other information necessary to show the state of the finances of the Hospital, or in the interests of the Hospital.

6. They shall appoint all officers and other employees necessary for the purposes of the Hospital, remove or discharge them, fix the salaries or wages, and regulate or vary from time to time the number, position and duties of all employees, see that they properly conduct themselves and perform their respective duties.

7. They shall make all arrangements for the purchase, by public tender when possible, of stores, medicine, food, clothing, fuel and other necessaries required for the use of the Hospital, its employes and patients.

8. They shall decide upon the number of free and pay patients and the terms upon which the latter shall be received, give orders as to the diet roll of the patients and the general distribution and allowance of such stores, food, clothing, fuel and other articles to the employes and patients as they may deem expedient.

9. They shall have general charge and care of the property of the Hospital, and provide for the faithful and economical management of the Hospital and all property belonging to it; that it is properly preserved and repaired, and they shall sell or lease such portions of the Hospital property as they may think advantageous upon such terms and conditions as they may consider beneficial to the Hospital, subject to the provisions of the Act of Incorporation.

10. They shall admit under reasonable conditions the parents, relatives and other persons to see the patients and communicate with them.

11. In case, through death, resignation or any other reason, a vacancy should occur on the Board of Trustees, the said vacancy shall be filled up by a person to be selected by a majority vote of the Board, at the meeting following such event.

III. THE LADIES' COMMITTEE.

1. A committee of twenty-five ladies, who may be disposed to assist in the work of the Hospital and aid in its management by advising with the Lady Superintendent, shall be appointed by the trustees.

2. This committee shall consist of the above number of ladies and of no others. Vacancies occasioned by death, absence or resignation shall be filled up by the trustees at any regular or special meeting, after consultation with the Ladies' Committee, due notice of such intention being sent to each member of the Board a week previous to the meeting.

3. The duty of the committee shall be to appoint one of their number as president at their first meeting by a majority vote, and meet at the Hospital at noon on Friday in each week, discuss all matters desirable in the interest of the Hospital, make suggestions and consult and advise with the Lady Superintendent in connection with the internal economy of the institution, and report whatever recommendations involving a money expenditure and any other suggestions that may be decided upon, to the trustees for approval; it being understood that no debts of any kind are to be contracted without the consent of the said trustees. The committee shall also visit the Hospital in rotation as visitor for the week, two of the number being appointed for that purpose. Seven members present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum. Any member failing to attend regular meetings for three consecutive months shall cease to be a member, but illness or absence from Toronto shall not create a vacancy until the end of six months, and every vacancy caused by absence, resignation or death shall be noted in the minutes of the next regular meeting, or if by inadvertence omitted, shall in the minutes of some other regular meeting.

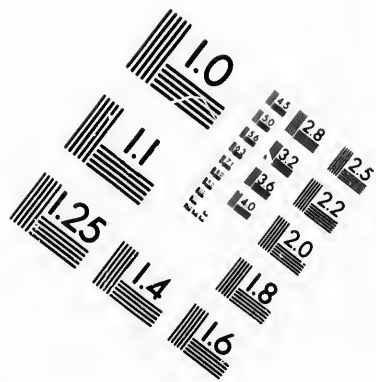
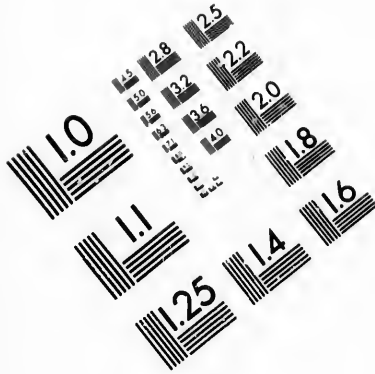
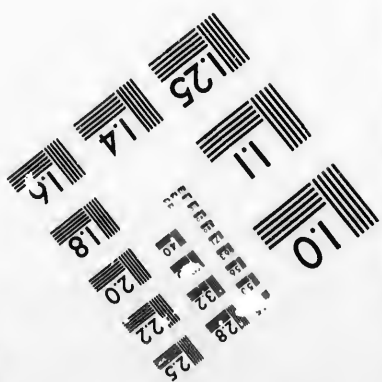
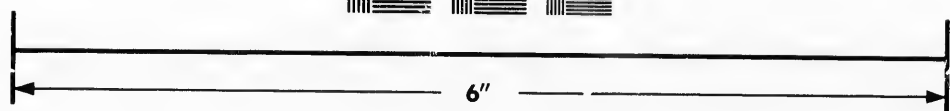
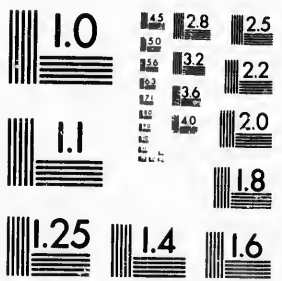


