



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.

St. Joseph's Hospital Guelph, Ontario

100 Years of Service
Sisters of St. Joseph, Guelph, Ontario
1861-1961

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Sisters of St. Joseph

Guelph

Ontario

1861

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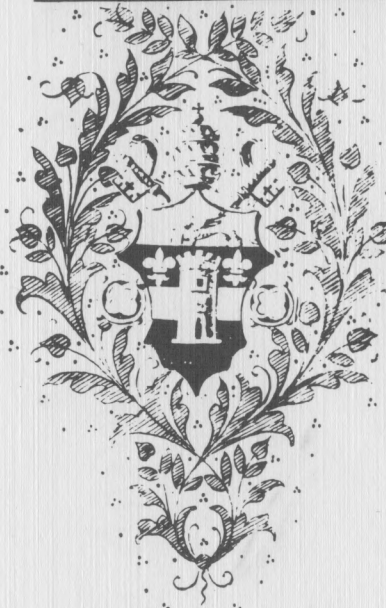
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ost Holy Father

The Most Reverend Bishop, Joseph F. Ryan, D. D. of
Hamilton Ontario, humbly begs the Apostolic Benediction
for the Sisters of Saint Joseph, presently dedicated to work
in behalf of the sickly and aged, on the occasion of the one-
hundredth Anniversary of the meritorious establishment of
St. Joseph's Hospital, in the city of Guelph, October 1, 1961.

Annus Domini millesimus nonagesimus annus primus
Ex aedibus Vaticanis die 13 apr. 1961

F. Didacius Duvini
Archiep. Vauvey





HIS HOLINESS, POPE JOHN XXIII



April 3rd, 1961

The Sisters of St. Joseph,
Guelph, Ontario.

I am very pleased and happy to send my blessing and my very cordial greetings to the Sisters of St. Joseph and their many friends on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the foundation of St. Joseph's Hospital in Guelph.

The story of those 100 years has been written in loving labours and sincere kindness and are so well known that it needs no commentary from me.

But, I do want to congratulate the Sisters and say to them that I wish them well in all their future undertakings and hope that God will continue to bless them abundantly in their many works of charity in the Diocese of Hamilton and particularly in the city of Guelph where their hospital and other buildings lend themselves so completely to their labours of love.

Cordially yours in Christ,

+ J. F. Ryan

Bishop of Hamilton



REV. J. HOLTZER, S. J.

FOUNDER

GREETINGS

FROM

REV. MOTHER M. ALACOQUE

SUPERIOR GENERAL

OF SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

OF HAMILTON DIOCESE



The ineffable Providence of God has brought into being the splendid services for the sick and the aged that St. Joseph's Hospital and St. Joseph's Home provide. The vastness of the buildings, the practical appointments for nursing care, and the streamlined efficiency of the administration in every department show progress and development undreamed of by the small group of Sisters of St. Joseph who undertook the care of the sick in Guelph one hundred years ago. Those devoted Sisters, who have long since gone to God to receive the reward of their labours, planted a mustard seed which has grown into a mighty tree. In the parable Christ said that the mustard tree offered a resting place to the birds of the air, and for a century St. Joseph's has offered a resting place for the sick and the weary. God alone has the complete record of the Christlike love that the Sisters of St. Joseph have spent on the sick and the poor and the aged who have sought help over the past century.

The celebration of a centenary of fruitful labours for Christ in His sick and suffering members inspires us to look forward to the century that lies ahead. Undoubtedly the unfailing Providence of God will preserve and expand these facilities for healing the sick and sheltering the aged. For the blessings of the past, the Sisters have leaned heavily on the strong arm of St. Joseph, their holy patron. For the success of their future work, they rely with complete confidence on this same dear saint to whom God entrusted the care of His dearest treasures, Jesus and Mary. May his unfailing protection obtain the blessings of God on the work of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Guelph so that all who come to them for care will be refreshed in soul and body.



SISTER M. VICTOR
ADMINISTRATOR
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.



AND

THE

TREE

GREW.....

AND THE TREE GREW

The year was 1861. Reverend Mother M. Martha, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Hamilton Diocese, wore a worried look. She had just been visited by the Most Rev. John Farrell, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton. The object of the visit was a pressing request for a group of Sisters to be sent to Guelph to open a new mission.

Rev. Father J. Holtzer, S. J., was pastor of the one Catholic Church in the Guelph area, St. Bartholomew's. As he and his assistants visited their widely scattered flock they found sickness, poverty and many old folks who needed care and even permanent shelter. Father Holtzer had an idea. Why not invite some Sisters to undertake this great work of mercy? Perhaps they could make a small beginning and surely Our Lord would bless such an undertaking. With this in mind he presented his ideas to the Bishop of the Diocese. There could be no promises that the undertaking would be easy. The work would be difficult and hardships many but the Sisters were noted for their courage and strong faith in Divine Providence.

All these things His Lordship told Reverend Mother that day, but he urged her to consent to send three Sisters. She agreed to give the matter her most serious consideration. Now she was on her way to the Chapel where she would place her worries before Our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament and ask for Divine guidance. It was an opportunity to extend the work of her Community, but then the Community was not very large. It had been established in Hamilton only ten years. Two other missions had been opened since then - a Convent in Paris in 1858 and one in Brantford in 1859. Moreover, a number of her Sisters were falling prey to the dread tuberculosis. After conferring with her advisers she decided to make the journey to Guelph that she might see at first hand where the Sisters would be housed and what would be needed to set up such a mission. Father Holtzer met the Sisters on their arrival and was most enthusiastic about the work he envisaged for them. He had purchased a house and 25 acres of land and he promised to seek aid from the people of this area by way of furnishings, food and money. The response of the people was heart-warming. Reverend Mother was assured that her Sisters would be welcomed with open arms and hearts. Sixteen beds were set up and as far as one could judge all was in readiness. When Reverend Mother returned from her first visit to the site of the new mission she realized that the Sisters to be assigned to it must be compassionate, physically strong and very zealous. She selected Sister Antoinette to be the first superior and administrator and as her companions Sister

Ignatius and Sister Alphonsus. The Sisters could be forgiven for having some slight misgivings when they received the news. This was new work for them, but it could be an adventure and Obedience had asked them to do it so they hastened to prepare themselves.

A grey November day, November 22, 1861 saw the three missionaries and Reverend Mother set off by train from Hamilton. They traveled to Galt and changed trains in Galt for the last part of the trip. Arriving at the station, late in the afternoon, they were met by a horse drawn carriage which had been dispatched by Father Holtzer to convey them to their home. They had to travel a mile into the town, then across the town to the western outskirts. What must have been their thoughts as they drove through the town? It was a farming district and the houses were some distance apart. There were no streets - just mud roads - no street lights. Such businesses as flour mills, lumber mills, wagon factories, iron and brass foundries and blacksmith shops formed the main industries.

They finally reached their destination, a stone house known to the people of the area as the Gate House because it was near a large Toll Gate. Entering they knelt down to ask God's blessing on their new undertaking. Then they talked into the night formulating plans which would enable them to carry on household duties and care for those to be committed to their care with as much diligence and efficiency as possible. Mother Martha remained for a few days to help her Sisters get settled and then returned to Hamilton.

The first patient to be brought in was a Mr. Michael Millaley whose hands were badly burned. Later, he was one of those faithful few who assisted the Sisters in many ways, among them, collecting the daily mail and driving the "Phaeton". The Doctors of the area were delighted to have a hospital where their patients could be treated more adequately and cared for. Moreover, the Reverend Fathers now could find sanctuary for some aged folks who were in straightened circumstances and not able to look after themselves, and for some mentally retarded folks whose families could not or would not care for them. The days were very busy, each one bringing its own emergencies. By the end of the year it was quite evident that the "Gate House" was no longer adequate for the growing work of the Sisters. After much consultation with Father Holtzer it was decided that a new building would be erected.

In 1862 this was done. It was a three storey

Ottawa, May 1st, 1912

building. Two floors were set aside for the accommodation of the sick, the third floor for the care of the aged and the mentally retarded. The accommodation in this new building consisted of 40 beds- 18 for patients and the remainder for the others. The "Gate House" was retained as a residence for the Sisters.

Hardships were many in those early days. There was no running water. A wind mill drew the water from a near by well but often this failed so that the Sisters had to pump it- the pump was still to be seen as late as 1959 when it was removed to make way for the new building. Heating was by wood stoves, lighting by kerosene lamps. Often the bare necessities of life were lacking. But the faith of those pioneer Sisters never wavered, They placed their trust in Divine Providence and prayed while they worked. That their work was blessed is evidenced by the stories related which tell how their needs, seemingly impossible, were met fully.

