



The *Great* Canadian
Catholic Hospital History Project

Documenting the legacy and contribution of the
Congregations of Religious Women in Canada,
their mission in health care, and the founding and operation of Catholic hospitals.



Projet de la *Grande* Histoire
des hôpitaux catholiques au Canada

Retracer l'héritage et la contribution des
congrégations de religieuses au Canada,
leur mission en matière de soins de santé ainsi que la fondation et l'exploitation des hôpitaux catholiques.

**History of the St. Joseph's Hospital
& School of Nursing
Guelph, Ontario
1861-1940 & 1900-1940**

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History
of the
St. Joseph's Hospital
and
School of Nursing
Guelph, Ont.

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DATA OBTAINED FROM:

Hospital Records
Training School Records
Newspaper Clippings
Oral accounts

COMMEMORATING:

The Seventy-ninth Anniversary of the Hospital
The fortieth Anniversary of the Training School
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Alumnae Association

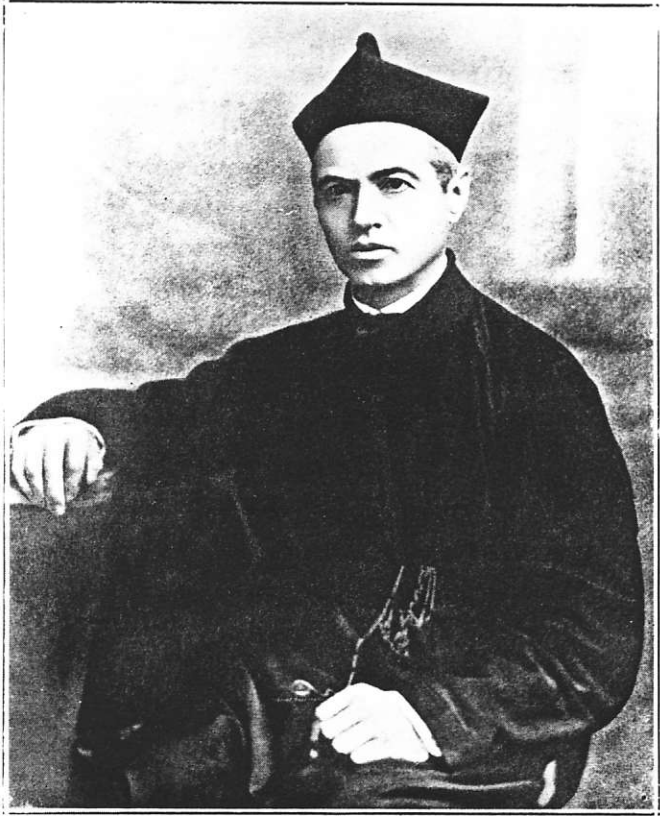
COMPILED BY

The School of Nursing Staff

1861 - 1940

1900 - 1940





Rev. Father J. Holtzer, Founder

Founding of St. Joseph's Hospital

As early as 1861, predating Confederation by six years, at the request of Rev. Father Holtzer, S. J., three Sisters of the community of St. Joseph, of the Diocese of Hamilton, undertook the work of caring for the sick, poor and homeless in a small stone structure commonly called the "Gate House" as it was situated near a big gate. This building stood on the location of the present building, the pit of the elevator shaft is a part of the basement of the old house.

These three sisters who were the founders of the Institution, accepted the great ordeal with heroic courage and confidence in its future success on November the twenty-first, 1861, with no adequate source of revenue for financing such an undertaking. This building contained only sixteen beds, and before one year ended, the necessity of more accommodation was keenly felt.

That works of charity begun in the name, and under the guidance of Divine Providence, can not fail to develop and increase, was manifested by the rapid growth of the Institution. The people of Guelph of all denominations showed their approval, and from sources the most unexpected, came the means for the maintenance of the afflicted, who without question of creed or nationality found under the care of the sisters, refuge and kindly attention, graciously given.

In 1862 a new building was erected. The old building being retained for a residence for the sisters, now numbering five, and some of the aged and infirm; changing its name at this time to the "Upper House". The second building was incorporated by an Act of Parliament, the year it was built, as is shown by a letter received by the Superior of the Hospital in 1912—fifty years later:—

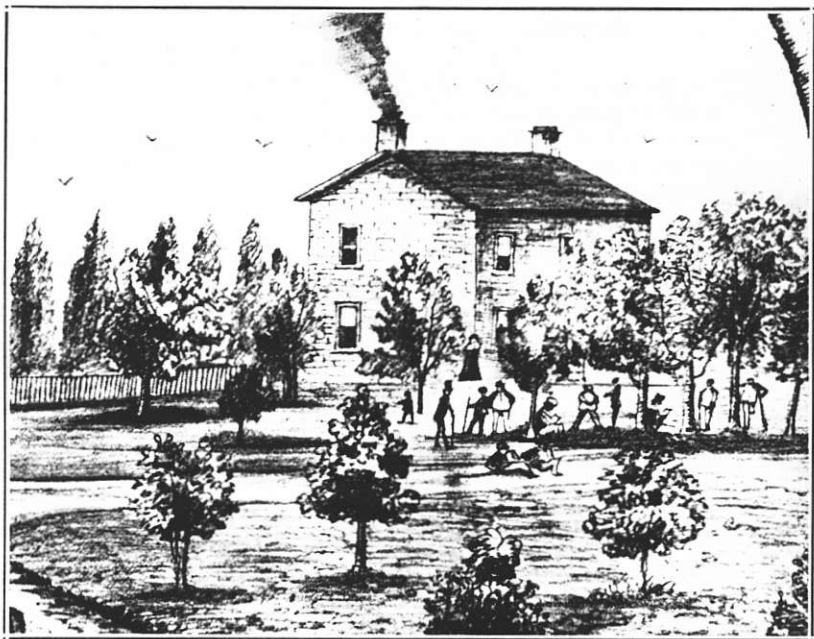
Ottawa, May 1st,
1912

"Rev. Mother Superior

In the year 1862 (50 years ago) when Parliament was sitting in Quebec, I received a communication from Guelph asking me to obtain an Act incorporating (5 Sisters named) as Sisters of St. Joseph at Guelph, I had much pleasure in complying with the request. Being one of the very few Catholic members from Upper Canada, it fell to my lot to take charge of many similar requests, etc.

Signed, R. W. Scott."

Page Five



Hospital 1861

This building at present is used for the male members of the House of Providence, what is now the mens' Infirmary, was the old Chapel. The back parlor was the Operating Room; the operations performed in this room were mostly amputations. One of the pioneer sisters recalls assisting at the amputation of a leg, where the doctor took a pen and ink and marked the leg around where he made his incision, the patient recovered without infection.

The first and second floors were used as the hospital, and the third floor for the inmates of the House of Providence. There were about eighteen beds used for hospital patients.

Fifteen years later, in 1877, pressing need necessitated an addition, which satisfied the requirements for some years. This is now used for the female members of the House of Providence.

The following report copied from an old register, which

is the first retained at the hospital will show the activities from Sept. 30th, 1887, to Oct. 1st, 1888.

No. of patients remaining in the institution Oct. 1st, 1887
29 Male 9. Female 20.

No. admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th. Male 135.
Female 147.

No. of patients in the Institution. Male 144. Female 167.

No. of Hospital beds 38. Total 311 patients.

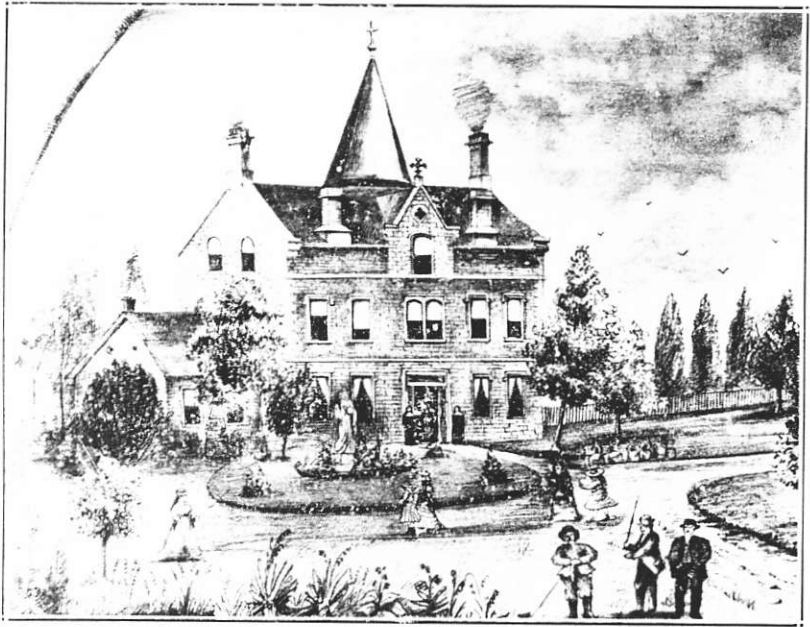
It is interesting to note that the Hospital year has been from Oct. 1st to Sept. 30th until this year 1940. It is now from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.

