

OUR WEEKLY NATIONAL ARTICLE.

HOW CANADA CARES FOR ITS NEEDY.

BY M. G. COOK.

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With the enormous growth of Canada in the last twenty-five years, with its increase of population, of trade, of industrial development and of municipal and individual wealth, there has been a corresponding growth of public spirit and a universal determination that Canada shall have as finely-equipped public institutions for education, moral, physical and intellectual as any in the world.

To recall some distinguished Canadian names is to associate them immediately with princely benefactions to the country. In Montreal, to take one instance out of many, there is the Royal Victoria Hospital founded sixteen years ago by the Right Hon. Lord Mount Stephen and the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, a magnificent building in which an invaluable work is carried on.

"It is wiser and less expensive to save children than to punish criminals," is the motto of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, whose president is the Hon. J. K. Macdonald. The objects and aims of the Society are: to attend the trial of children in the police-courts, to receive complaints and investigate cases of alleged cruelty to children, to take charge of destitute children and to find good foster-homes for them. Since 1891, 17,458 cases have come under its supervision.

The Toronto Hospital for Sick Children established thirty-five years ago, is a charity that makes instant appeal to everyone for who can look unmoved upon the sufferings of a

treated by the dispensary is taught how to take care of himself, learns the value of fresh air and the necessity of obedience to hygienic laws, so that his home surroundings are permanently bettered. There is no doubt that the home treatment of tuberculosis when possible, is of greater lasting benefit. Very often too, incipient cases in the patient's family are discovered, and cured without difficulty. Day patients are taken on the fine glass-enclosed balconies of the Institute. Necessities of all kinds, milk, eggs, medicine, etc., are supplied to the patients, and seventeen needy cases received money as well, for rent, coals, etc., during the year.

The Victorian Order of Nurses co-operate with the Royal Edward Institute to the extent of supplying and paying two nurses who visit the homes of advanced cases, and extra nurses for cases leading constant attention. Owing to the work of the Institute and of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, the deaths from tuberculosis in Montreal have decreased 10 per cent in a year.

The Winnipeg General Hospital organized in 1872 and incorporated three years later, is one of the finest institutions now in Canada, and when the proposed new buildings are erected it will be equal to any hospital on this continent. During the year 1909, the daily average of patients in the wards was 297.7, a very high percentage for a hospital containing 325 beds. The new additions will have a capacity of 320 beds, and will enable the trustees to re-arrange the available space in the entire hospital and provide various new and essential departments. A warm regard exists in the hearts of the citizens for the Winnipeg General and the well-known generous Western spirit has found adequate expression in the voluntary contributions by which it is mainly supported. For this reason it exerts a strong and wholesome influence for charitable effort on behalf of the poor. Including the 201 infants born in the institution, last year over 955 children were cared for by it. A clinic for tubercular patients is held three times a week; some of the cases are admitted to the Hospital, the remainder are attended at their own homes. The various nationalities represented by the patients is interesting: Canadians are of course largely in the majority, then come English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Italians, Galicians, Poles, Danes, and what seems curious a large number from Iceland.

The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission of Winnipeg does an excellent and much-needed work in the poorest homes of the City.

The official report for the year ending April, 1910, showed for 3,000 sailings of different vessels—steamships and sailing-ships—from the port of St. John, indicating an immense number of men requiring to be looked after while ashore. When we consider the enormous danger and hardship of the life of these faithful servants of our commerce, we feel how great a debt the country owes them. The Seamen's Mission of St. John, N. B., now in its eighteenth year is an inestimable benefit to the sailors visiting the port. They have the free use of reading, writing, and recreation rooms, a fine hall for entertainments, religious services, and so on. Concerts are held, vessels visited, magazines and papers sent out, paper and envelopes provided free, medicine supplied, money exchanged and received for safe keeping, etc. Special care is given to sick sailors and a few rooms in the institute are kept for any emergency occasioned by wrecks. The work is of course undenominational and seamen dying in port are buried from the Mission attended by clergymen of their own faith. This work is well-known to passengers who cross the Ocean by Canadian lines and deserves all possible support.