A story told of a day when the milk supply had run out and there was no money on hand with which to purchase more. The Superior urged her Sisters to pray urgently and ask St. Joseph to obtain assistance. Late in the afternoon a cow was discovered grazing on the hospital property. Inquiries, followed by advertisements in the local newspaper, failed to find the owner. Thus the Sisters had their needed milk and the extra chore of caring for and milking the cow was added to their many duties.

Again the supply of wood for fuel was exhausted and there was no money on hand. Once more the Sisters resorted to prayer and later in the day a load of cord wood arrived at the door of the hospital. The gentleman, who delivered the load, disclaimed knowledge of the identity of the person who had paid for it and directed where it was to be delivered.

On many occasions bills came due and there were no funds with which to meet them. Frequently at such times an envelope was left at the office containing just sufficient to pay such a bill. Were these episodes coincidences? To those Sisters they were direct answers to their fervent prayers and clear signs that their beloved patron, St. Joseph, was watching over them. The rapid and continued growth of the work would seem to attest to this.

It was in this year 1862 that the second building was incorporated by an Act of Parliament. This was shown in a letter received by the Superior of the hospital in 1912 - some fifty years later -

"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."

The income received from the services provided was very small indeed in these early years. Most of the aged and mentally retarded were without any means of subsistence. The Sisters had no training as nurses. They learned by doing. Compassion and love for their fellow man inspired them in their work. They baked their own bread and cooked the meals. The laundry was done by hand over a wash tub, sterilizing by placing the instruments in the oven of the cook stove. When a patient was gravely ill a Sister would remain by his side through the night after a trying day. Some of the aged and the mentally retarded assisted in the household duties in exchange for their care. Some of the patients in the hospital upon their recovery in gratitude, offered their services to the Sisters and stayed for years. It is related that one of these was a Mr. Ford. "He made beds, did cleaning and repairs and helped the Doctors. He slept in the hospital on call night and day. When his long years of faithful service were ended his funeral was held from the hospital Chapel."

For fifteen years the Sisters carried on valiantly in this building but day by day demands for accommodation and additional services increased. When they could no longer postpone action and when they felt they could assume the burden of the added expenditures, which building would entail, an addition was planned and erected in 1877.

Three years later, 1880, Guelph was incorporated into a city. New and numerous industries were set up, houses were built and the population continued to expand. The number of Doctors increased and the services required of the hospital and accommodation for the aged grew more and more. An excerpt from an old register retained at the hospital shows the activities from September 30th, 1887 to October 1st, 1888.

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

No. of patients in the institution - Male 144;
Female 167.

No. of hospital beds - 38. Total - 311 patients.

The year 1887 also marked the installation of the first telephone, a boon to these hard working Sisters.

In 1888 an epidemic of diphtheria occurred in Guelph and vicinity. A "Government Inspector" came from Toronto 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 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 M. Di Pazzi and Sister M. Marcelline, were given charge of the patients sent to this building. Heating was by means of a coal stove, lighting by kerosene lamps. There was no running water, no telephone, no diet kitchen, nor did this little isolation hospital have any laundry facilities of today. From 1888 to 1892 the Sisters cared for more than 100 diphtheria cases, sixty-five in 1888 with no antitoxin. Only 13 deaths are listed in the hospital records of that time. The treatment consisted of a spray of iodine and glycerine, with "poulticing". One tracheotomy was performed.

Some fifty years later that patient was still living and often visited the Sisters, deeply grateful for the wonderful care they had given her. Needless to say there was no toxoid protection for those 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, with continuous day and night duty. The linen was disinfected with carbolic acid solution, then washed in a tub with a wash board, hung out on the line to dry, and ironed by the nurses.

During the year 1889 typhoid fever was prevalent and phthisis pulmonalis (hemorrhage from the lungs). The frightening name of cholera morbus can be found in the records as well. In those days people went to hospital only as a last resort, yet in the three hundred and seventy-two admissions that year only eighteen died. This is indeed a tribute to the courage and skill of the doctors and nurses of that time. The diseases causing death that year are listed in the records as follows - Diphtheria 5; Paralysis 3; Phthisis Pulmonalis 2; Valvular affection of the heart 1; 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 annual visit of the Mayor and Council was a day of much ceremony in those days. Evidence of this is in the following account taken from the Mercury of March 2, 1889 -

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 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 throughout 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 Goudy 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, Lampry, 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 if 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."

In the early years fire hazards were very great. A clipping from a Guelph paper reminded the Sisters years later of this event.

"What might have been a disastrous fire, but for the prompt action of Sister Marcelline, took place Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock.

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 passageway 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. 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.

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 of the House of Providence, for their excellent behaviour."

In a few years it was evident that further expansion was imperative but despite the diligence of the Sisters there was not sufficient money to consider such an undertaking. Eventually Bishop T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton Diocese, at this time took the initiative and urged that a new building be planned and constructed at the earliest possible date. He would assume the responsibility of financing the job. This was completed and opened October 16, 1895. A clipping from the Guelph Daily Mercury and Advertiser of that date describes the event as follows -

"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 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 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. Frs. 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 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 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 has 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 feet. 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 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 modernly equipped operating room are present.

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 materials and fixtures of the best quality. The new hospital and the original buildings 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."

Before construction of this new building was begun the old Gate House was razed and the stone in it used for the foundation of this building. The cost of this construction is recorded as \$38,027.74.

As the hospital was situated 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; this was agreed upon about a year after the opening of the new building.

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

For a few years the new hospital was able

to meet the needs of the community but eventually the need for further expansion became evident. In 1923 the Sisters announced that they had under consideration the proposition of enlarging their institution. The urgent need of better accommodation for the sick and the afflicted in the hospital, and also for the aged and infirm in the House of Providence was keenly felt. Moreover additional quarters were needed for the hospital staff. An up-to-date Operating Room and X-Ray Room was also planned so that the services would be modernized and a high quality maintained. To enable them to finance such a project it was announced that homes would be canvassed for donations.

The problem of constructing a modern hospital, which would utilize the old building to the best advantage, was placed in the hands of Stevens and Lee, Architects, Toronto, and the contract for work, was signed with Schultz Bros., Brantford. The project was completed in 1925 and increased the capacity to 104 beds. Besides remodeling the old building two wings were added.

The first floor provided for private, semi-private and one ward accommodation in the west wing and public and semi-private in the east wing. On the second floor the west wing contained the obstetrical division and other private rooms. The former operating room was remodelled for a maternity ward. The "Chloroform room" became a semi-private maternity ward. The third floor of the east wing provided accommodation for the nurses and the west wing for the sisters.

The ground sloped gradually to the southwest and consequently brought the basement floor well out of the ground at this point. In this area were located the nurses' sitting room, class room and dining room with the essential serving pantry.

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

The east wing of the second floor contained the X-Ray and Operating Rooms which were equipped with the latest and best appliances as well as a clinical laboratory complete in every detail.

The private rooms both in design and in furnishings were characterized by simplicity and

showed remarkable attention to those details which would be conducive to the comfort and convenience of the patient.

Throughout, the plumbing and electrical fixtures were all especially designed for hospital purposes. There were eight rooms equipped with telephone receptacles. All beds had receptacles for bedside lamps and a modern nurse call system was installed throughout the old and the new building.

A number of minor alterations on the old part of the building provided much needed services. These included sinks, dressing-rooms, diet kitchen, nurses' stations, and increased plumbing accommodation.

The exterior of the addition was of grey brick to match the then existing building. The cornice at the eave of the old mansard was retained and extended along the new parts. Circular headed windows were used to match the existing work and the exterior generally treated in so far as possible so that all would be in harmony.

At this time the capacity of the House of Providence, formerly the old hospital was 29 in the male division and 13 in the female.

In 1933 the physiotherapy department was installed with all the latest apparatus, and each year since some equipment has been added to keep it up to date. In 1939 an Electrocardiograph was purchased with a generous donation made by one of the Guelph service clubs.

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.

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

For many years the Sisters operated a Farm which supplied many of their needs as well as those of the patients. Since the early days when it is said a cow wandered onto the grounds when the milk supply had run out, the Sisters raised cows on their property thereby securing their own milk supply until 1948.

At the turn of the century two workers tilled

the ground and harvested enough barley, oats and feed corn to take care of their stock. A team of work horses were kept as well as a driving horse and it was a common sight to see the Sisters in the phaeton, or the driver go into town to collect the mail. It was not until 1931 that mail was delivered across the road, in the city and collected by a member of the hospital staff. In 1938 the first mail was delivered directly to the hospital.