In 1895 the "Gate House" or "Upper House" was torn down, and the stone used in the foundation of a new Hospital, which still forms the main building. The following is the report of the formal opening taken from The Guelph Daily Mercury and Advertiser of October 16th, 1895.

OPENING OF THE NEW ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

"The St. Joseph's Hospital adjoining the city, under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was formally opened and dedicated with solemn religious services on Tuesday morning followed by a reception and inspection of the building by a number of our citizens and other invited guests. The proceedings throughout were appropriate to the occasion, and the opening of this large, elegant and perfectly equipped Institution was naturally looked upon with deep interest, not only by those more immediately connected with it, but by the community generally, for whose benefit irrespective of creed, color or nationality its doors are now thrown open.

The religious services were conducted at 8.30 in the morning by His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, who celebrated mass in the beautiful new Chapel of the hospital in the presence of a large congregation. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Renaud, S. J., Montreal, and Kenny, S. J., and Dumortier, S. J., of the city. After mass His Lordship, assisted by the other clergy, blessed and dedicated the new building. After this the building was open for inspection, and for several hours many took advantage of the opportunity. All were delighted with the admirable internal arrangements, the taste and even elegance



Hospital 1862

displayed in furnishing the rooms and wards, and the finish and completeness observable to the most minute detail.

The history of the hospital from 1861 is then given, continuing with a description of the new hospital—"St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, is built in the pavilion style, or approaching that class, being composed of numerous wards and other apartments distributed over a greater area of ground—rather than building in stories—and connected with wide and lofty corridors. The entire building is under continuous roofs, and still have abundance of light, space and ventilation. In architectural style the building is classed as "classic Romanesque". It is built of white brick with cut stone trimmings and carving. The length of the building is 132 feet and the main width about 90 ft. The centre wing or main wing is three stories with attic and basement. This is flanked on the south by projecting wings in advance of the main front, two stories with attics and towers, giving a very fine and sweeping approach to the main entrance.

The Chapel, being on the ground floor in the centre wing, is located on the west side of the main corridor.

The second story is divided into spacious corridors, as in the first, giving access to the numerous wards, consulting, dispensary, serving, rooms, etc. Some of the principle private rooms are on this floor, also a large general ward. The wards in the first and second stories are also provided with very fine slate mantels, tile hearths and grates complete.

The wards in the second story are for the accommodation of female patients. The male patients occupy the wards in the first flat.

The "chloroform room" is fitted up with all the necessary appliances for administering anaesthetics to patients before being taken to the operating room. Adjoining the chloroform room is the operating chamber, a very large and lofty room, well lighted from each side and also from large skylights. All unnecessary wood work is avoided in this room. Hot and cold water and all necessary appliances for a moderately equipped operating room.

The old building formerly used as the hospital, will be occupied as the House of Providence. The entire new hospital and also the old building will be heated with hot water, Gurney's "Double Crown" boiler being used for the purpose. Ample provision is made for sanitary ventilation, two large shafts being used for the purpose. There are other means of ventilation introduced to maintain pure air throughout the building.

The entire plumbing is of the most approved styles; all material and fixtures of the best quality. The new hospital and the original building will be lighted with electricity, the wiring and insulating being done in the most approved manner. The current will be supplied by The Guelph Electric Light and Power Co.

Private rooms have been furnished by the following benefactors: His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton; Mrs. J. E. McElderry, Children's ward; Mr. Geo. Davis Arthur; Mr. Jno. Donohoe, Guelph; Mrs. T. J. Day, Guelph; Mrs. C. Reinhardt, Guelph; Mrs. McIntyre, Warton; Messrs. Hursh, Wagner and Beechie, Guelph; Rev. Father Cosgrave's Parish of Fergus and Elora furnished a private room.

Rev. Father Healey's Parish of Acton, Georgetown and Oustic also furnished a private room.



Addition 1877

The members of the League of the Cross furnished the rooms for the male public wards.

Mr. A. B. Petrie, druggist labeled the bottles for the dispensary.

The following ladies collected and also furnished three rooms for the female public wards:—Mrs. J. E. McElderry, Miss McElderry, Mrs. J. Keleher, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Hazelton. Miss Manny also contributed in the furnishing.

The Stained glass windows in the chapel are gifts of Mrs. Hudson and daughter of Omeath, Ireland.

The public reception and formal opening took place at three o'clock in the afternoon. The sisters were assisted in receiving the guests by Mr. Jas. Mays, chairman of the Hospital Board, Mr. J. E. McElderry, Ald. Coffee, Mr. C. Kloefer, Mr. J. Keleher and others. The Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, in whose department institutions of this character are placed, willingly responded to the invitation to be present. Dr. Chamberlain the Government Inspector who takes a lively interest in this as well as other institutions of the same kind, was also present.

number of over a hundred assembled in the large corridor upstairs, where tables were spread for luncheon. His Lordship Bishop Dowling occupied the chair, on his right were the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Rev. Father Kenny and Father Kavanagh and on his left Dr. Chamberlain, James Innes, M. P. and John Mutrie, M. P. P.

Among the company were Very Rev. Father Renauds, S. J., Rev. Father Dumortier, S. J., Rev. Father O'Loane, S. J., Right Rev. Mgr. Heenan, Dundas; Rev. Father Cosgrove, Elora; Rev. P. Healy, Acton; Mayor Lamprey and most of the members of the council. John Harris, Col. MacDonald; H. Gummer; President Mills, O. A. C.; Wm. Reynolds; Dr. Herod and nearly all the city doctors; G. W. Field; H. W. Peterson; T. P. Coffee; James Goldie; John E. McElderry; F. McElderry; James Mays; C. Kleopfer; B. Kleopfer; J. Heffernan; T. Heffernan; T. J. Day; Robt. Clohecy (architect); James Keleher; Jas. Laidlaw; M. J. Doran; F. K. Messner; D. Coffee; J. Downey; G. Higgins; J. Donohue; Thos. Coghlan; Frank Nunan; Ed. Doyle; James Sullivan; Ed. Carroll; Jas. McCormack; etc.

After Luncheon, several congratulatory speeches were given by His Lordship the Bishop, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. Innes, Mr. Jno. Mutrie, Mayor Lamprey, Mr. Jno. Harris, Dr. Mills, as Head of the Agricultural College, Mr. Field, Mr. Peterson, Dr. Herod and Dr. Howitt.

Dr. Herod in extending his congratulations said that it was thirty years since he had first attended St. Joseph's Hospital. The great trouble then was to get people to come into it. They thought they would die if they were taken into a hospital. He then spoke of the qualifications of a good nurse and their necessity to a medical man. He had yet to remember the time when the nurses of St. Joseph's failed to carry out his orders, and he had yet to find a patient who had complained of his treatment. He had been trying for the past nine years to get the sisters to build a hospital, but they lacked the funds. Dr. Howitt (Senior) stated that he considered the new institution one of the best of the kind on the continent of America. This pleasant meeting broke up shortly before six o'clock.

The Doctors in attendance at St. Joseph's during many years have contributed greatly towards its marvellous success by their efficiency and kindly interest in its progress. Special mention is very deservedly given to the late Doctor H. Howitt, Senior, whose services were outstanding and always marked by gentle



Main Corridor

kindness. His fame as a diagnostician and a Surgeon brought people from far and near to consult him, and won for him confidence, admiration and respect. He is gratefully remembered by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The Hospital being 14 feet outside the city limits, difficulty arose over the laying of the mains for the waterworks, so the water supply was obtained from a large tank on the roof of the building, filled by a windmill from a spring on the hospital grounds. This did not prove satisfactory as sand was being pumped into the tank, and blocking the pipes. The question was taken up with the city council, and it was agreed to lay the mains if the hospital paid the sum of \$1,500.00: this was agreed upon about a year after the opening of the new building.

The necessity for greater accommodation steadily increased, and in 1924 the building was re-modelled, while two new wings were added, which more than doubled the capacity of the hospital. The problem of constructing a modern hospital, which would utilize to the best advantage the old building was placed in the hands of Stevens & Lee, Architects, Toronto, and the contract for work, Schultz Bros., Brantford.

