

Our Canadian Letter.

TORONTO HOSPITALS.

CANADA has reason to be proud of its Hospitals, and many charitable Institutions of all kinds.

For many years Toronto, the capital city of the Province of Ontario, has taken the lead in Hospital work, but of late small Hospitals have multiplied, and continue to multiply, until at the present time most of larger cities and towns have well equipped Institutions with a varying accommodation of from twenty to fifty or one hundred beds.

The Province of Quebec, however, until recently, has not been so progressive in this respect, but now the City of Montreal can boast of being possessed of one of the finest Hospitals on the American Continent. I refer to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

This beautiful Hospital was formally opened by his Excellency, the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Aberdeen, on the afternoon of Saturday, December 2nd, 1893.

The founders, Sir Donald Smith and Lord Mount-Stephen, formerly Sir George Stephen, are gentlemen well-known in Montreal and elsewhere for their many generous donations for the cause of humanity.

In the year 1887, the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, the above-mentioned gentlemen made known their intention of having this Institution erected, and intimated that they would each give the sum of 500,000 dollars for this purpose.

Accordingly, with as little delay as possible, a site was secured on the slope of Mount Royal, overlooking the city and grand St. Lawrence River; and in June, 1890, the noble enterprise was commenced.

The building was designed by Mr. H. Saxon Snell, of London, England, and is in the best Scottish baronial style.

The fact that both of the founders are Scotchmen, probably accounts, in some measure, for the design. The walls of the building are of gray Montreal limestone, and the structure alone cost 650,000 dollars, while the heating, plumbing, furnishing, etc., cost 120,000 dollars additional. While the building is practically one, there are in reality three separate buildings, the wings being connected with the main structure by stone bridges.

The administration building, which occupies the centre, is beautiful and complete, while the wards beyond the bridges are large, bright and cheerful, and each contain thirty beds. The floors are of hard wood, polished; the bedsteads of iron, and ward furniture of iron and glass. At the end of each ward is a room 16 ft. by 12 ft., which may be used as necessity shall dictate.

The building is heated by hot water, supplied by boilers in the basement of each wing, while the sanitary arrangements, plumbing and ventilation are as perfect as modern science and money can procure.

The Lady Superintendent is Miss Edith Draper, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Training School, New York City.

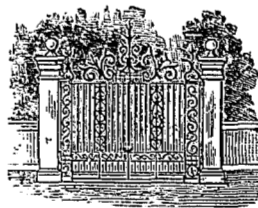
Thus far the Nursing has been performed by Nurses trained in Canadian and American Hospitals, but it is the intention of the Managers to organise a training school at an early date.

MARY AGNES SNIVELY,
Toronto General Hospital. Lady Superintendent.

— Outside the Gates. —

WOMEN.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.—OXFORD SUMMER MEETING.



VACATION time in a University town is usually associated with vacuity, and dulness, and "lodgings to let." Not so in Oxford this summer. In July, the town was inundated by theological students.

At the end of the month came nearly 1,000 University extension students—mostly girls. By August 8th a host of British Association people, about 2,400, had spread themselves over the town. These latter melted away on the 15th, 16th and 17th, and University extension held the field till last Saturday.

Many varied elements go to make up a Summer Meeting of University Extension students. There were present ladies of no occupation but that of study, masters and mistresses from High Schools and Board Schools and Grammar Schools, lady lecturers, art students, clever young artisans, American tourists, several continental professors, girls from Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Germany, France, etc. But all had one common sympathy—to absorb as much mentally (the remainder in note books) of the sea of knowledge as can be poured forth in a month, or a fortnight! The meeting opened on Friday, July 27th with a *Conversazione* specially noticeable for its exhibition of 17th century furniture, books and engravings; and a lecture on the history of musical instruments illustrated by music on the harpischord, clavichord, virginal, Irish harp, etc. Serious work began the next morning. The 17th century was put down for special study. The Rev. W. Hudson Shaw gave three lectures on Strafford, Pym and Hampden, and Falkland; Mr. A. L. Smith (Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College), on Cromwell; Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner (Hon. Student of Christ Church), three on the so-called Puritan Revolution; the Rev. W. H. Hutton, three on the Laudian Movement; Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, three on Richelieu, Mazarin, and Colbert, and later three on Ireland in the 17th century; Mr. F. S. Boas, six on Milton; Mr. D. G. Ritchie (Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College), four on Descartes, Spinoza and Locke; Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, six on the Economic History of the 17th century; Mr. H. J. Mackinder (Reader of Geography in the University), two on the Influence of Holland; Mr. Churton Collins, two on Dryden; Mr. C. W. Furze, three on Vandyck, Velasquez, and Rembrandt. In addition to these

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