The Kingston General Hospital deserves special mention, not only on account of its standing and valuable services to the community, but also because of the Strange and St. George's Medical 67th year. The main building consists of the Strange and St. George's Medical Wards for Women, and the Yates and Sampson Medical Wards for Men. The Watkins Wing contains accommodation for private and semi-private patients, and a charming ward for children. The Nickle Wing is entirely isolated and is used only for infectious diseases. The Kingston General Hospital is exceptionally fortunate in its medical staff, and in the many citizens warmly interested in its welfare.

A memorial to the distinguished Canadian statesman Sir Oliver Mowat, in the form of a tuberculosis sanatorium is shortly to be added to the Hospital.

At Lindsay, Ont., a very beautiful hospital has lately been erected by Mr. James Ross of Montreal, as a memorial to his mother.

There is less suffering from poverty in the West, but each city has its own hospital, and its own method of meeting the special needs of the community. Victoria, B. C. is justly proud of its splendid Jubilee Hospital. The Vancouver General Hospital

can hold its own well among the other City hospitals, Lethbridge, Regina, Calgary, Prince Rupert—most rapidly growing and go-ahead of Western towns—all have hospitals of their own on a smaller scale, and other needed charities.

Much might be said of the splendid work done by the Christian Associations in their various branches scattered throughout Canada, and of the many Fresh Air Societies which send sick people and little city children for a country holiday—a most delightful and appealing form of charity—and a great deal of diversified philanthropy outside of anything mentioned above is of course being carried on, but enough has been said to show that a wide-spread sympathy for the poor and unfortunate is finding practical expression everywhere in our land. The work that is being done is making our land better, happier and healthier. To further this aim every citizen should contribute to the support of hospitals to all that his purse can possibly afford.

Drink And The Deep Sea Fishermen.

By Dr. Grenfell.

In an interview with the Editor of the 'Union Signal,' Dr. Grenfell said:—God has blessed us in permitting us to clean the liquor shops of the high seas and we have total prohibition in Labrador and North Newfoundland, which, so long as I have a ton of coal in the locker of my steamer and any man near that I can swear in as special policeman, shall be enforced and judgment administered until my commission as a magistrate is taken away.

Of course, primarily I am a surgeon and my work is chiefly surgical work, but naturally I have to look at a case from as wide a standpoint as I can. and I should consider it futile to be treating with a knife that which ought to be prevented and could be prevented by other means, I consider it much more expensive to have to operate on a person who has become the victim of disease through drink than to spend money in fighting out the liquor trance.

I am, however, distantly, trying to follow the Christ, and I believe in the regenerating power of God's Spirit. but I do not believe in the 'Sloppy' kind of gospel which talks to a man about being good but does not do anything to help him to be good because that may cost money and trouble, and I think the Christ would preach a gospel in the cities to-day in relation to liquor by building up a counter at tractions, such as the Institutes which our Mission is building, and by knocking out altogether the temptations to drink, even as He would by denouncing the evils of the traffic. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that, in my opinion, prohibition, even badly carried out, is far better than no prohibition at all. In cities like Portland, Maine, despite efforts of the liquor traffic to sell liquor by means of blind tigers, the people are far more sober than as if flaring windows and sparkling bottles lured men to their destruction at every street corner as they do in so many other cities.

While I would deplore personally the destruction of so much good food material as is now destroyed in forming alcoholic liquors I would concede to the liquor traffic the value of the employment that they say they give in their industry if only when they made their alcoholic liquors they would pour them into the sea instead of down people's throat. It is just the damage that liquor does to the most important cell elements in the human body that makes it utterly impossible for a



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surgeon to do his work. Many a patient of mine I have been unable to help, or have seen lose his life, for the simple reason that the effect of alcoholic liquors on his kidneys and his liver destroyed his power for recuperation. Therefore from my point of view, alcohol is unnecessary and inadvisable, and in a world where there is so much trouble and so much sorrow, and more especially for any man who wants in this age to walk in the foot steps of the Christ, it must be of almost primary importance even if he likes alcohol himself that he take a stand against it and at least make that sacrifice for the sake of the Kingdom of God.

The deleterious effect of the robbing truck system which we have to fight, often under great misunderstanding, by introducing a cheaper opportunity for purchasing the necessities of life, is small compared to the robbing of the women and children of their food and clothing by the luring of the husbands and fathers into saloons and robbing them of their money and of their souls. So long as there are places to get liquor and no alternative, men will have excuses for self-indulgence. If a man is dry, he wants it, if he is wet, he wants it. If he is happy, he wants it. If he is sorrowful, he wants it. If he is going away, he wants it. If he is coming back, he wants it. He always wants it, and he always has an excuse for taking it. I look upon it from the standpoint of a worker in the Kingdom as a surgeon looks upon a focus of infection left in the body.