The first floor provided for private, semiprivate and one ward accomodation in the west wing, and public and semi private in the east wing. On the second floor the west wing contains the obstetrical division, and other private rooms, and the east wing the operating rooms and X-Ray department. The former operating room being remodelled for a maternity ward. The "Chloroform room" for a semi-private maternity ward (227). The third floor of the west wing provides accommodation for the nurses and the west wing for the sisters.

The ground slopes gradually to the south-west and consequently brings the basement floor well out of the ground at this point. Located therein are Nurses' sitting, class and dining rooms with the essential serving pantry.

A number of minor alterations were made on the old part of the building to provide for much needed services. These included sinks, dressing-rooms, diet kitchen, nurses' stations, and increased plumbing accommodation. A modern nurse call system was installed throughout the old and the new parts.

An outstanding feature of these wings is the sun room situated at the southern extremity of each floor. These beautiful rooms, brightened by plants and flowers are suitably furnished with couches and rest chairs, and are for the exclusive use of convalescent patients, of the floors on which each is situated. The broad balconies on the north east side of the building are used for the same purpose.

The finish throughout follows along the lines of the most modern hospital construction. The plumbing and electrical fixtures are all especially designed for hospital purposes. There are eight rooms equipped with telephone receptacles. All beds have receptacles for bedside lamps and nurses' call.

The exterior is of grey brick to match the existing building. The cornice at the eve of the old mansard was retained and extended along the new parts. Circular headed windows were used to match the existing work.

The X-Ray and operating rooms are excellently equipped with the latest and best appliances, while the clinical laboratory is complete in every detail.

The private rooms both in design and in furnishings are characterized by simplicity and show the remarkable attention that has been given to those details and devices which are con-

ducive to the comfort and convenience of the patient. A complete bedside unit with individual service providing for the patient a bed table and portable lamp, is one of the many new and attractive features of the general equipment.

Private rooms have been furnished by the following benefactors: Room 115 by The Knights of Columbus, Guelph; Room 116 by the McGee Family of Kenilworth, in memory of John McGee; Room 118 by Dr. P. J. and Mrs. Kirby; Room 119 by Mr. James Hagen; Room 215 by Miss Daly, Toronto; Room 217 by the Catholic Women's League, Guelph; Room 220 in memory of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Day; Room 218 by Mr. and Mrs. S. Acker.

In 1933 the physio-therapy department was installed with all the latest apparatus, and each year since some new equipment has been added to keep it up to-date. The latest addition in 1939 was an Electrocardiograph, this was made possible by a generous donation from the Red Chevron club of Guelph.

In 1938 due to the ever increasing demand for accommodation, it was decided to have the Solariums walled in and used for semi-private rooms, this gave accommodation for seven more patients, bringing the bed capacity up to 112 in the hospital.

In the old hospital now used as the House of Providence, the bed capacity is 29 in the male division and 13 in the female.

The Institution is very capably and efficiently staffed. In addition to the qualified technicians who are in charge of the various special departments, there are eight Sister supervisors, all of whom are registered nurses. The record room is in charge of a full time qualified record librarian.

In 1934 a medical library was started with medical and surgical books and journals, of particular interest to the Medical profession. The volumes are increased yearly. A generous contribution of books was donated to the library by Dr. Thomas Orton, when he retired from practice and took up residence in Toronto, in 1939.

From the foundation in 1861 to 1931, the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, cared for the spiritual needs of the Catholic patients and staff of the hospital and the inmates of the House of Providence. In 1931 The Diocesan Clergy took over the care of the Parish of Our Lady Immaculate in the city of Guelph, with Rev. J. A. O'Reilly, J. C. D., as Pastor with three assistant priests; and with it assumed the same duties at the institutions.

The horse and buggy and phaeton were the means of conveyance for years. It was a familiar sight to see the driver on his way to the postoffice for the mail each day; it was not until 1931 that a mail box was placed across the road, in the city limits, and the mail was put in this by the mailman and collected by one of the staff. In 1938 the mail was delivered to the hospital office. The first mailman to deliver the mail to the office was Mr. Douglas Bradburn, 174 Neeve St., Guelph.

The Site of the hospital is ideal, with beautiful well tended grounds, with flowers, shrubs, and spacious lawns surrounding the building, and within five minutes walk from the bus stop. In May 1938 the City Bus Service included Division Street, and the hospital in the Elora Road route during the visiting hours for patients, 2-4 p. m. and 7-9 p. m. This unique location furnishes the delightful repose of country atmosphere and affords every possible city convenience.

According to A Short History of the Hospitals of Ontario compiled by the Hospital Division of the Department of Health—St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, was the sixth hospital in Ontario. It is owned and operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the order is naturally very proud of the fact that the institution has the distinction of being standardized grade "A" a rather unique honor for a hospital of its size.

Thus the blessed seed of charity planted by Father Holtzer and cultivated by the sisters of St. Joseph grew into a mighty tree.

STANDARDIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL

In October 1932 the Hospital had progressed and qualified for standardization by the American College of Surgeons. These requirements have been met each succeeding year.

One of the requirements of a standardized hospital is an active Medical Staff.

The Medical Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital was organized December the 10th, 1930.

The following doctors have been Presidents:—

1930-31—Dr. W. V. Harcourt

1932-33—Dr. H. O. Howitt

1933-34—Dr. L. H. Leggett
1934-35—Dr. R. W. Cramer
1935-36—Dr. J. P. MacKinnon.
1936-37—Dr. R. W. Cramer (2nd term)
1937-38—Dr. H. O. Howitt (2nd term)
1938-39—Dr. F. J. Kirvan
1939-40—Dr. J. F. Cray

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY

Hospital day is a fairly recent innovation in Canada and the United States. It originated as a day when the hospital doors would be opened to the public for inspection of all the various departments, and for the introduction of the personnel throughout the institution. May 12th, Florence Nightingale's birthday, was chosen as Hospital Day throughout the continent.

St. Joseph's Hospital held the first Hospital Day in 1934. The visitors are received by members of the staff, the Ladies Auxiliary, and the Alumnae Association, and are then taken on a tour of inspection through the building. Activities of each department are explained by the heads of the department, and questions answered. When the tour is completed refreshments are served by the Auxiliary. Everyone enjoys Hospital Day. The attendance is increasing each year, as the purpose of the day becomes known to the public.

THE HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

The Sisters of St. Joseph have always found great support for their work in the Catholic Women's League. It is difficult to ascertain any definite beginnings. According to clippings from newspapers, Ladies' Day was quite an event in the early days. This was an annual event for many years. Picnics, with bands, ball games, races, etc., were arranged at the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. The day ended with a concert in the evening. The Ladies were in charge of the trolleys and the booths on Ladies' Day. In 1897 there are records of a Diamond Jubilee Celebration and Bazaar held in the City Hall, Guelph, on June the 4th and 5th, in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital. This being the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, part of the programme was a Tableaux representing her Majesty's Long Reign.

On October 18th, 1923, there was a Tag Day to raise funds for the new wings added to the hospital in 1924.

In 1934 the Ladies' Hospital Auxiliary was organized. The following account of the organization is given as reported in the Guelph Daily Mercury:—

“Over sixty attended the enthusiastic organization meeting of St. Joseph's Hospital Ladies Auxiliary held yesterday afternoon in the hospital over which Miss Rose McElderry presided. The following officers were appointed—

President—Mrs. M. J. Barry
First vice-president—Miss E. Murphy
Second vice-president—Mrs. H. J. McDermott
Secretary—Mrs. G. S. Reid
Treasurer—Mrs. Wm. Gray

Conveners—

Entertainment—Mrs. Paul Saunders
Membership—Miss E. Murphy
Visiting—Mrs. H. J. McDermott
Way and Means—Mrs. G. Heffernan
Library—Mrs. R. Day.

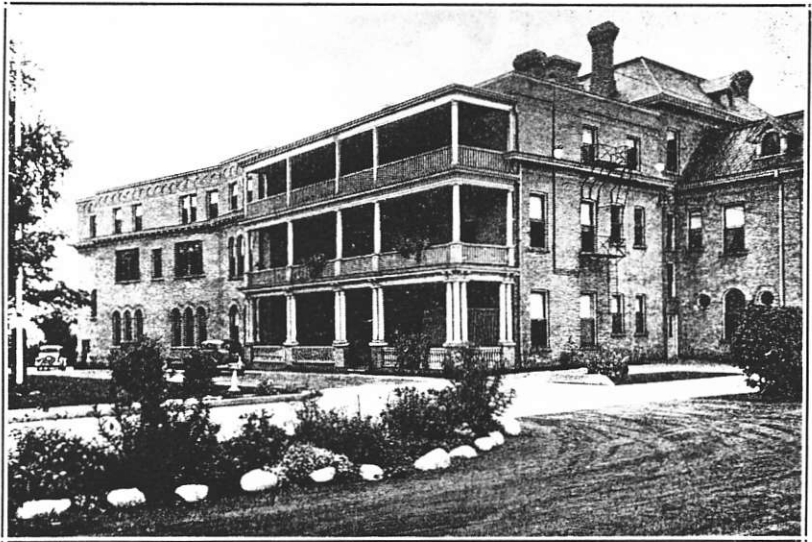
The following have served as Presidents:—

Mrs. M. J. Barry
Mrs. H. J. McDermott
Miss E. Murphy
Mrs. T. J. Hannigan.