Chickens were numerous and eggs were plentiful in the old days. One year the Sisters undertook to raise ducks and geese but this had to be abandoned because the noise disturbed the patients. All the vegetables were grown in the garden and enough potatoes, parsnips, onions and turnips, carrots, etc. were stored in the root house to last through the winter.

The first barn was burned down early in the century, rebuilt and later in 1941 was raised to accommodate 10 to 12 cows and 4 horses.

When help became scarce, supplies expensive and hard to procure and the district became more and more a residential section this project had to be abandoned.

From 1925 to 1949 the student nurses were housed on the third floor of one wing of the hospital and their classroom was in the basement. It was soon evident that the growth of the Training School was considerably hampered. Moreover to maintain the high standards required by the Ontario Department of Nursing Education and to provide comfortable and attractive living quarters for those wishing to train, it would be necessary to construct a new and separate School of Nursing. Hospital property extended to include a suitable site adjacent to the hospital. The best points and facilities of the more modern schools were incorporated into the plans and in May 1949 construction was completed. The building was officially opened May 24th of that year.

Having provided for the student nurses, the Sisters found it was becoming urgent to provide increased accommodation for patients. The population of Guelph had grown by leaps and bounds, hence the growing need for more hospital services. Extra beds were of necessity set up in the corridors and every available space utilized. Still there was a long waiting list of those seeking admission for treatment. The old living quarters, vacated by the student nurses, would provide additional rooms but would require considerable renovation before they would be suitable for servicing the sick. They now turned their attention to this problem.

It has always been the aim of the Sisters to keep their institutions up to date and that the services given would be of the highest caliber. Therefore while keeping in mind the increased bed capacity necessary, each department was considered so that any modernization needed would also be done. In July 1949 excavation was begun for a new five-story wing to be built on the north western corner of the existing building.

The first stage in the building plan was the erection of a new central heating plant. The new boiler house was to contain three boilers and would supply heat for the whole hospital. The basement of the new wing was to be connected to the boiler house and would house a refrigeration compartment.

The building was completed and officially opened in July, 1951. The five-story building of Ohio Buff Brick and Indiana limestone trim proved not only to be a necessary and useful edifice but its simple dignified lines gave a pleasing appearance. A life size replica of St. Joseph, patron saint of the hospital carved in white stone was erected over the front entrance to form an integral part of the structure.

The main entrance with its plate glass doors opening into the rotunda with a beautifully designed terrazzo floor and grained oak panelled walls, reflect the dignity and simplicity of the exterior. The suite of administrative offices is adequate and sufficiently equipped to facilitate the detail and afford the information necessary to meet the requirements of a government approved hospital. Included in this suite are the Superintendent's office, board room, the historian's office, and the medical records room, where the patients' charts and histories are kept on file and to which the doctors have access. These charts play an important role in the medical research and medical statistics.

An admitting room complete with miniature chest X-Ray equipment and a receptionist, on duty at all times, to welcome the patient. A new doctors' registry board donated by the doctors and a new doctors' call system were installed. The doctors' staff room with a medical reference library donated in memory of the late Doctor Valeriotte and furnished with funds donated by the Italian citizens was an added feature. To complete the first floor a small coffee shop was included for the benefit of visitors.

The second floor was to be for medical and surgical services. It included a new X-Ray department containing two Radio Graphic Rooms with adjoining dressing rooms, new Physiotherapy room equipped for four patients, a new Cysto-

scopic Room, Fracture Room with piped in oxygen, a View Box, Wall Suction, special non-conductive floor. An adjacent Splint Room completes this suite.

There was a new Central Supply Department in which a Castle Pressure Rectangular Sterilizer and Castle Reflux Still were installed.

The Laboratory was renovated and a Pathological Department was situated where the old X-Ray Department had been. Improvements were also made in the Operating Rooms.

The new Pharmacy Department completed the services on the Second Floor so that all surgical and medical services were centralized here. Two rooms added to the bed capacity of this floor.

The third floor contained the Obstetrical Department. Besides, ward, semi-private and private accommodation, it contained also an admitting room with shower, two labor rooms and two case rooms complete with requisite sterilizing facilities. The newborn babies had individual cubicles and piped oxygen available for immediate use. There was a separate nursery for the premature and a suspect nursery which was isolated. A formula room was added and a conference room where new mothers could be instructed in the care of the new born. At the end of this suite was a comfortable waiting room for the fathers.

The fourth floor or Pediatric Department had long been an essential need in Guelph. This department was modern in every way. Glass walled partitions enabled the nurse to observe her charges at all times. A special treatment room, a sun porch and playroom made this one of the most outstanding departments of this wing.

The fifth floor consisting mainly of private, semi-private and four-bed ward accommodation was to be used for surgical patients. From the windows on this floor there was a beautiful panoramic view of the city of Guelph both pleasant and stimulating.

A new nurses' call system for the use of the patients was installed at this time throughout the building as well as an emergency call system whereby the nurse could obtain assistance when necessary without leaving the room. An emergency signal system was also installed in the case rooms and nursery. Piped in oxygen was installed in a number of rooms to avoid delay in the administration of this therapy when needed. Centrally located wall suction was ready for immediate use in the Fracture Room, Case Rooms, Operating Rooms and the Special treatment room in the Pediatric Department.

In the basement a modern kitchen complete with new services included a Formula Room, Central Tray Service, Special Diet Kitchen, Salad preparation and Bake Room. Added equipment to this department included a dishwasher, a sterilizing machine, new ovens and mixers with complete refrigeration service added.

There was a new morgue on this floor with a modernly equipped autopsy room with special table.

An automatic electric elevator was installed to serve all floors as well as an automatic dumb waiter to provide fast service between the kitchen and the coffee shop and to deliver drugs and supplies to all departments. A new fire detection and alarm system would report and spot the location of any dangerous temperature rise on a control board in the office and set off an alarm at the fire department.

A unique feature of this new project was the master clock system located in the main corridor and operated from one central time piece. To the Sisters this master clock was a symbol of the devotion of the Ladies' Auxiliary through whose efforts it was installed.

The master clock itself consisted of an electric self-winding and self-regulating device with a magnetically wound spring lever movement. All clocks on this system would be on the same time throughout the building. A program system incorporated within its mechanism rang a signal bell when patients' visiting hours were ended.

Another feature of this master clock was the reserve power unit which would enable it to keep correct time for a period of 10 to 12 hours, even though the power was cut off.

This new building provided much needed services and accommodations and once again brought the facilities of the hospital up to date.

In 1952 the oxygen system was installed. Wall outlets with needle valves and flow meters were installed where needed throughout the hospital. This system assured the patient of an adequate supply of oxygen at any time and for as long as required without the interruption of cylinder changes or a cylinder becoming empty, unnoticed.

A bottle trap type of central suction system was installed at this time with outlets in the operating rooms, fracture, delivery rooms, emergency and treatment rooms.

In 1953 a cafeteria was set up for serving meals to the staff, professional and otherwise.

The major undertaking of 1955 was the building of a concrete tunnel connecting the School of Nurses with the hospital. This proved to be both a time-saver and a shelter for the students during inclement weather. At this time the hospital heating system was extended to the residence. During this year a new Recovery Room was set up - an addition to the operating room suite, which proved to be of great assistance to the doctors. For this recovery room the Ladies' Auxiliary of the hospital donated two special stretchers. These ladies also donated a deep freeze unit for the main kitchen at this time.

During these years it can be seen that the growth of the hospital was rapid and outstanding. At the beginning in 1861 the care of the aged was also an important facet of the Sisters' work, but because of the financial aspect, they had to give precedence to the hospital in building plans, since this was felt to be the greater need. The old folks were housed in the House of Providence - the men in the 1862 building and the women in the 1877 building. From time to time improvements and renovations were made in an effort to increase and modernize the facilities. Eventually the building was adjudged by the Fire Inspectors and the Government Institutional Inspectors to be a fire trap and it was listed as unsuitable for living quarters. Meantime the life span of our citizens was increasing. This resulted in a growing population of folks in the "old age" bracket. The conversion of the old General Hospital into a home for the aged was considered but was found to be impractical. A group of Guelph citizens became interested in the welfare of the old folks and exerted considerable pressure on the Sisters to consider construction of a new modern building for these people. Suitable ground was available adjacent to the hospital and after much thought and investigation it was announced in April 1956 that a new home for the aged would be constructed by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

In 1957 an emergency generator was installed to provide auxiliary power. The following year it was announced that Marani, Morris and Allan, architects of Toronto were preparing plans for the new building and that the Pigott Construction Company of Hamilton would undertake the construction. The home for the aged was to provide 227 beds some of which were to be used for the staff who lived in. The cost was estimated at \$2,000,000. It was also deemed advisable to expand the hospital at this time by increasing the capacity with 48 additional beds and the requisite facilities. This wing would connect the home for the aged with the hospital. This new building would necessitate other improvements and additions. The existing chapel - the heart of every Catholic institution - was much too small to accommodate

those who would be residents in the new home. The laundry was inadequate and antiquated and it was felt that a new larger one must be in the plans. It would also be necessary to enlarge and adjust the Power Plant to meet the increased requirements of the new building.