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4. The committee shall appoint a secretary, a corresponding secretary and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties assigned them under their respective offices.

5. The committee shall avail themselves of the assistance of ladies who may be disposed to aid in the work of the Hospital by reading and singing with the patients, or in any other way contributing towards their instruction or amusement.

IV. THE SECRETARY.

1. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the committee, record minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, act as the medium of communication between the trustees and the public, unless otherwise ordered, communicate to the trustees all recommendations of the committee, keep a stock book, with a list in detail of all furniture, bedding linen, utensils, and all other chattels of the Hospital.

2. The secretary shall enter in a book or register the names of all patients admitted into the Hospital, names of their parents, guardians or relatives; age, country, religion, complaint, their time of admission, by whom admitted, whether free or paying patients, an account of moneys due or paid by the parents, guardians or friends of pay patients, and if paying, by whom guaranteed, the time of their discharge, and whether cured, relieved or dead, and shall notify friends or relatives of such death, and if body is not claimed, direct its burial.

3. The secretary shall put up in the hall of the Hospital on College street, the names of the visiting trustees and visiting ladies for the month, and the visiting medical officer for the week, and shall notify each of the parties of the time of their respective visit the Saturday before the commencement of said term.

V. THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

1. The Corresponding Secretary shall have charge of any correspondence and generally assist the secretary, and, as much as possible, be the medium of communication with the friends of the Hospital, who reside outside of Toronto, and the Sunday schools, churches and other organizations, who aid by contributions the work of the Hospital.

VII. THE TREASURER.

1. The Treasurer shall receive and bank all funds to the credit of the trustees as provided, keep an accurate account of the income and expenditure of the institution, countersign all cheques, deeds, leases and contracts relating to the Hospital, collect rents, interest, moneys due by pay patients or other income of the society; maintain all insurances, pay all salaries and wages and all claims, take receipts for same and for all moneys, and keep in a safe place, provided for the purpose, all deeds, leases, contracts, accounts, books, reports, etc., relating to the Trust, and take charge of effects or any money of patients dying in the Hospital, which may not be claimed by friends or relatives.

VII. VISITING MEDICAL OFFICERS.

1. The medical staff shall be appointed annually by the trustees and shall consist of the consulting physicians and surgeons and attending or active physicians and surgeons, such as the requirements of the Hospital may from time to time demand, and hold their positions at the pleasure of the trustees, but to terminate on the 30th day of June in each year, any member of the staff to be eligible for re-appointment.

2. The medical officers of the Hospital are expected to visit the Hospital daily, should the state of their patients require it, and they shall daily, in rotation, receive the patients requiring admission. Each medical officer may retain any special case under his care.

3. At each visit, the medical officer shall write such prescriptions for each and give such directions as he may deem necessary to the Resident Medical Officer and others as he may think proper, with respect to the patients.

4. Each medical officer shall keep a case book in which shall be entered an account of each patient admitted by him into the Hospital, the name and age of each patient, the history and probable cause of the disease, the daily change and such other circumstances as may tend to throw a light on the nature of the case, with prescriptions.

5. They may provide for the delivery of medical and surgical lectures in the Hospital by such persons and at such times and on such terms and conditions as they may think proper, and for the admission thereto of such persons as they may direct.

6. The trustees also shall appoint one or more pathologists whose duty it shall be to make post mortem examinations of patients who die in the Hospital, whenever in the opinion of the physician or surgeon, who attended such patient or of the resident medical officer, it shall be desirable to do so.