At the election of officers for 1940, Mrs. Hannigan was re-elected for a second term of office. At the same meeting Mrs. M. P. Thompson was made a life member.

Shortly after organization the Auxiliary obtained membership in the Hospital Aids Association of Ontario.

\$2,500 a year is raised in various ways by the members. Some of the purchases obtained and presented to the hospital are: an electric Inhalator, Electrolux, meat and bread slicer, sewing machine (electric); Operating Room carriage; books for patient's library, and the carriage for books; three Sterilizers; Screen curtains for three female wards; Trays, Refrigerator for special diet kitchen; etc. Sewing for the hospital has always been the major activity of the Auxiliary. 4074 articles were sewn in 1939. Some of the members meet one afternoon each week in the church hall to make new articles, and others meet at the hospital to mend.



East view of Hospital

This Association aids in Hospital Day activities; the graduation exercises and dance each year, thus contributing greatly to the happiness and beauty of this great day in the life of every graduate nurse.

The Annual visit of the Mayor and Council, was no doubt a day of much ceremony in the earlier days as the following account of one of these visits taken from the Mercury of March 2nd, 1889, will show:—

THE COUNCIL VISITS ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

“On Friday afternoon the Mayor and about a dozen of the Council paid their annual visit to St. Joseph's Hospital and House of Providence. At three o'clock carryalls were in waiting at the city hall with Messrs. James Mays, chairman; John Harris, T. P. Coffee, M. J. Doran, and Jas. Keough, directors in attendance. On arriving at the institutions the visitors were met and welcomed by the Mother Superior and Sisters, who conducted them through the building. Everything was found in its usual

state of cleanliness and the patients apparently well cared for. After the inspection the party were invited to partake of luncheon by the Sisters, after which Mr. Mays requested Mr. Harris to occupy his position on this occasion.

Mr. Harris after welcoming the guests on behalf of the Board and the Sisters made special reference to the good the institution was doing. He intimated that the hospital was too small for its requirements, and they were contemplating building an addition, for more had to be made some way to meet the requirements. In concluding he hoped the Council would see its way to give a large grant this year if at all possible. He proposed the health of the Mayor and Council.

Mayor Gowdy gave expression of the great pleasure that it had given him to go through the buildings and it had warmed his heart to see how the old people were cared for.

Alds. Wardrope, Dr. Kennedy, Lamprey, Barber, Kerr, Kloefer, Kilgour, Hartnett, Kelly, Kennedy, and Dawson, all expressed their satisfaction at the general neatness, cleanliness, order and good that the institution was doing and it possible would support an extra grant.

The Mayor proposed the health of the Board. Mr. Harris and Mr. Mays in responding gave a description of the proposed addition, producing the plans. The estimated cost would be \$16,000 or \$17,000. Ald. Kelly proposed the health of the Sisters.

SOME OF THE "OLD FAITHFULS"



Mr. Ford

No history of St. Joseph's hospital can be written without mentioning some of the faithful helpers, who served so well for

many years. Many of the residents of Guelph will remember the mailmen,—George Eagen, Michael Millaley, and later Mr. Sheady, who drove into the city each morning with horse and buggy for the mail. They also drove the "Phaeton" for the sisters. "How long did they serve"? "Oh, for years". While days and dates of their services can not be recalled, their faithful attention to duty, their reliability and faithful services are remembered by all. Then there was Mr. Ford who came to St. Joseph's as a patient and remained after he was cured. "He was so useful; he made beds, he did cleaning and repairing; he helped the doctors—sleeping right in the hospital so that he was on call night and day". When his long years of faithful services were ended, Mr. Ford's funeral was held from the hospital, his home as well as his place of work.

When the wings were added in 1924-25 the sisters furnished a room in memory of Joseph Ford.

The Superintendents of the Hospital have been:

Mother Antoinette (Ogg)
Mother Alphonsus
Mother Francis Joseph
Mother Austin
Mother Irene
Mother Vincent
Mother Phillip
Mother Benedicta
Mother Emerentia
Mother Martina
Mother Thecla
Mother Dympna
Sister Dominica
Sister Callista
Sister St. Basil
Sister Augustine

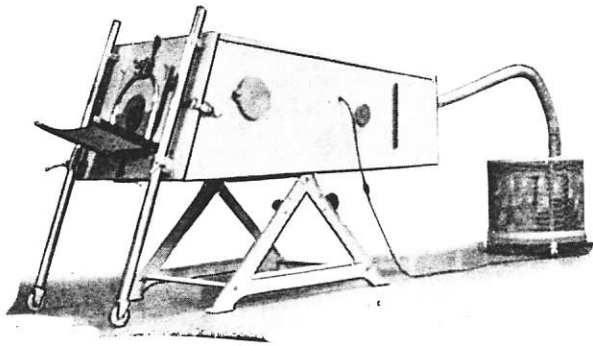
The first patient in the "Gate House" was Mr. Michael Millaley, with both hands burned. The first operation in the building opened October the 15th, 1895, was the amputation of Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick's leg, he was an employee of Geo. William's bakery, and was crossing the G. T. R. track at Gordon St. and had his foot badly crushed by a west bound train.

Stretchers were used to carry the patients up and down stairs until 1918 when the elevator was installed.

The first Telephone was previous to 1887, the exact date is not available.

The first electric lights, and central heating system with hot water pipes were installed 1895.

The Quartz Lamp, 1924; Basal Metabolism, 1926; Diathermy, 1934; Short Wave, 1938; Electrocardiograph, 1939; First Kirschner wire used 1935; Two Humidifiers were installed 1938; The Dominion Automatic Fire Alarm System, 1938; The "Both" Respirator or Iron Lung, 1940.



The Iron Lung—installed April 1940
Donated by Lord Nuffield



A Group of nurses on the lawn in the early days of the Training School

The Training School for Nurses

From 1861 to 1899 the Sisters of St. Joseph received their nursing instructions in the only manner available for nurses at that time: by experience, and by the precept and the example of the doctors and older nurses. It was only in 1860 that Florence Nightingale began the first Training School for Nurses in London, England.

In 1897 Sister Martina and Sister Leo went to Mercy Hospital, Kalamazoo, Michigan, to train as graduate nurses. They returned in 1899 to found the Training School for Nurses at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph. The First class consisted of nine sisters:—Sister Petronella, Sister Mary, Sister Bride, Sister Herman, Sister Isadore, Sister St. Basil, and Sister Basilla of the community of the Diocese of Hamilton, and Sister Justina and Sister Monica from the London Diocese. These Sisters graduated in 1902. Sister Isadore is on the staff at the present time. In

1901 five more Sisters entered the training school graduating in 1904, these were Sister Mechtilda, Sister Dositheus, Sister Dolorosa, Sister Evarista, and Sister Frances Clare. Two of these sisters are at the hospital at present. Sister Dolorosa is on the staff as Record Librarian. This class started the three year course.

The Superintendants of the Training School have been:—

Sister Leo
Sister Bernadine
Sister St. Basil
Sister Dositheus
Sister Aloysia
Sister Assumption
Sister St. Basil (2nd term)
Sister Geraldine.

The Doctors who lectured to the first classes were:—

Dr. W. F. Savage—General Medicine and Communicable Diseases
Dr. A. MacKinnon—Anatomy and Physiology
Dr. J. Lindsay—General Surgery
Dr. H. Howitt—Obstetrics
Dr. D. Nunan—Nursing Principles and Symptomatology
Dr. W. J. Robinson—Materia Medica.

These six doctors also formed the Board of Examiners, and signed the Diplomas for the first class. Dr. F. Walsh's Signature appears on the second graduates diplomas instead of Dr. Nunan.

A complete set of text-books used by the nurses at this time, is preserved in the Training School Library.

In 1904 lay nurses were accepted for training. It is interesting to note that an applicant was accepted at any time during the year. It was not until 1918 that the entire Fall class was enrolled on the same day. The first pupil to be enrolled in 1904 was Mrs. Hanlon of Guelph. Later in the same class, the following pupils entered:—Miss K. Bush, Miss O. Cooper, Miss K. Meyers, and Miss K. Toner.