In February 1958 consternation arose when it was announced that a fine old landmark might of necessity be removed during the process of this construction. It was a beautiful old tree - a fine cut-leaf variety of the Silver Maple, sometimes called the Eagle Claw Silver Maple. Not only was it a beautiful sight but it had historical value.

The story is told of a gentleman who once brought a load of saplings to the door of the hospital in the first years of its existence. He wished to sell them to the Sisters that they might plant them on their grounds. The charge was 75 cents but to the Sisters it was prohibitive. They were finding it difficult to maintain their work and provide for the needs of their charges. The gentleman chatted with the Sisters about their pioneering work and was invited to stay for dinner. After a delightful meal, he in turn invited the little band of nuns to the front of the building where he proceeded to plant one of his choicest saplings, with all due ceremony.

That tree grew large and graceful through the years. In winter it stood tall and stately as a sentinel and in the summer its leafy boughs provided shelter for the nests of birds intent on setting up housekeeping. Its rich green foliage provided shelter where the old folks of the House of Providence could sit in the warm afternoons. In the evening the Sisters often enjoyed a few moments' relaxation after their day's labors. Now it was thought that it would have to be removed to make way for the new building. However it was later learned that the tree was to be spared.

March 19th of this year the first sod was turned by Mayor David E. Hastings to mark the commencement of construction on the new home for the aged. The prayer of dedication was read by Rev. J. P. Monaghan, S. J. A luncheon in the auditorium of the Nurses' residence preceded the ceremony. It was attended by Government, Wellington County and City officials as well as representatives of Guelph churches and service clubs. Dr. F. J. Kirvan, chairman of the hospital Advisory Board, welcomed the guests and outlined some of the interesting points of the new construction. He pointed out that the Sisters were assuming a great financial burden in undertaking this large project. The Provincial Government would make a generous grant to assist in the cost of the building but it would be necessary to seek the support of the people of Guelph also.

Since the new home would serve the citizens of Guelph and the surrounding area he was certain this would be forthcoming. In April it was announced that the name of the new home would be St. Joseph's Home for the Aged.

Construction on the building progressed very well during the following months. Meantime there was the question of how the above mentioned assistance of the people of Guelph would be sought. After much discussion it was decided that city council would be asked for a plebiscite on the matter of the ratepayers' approval of a grant of \$540,000 towards the cost of St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. This amount would equal that promised by the Provincial Government. The matter was placed before city council and the plebiscite took place at the time of the elections in December. The result was a defeat by a margin of 851 votes. This was a severe blow to the hopes of all concerned in this new building project but most of all to the Sisters of St. Joseph who had labored for some ninety-six years in Guelph caring for the sick, the aged and the infirm.

Following the plebiscite discussions took place with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. Eventually it was announced that the construction would continue but the original plan would be altered. The building, when completed, would provide 105 beds for the chronically ill, on a regular hospital basis, and 100 beds for the aged, instead of all the beds for the aged as originally planned. As a result there would be grants forthcoming from the Federal and Provincial Governments to assist in financing the cost of construction of the Chronic Wing. It was felt that the new plans could be incorporated without serious alterations in the original specifications.

By June 1958 the new modernly equipped Laundry was completed and in operation. In November of the year a new boiler was installed and transfer was made to oil for heating the institution. Minor improvements were also made in the Operating Room Suite. Microfilming of patients' records was introduced this year as a space saving and more efficient method of preserving them.

In May 1959 one floor of one wing of the Home for the Aged was completed and the old folks who were being cared for in the old House of Providence were moved into their quarters. When their removal had been completed the wrecking of the old building began, while construction continued on the Chronic Wing.

Surmounting the old buildings and seeming to call the attention of passersby that they might know that a work of dedication and mercy was

being carried on within its walls, were two lovely stone crosses, measuring 38 feet by 44 feet, and said to have been hand-carved. These were carefully removed and lowered.

There was also a small tower which housed a bell. From the early years of the institution this bell rang out the Angelus - three times daily. Its mellow peal was carried for some distance around, reminding those within hearing to pause and pray. Many older folk recalled what a friendly feeling the sound of the bell gave them and regretted that it was to be silenced. Mr. Wm. Sheady, a former chairman of the hospital Advisory Board, made a proposal to the local council of the Knights of Columbus and the members agreed to finance the erection of a cairn on the grounds facing St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. The bell would be hung here and remain a lasting reminder of the pioneer days of the institution.

By October 1959 the Chronic Wing and Home for the Aged were completed as well as a tunnel connecting the new building to the hospital. On October 15th the official opening took place.

The ribbon cutting ceremony marking the opening of the Home was shared by Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q. C., Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario and His Excellency, the Most Rev. J. F. Ryan, D. D., J. C. D., Bishop of Hamilton, while that marking the opening of the Chronic Wing was shared by Dr. R. W. Urquhart, chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and the Bishop.

Master of ceremonies on this occasion was Dr. F. J. Kirvan, chairman of the Advisory Board. Also participating were Mayor David E. Hastings, members of parliament, Ontario Government officials, members of the clergy and the medical profession.

The building is a large sprawling two-story edifice adjacent to the hospital and facing Edinburgh Road. It is of fireproof reinforced concrete with bricks in striking light and dark panels.

Approaching the front entrance from Edinburgh Road this building presents a picture of expansiveness. Leading to the building is a terraced approach beautifully landscaped and surmounted by a flagstone patio at the front door.

The overall picture within is of simplicity and utilitarian beauty. There is an air of elegance and comfort throughout. The plans show much thought for those who will make their home there. Moreover they show great vision for it is a building which looks forward to the future needs of the rapidly growing area.

Just inside the main entrance are two mosaic tile panels - one on each side - of gold, buff and white. Within the niche is a large Carrara marble statue of St. Joseph on a marble pedestal. Overhead are three spot lights to illuminate the niche and the statue.

A beautiful large Foyer and waiting room are separated by a Louvred Screen of Birch with brass dowels on one side, and two large metal lined flower boxes on the other.

Off the main foyer is a large office and information desk, a Record Room and the Superintendent's office. This completes the administrative suite.

To the right of the central foyer is the Home for the Aged and to the left is the new Chronic Wing. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged accommodates 105 men and women. The rooms consist of private, semi-private and 4-bed wards. There is also a distinct section for "special care" elderly folk. A well equipped infirmary cares for the acutely ill among the aged. Bathroom facilities are ample and specially installed to make the care of these folks easier.

All utilities are contained in a Central Core, which makes for more efficient service. This central core system consists of a double corridor with all facilities contained between the corridors with access from either side to the central rooms.

There is a Physiotherapy Department which is equipped with such aids as are deemed necessary to improve health and for the rehabilitation of inmates.

A special department provides for the teaching of creative arts to women and there are workshops for the men.

There is also a barber shop for the men and a beauty shop for the women.

Meals are served to the ambulatory inmates in the large airy cafeteria and a special dining area is provided for the senile patients quite apart from it.

The Chronic Wing can accommodate 109 long-term patients (men and women). It also consists of private, semi-private and 4-bed wards. Floors throughout this wing are of marble terrazzo.

A small Laboratory is equipped for such tests as are necessary. Also included is a large well-equipped Central Supply Department with plenty of cupboards and the most modern Autoclave for sterilizing all equipment. As well there are two Treatment Rooms in this wing.

Other added features include the large sun-rooms and porches provided at the end of each hallway and the spacious, airy and well furnished lounges variously located throughout the building. Thermopane windows give protection from all kinds of weather and the special Williams pivot sash windows make for ease of cleaning with a minimum of labor and effort. Abundant hand-rails along all the corridors and in all wash-rooms are provided to help the unsteady and faltering.

An added safety feature in the Home is the vinyl asbestos tile in the corridors and linoleum tile in the rooms. This does much to eliminate the danger of falls on slippery floors and gives a more "homey" atmosphere to the whole building.

Lounge rooms are furnished comfortably and magazines, radio and television are provided for the entertainment of the residents. A well stocked Library offers many hours of pleasant reading and is attractively furnished.

An Intercom System has been installed and is used for paging doctors and nurses as well as for providing music for the pleasure of the patients and the old folks.