7. The trustees shall appoint one or more medical and surgical registrars, whose duty it shall be to keep correct records of all cases under treatment in the Hospital.

8. They shall see that the Hospital is kept clean, that patients who have contagious complaints are kept in the wards provided for such patients, that the special rules regarding this ward are strictly enforced; and otherwise classify and treat patients as they may find to be expedient.

9. The visiting hour shall be at two p.m. daily throughout the year, and if any medical officer be unable to attend he shall procure some other medical officer of the staff to visit in his stead. In cases of prolonged absence, notice must be promptly given, so that arrangements can be made for the treatment of cases under the care of the officer so absent.

10. No major operation shall be performed, except in cases where delay might be dangerous, without giving notice thereof to all the medical officers belonging to the Hospital, nor without the concurrence of the majority of those present; and the nature and position of the operation to be performed shall also be determined in the same manner.

11. The visiting medical officer shall, if he have cause of complaint against any employe, report the same, with the cause of such complaint to the Resident Medical Officer or the Lady Superintendent, or report, if necessary, to the trustees.

12. In cases of complaint against employes, the Lady Superintendent may, if necessary, suspend them from duty and shall forthwith report the matter to the trustees, and shall require them to attend a meeting as soon after the meeting of twenty-four hours as may be convenient, notifying those concerned to attend. The trustees, on hearing the matter, shall determine what course shall be taken on the complaint with respect to such person.

13. They shall not admit any insane or idiotic children into the Hospital, there being other and proper places in the province provided for the care of such children.

VI. THE STUDENTS.

1. Any student of medicine on paying \$6 shall receive a ticket entitling him, or her to attend the clinics of the Hospital for the period of six months; for twelve months \$10, and \$15 for a perpetual ticket; or such other sum or sums as the trustees may fix from time to time.

2. The students shall enter the operating room by the rear entrance from Elizabeth street or Mission avenue. All operations, lectures and clinical instruction will be given in this room and no student shall go to any part of the Hospital except by the special permission of the resident medical officer; and all students shall leave the Hospital when the operation or lecture is concluded.

3. They shall have access, through the registrar, to the case books of the Hospital for the purpose of transcribing the cases of patients every day, Sunday excepted, after the visiting hours, but they shall not on any account remove the books from the Hospital.

4. They shall behave with decorum in the Hospital, and any violation of the rules shall render them liable to either suspension from privileges, or expulsion, at the discretion of the trustees.

VII. THE EMPLOYES.

1. The officers, employes and servants of the Hospital shall be as follows:—A lady superintendent, a resident medical officer whose duty will also be to take charge of the dispensary and prepare all medicines ordered; a housekeeper, an engineer and a competent staff of nurses, and such other assistants and servants as may be necessary, subject, however, to be reduced or increased and their duties to be varied or changed as may be found expedient from time to time. They shall all reside within the Hospital building.

2. They shall hold office, employment or service on a monthly term only, be paid their wages at the end of each calendar month, and be subject to removal at the end of two weeks' notice, or two weeks' payment of salary or wages, which two weeks shall be computed from the day of such removal or notice made or given, although the same is made or given during the currency of a month's service.

3. They shall faithfully obey the rules and regulations, shall not allow themselves or any person to injure any part of the Hospital, its floors, walls or furniture, and be

diligent in performing their duties, and when requested by any person having authority, give an account of all matters which shall come to their possession or knowledge in the course of their duty, and which it may be proper for them to answer or explain. Any employe may be summarily dismissed for neglect of duty or breach of rules by the Lady Superintendent, with the concurrence of the chairman of the Board, and any employe so discharged shall receive wages up to the date of dismissal only.

VIII.—THE MEDICAL RESIDENT OFFICER.

1. The Medical Resident Officer shall be a medical practitioner, licensed and qualified according to the laws of the province.

2. He shall have the general charge and management of the medical branch of the Hospital, the dispensary and all matters other than the domestic economy, and shall reside in the building in the rooms allotted for that purpose.

3. He shall visit all the wards daily, report when necessary the state of patients to the visiting medical officer, see that the directions of the medical officer are attended to, and that medicines are carefully administered.