During these forty years 22 Sisters and 273 Nurses have graduated from the school. The nurses here as elsewhere, through these years, have faced a world epidemic, a World War and a world-wide financial depression. Tremendous changes



A corner of the class room

in methods and technique have been observed by the pioneer nurses and earlier graduates. One has only to recall that in 1877 Pasteur and his colleagues were still actively engaged in controversy in the Academy of Medicine about "The Germ Theory of Disease"; that Lister was slowly but surely evolving aseptic surgery; that tuberculosis was still the "white Plague"; that diphtheria had to be treated without antitoxin; that there were no laboratory findings or X-Rays to confirm diagnoses and that Calomel, Castor-Oil, and Carbolic Acid were the old reliables for drugs and disinfectants.

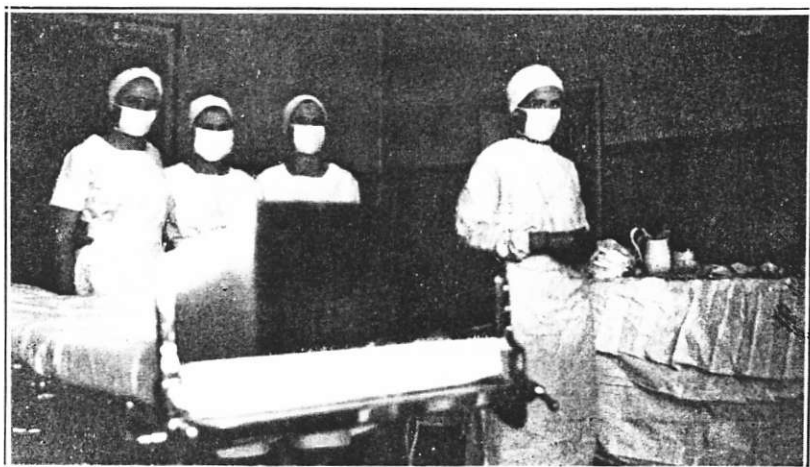
In 1900 there were six subjects on the curriculum taught by six doctors. In 1939 there were thirty-one subjects taught by sixteen doctors, the dietitian, and members of the Training School staff. The present curriculum includes:—

- General Medicine
- Pediatrics
- Psychiatry
- Tuberculosis
- Materia Medica
- Obstetrics
- Communicable Diseases
- Dermatology and Syphilology

General Surgery
Orthopedic Surgery
Gynaecology
Special Senses
First Aid
Anatomy and Physiology
Bacteriology
Public Health Nursing
Hygiene and Sanitation
Personal Hygiene
Chemistry
Dietetics and Diet in Disease
Nursing
Medical and Surgical Nursing
Nursing in Tuberculosis
Hospital Housekeeping
Bandaging
Charting
History of Nursing
Ethics
Professional Problems
Operating room technique
Delivery room technique.

In 1939 these lectures were given by the following:—

Dr. Baugh
Dr. Harvey Claire
Dr. R. W. Cramer
Dr. W. D. S. Cross
Dr. R. D. Cowan
Dr. G. L. Case
Dr. H. O. Howitt
Dr. F. J. Kirvan
Dr. L. H. Leggett
Dr. L. A. Loree
Dr. A. L. MacKinnon
Dr. G. B. MacPherson
Dr. Chas. Pinch
Dr. A. B. Ritchie
Dr. D. Savage
Dr. S. L. Valeriote
The Superintendent of Nurses
The Obstetrical Supervisor
The Operating room Supervisor



Part of one of the operating rooms showing the technique of the nurses used now

Miss S. B. Hallman, R. N., Instructor
Miss E. M. Eby, R. N., P. H. Nurse
Miss Mary Parker, Dietitian.

Each pupil has approximately 500 hours of class room teaching, besides the supervision of her practical work, during her three years of training.

The following doctors have also given many years of service in Class Room Lectures during the intervening years:—

Dr. F. Bennetto
Dr. N. S. Burrows
Dr. W. V. Harcourt
Dr. P. J. Kirby
Dr. Lucy
Dr. J. P. MacKinnon
Dr. T. H. Orton
Dr. W. A. Proud
Dr. T. R. Pickard
Dr. W. J. Roberts
Dr. Peter Stuart
Dr. T. M. Savage
Dr. L. M. Stuart

In 1929 Miss Ursuline McDermott was added to the Staff as full-time instructor of nurses. Miss Mary Parker, was added to the staff the same year as dietitian.

In 1922 Registration for Nurses in the Province of Ontario came into effect. A Graduate nurse not only has to meet the requirements of her own school, but has to write Departmental Examinations to qualify for Provincial Registration. The first nurses to receive their Registration by writing these Examinations were:—

Miss Edna Collins
Miss Leola Bedford
Miss Adrienne Armstrong
Miss Elizabeth Roth
Miss Mary Burns
Miss Abigail McCurdy
Miss Winnie Goetz

The Training School for Nurses was approved by the Department of Nursing in the Province of Ontario in 1926. With the exception of a separate residence for nurses, the School has met the requirements each year.

In October 1936, eight hour duty for the student nurses was established. Graduate nurses were employed for general duty on the divisions at this time. Ward aids were also employed.

During the three years the student nurse receives training in general bedside nursing, both night and day duty; one month each of junior and senior nursery; one month each of junior and senior diet kitchen; two months maternity nursing; three months Operating Room technique. Each Division has a Sister Supervisor. With the exception of two years the Sisters have always done night supervision.

The uniforms worn by the nurses in the 1904 class were of blue and white striped material, floor length, with kerchief and apron. In 1908 the kerchief was replaced by a bib. The pattern for the bib was obtained from Mrs. Orton, wife of Dr. Thomas Orton. The length of the uniform was about 4 inches from the ground. In 1928 the present school uniform was adopted. It is of plain blue material with apron, bib, collar and cuffs. The first graduation pin was used only one year, and was then replaced by the pin in use at the present time. The blue capes with scarlet lining were first worn in 1930.



Picture of the Graduating Pin used in 1907

The first formal graduation exercises were held in 1907. In 1918 The Duke of Devonshire, then Governor of Canada, was present and presented the pins and diplomas at the graduation exercises.

While technique and methods are ever changing, making the science of nursing more and more complex in this great battle for life and health, the spirit and art of nursing remain the same through the years—that of kindness, loyalty, obedience, service, and love. The work of the nursing profession has been closely connected with Christianity from its foundation, and its Divine Founder by word and work taught kindness and sympathy towards the sick.



The Graduating pin used from 1908 to the present Day

The Alumnae Association

Life in the school of nursing of a hospital is a vivid experience to the individual nurse. The whole drama of human existence is played within the walls of the hospital. Graduation is the conclusion of three years of study, discipline and devotion. A diploma and pin received and the nurse is sent out into untried, unknown society, where there will be no watchful eyes to guide her step, as during her three preceding years. A young nurse thus crossing the threshold of her school of nursing and stepping into the professional world, with all its responsibilities, difficulties, and complex situations, naturally feels somewhat unsteady, and is eager to welcome the support and protection awaiting her in the Alumnae Association.

The Alumnae Association of St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, was organized fifteen years after the school of nursing was opened, on November the seventeenth, 1915, with Miss Margaret O'Sullivan as President.

The objects of this organization as recorded in the Constitution and By-Laws are:—

1. The union of Graduates for mutual help and protection.
2. To promote social intercourse and good fellowship among the Graduates and to extend aid to those in trouble.
3. To advance the standing of our Training School, the best interests of our Nurses, and to place the Profession on the highest plane possible.

The Membership was open to Graduates of the Training School in good standing in the Profession.

Any misconduct on the part of any member of the Association viewed either from a professional or moral standard, may be the cause of dropping her name from the list of members, after proper investigation by the Executive Board and said member properly notified of charges.

The initiatory fee was 50c. but later was \$1.00.

The following have served as presidents:—

Miss Margaret O'Sullivan
Miss Margaret Burke



The Probationers, Spring Class 1940

Mrs. Hanlon
Miss R. Henry
Miss Herron
Miss Winnie O'Reilly
Miss Eva Murphy
Miss Ursuline McDermott
Miss M. Meagher
Miss C. Kleist
Miss G. Fagel
Miss C. Bulger
Miss M. Bennett
Miss M. Heffernan

Some of the activities of the Alumnae:—

The members have participated in raising funds for the hospital on Ladies' Day each year, it was held, Tag Day, etc.

Room 205 was furnished by the members in memory of Miss Mary Flynn, a member of the 1917 class who died in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

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The Tennis Court was erected and donated to the Hospital for the student nurses by the Alumnae members in 1931.

Donations have been made to the Permanent Education Fund of the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario; the Florence Nightingale Fund; The Red Cross Society in 1939; the 11th Field Ambulance.