Throughout the entire structure no efforts have been spared to add the most up to date features for the comfort and care of the ailing and the aged. Everything has been planned to ensure the ultimate in safety for patients and staff. Pastel colors have been used in the painting throughout and blend with pretty draperies lending a home-like atmosphere to all sections. Brightly upholstered chairs, together with functional modern furnishings combine easy upkeep with attractiveness.

A few days after the official opening the admission of patients to the Chronic Wing was begun. Many applications seeking accommodation in the Home for the Aged were received so that it filled in rapidly. Construction was then continued on the addition to the hospital and the Chapel.

In April 1960 the very modern and efficient "Meals on Wheels" was inaugurated for serving meals to the patients in the Chronic Wing. As a result the meals are served in a minimum of time and the hot food is kept hot and the cold food is kept cool.

June 14, 1960 the official opening took place of the completed 48-bed addition to the hospital and the Chapel. His Excellency Most Rev. J. F. Ryan, D. D., J. C. D., Bishop of Hamilton consecrated the new Chapel in the morning and followed this ceremony by celebrating Mass in the Chapel. Many dignitaries and friends of the Sis-

St. Joseph were in attendance at this Mass.

In the afternoon the customary ribbon cutting ceremony was shared by Bishop Ryan and Mayor David E. Hastings. Also taking part in the ceremonies were Warden H. A. McCulloch representing Wellington County, Alf Hales, M. P., representing the Federal Government and Harry Worton, M. P. P., representing the Provincial Government. Marani, Morris and Allan, architects of the new building were represented by J. A. Robertson, M. R. A. I. C. and J. M. Pigott, Jr. represented the Pigott Construction Company of Hamilton who were responsible for the construction of the building. Dr. F. J. Kirvan acted as chairman during the ceremonies. Afterward the guests were served tea in the cafeteria of the Home for the Aged, by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the hospital and were then taken on conducted tours through the new hospital addition and Chapel.

Located between the hospital proper and the Home for the Aged and Chronic Wing this new structure is a fireproof reinforced concrete building with light brick exterior, broken by dark panels. It adds 48 surgical beds to bring the capacity of the hospital to 216 active treatment beds and 32 bassinets. The first and second floors include four semi-public accommodation and four semi-private rooms on each floor. In addition are such facilities as modernly equipped kitchens, linen rooms and utility rooms, bathrooms and showers, dry mop cleaning closets, etc. Each ward has a bathroom, individual wardrobe space and sink. The floors of the wards and corridors are of terrazzo while those of the bathrooms are of mosaic tiles.

The rooms are finished in soft pastel shades with harmonizing drapes and spreads. Furniture is modern and comfortable, with chairs upholstered in leather of orange, mocha and saffron shades. Each bed has an individual oxygen outlet.

The utility rooms have a divider of tile making one side available for sterile goods and the other for soiled linens.

There is also an examining and clinic room on each floor. An emergency operating room and requisite facilities was to be set up on the first floor in a short time.

On the ground floor is a shipping and receiving department. Outside it is a large shipping dock with modern facilities. Nearby to this department is an electric hydraulic freight elevator which carries freight between the two floors. A passenger elevator on this section runs between three floors.

The ground floor also contains a Breakfast Room which has a folding mahogany curtain to divide it into one for the priests and one for visitors. Off it is a well equipped servery. Internes' quarters (two bedrooms, washroom and sitting room) and nurses' locker rooms and finally a new Sisters' Refectory complete the ground floor.

The third floor provides much needed additional living quarters for the Sisters. There are 16 rooms here as well as a modernly equipped sewing room, and a large airy Community Room with windows across two ends of it.

The Chapel is centrally located and of easy access from the hospital and from the Home and Chronic Wing. A foyer outside the main entrance of the Chapel gives an air of dignity to the building. Two stained glass windows which were removed from the old Chapel are in the foyer and are flanked on either side by two hand carved angels of mahogany. The vestibule wall nearest the Chapel is panelled in African Mahogany.

The immediate impression on entering the Chapel is one of simplicity warmth and devotion. Translucent fiberglas windows in varying panels of rose, green, yellow, blue and white give an overall softly diffused light. The pews are of light oak and provide accommodation for 288. They have enclosed shelves in the Sisters' section for neatly holding books.

The floor of the Chapel is of black and white terrazzo with a star motif in white. The walls are of plaster painted an off-white shade. The ceiling is of accoustic plaster. Hanging from the ceiling are spiral vertical fluorescent fixtures with special slim hangers and viewed from below are star-shaped.

The Stations of the Cross are mosaics in beautiful shades of blue and gold framed in African Mahogany.

In the rear of the Chapel the panelled wall is of Phillippine mahogany with brick panels just at the entrance. Recessed in the walls are three marble holy water fonts. The confessional also at the rear of the Chapel has a built-in magna-phone to provide assistance for the hard of hearing.

A side entrance from the home, opens directly from the corridor into a wide aisle of the Chapel, providing easy access and ample space for wheel-chairs and stretchers. This side aisle is marked off by stately white pillars.

The heart of the Chapel, the sanctuary, is

backed by a curved screen of African mahogany panelling. A life-size crucifix of oak with gold leaf corpus hangs over the altar at the rear of the sanctuary. The altar itself is a simple table design beautifully carved, in light oak finish. The two steps leading to the altar are of white marble. The side altars are low stands of mahogany, marble topped. The statues over the side altars, Our Lady in white and softest blue and St. Joseph in white and delicate beige, rest on mahogany brackets.

The communion rail is of severe simplicity in brass and mahogany. All the furniture in the sanctuary is of white oak.

Overhead in the sanctuary is a fiberglas dome containing many lights which highlight the browns, the gold and the bronze of the sanctuary. The sacristy located on either side of the sanctuary provides cupboard and storage space with adequate utility and work area for the sacristan.

At the rear of the Chapel over the main entrance is the gallery containing the organ. A number of pews provide accommodation here for about 80 patients. Easy entrance is had to the gallery from the second floor of the hospital.

After being in operation for about 8 months the demand for accommodation in the Home for the Aged became so great that permission was obtained from Mr. L.E. Ludlow and the Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., of the Department of Welfare at Toronto to use the Craft Rooms and rest rooms as wards for the elderly folk. These were suitably furnished and occupied in the Fall of this year and the Craft Rooms were set up on the ground floor.

In October a Stenographers' Pool was set up for the purpose of transcribing histories, consultations, operative notes and case summaries dictated by the Medical Staff.

With the aid of six Edi-phones placed in strategic points, the Medical Staff is enabled to make immediate, accurate and complete medical records for all patients admitted to hospital. Reports dictated in the morning are transcribed in the afternoon and delivered to the wards before closing time at 5.00.

The joint Commission on Accreditation of hospitals considers the quality of medical records an important indication of the quality of patient care given in the hospital.

November of this year saw the introduction of an oxygen piping system into use at the hospital.

The oxygen is carried at low pressure from a central outside unit to the patient's bedside. The Driox oxygen storage unit was installed by Union Carbide Canada Limited, Linde Gases Division.

December 1st marked the opening of the new Emergency Department located just off the ambulance entrance immediately adjoining the hospital Admitting Room, the site formerly occupied by the old Chapel.

This new department consists of a Reception Room and admitting desk, an Operating Theatre with the necessary sterile supply room and work room, a Waiting Room and two Recovery Rooms

for the post-anaesthetic care of children and adults. A graduate staff is on duty 24 hours a day.

At this time the area formerly occupied by the old Emergency Operating Department on the second floor was re-equipped to add an additional Operating Theatre to the Operating Room Suite. A new table and new light were installed to provide a third room for major surgery. Other equipment added to this suite included a Boyle Anaesthetic Machine and a new Anaesthetic Table.

In January 1961 it was announced that a Poison Treatment Center for Guelph and the surrounding area had been set up at St. Joseph's Hospital in conjunction with the Emergency Department. The new services operate 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. At all times doctors and the public are able to obtain advice or treatment for any poison. Antidotes are available for any emergency. This department works in close liason with the Public Health Center.

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 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 and three assistant priests, and with it assumed the duties at the institutions. As the parish duties increased the Jesuit Fathers were asked to assist in caring for the spiritual needs of the hospital and Home for the Aged. The kindness and generosity of all those priests have been a source of great edification and encouragement to the Sisters and their charges through the years.

For many years the Sisters of St. Joseph in Guelph have been greatly assisted in their work by an enthusiastic group of women. In the early days newspaper clippings refer to an annual "Ladies' Day". There were picnics, bands, ball

games, races, etc. staged at the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College. The ladies were in charge of the various booths, and the trolleys which conveyed people to and from the grounds. The day was closed by a band concert. The money resulting from the activities of Ladies' Day was presented to the Sisters and was of much assistance. In 1897 the records tell of a Diamond Jubilee Celebration and Bazaar held in the City Hall on June 4th and 5th in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital. As this was the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign part of the programme consisted of three Tableaux depicting "important historical events in the life of Her Majesty."

