

ONTARIO'S SICK CHILDREN.

Opportunity for Every Citizen to Join in the Noble Work of Bringing Health and Happiness to Young Lives.



When a farmer puts his seed under mother earth he expects it to bear bushels of grain in a few months.

So it is with the merchant. He invests money in merchandise, counting on a profitable turn over.

A father pays for his son's education anticipating that it will provide the young man with the powers of mind to put the body and head at work in gaining a livelihood.

Yet the seed may not bring forth grain, the merchandise may not be sold at a profit, and the young man may not reach the ideals of his father.

In all these instances the expenditure of money is a speculation. It may bring happiness and it may not.

To-day the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, is performing a Heaven-born mission on earth. It is renewing health, removing pain and straightening distorted limbs of hundreds of

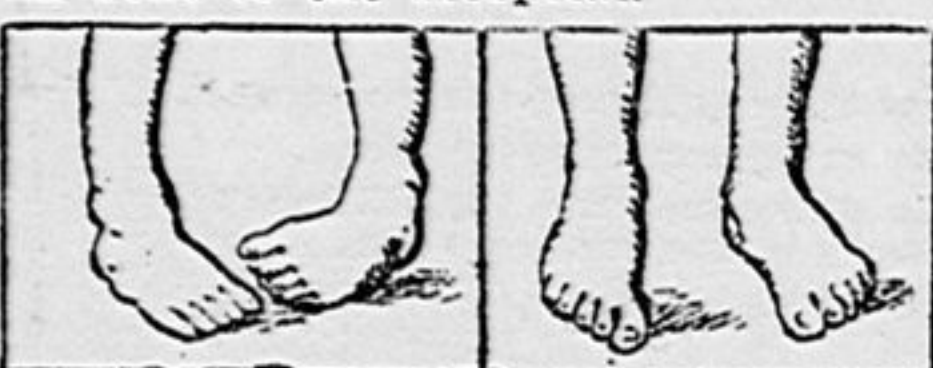


young Canadians, boys and girls who will yet make their mark in this growing Dominion, but who, were it not for this noble institution, might have already filled an early grave.

That's where your dollar can find a way to bring you pleasure and profit without any doubts or fears as to the investment. Money is always at work. It is ceaseless in its labour, but in no spot in this fair Canada is it put to better service than at the Hospital for Sick Children.

You see your money is at work from the very day it is placed at the Hospital's disposal. Your investment quickly brings you back joy, for your contribution has entered into the task of life saving, body building and health giving.

Look at a few examples of the work done in the Orthopedic Department. The feet shown are those of children who live outside of Toronto. You see the condition "before" entering the Hospital—and you see the condition "after" hospital treatment. The parents of these children could not afford to pay for treatment. Do you know of any child so situated? Then have him sent to the Hospital.



The Hospital for Sick Children depends solely upon the generosity of the people of Ontario. It requires \$35,000 a year for its maintenance, and it stands to-day as a monument to the big hearts of Ontario people. Located though it is in Toronto, it is not a city institution; it is provincial.

The child in the farthest regions of Ontario has the same rights and privileges as one that may live next

door to the Hospital. The Ontario child is on a level with the Toronto child. Neither has an advantage.

It takes a dollar a patient per day to maintain the Hospital. The Ontario Government contributes \$7,000 a year, or almost seven cents per patient per day, for there are always at least



one hundred and twenty children under treatment. This amount from the Government is all expended on maintenance. Then the corporation of the city of Toronto gives \$7,500, or seventeen cents per patient per day, and remember, not for Toronto patients, but for every child no matter from what point he may come. And in addition to this Toronto citizens donate \$6,000 for the maintenance of all patients.

Again remember all these gifts from Toronto are devoted to the maintenance of patients from all over Ontario as well as the city itself, and the children that seek relief from places outside are very numerous, and it ought to be as great a privilege and pleasure for the generous citizens of the province to contribute to the maintenance of this Hospital as it is for the people of Toronto.

Ten years ago the Hospital was encumbered with a mortgage. Year by year the mortgage has been reduced, and it is now paid.

The Hospital must proceed in performing its great mission. Money is needed to maintain it, and this appeal



is made for that purpose. Hospital work cannot be conducted without money. To keep the machinery moving the dollars and cents of the people of Ontario are needed. Nurses, domestics and officials have to live. Their wages must be paid.

True, it is, that some have to pay—yes, all who can afford it are expected to pay—but those who cannot pay and can produce the certificate of a clergyman or known ratepayer of the province to the effect that they are too poor to pay, can have maintenance and treatment free of charge.

This year an effort is being made to clear away a bank overdraft created by cost of maintenance. Every dollar sent us helps to lighten the load that is being carried.

Let everyone who can spare a dollar forward it as quick as the good thought strikes them, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary of the Hospital for Sick Children, or to J. Ross Robertson, Chairman of the Trust, College street, Toronto.

Government As a Liquor Seller.

Editor of the Mirror.

Sir,—Now that the Referendum is past, it may not be inopportune to consider the question of liquor selling for the social and moral well-being of the people. If you will give space to the following article from the Montreal Witness, it may serve better than much argument to enlighten those decisions of practical evidence on the subject. Your contemporary says:

When the Government of Russia took possession of the liquor trade of the empire as a state monopoly, the movement was welcomed as a great reform. It was claimed for it that, by eliminating the principle of private profit, drunkenness would be discouraged, adulterations and the sale of poisonous compounds would cease, and the profits, instead of enriching a not very reputable class of innkeepers, would be devoted to providing education and morally elevating amusements for the people. The system has now been in operation nearly ten years, long enough to afford ground for judgment as to the extent the claims made on its behalf have been fulfilled by results. Statistics and facts taken from official as well as private sources, by 'The Anglo-Russian' a paper published in London, shows that government control and management of the liquor trade not only has not led to any diminution in the consumption of alcohol or to the increase of temperance, but, on the contrary, has decidedly, and in an appalling proportion, caused everywhere an increase of the evil of drunkenness, undermining the foundations of national welfare and ruining the people physically, morally and economically. The chief cause of this deplorable result is that the government and its officials have, with a view to revenue, proved themselves even worse than the private vendors as encouragers of drinking. Coming from a journal regarded as inimical to the Russian Government, these statements were accepted with some distrust, but they have been amply confirmed by the recent publication of the official report of the British Consul-General in Russia. Nobody can accuse him of having any personal or party interests in presenting to his government inaccurate information about an aspect of purely domestic affairs in Russia. The essence of the Consul-General's report is that, since the government liquor monopoly came into operation, the consumption of ordinary spirits in the province of St. Petersburg has increased thirteen per cent. The same, and, in some instances, a larger increase has taken place in other towns as well as in villages. The promise to provide education and morally elevating amusements for the people has not been fulfilled to any extent. The government alone has profited by the monopoly. Its direct gain has been substantial, but the cost of it to the people and the indirect loss to the state is really terrible and incalculable. The only comment of the Consul-General is that no other results were to be expected from an undertaking which from the first was placed on a mercantile basis. In other words the reform in the sale of brandy was limited to the diverting to the revenue of the state all the profit arising from the retail sale, which was formerly distributed among private proprietors of brandy shops and municipal and rural communities.

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