Donations to the Hospital: Restraining Sheets, Metal Sides for beds; sums of money at different times.

A Dinner to the Graduating class is given each year.

In 1939 the prize for the highest standing in theory was also given by the Alumnae.

In 1933 the rates for private duty nursing was reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.00 and \$5.00 for 24 hour duty or communicable diseases. In 1937 the rates were raised again to \$5.00 for 12 hour duty, and \$6.00 for 24 hour duty.

On June the sixth 1939, at the time of Their Majesties visit to Guelph, members of the Alumnae Association and some student nurses assisted at the First Aid tents for emergency hospital duty.

Miss R. Henry, a graduate of the 1917 class now Mrs. J. Ryan of Guelph, has a daughter in training. Miss Margaret Ann Ryan entered the St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing in the Fall Class of 1939.

Miss Kathleen Kay, graduate of 1927 class, was the first Canadian to become Air Hostess on the American Airline, Inc., Glendale, California.

Identified with military nursing practically since her graduation, Miss Mary Collins is at present on the staff of Christie St. Military Hospital, Toronto. The only graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, to enlist in the last war, Miss Collins was one of the first nurses appointed to the staff of the Guelph Military Hospital in May, 1917, when the Ontario Reformatory was converted into a Military Hospital. She was later transferred to London, Ont. where she served at Woolsley Barracks and Ottawa Avenue Convalescent Hospital before proceeding to England where she was on the staffs of Granville Canadian Special Hospital at Liverpool and the Canadian Hospital at Buxton. Returning to Canada in the summer of 1919 Miss Collins received her discharge from the Canadian Army Medical Corps in the general demobilization of that year and was taken



A group of Seniors on the lawn 1940

on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and appointed to Speedwell Hospital staff at Guelph. Later she went to Westminster Hospital, London, where she was for several years before going to Christie St., Toronto, in 1934. On May 5th, 1935, together with the Overseas Nurses at Christie St. Hospital, Miss Collins was the recipient of the Jubilee Medal, commemorating the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties, King George V. and Queen Mary.

Miss Gretta Hope, graduate of the 1935 class was accepted for Overseas Service by the Nursing Unit of No. 15 General Hospital, Toronto, in January 1940.

The Members of the Alumnae Association, held together by the bond of their school, have found their meetings and their activities individually stimulating. At the same time the organization has provided a medium of study of the developments of the profession but there are other factors; friendships formed during training are kept fresh by the contact brought about by the Alumnae. Younger nurses are benefited by meeting women with experience far beyond their own. Thus they show devotion to their school, by their obedience and complete co-operation to the organization.

In Memoriam



On Friday, March the eighth, 1940, Miss Margaret O'Sullivan passed to her eternal reward. Miss O'Sullivan was identified with the nursing profession in Guelph from her graduation in 1911 until her retirement from active nursing service in 1936. She possessed a quiet, though bright and genial disposition which made for her many friends and no enemies. Miss O'Sullivan was the first president of St. Joseph's Hospital Alumnae, and held this office for several years. Much of the credit for building the association up to its present status is given to this noble nurse's untiring efforts in the beginning of the association.

The funeral was held from the Church of Our Lady, on Monday, March 11th.

Honorary pallbearers were a group of nurses, close friends of the deceased: Mesdames Hanlon, McDermott, O'Brien, Turner, Murphy, Clancy, Ryan and Heffernan.

At the church the following nurses formed a guard of honor: Misses McQuillan, Holmes, Murphy, Bennett, McGillivray, Morrison, Taylor, Milton, McComb, Howard, Duffy, Meagher, P. Bennett, M. Herring, Heeg, Mesdames, R. Fagel, Davies and Case.

Miss O'Sullivan's sister, Miss Ursula O'Sullivan and her niece, Catherine Bulger, are also graduates of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Student Nurses

Mary Barnhardt	1921
Madeline O'Donnell	1927
Mildred Bildstein	1928

Graduate Nurses

	<i>Class</i>
Sister Petronilla	1902
Sister Bride	1902
Sister Herman	1902
Sister Mary	1902
Sister Basilla	1902
Sister Mechtilda	1904
Sister Evarista	1904
O. Cooper	1907
Mrs. Emes (Mrs. Hopkins)	1910
N. Blute (Mrs. F. Grace)	1911
A. Boyd	1911
M. O'Sullivan	1911
M. Sullivan (Mrs. Robinson)	1914
Mrs. Warden (Mrs. Harp)	1916
M. Flynn	1916
K. Seifried (Mrs. T. Munn)	1925
M. Halm (Mrs. J. Sweeney)	1926
G. Foley (Mrs. Wm. Scote)	1927
R. Weachter (Mrs. Thompson)	1931
M. Ashley	1933



The First Lay Graduating Class

Reminiscences of Pioneer Nursing Sisters

In 1888 an epidemic of diphtheria occurred in Guelph and vicinity. A "Government Inspector" from Toronto came to interview the Mother Superior about hospital facilities for the care of these patients. A small frame building was quickly erected some distance to the rear of the hospital building. No foundation was built, as it was only meant to be a temporary structure. The building was divided into two rooms with a partition extending part way to the ceiling. There was also a small room for the nurses. Two Sisters, Sister DePazzia and Sister Marcelline were given charge of the patients sent to this building. These Sisters are actively engaged at the hospital at present, Sister DePazzia caring for the Chapel and Sister Marcelline the sewing and mending. Heating in those days was by means of a coal stove; lighting by kerosene lamps. There was no running water, no telephone, no diet kitchen, no modern laundry facilities for this little isolation hospital. From 1888 to 1892 the Sisters cared for more than 100 diphtheria cases, sixty-



Interior of Chapel

five in 1888 with no antitoxin. Only thirteen deaths are listed in the hospital records at that time. The treatment consisted of a spray of iodine and glycerine, with "poulticing". One tracheotomy was performed. (This grateful patient is still alive and well at the time of writing. She often visits these Sisters). Needless to say there was no toxoid protection for these nurses, nor were masks worn at that time, yet neither of the sisters contracted the disease. One patient had a virulent type of "Black Diphtheria". It was discovered that the epidemic was coming from the well water that the people were using. Nursing care at that time included cooking, washing, ironing, stoking, and continuous day and night duty. The laundry department was called the "wash house" before the days of the electric machinery. The linen was disinfected with carbolic acid solution, then washed in a tub with a wash board (by the nurses). It was hung out on the line to dry and was ironed by the nurses—no mangels nor electric presses for these pioneer nurses. One wonders what thoughts arise when these Sisters hear the hum of the motor driven machinery in the laundry today.

These Sisters recall the difficulties of the first Sisters who

came to the "Gate House". As in all pioneer homes of that time, there was difficulty in obtaining even the necessities of life. One time there was no milk to be had. The Sisters prayed for the need to be supplied. Late in the afternoon a cow strayed into the yard. Advertisements were put in the local paper but no one ever claimed the lost animal. Fuel was badly needed at another time, when a load of cordwood was delivered to the Institution. The driver did not know who had paid him and told him to deliver it to the Home.

Fire hazards were also greater for these nurses. The following account, copied from a Guelph paper, is well remembered by these Sisters, who "stayed on guard all night to see that no embers were smouldering".

"What might have been a disastrous fire, but for the prompt action of Sister Marcelline, took place Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The Sister had made preparations for a trip down town, when she thought she detected the smell of smoke. She said nothing but started at once for the boiler room, going down the stairs leading out of the kitchen. There is a narrow passage-way leading out of the kitchen from the foot of the stairs to the boiler room, and when about halfway through she was met by flames bursting the partition between that and the coal bin. Sister Marcelline ran back as quickly as she could and notified the Mother Superior who was in another part of the building, and the fire brigade was promptly called to the scene. The big black team made a fine run up the Elora Road but came to grief at the corner of Division Street. Chief Finch was doing the driving himself with Firemen Barber and Skelding with him. As they neared the crest of May's hill a street car was sighted some distance beyond Division Street. Whether the motorman in charge saw the fire team or not is not known, but it was not brought to a stop until it was directly opposite Division Street. The Chief saw the car coming, and that no attempt was apparently being made to stop it, and consequently dared not take a chance in crossing the road in front of it. He pulled off a little to the right, the sleigh swerving considerably. He tried to pull the team to a stop, but the collar of the off horse struck a telegraph pole at the corner, with the result that the tongue of the sleigh snapped in two, and they were helpless. A cutter occupied by Mr. A. Barber was right behind, and the two chemical tanks were put into this, while the Chief, who was thrown over the dashboard, but luckily escaped unhurt, also got in and was driven to the scene of the fire.