In 1935 the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hospital was organized. Miss Rose McElderry presided at the first meeting at which officers were elected. This group, which began with a membership of some 60 members now boasts of a membership of 210. Their enthusiasm and their zeal have grown through the ensuing years and their cooperation and contributions have been of inestimable value to the Sisters in their works. Their activities have been many and varied and the means of providing a great deal of much needed equipment for the hospital as well as entertainment for the student nurses and the aged, and bursaries to aid in the education of the nurses.

It was an interesting coincidence that ninety-six years after the foundation of the institutions the contract for the erection of the new building was given to a grand-nephew of one of the original Sisters (Sister M. Ignatius Pigott). It would seem God's blessing was on the works of those pioneer Sisters and watered the seed they planted so that it became the large healthy plant now flourishing. Indeed those Sisters "built better than they knew."

The Sisters realize that it was not their prayers and efforts alone which produced such a fine group of buildings and made the celebration of this centennial possible. They know that it was due to the charity of organizations which have magnanimously made donations large and small, to the assistance rendered by City Grants, County Grants and by Federal and Provincial Grants; they know that it was also due to the many individuals who gave generously of money and prayers and their actual services. To all those people - those of one hundred years ago who helped the first three Sisters and to their descendents who are helping today - to the many fine Doctors - to the nurses (the first ones and those who came back and donated their services in pressing times) -the Sisters of St. Joseph wish to express their heartfelt appreciation and prayerful thanks.

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OUR LADIES' AUXILIARY

Founded 1935



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Mrs. J. T. Bennett



THE FIRST PRESIDENT
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Mrs. G. Barry
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TOTAL MEMBERSHIP-210

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS

Sunshine Cart	Blood Bank	Obstetrical Table
Gift Shop	Leitz Microscope	Whirlpool Bath
Master Clock System	Deep Freeze Unit	Stryker Frame

Recovery Stretchers
Baby Photography
Service and Bursaries to Nursing School

ST. JOSEPH'S GUILD

Founded 1960



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Claude Flood
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President
1st Vice-President
2nd Vice-President
3rd Vice-President
Treasurer
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary

AIMS

- (a) To assist the staff of St. Joseph's Home and Chronic Wing to carry out the program proposed by the Advisory Board.
- (b) To assist in providing extra services and facilities for the comfort and activities of the residents and patients.
- (c) To help the residents and patients realize a fuller and happier life by working with them as well as for them.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Meals on Wheels

Wheelchairs

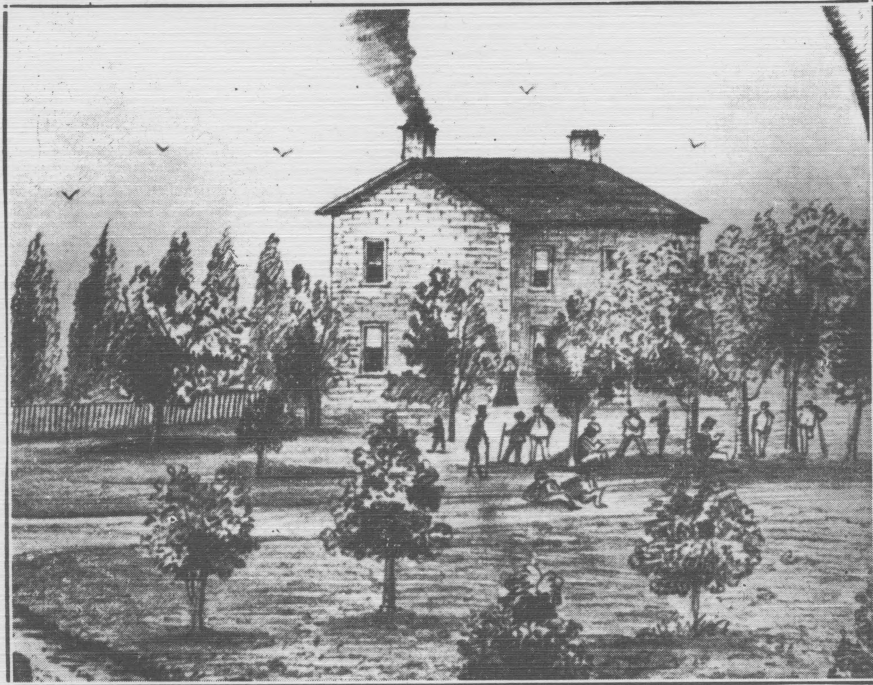
Bedside Curtains

Craft Rooms

Walkers

Entertainment

Visiting

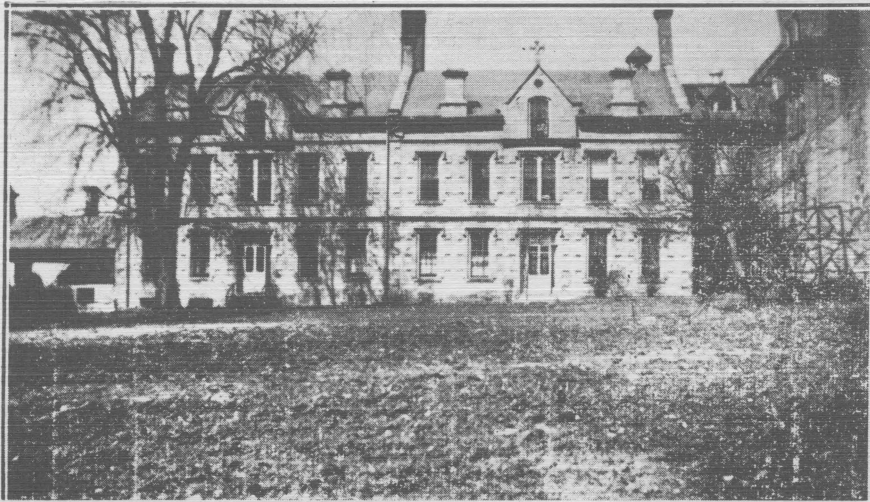


1861



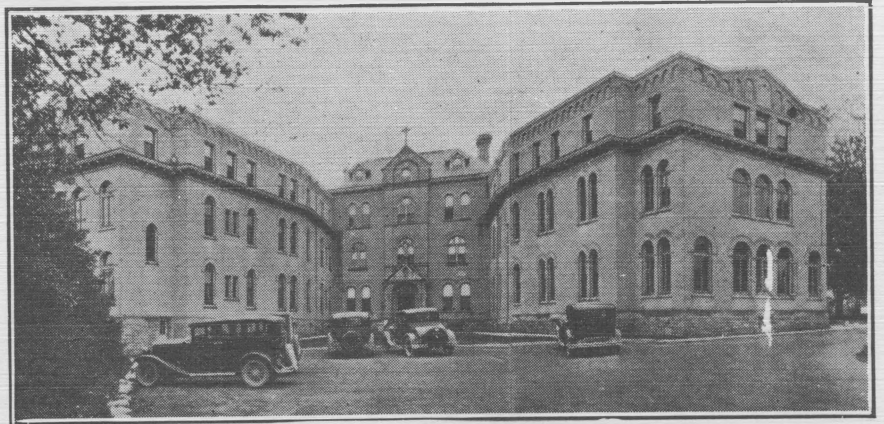
1877

1862





1895



1925



1951



(1)



(2)



(3)

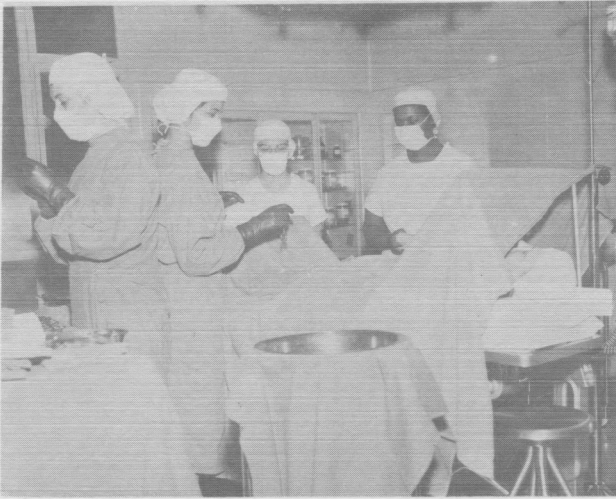


(4)



(5)

1. CENTRAL SUPPLY
2. LABORATORY
3. MEDICAL RECORDS
4. PHARMACY
5. THE PATIENT



(6)