4. No operation shall be performed by the resident medical officer without the special direction of the visiting medical officer, and in any case of a dangerous nature a report shall be promptly made to the proper medical officer, and if he cannot be found to any of the other medical officers of the Hospital.

5. He shall not admit any patient except under the regulations so provided, nor shall he discharge any patient unless with the approval of the visiting medical officer.

6. He shall not be absent during the regular visiting hours of the medical officer, nor sleep out of the building without the permission of the chairman of the Board of Trustees, and when he has occasion to leave the Hospital he shall inform the Lady Superintendent where he may be found.

7. He shall compound and make up all medicines for both indoor and outdoor patients, under the direction of the visiting medical officer, have charge of the dispensary and medicines, bottles, instruments or other goods in stock, with the quantities, and report the stock in hand to the trustees at the end of each month. He shall make up all medicines and affix labels to every bottle, box or powder, with the name of patients, and full directions regarding dose and administration, taking special care that no medicine leaves the dispensary without a label, and in order to guard against mistakes blue labels be used for medicines such as lotions and liniments which are used externally, and yellow labels for medicines to be taken by the mouth only. He shall send all medicines to the wards by the nurses, deliver none not ordered, permit none to be taken out of the dispensary except by out-patients send a written requisition to the secretary for all goods and drugs required, keep the dispensary clean and in proper order, and observe such economy and the utmost prudence and care in every way relating to his department.

8. He shall have charge of all the surgical instruments, medicines and materials belonging to the Hospital, and shall be responsible for the same, and for their good order, and he shall not suffer them to be lent or taken out of the Hospital, without the permission of the visiting trustee.

9. He shall insert in a book of register an account of all operations performed in the Hospital, by whom, and the result; and he shall keep a daily record of the names of out-patients, entering their ages, residences and treatment, the name and hour of visit each day of the visiting medical officer, and shall also enter in a book provided for the purpose any observations or reports the medical officers desire to lay before the trustees.

IX.—THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

1. The Lady Superintendent shall have the immediate and general charge and supervision of the domestic economy and management of the Hospital—not including any part of the medical department—and assign all duties connected with the nurses, servants and other employes under her care.

2. She shall visit the respective wards every morning, and other parts of the building at all times when she may think it necessary, and shall not admit any patient except in accordance with the rules made and provided in that behalf.

3. She shall reside in the building, in the room provided for the purpose, and shall not absent herself from the Hospital unless on business of the Hospital, or on her own reasonable and necessary affairs, and in case of absence the housekeeper shall take charge of her work.

4. She shall report to the Ladies' Committee the names of any employes who may be absent without leave, and shall see that the nurses and servants are all cleanly in their persons, are dressed in a proper manner according to their place and duties, and are attentive to their duties; and she shall report to the Ladies' Committee and, if necessary, to the trustees, any misconduct of the employes or irregularity or any other matter which should be brought to their notice.

5. She shall report the death of every patient which takes place, to the secretary of the committee.

6. She shall see that visitors are allowed to see such patients as they desire, at proper hours, but subject to regulations.

8. She shall inform the secretary of all articles that may be required from time to time for use in the Hospital and shall not incur nor allow to be incurred by any employe, any indebtedness or liability on account of the Hospital.

9. She shall make repeated visits to the wards, kitchen, laundry and other parts of the Hospital and to the wards occasionally at night to see that nurses and servants are properly attending to their duties.

X.—THE HOUSEKEEPER.

1. The housekeeper shall be under the immediate supervision of the Lady Superintendent and shall be directly responsible for the care of stores of every kind except medicines and fuel in boiler-room. She shall superintend the kitchen department and see that the quantities of food required from the store-room are checked when given out; that the diet of patients or employes is properly cooked and punctually supplied, whether as meals or as medical treatment, and that there is no improper or unnecessary waste.

2. She shall have the care of all the furniture, beds, bedding, linen, dresses, utensils of every description, and see that the Hospital premises in all parts are kept in a clean condition, and that the beds and bedding are in good order and repair.

3. She shall not incur nor allow to be incurred by any employe of the Hospital, shop or trade debts, and for all articles required for the use of the Hospital, she must make a requisition on the secretary, after having first obtained the approval of the Lady Superintendent, who will arrange for the purchase of supplies as provided for.