New Building 1895

When the chief arrived he found that defective wiring had caused a fire between the floor and the ceiling above the coal bunker, and had gained considerable headway, but the Sisters and attendants had done valiant service and had managed to keep the fire confined in the small space. They saturated the floors with water, and everybody about the place is deserving of praise, from the Mother Superior down to some of the men in the House of Providence, for their excellent behaviour."

It is a real privilege to hear these Sisters recounting the "good old days" of pioneer hospital and nursing work. What, to them, was a day's work done to the best of their ability, appears to us today as almost impossible. They "builded better than they knew" in their daily tasks, laying a sure foundation for those who followed.

Accurate Hospital Records are available from 1888. Annual Hospital Reports are at best interesting to a limited number of people, but every nurse will undoubtedly find a list of diseases as diagnosed in these pioneer days of real interest. From 1888 to 1897 these diagnoses are written in the doctor's own hand-

writing which adds greatly to their historic value. The list provides us with an excellent picture of the nurses' work at that time. Diphtheria was very common sixty-five cases are entered in the Hospital year of October, 1888, to October, 1889. Typhoid fever and typhus were prevalent. Phthisis pulmonalis is a common entry, as is also "hemorrhage from the lungs". Here and there we find the frightening name of cholera morbus. Fifty years later we can only pay silent tribute to the courage and skill of the doctors and nurses of that time when we see such diagnoses. In those days people only went to a hospital as a last resort; yet out of the three hundred and seventy-two admissions in that hospital year, there are only eighteen deaths. The diseases causing death are given as:—Diphtheria 5; Paralysis 3; Phthisis Pulmonalis 2; Valvular affection of the heart; Puerperal fever 1; Cancer of the breast 1; Rheumatic arthritis 1; Tumor 1; Chronic albuminuria 1; Dilated stomach and bowels with paralysis 1; Typhoid fever 1;

The nomenclature has changed greatly in fifty years. The first use of the word "appendicitis" is noted in 1894 as "tubercular appendicitis"; later in the same year "inflammation of the appendix". Prior to this we find "inflammation of the bowels", "dilated stomach with paralyzed bowels", "peritonitis", "gastritis", and "gastrodynia". The name "pneumonia" is used once in 1888 and is not listed again until 1891 but there are many entries of "pleurodynia", "inflammation of the lungs", "disease of the lungs", and pleurisy.

Diagnoses such as General Debility, are listed eleven times in the hospital year of 1888-1889, while dyspepsia is listed fifty-four times. Acute Dyspepsia four times, and eleven cases listed as anemia. These diagnoses are no longer accepted, nor is there any need for such vague terms. With the assistance of radiologists and pathologists, most of these are accurately listed today as peptic ulcers, cancer, appendicitis, diabetes, nephritis, and leukemia.

Fifty years hence a comparison of diagnoses should prove of even greater interest as a demonstration of progress in Medicine, Therapeutics, and Public Health.



Hospital, 1925, showing the two new wings

Reminiscences of the First Lay Graduate Nurses

Mrs. Hanlon, 69 Northumberland St., Guelph, was the first lay nurse to be accepted for training at St. Joseph's Hospital. Mrs. Hanlon entered on October 1, 1904. Memories of her days of training correspond with those of other nurses in training in the early part of the century.

Classes were held at night. The nurses went on duty "early", and worked until 9 or 10 p. m. Any necessary studying was done after that. Time off duty amounted to one half day every month or so. The nurse's residence was in Room 203; later it was moved to the room which has since been changed into the nursery. Because every bit of space was needed by the hospital, there was no dining room for the nurses. After the patients' trays had been served from the central kitchen, the nurses prepared their own trays and took them to the Class Room on the third floor.

All work was nurses' work in those days, so the students helped with the cleaning, washing of windows, and the washing and ironing of the hospital linen. Interstitials were fairly common; operating room training was received throughout the three years.

Some of Mrs. Hanlon's lasting memories of her training days were—the accident cases brought from a train wreck at Rock-

wood in 1905, typhoids and more typhoids, the first maternity patient in 1907—and one elderly lady “who was always smoking a clay pipe”. There was a banquet to prepare and serve to the Reeves, Warden, Aldermen, Councilors, when they made their Annual Visit to inspect the hospital.

The first graduation exercises were held in the Class Room. After graduation, about the only field of work open to nurses was Private Duty Nursing in the homes. One of these cases is well remembered by Mrs. Hanlon. During a very hot summer Mrs. Hanlon was asked to go to a home some distance north of Stratford. The patient was an elderly lady living alone in a small log cabin. It took Mrs. Hanlon all night to prepare for a thyroid operation. At 7 a. m. three doctors arrived. The one doctor succumbed to the intense heat so the nurse had to give the anesthetic, as well as the sponging. No doctor made a return visit; the surgeon wrote to Mrs. Hanlon instructing her to remove the sutures. Graduate nurses received \$15.00 a week at that time, and the anethetist sent Mrs. Hanlon \$5.00 for administering the anesthetic for him.

Miss Isabelle Myers, of “Berlin”, Ontario, entered the training school on October the seventh 1904, one week after Mrs. Hanlon. Only one person encouraged Miss Myers to enter training. One doctor told her to enter by all means, as “we need trained help badly”. It was such an unusual thing to train for a profession in 1904 that everyone tried to discourage the young applicant of that day.

The little lady with the clay pipe is also one of Miss Myers’ outstanding memories of her training days. This patient had a cigar box containing cigars and a clay pipe. During the day she would smoke one cigar, carefully cut and roll her tobacco and smoke her clay pipe. She insisted that Miss Myers stand at the door, on guard to warn her of the doctor’s approach. It was the nurses’ chief worry that when this patient would “hide her pipe” that she would burn herself and the bed.

Typhoid fever seemed to be the most common disease at that time. When an operation was scheduled no one in the hospital had “time off” that day. Everyone helped in the laundry department, each nurse being responsible for her own uniforms as well as assisting with the hospital laundry.

When Miss Myers completed her training she returned to “Berlin” where she did private duty nursing mostly maternity or typhoid cases, in the home. There were very few nurses for

private duty in those days. Miss Myers could only recall one other trained nurse in the city besides herself, so they were kept very busy. Rates were \$12, later \$18, then \$21, and finally reaching \$25 per week.

Miss Myers accompanied a patient to Calgary in 1908. As there was also a great scarcity of trained nurses there, Miss Myers remained for eight years, returning to Kitchener in 1916.

These first graduates had a difficult task in their training days. There was such a demand for them as private duty nurses, that the following years found them facing more and harder tasks. They had almost continuous twenty-four hour duty year after year. We feel that we owe them a debt that can never be repaid for blazing the trail down which others are following.

Graduate Nurses of St. Joseph's Hospital

Class

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 1902 | Sister Petronilla (Deceased) |
| | Sister Bride (Deceased) |
| | Sister Herman (Deceased) |
| | Sister Isadore (") |
| | Sister Mary (Deceased) |
| | Sister St. Basil (") |
| | Sister Basilla (Deceased) |
| | Sister Justina (London) |
| | Sister Monica (London) |
| 1904 | Sister Mechtilda (Deceased) |
| | Sister Dositheus (") |
| | Sister Dolorosa (") |
| | Sister Evarista (Deceased) |
| | Sister Frances Clare (") |
| 1907 | Mrs. Hanlon |
| | K. Bush (Mrs. Chamberlain) |
| | O. Cooper (Deceased) |
| | K. Meyers |
| | K. Toner (Mrs. H. Mathews) |
| 1910 | M. Duggan |
| | A. Madden (Mrs. R. Gartlan) |
| | Mrs. Emes (Mrs. Hopkins) (Deceased) |
| 1911 | N. Blute (Mrs. F. Grace) (Deceased) |
| | A. Bergin (Mrs. A. O'Brien) |
| | A. Boyd (Deceased) |
| | M. O'Sullivan (Deceased) |

Class

- E. Murphy
E. Boegel (Mrs. J. Stumpf)
1913 C. Buckel (Mrs. C. J. Stumpf)
J. Kieffer (Mrs. T. McDermott)
M. Connolly (Mrs. C. O'Brien)
K. Kirby
M. Frank (Mrs. J. Clancy)
1914 V. Cleghorn
K. Morrison
B. Bracy (Mrs. Petty)
M. Ryan
M. Hubbard
M. Sullivan (Mrs. Robinson) (Deceased)
J. Strauss (Mrs. O. Schl)
1916 L. Hummel
N. Kieffer
M. Campbell (Mrs. E. Kaine)
Mrs. Warden (Mrs. Harp) (Deceased)
F. McQuillan
M. Collins
G. O'Reilly (Mrs. G. Heffernan)
M. Flynn (Deceased)
1917 U. O'Sullivan
G. Ringle (Mrs. A. W. Sandrock)
C. Campbell (Mrs. H. Doyle)
C. Brandt
N. Parker (Mrs. N. Turner)
A. McGiveny (Mrs. F. Gleason)
K. Peltier (Mrs. O. Menard)
R. Henry (Mrs. J. Ryan)
F. Runstedtler (Mrs. H. Harvey)
E. Martin (Mrs. J. O'Neill)
1918 M. Meyer (Mrs. Yankus)
A. Godfrey (Mrs. T. Curley)
M. Holmes
C. Albert (Mrs. H. Ham)
M. Burke
M. Burns
I. Forwell (Mrs. Noetzel)
M. Spitzig
1919 R. Hergott (Mrs. G. Oberle)
L. Healey
B. McNabb
G. Kenny (Mrs. C. Connor)