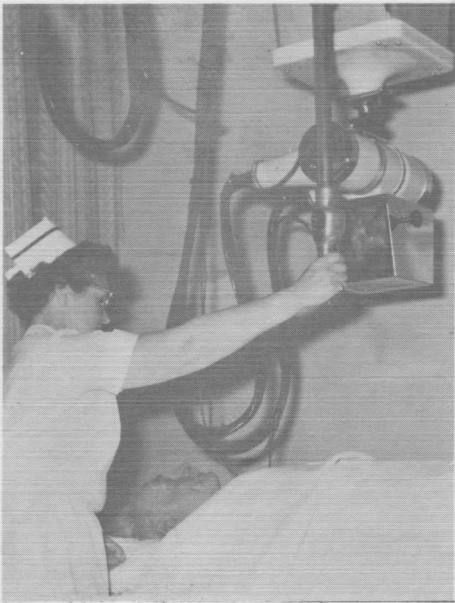
6. OPERATING ROOM

7. X-RAY

8. NURSERY

9. DIETARY DEPARTMENT

10. PHYSIOTHERAPY



(7)



(8)



(9)



(10)



(1)



(2)



(3)

1. A Game of Cards
2. Feeling Better Today?
3. St. Joseph's Home and Chronic Wing
4. Our Chapel



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)

- 5. Quilting Bee
- 6. Physiotherapy
- 7. Television Fans
- 8. Administering Last Rites

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 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 School for Nurses at 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. In 1901 five more Sisters entered the training school, graduating in 1904. These were - Sister Mechtilda, Sister Dositheus, Sister Dolorosa, Sister Evarista and Sister Francis Clare. This class started the three year course.

The Superintendents of the training school have been -

Sister Leo
Sister Bernardine
Sister St. Basil
Sister Dositheus
Sister Aloysia
Sister Assumption
Sister St. Basil (2nd term)
Sister Geraldine
Sister Dominica
Sister Assumption (2nd term)
Sister Paula
Sister Alphonsine
Sister St. Edmund
Sister Celestine

The Doctors who lectured 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 diplomas of the second graduating class 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 the following entered to form the first lay class - Miss K. Bush, Miss O. Cooper, Miss K. Meyers and Miss K. Toner.

In 1900 there were six subjects on the curriculum taught by six doctors.

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 met the requirements of this department each year, and in 1948 the erection of a new School for Nurses and residence made the compliance complete.

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.

The Training School, built on ground adjacent to the hospital, is completely modern in every respect and provides excellent facilities for the

teaching of the student nurses and comfortable living quarters.

The programme of nursing education being used at present in St. Joseph's School of Nursing, Guelph, is an integrated one. The first month for the Pre-Clinical student is devoted to basic study. During the third and fourth week she spends part time on ward duty. This enables her to learn nurse-patient relationships.

Beginning with the second month the programme is an integrated one, in that the basic sciences are taught in relation to the Nursing Arts, Medical Surgical Nursing, Pharmacology, Diet Therapy and Health Teaching. As an example, one might select a month which would be concentrated on the care and treatment of Fractures and Arthritis. The allied studies would be the Musculo-Skeletal System in Anatomy and Physiology - Body Mechanics and Body Alignment in Nursing Arts - the Diet necessary for treating these conditions - and how to instruct the patient in self-care (Health Teaching). This programme continues until Capping Day in December. With capping the student becomes a Junior and devoted her time to Bedside Nursing Care for the next 2 months. This is followed by an eight week period of concentrated classroom studies in which the basic medical-surgical studies are completed.

During her second or Intermediate year the student advances to more complex medical-surgical problems and the acquirement of the knowledge necessary to deal with them and understand them. She is given added responsibilities on the wards - always under supervision.

About fifteen Doctors lecture the nurses during the Intermediate term of studies. The bulk of affiliation occurs during the Intermediate and Senior years.

Affiliation consists of -

- 4 weeks at the Hamilton Sanitorium for Tuberculosis Nursing.
- 12 weeks at the Homewood Sanitorium for Psychiatric Nursing.
- 12 weeks on the Paediatric Ward of the hospital.
- 12 weeks on the Obstetrical Ward including the Nursery.
- 9 weeks of Operating Room and Emergency.

All teaching in special fields is done in the clinical area or situation. Psychology and Sociology are taught in the pre-clinical term by a Jesuit Father. Medical Ethics is taught during the Intermediate year by a Jesuit Father. Emergency preparedness is taught by the school in-

structors with the co-operation of the co-ordinator of the Emergency Measures Organization.

Junior and Intermediate students go out with the Public Health and Victorian Order Nurses to observe the duties of nurses in these fields. Observation of Industrial Nurses in action takes place at the General Electric Plant.

Nursing Ethics is taught during the pre-clinical period. During the Senior Year the topic of Professional Adjustments is discussed with the students to prepare them for their responsibilities to the profession as graduate nurses. Among the items considered are the various professional organizations available to them - extending from their own alumnae group to the broader International Council and the Medico-legal aspects of the profession. The Students are made aware of the many and varied opportunities open to them as graduate nurses.

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

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 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 one year only, and was then replaced by the pin in use at the present time. The blue capes with scarlet lining were first worn in 1930.

The philosophy of St. Joseph's School of Nursing is based on the belief that man is a rational and social being created by God to serve Him on earth and attain eternal happiness with Him in Heaven. These principles include respect for the essential dignity of every man in relation to his eternal destiny. The School endeavors to prepare each student to realize the responsibilities of a professional nurse.

The faculty believes that nursing is an art and a science which involves the whole patient - body, mind and spirit; promotes his spiritual, mental and physical health by teaching and example; stresses health education and health preservation as well as ministrations to the sick; involves the care of the patient's total environment - social and spiritual; and gives health service to the family and the community as well as to the individual.

Number of students in training in 1961 - 86

Number of students graduating in 1961 - 20
Number of students graduated 1902-1961- 676

7. Award for Operating Room Technique- given
by Dr. I. L. Clemes

The following prizes are awarded at graduation-

1. Scholarship award for Post-Graduate Study-
given by St. Joseph's Hospital Auxiliary
2. Award for Bedside Nursing- given by Med-
ical Executive St. Joseph's Hospital
3. Valeriot award for the Highest Standing
in Theory
4. Award for General Proficiency- given by
Advisory Board, St. Joseph's Hospital
5. Award for Paediatric Nursing - given by
Professor and Mrs. F.H. Montgomery
6. Award for Medical Ethics - given by Very
Rev. George K. McGee, S. P. M.

Bursaries are available to students who are com-
ing in training, donated by the following-

1. Alumnae St. Joseph's Hospital
2. Church of Our Lady
3. Sacred Heart Church
4. Knights of Columbus
5. Confraternity at Church of Our Lady
6. Women's Auxiliary of St. Joseph's Hospital,
Guelph
7. District No. 3 Registered Nurses' Associ-
ation of Ontario (available to a student who
has been in the School of Nursing at least
six months).

SCHOOL OF NURSING STAFF AND FUNCTION OF EACH

1. Sister M. Celestine, Reg. - Director of Nurses
2. Sister M. Vianney, Reg. N. - Assisting with Nursing Education and Nursing Services
3. Sister M. Evelyn, Reg. N. - Supervisor and Clinical Teacher in Operating Room
4. Mrs. P. Morley, Reg. N., Sc.N. - Assistant Director of Nursing Education
5. Miss G. Millar, Reg. - Instructor
6. Miss S. Turner, Reg. N. - Instructor
7. Miss D. Jones, Reg. N. - Instructor
8. Miss G. Ustrzycki, Reg. N. - Instructor
9. Miss T. Hesson, Reg. N. - Clinical Teacher in Operating Room
10. Miss J. McGibbon, Reg. N. - Clinical Teacher in Emergency Department
11. Miss M. Synnott, Reg. N. - Clinical Teacher in Recovery Room
12. Mrs. M. MacKenzie, Dietitian, B. A., Reg. Prof. Dt., - Instructor
13. Rev. L. Braceland, S. J. - Teacher of Medical Ethics and Psychology

In the early days much of the work of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Guelph was supported by bequests of interested and generous citizens. The need for such assistance is even greater today. When making your will please remember this worthy cause.