ACHING IN THE STOMACH

Bilious Headache, Sluggish Liver, Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

"Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cured."

"From using a cheap remedy recommended by an unscrupulous druggist, my condition was made much worse," writes Miss Minerva E. Michie, daughter of a well-known citizen of Portland. "I suffered so terribly with indigestion and biliousness that the very sight of food made me shudder. It was two years ago my health began to fail. At first I had constipation, liver sluggishness, and occasional headaches. My appetite was variable—I wanted too many sweets—then I lost all desire to eat and had constant aching in the stomach, attacks of dizziness, pains between the shoulders, stifling feeling after meals, and felt I wasn't going to recover."

"The moment I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills I felt better. After I had taken a few pills my chest and back were relieved of pain, and my head felt clear and no longer was full of blood and rushing noises. I kept on using Dr. Hamilton's Pills and slowly but surely my appetite returned and I gradually regained strength, color, and spirits. To-day I am as well as ever and attribute my present splendid condition entirely to Dr. Hamilton's Pills." "If you are troubled like Miss Michie was (and most people occasionally are) no medicine will do you so much lasting good as Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

man body. So long as you cannot get it out, it is always going to give you trouble, and it is worth both great sacrifice and often great risk to endeavour to clean it out.

With regard to my own work, while modern surgery has made it comparatively easy for me to straighten the limbs of a child with a club-foot or bowed legs and make him walk straight, it is a much more difficult problem to make the men with straight legs walk straight. This is the spiritual side of our labors.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucus lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucus surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Happy the man whose wish and care

A few paternal acres bound, Content to breathe his native air In his own ground.

—Alexander Pope.

For Dry Cleaning Gloves

An excellent way to clean soiled kid gloves is to put them on the hands and give them a thorough but careful rubbing with a dry rubber sponge. The glove is not injured in the least by this treatment, there is no danger of streaking, and no disagreeable odor remains. This is a particularly good way to clean gloves that are slightly soiled.

A Daily Thought

"God looks, not at the oratory of our prayers, how eloquent they are; but looks at their sincerity, long they are; nor at their arithmetic, how many there are; nor at their logic, how methodical they are, but looks at their sincerity, how spiritual they are."



LT. COL. J. H. BURLAND. Founder of the Royal Edward Institute.

child? Since its foundation the Hospital has treated within its walls 16,837 In-Patients and 109,959 Out-Patients. The Toronto Corporation gives \$18,000 a year to it, and the citizens \$8,000, and it owes an immense debt of gratitude to its Board of Trustees. The Hospital is admirably equipped in every way; it has an orthopaedic department which turns out all kinds of apparatus for correcting deformities, a gymnasium in which various defects are treated, and a school-room where children from four to fourteen who are well enough for lessons are taught. And on the Island is the beautiful Lakeside Home for convalescents.

No more terrible scourge afflicts humanity to-day than what is known as the White Plague, though since the discovery of the open-air treatment, we have ceased to look upon the disease with the eyes of hopeless resignation of former generations. There are many sanatoria for the treatment of consumption established throughout Canada, Lake Edward, the Cottage Hospital at Ottawa in which Her Excellency Lady Gray is much interested, Gravenhurst, Kamloops, etc., but the Royal Edward Institute of Montreal for the study, prevention and cure of tuberculosis, takes up the crusade against this insidious enemy upon rather different lines and in what is proving to be a less expensive and more permanently effective way. The Institute was founded by Colonel Jeffrey H. Burland, and his sisters, Mrs. Henry M. Ami and Mrs. E. V. Cathagne, as a memorial to their parents, and is primarily a dispensary. Its principal work is the examination and treatment of out-door patients who attend every morning at eleven o'clock. 773 patients have been on the visiting list during the year. Another important feature of the work is the instruction, control and care of the patients in their own homes. This is carried out by the regular visits of the Instructor and nurses. The patient in the sanatorium follows a new and strict routine of life and after a longer or shorter period is perhaps discharged as cured, and returns to exactly the same conditions which occasioned or