Class

- 1920 R. Haller
N. Haller (Mrs. L. Mckenna)
M. Holman (Sister M. ~~Loan~~)

I. Duffy (Mrs. G. Crawley)
M. Crimmins
G. Mamel (Mrs. A. Herzog)
N. Echell (Mrs. A. Bracey)
C. O'Donnell (Mrs. D. MacKenzie)
M. Kelleher (Mrs. M. Crimmins)
C. Kettle (Mrs. J. W. Walsh)
R. Keough (Mrs. J. Moran)
- 1921 N. Herron
G. Ringle (Mrs. R. C. McCarvell)
K. Cavanagh
M. Meagher
L. Bedford (Mrs. P. J. Crawford)
W. Sobish (Mrs.)
- 1923 I. Runstedler (Mrs. G. Forwell)
Sister Agatha *Deceased*
E. Collins
L. Bedford (Mrs. E. A. Barth)
A. Armstrong (Mrs. Grant)
E. Roth
M. Birns (Mrs. G. W. Benton)
A. McCurdy (Mrs. G. Hunt)
W. Goetz
- 1924 S. Moore (Mrs. J. Sloan)
B. Corrigan (Mrs. D. Schwark)
M. Zinger (Mrs. R. W. Cramer)
W. O'Reilly (Mrs. F. Murphy)
E. Kaine (Mrs. Harkins)
E. Baker (Mrs. E. Wadsworth)
U. McDermott (Mrs. C. Watson)
M. Rutledge (Mrs. P. J. Daley)
J. Sweeney
M. Wright (Mrs. J. Walker)
A. Webber
L. Forwell
E. Ernst (Mrs. O. Forwell)
- 1925 K. Seifried (Mrs. T. Munn) Deceased
D. Dixon
A. Heeg
M. Ryan
E. Sweeney
M. Short

Class

- M. Fleming
1926 M. Brown
M. Halm (Mrs. J. Sweeney) (Deceased)
B. Lloyd (Mrs. V. Keyes)
N. Meagher
H. Schnurr
E. Massel
K. Sullivan (Mrs. J. Sweeney)
1927 A. Winters (Mrs. E. O'Bright)
G. Fagel
M. Cassidy (Mrs. J. Collins)
K. Kay
M. Henry
N. Grundy (Mrs. J. Gallagher)
G. Foley (Mrs. Wm. Scote) (Deceased)
M. Zinger (Mrs. R. Meyer)
I. Cassidy
K. McCurdy
1928 E. Sheady
E. Bowen (Mrs. Moss)
1928 M. Monaghan (Sister M. Pauline)
N. Morrison
L. Meagher (Mrs. W. Kelso)
M. McCarron (Mrs. L. Chartier)
S. Signer (Mrs. A. Schnurr)
E. Lammond (Mrs. R. Hunter)
1929 H. Courtney (Mrs. C. O'Reilly)
L. Kuntz (Mrs. G. Brohman)
A. Scheutman
J. Patrick (Mrs. J. Gallncy)
A. Kelly (Mrs. B. Duggan)
H. Sauer (Mrs. S. Haefling)
E. Smith (Mrs. V. Hensler)
C. Bulger
E. Kay (Mrs. A. Fagel)
C. Kuntz (Mrs. H. Wachter)
H. Cote (Mrs. A. Gonter)
M. Corrigan (Mrs. W. Parker)
1930 Sister Euphrosyne
M. Sinclair (Mrs. H. Wagner)
D. O'Reilly
V. Frank
G. Ashley (Mrs. A. Hasson)
A. Schlattman
I. Ste. Marie (Mrs. L. Brohman)

Class

- C. Kliwst
M. Graham (Mrs. A. Watt)
- 1931 Sister M. Clotille
Sister M. St. Paul
M. Dudgeon (*expanded*)
L. Aitcheson (Mrs. M. Rapp)
M. Gainer (Mrs. L. Gourlay)
M. Harrett (Mrs. W. McDermott)
R. Weachter (Mrs. Thompson) Deceased
V. Hammond (Mrs. S. L. Valeriotte) (*Mrs. F. Meyer*)
A Savage (Mrs. F. Stroebele)
M. Boyle (Mrs. Sudds)
M. Goudie (Mrs. R. McDougall)
P. Norris (Mrs. Q. Whale)
L. Malone
M. McComb (Mrs. E. Gordon)
- 1932 C. Duggan (Mrs. A. Clancy)
F. Dudgeon ()
S. Cleary
R. Harding
K. Kelly (Mrs. A. Fogarty)
D. Taylor
E. Weist (Mrs. J. Huber)
M. McGrath
A. Brohman (Mrs. D. Gruber)
D. Milton
M. Wilson (Mrs. J. L. Irvin)
C. Wilson
E. Kuntz (Mrs. G. Eckenswiller)
- 1933 Sister Gabriel
K. Kelly
H. McGillvray
H. Harding
D. Auty (Mrs. W. Fairfull)
R. Best (Mrs. S. K. Knox)
M. Ashley (Deceased)
M. Harrop (Mrs. M. Fischer)
M. May (Mrs. H. Kloefer)
G. Sauer
M. Bennett
E. Dickinson
F. Werstine (Mrs. L. Duprie)
- 1934 Sister St. Edmund
Sister Victor
2 G. Thorpe
3

Class

- 4 V. Burns (Mrs. Taylor)
- 5 A. Smith
- 6 T. Veroni
- 7 D. King
- 8 D. Diemert
- 9 E. Zimmerman
- 10 B. Little
- 11 R. Dudgeon (Mrs. G. L. Case)
- 12 K. Sheehy
- 13 D. Malcolmson (Mrs. L. Davey)
- 14 M. Treacy (Mrs. H. Page)

-
- 1935 V. Tovell
M. Coldicott (Mrs. H. F. Beaboute)
E. Bennett (Mrs. D. Stuart)
G. Laverty (Mrs. F. Kelso)
H. Reid (Mrs.)
B. McReynolds
L. Piccolo (Mrs. Weinebrenner)
A. Flannigan
M. Herring
I. Mulholland
S. Howard
L. Adams
M. Darling
J. Lillico (Mrs. G. Meggs)
N. Hammond (Mrs. A. Wilton)
A. McComb
E. Forestell
E. O'Brien
J. MacDonnell
P. MacDonnell

-
- 1936 Sister Frances Joseph (*deceased*)
Sister Valeria

- M. Good
 - A. McLeod (Mrs. W. Kloepfer)
 - F. Vinall
 - M. Herve
 - D. Knill
 - D. A. King
 - M. Gilfillan
 - E. Sales
 - T. Lettner (Mrs. J. Martin Jr.)
- 1937 G. Hope
G. Wright
A. King (Mrs. J. Healey)

Class

- M. Stack (Mrs. C. G. Powers)
P. Bennett
E. Hagerty
M. Heffernan
M. McCrow
D. Gilpin (Mrs. J. Noble)
1938 A. Sherk (Mrs. C. Ott)
M. Thomas (Mrs. Foster)
C. Kellam
M. Beaupre
D. Ibbotson (Mrs. Illingsworth)
B. Davison
L. Shickluna
G. Fletcher (Mrs. Nicols)
M. Old
H. Duffy
M. Corrigan
D. Goettler (Mrs. Walsh)
E. Routhier (Mrs. W. McCarvell)
E. Ewing (Mrs. A. Ewing)
B. Kadwell
G. Reinhardt (Mrs. Cremasco)
1939 Sister Celine
V. Ste Marie
D. Savage (Mrs. McGinnis)
H. McGaw
A. Record
R. Jamison
D. Stock
T. Woronka
1940 E. DeShane
M. Ryan
A. Herringer
M. MacKay
A. Jennings
I. Bradley
I. Bennett
K. Gilfillan
R. McKennitt
G. Clarke
H. Seifried
J. King
I. Callaghan
H. Hawkins
D. McMenamin