4. She shall render all accounts that she is required to keep to the secretary monthly in time to have the same entered and prepared for audit by the secretary and sent to the trustees.

5. She shall give one week's notice to the secretary when any of the stores are nearly exhausted and require to be replenished.

6. She shall see that the employes under her care rise from bed in the morning, and that they retire to bed in the evening at the hour or hours which may be assigned to them.

7. She shall see that the gas or electric lights are properly used, and that such of them as may not be required are extinguished as may be ordered.

8. She shall see that nothing in the way of food is taken into any of the wards, but that which has been prescribed for use.

9. She shall keep an account of the nurses and servants' time and wages, and give all directions as to the diet in the service department of the Hospital.

10. She shall have the supervision of the laundry and see that the laundress performs her duty, and that all soiled clothes and linen are washed, ironed and returned to the linen room or ward, and shall be responsible for the cleanliness and neatness of the department, except the engine, boiler, machinery and coal room, and shall see that soap, starch and all stores for the laundry are economically used.

11. She shall order the clothing of the patients admitted to be fumigated, and in case of such necessity to be burnt.

12. She shall keep all wine, spirits and liquors under lock and key under her personal charge, and shall deliver the same for use when she may think necessary or on the written order of the Resident or Visiting Medical Officer.

13. She shall have charge of the keys of all the outer doors and gates, and see that all entrances except the main entrance, are locked by nine o'clock p.m. and opened at 7 o'clock a.m. every day during the year, unless otherwise ordered by the committee or in case of necessity. The main entrance shall be closed at 10 o'clock p.m. and all employes when out by permission after the regular hours must enter the Hospital by the main entrance on College street.

XL. THE NURSES.

1. The nurses shall be under the general order and direction of the Lady Superintendent.
2. The hours of duty for day nurses shall be 7:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m., and for night nurses from 7 p.m. until 7 a.m. Day nurses shall rise at 6 a.m. and retire at 10 p.m. Night nurses shall rise at 6 p.m. and retire at 7 a.m. All nurses must be in their rooms at 10 p.m. unless they have special permission from the Lady Superintendent. Each nurse before leaving her room shall make her bed, dust and arrange her room, leaving it in good order to be inspected by the Lady Superintendent.
3. The hours for meals are—Breakfast at 7:30 a.m.; dinner at 12 o'clock, tea at six o'clock p.m. Nurses must not linger in the dining-room after meals. No meals shall be provided at other than the regular hour for any nurse, except when ordered by the housekeeper at the request of the Lady Superintendent. Nurses are not to go into the kitchen, nor give orders, nor in any way to interfere with the duties of the cook. No visitors are to be invited to meals or remain in the Hospital after closing hour, 10 p.m.
4. The nurses are under the control of the Lady Superintendent. When nurses are off duty through sickness, they must report to the Lady Superintendent, who will select a physician to attend the nurses in sickness. No other physician shall be consulted by the nurses, nor shall any medicine be obtained from the dispensary without the written order of the Lady Superintendent. Nurses shall be allowed off one half day in each week and one half day on Sunday, as the work of the Hospital may permit. Nurses may see friends in the nurses' parlour daily, when not on duty, at such hour as may be designated by the Lady Superintendent. Nurses are not permitted to receive either their friends or other nurses in the wards of the Hospital.
5. The privileges of the laundry shall be extended to the nurses in so far that all clothing not exceeding twenty-five pieces per week shall be washed. The underwear of all nurses which is their personal property, shall be plainly marked and shall be sent to the laundry, accompanied by a washing list signed by the owner of the clothing.
6. All post letters for the nurses will be delivered at noon and no nurse shall take the letters of another.
7. It is to be hoped that nurses will exemplify their character as Christian nurses, and be impressed with the importance of the charge they have undertaken, and at all times exercise that self-denial, forbearance and good temper so essential in attendance on little sick ones who cannot help themselves. Experience has shown that under the care of good nurses the lives of sick children are brightened and, that, as a general rule, women being conscientious in the discharge of their duties, can meet, not only the wants of their little charges, but inculcate better moral principles, and instil good manners and that gentleness which perhaps were not afforded in the home teaching of the patients before entering the Hospital.
8. Nurses shall always keep themselves clean and properly clothed, and, while on duty wear the regulation dress of the Hospital; take their meals at the hours and in the places appointed; conduct their work at all times in a quiet, orderly and kindly manner; attend punctually to the wants of their patients and do what they can to enliven the lives of the little ones under their charge.
9. They shall inform the Lady Superintendent at once of any complaint, illness or symptom that they may have affecting their health, of any fear they may entertain that they have taken or may be likely to take any illness; in order that they may be immediately attended to and properly treated, and, if necessary, relieved from duty.
10. They shall inform the medical officer at all times when he visits his patients of all matters and circumstances relating to the patients, which may enable him to judge more fully and accurately of their state or malady, and shall also inform the Lady Superintendent promptly of any alarming symptoms with which a patient may be seized.
11. They shall see that patients take food or medicine prescribed, change patients' linen, clothing, bed linen and bedding when necessary; that no medicine from the dispensary is received unless plainly and properly labelled and directed to whom and at what time and how to be used or administered; that no visitor interferes with the patients or gives them food or medicine not duly ordered; and that any violation of the rules of the Hospital is reported at once to the Lady Superintendent.
12. They shall report every death which occurs in their respective wards to the Resident Medical Officer and the Lady Superintendent, and they shall assist in placing the body in the mortuary.
13. They shall clean their respective wards at an hour which may be appointed for the purpose every day in the year.

14. They shall see that the plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups, mugs, and other vessels used for any purpose in the wards or in the taking of food, drink or medicine, are kept clean and that care is exercised that they are not broken nor injured.

15. They shall not leave their wards when on duty, nor shall they leave the Hospital at any time without the consent of the Lady Superintendent.

XII. THE ENGINEER.

1. The engineer will have the care of all boilers, furnaces, grates, steam and water pipes, elevators and other apparatus belonging to the heating of any of the buildings; all machinery used in the laundry or elsewhere, fire plugs, fire hose, hydrants and appurtenances connected with the water and gas services in or connected with the building; all gas meters, pipes and connections, electric wires, dynamos; all baths, closets, water tanks, hot water fixtures and appliances; and is to see that they are kept in good order, doing himself all ordinary repairs and reporting to the Lady Superintendent all extraordinary work required in his department: and for this purpose he is to regularly inspect and examine the premises.

2. His duty is to maintain a temperature of at least 65° throughout the wards both day and night during cold weather.

3. He is to receive and certify to the correctness of all invoices of coal delivered; and is to see as far as possible that it is used economically.

4. He shall be responsible for the cleanliness and order of all parts and rooms under his care.

5. He shall allow no person, except the regular assistants, into the boiler or engine rooms or to loiter about in any part of the basement. The engineer is to enforce this rule as far as he can, and is to report any breach of it, or any other irregularity to the Lady Superintendent.

6. All articles required for the department are to be obtained by requisition on the secretary.

XIII. 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.

XIV. OUT-PATIENTS.

1. Children shall be received as outpatients 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 be have with propriety to the attendants.

XV. VISITORS.

1. Visitors may be admitted to the Hospital daily between the hours of 2 and 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.

XVI.—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. The subscription may be paid monthly in payments of \$5 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.

5. As many enquiries are made as to the terms on which persons may leave money by will to the Hospital for Sick Children, it has been thought well to publish the conditions.

6. The Hospital can legally receive any amount of money which may be given or bequeathed.

7. 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 \$5,000, provided the gift, devise or bequest is made at least six months before the death of the person making the same. 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 — dollars; and also (describing lands or real property intended to be devised).”

In cases where death is apprehended within six months, and when therefore the devise of lands would probably fail, it will be advisable to put the bequest in this form:—

“I give and bequeath to the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto, the sum of \$—, to be raised and paid out of my money and personal effects.”

If the bounty is intended for the branch of the hospital called The Lakeside Home for Little Children, or for any especial 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 foregoing by-laws have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children and are hereby declared to be the by-laws and regulations for the purpose aforesaid to take effect on and from the 6th day of July, 1891.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,
Chairman.
EDMUND B. OSLER.
GEORGE A. COX.
A. M. SMITH.
SAMUEL ROGERS.