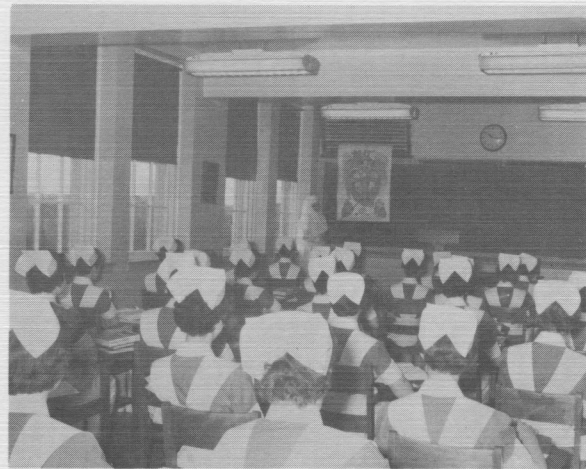
SCHOOL OF NURSING 1949



PRELIMINARY CLASS



CAPPING



IN THE CLASSROOM



ROSARY TIME



AT STUDIES



GOING ON DUTY



GRADUATION



SHARON KELLY
Stratford, Ont.



NORMA STRADIOTTO
Guelph, Ont.

Our

Graduates



ANGELA HUBER
Guelph, Ont.

1961



MARY SKINN
Wingham, Ont.



MARGARET SAMKO
Petrolia, Ont.



MARY BETH PIGEON
Stratford, Ont.



ANNE KEATING
Elora, Ont.



JEAN KURYS
Guelph, Ont.



PATRICIA GOETZ
Guelph, Ont.



MARIE MAICH
Stratford, Ont.



RUTH RYAN
Hanover, Ont.



DONNA GOURLAY
Moorefield, Ont.



SHIRLEY MATHEWS
Woodford, Ont.



JUDITH STILL
Orangeville, Ont.



MARGARET MOSES
Vineland Station, Ont.



SYLVIA SPENCER
Owen Sound, Ont.



BARBARA KUHN
Guelph, Ont.



ANNE TUCKER
Georgetown, Ont.



DOROTHY SCHAFER
Durham, Ont.



ELIZABETH GIRODAT
Hesson, Ont.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Life in the school of nursing of a hospital is a many faceted experience to the individual nurse. In residence she lives and studies with girls from many far flung places. At work she witnesses the whole drama of human existence as it is played within the hospital walls - from birth to death. Throughout her three years of training she is always closely supervised by experienced and dedicated nurses. On Graduation Day she is given a diploma and pin signifying the stamp of approval of her Alma Mater. Henceforth she will be on her own. 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 has some misgivings and is insecure. She eagerly welcomes 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 17, 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 is 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 is properly notified of charges.

The initiatory fee was 50¢ but was later raised to \$1.00.

The following have served as presidents -

Miss Margaret O'Sullivan
Miss Margaret Burke
Mrs. Hanlon
Miss Herron
Miss R. Henry
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
Miss E. Kane
Miss E. Goetz
Miss M. Kennedy
Mrs. J. Hough
Mrs. N. Wilton
Mrs. R. Thomson
Miss R. Carere
Mrs. W. Kelso
Mrs. N. Clayton
Miss G. Millar
Miss A. Fairfull
Mrs. A. McGinnis

Among the activities of the members of the Alumnae Association are the following -

1. Banquet for Graduate Class each year, and gift of souvenir teaspoon.
2. Annual dance proceeds of which help provide the annual banquet.
3. Bi-annual news bulletin to all members whose addresses are on file.
4. One or two fifty dollar bursaries for incoming students each year.
5. A book or donation to the nurses' library each year.
6. A gift subscription for a magazine to the students at Christmas.
7. A delegate is sent to the annual R. N. A. O. and C. N. A. conventions.

Other contributions to the School of Nursing or Hospital -

Skeleton, Hospital furnishings, film strip projector.

The alumnae members have found their niche in widely scattered places and in various careers. Most have married and raised families. Some have had daughters who graduated from the same School of Nursing. Others have entered Religious Life. Among these latter are -

Miss M. Holman (Sister M. Joan) Sisters of St. Joseph
Miss M. Monaghan (Sister M. Pauline) Sisters of St. Joseph
Miss A. Herringer (Sister M. Pius) Dominican Sisters, U.S.A.
Miss A. Liota (Sister Joanna) Redemptoristine Sisters, Barrie, Ont.

Miss M. Vollmer (Sister Anthony Daniel)
Maryknoll Sisters, U. S. A.

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

Miss Mary Collins was identified with military nursing almost from her graduation in 1916. She was the only graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph to enlist in World War I. She served in various hospitals both in Ontario and in England. In 1919 she returned to Canada where she received her discharge from the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was taken on the strength of the 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 Street Hospital, Toronto in 1934. On May 5, 1935, together with the Overseas Nurses at this hospital, Miss Collins was the recipient of the Jubilee Medal, commemorating the Silver Jubilee of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary. Later she joined the staff at Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto where she remained until 1957 when she retired from active duty.



A graduate of the 1935 class, Miss Gretta Hope (Mrs. Chas. Pinch), enlisted in the 15th General Hospital Nursing Unit for overseas duty. In 1940 she left for England where she was posted until early 1943. From here she went to North Africa. Late in 1943 she returned to Canada, withdrawing from nursing.



In 1945 Miss Margaret Hill, a graduate of 1941 began her military career. She joined the Canadian Army (Active) and after one year was discharged. She then worked at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto and Sunnybrook - both veterans' hospitals, - until 1949. She re-enlisted in 1949 and was posted to Kingston until 1951 when she went to Whitehorse, Y.T. In 1952 she took a Post-Graduate course in Operating Room technique at Vancouver General Hospital. On completion of this she left for Japan and later Korea where she was in charge of the Operating Theatre. Lieutenant Hill returned to Canada in 1954. In 1955 she attended a Post-Graduate workshop in Washington, D.C. In 1957 she completed an advanced course in First Aid given by St. John Ambulance Association. During the intervening years she was assigned to various posts at Army Camps and Hospitals across Canada. In 1959 Capt. N/S M. Hill completed a Military Advanced Course in Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. On completion of this course she was posted to Germany, where she has been in charge of the Operating Room. She expects to complete this posting in September of this year and to be stationed at Kingston Military Hospital.

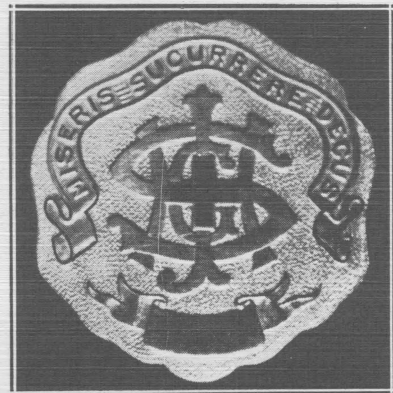
The members of the Alumnae Association, held together by the bond of their school, have found their meetings and their activities individually stimulating. At the same time the organization has provided a medium of study of the developments of the profession, but there are other factors; friendships 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.



First Lay Graduate Class



First Pin



Present Pin

FROM THE SCRAP BOOK

"The Sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital would feel very grateful to anyone sending them men's or women's cast off clothing of any kind for the use of the poor under their charge in the House of Providence. Also they will be glad to receive old pieces of cotton or linen in small or large pieces for the use of the sick in the hospital. Parties having anything of the kind will do a kindness by dropping a postal to the Sisters and a messenger will be sent for them."

(Guelph Mercury, 1895)

"An interview with Sister Isadore of St. Joseph's Hospital staff shows that over 50 years ago neither the patients' nor the nurse's lot was a particularly happy one.

Entering St. Joseph's Hospital in 1892 as a young probationer, she recalled that during her entire probation term of training she was on night duty in the little building that since has been made into the House of Providence.

A nurse's duties were many and varied and much harder than they are today, Sister Isadore said. Reminiscing over those days, she smiled when she thought of the number of extra pails of water she had carried from the spring on the property when the old-fashioned windmill failed to pump an adequate supply into the tank. Today one only needs to turn a tap and the water is there.

The hot water supply was not maintained as easily as it is under present day facilities. it was heated in an old-fashioned boiler. The kitchen oven was used as the sterilizer. Four small furnaces also had to be fed coal during the long cold winter months. So Sister Isadore assumed this task with the same cheerfulness as she administered to her patients' needs.

After her night's work was finished the then young practitioner went to the bake house, a separate building, and helped Sister Leocadia make the bread for the hospital and the House of Providence.

Her operating room training was under the watchful eye of Mother Martina. The operating room table was the latest model, but was a far cry from the present type. The lights, although electric, were not the streamlined models we see today; they needed the help of an overhead sky-light. Few instruments were kept on hand for it was customary for the surgeon to supply

his own. A carbolic spray was used as disinfectant before each operation.

It was at this time a Miss Lynch had the first appendix operation to be performed in Guelph. The patient was not permitted to move in bed for six weeks and all precautions were taken not to jar the bed and injure the patient. Today for a similar operation the patient is discharged from hospital on the sixth day.

In 1902 the first class graduated from St. Joseph's School of Nursing and Sister Isadore was among these graduates.

(Guelph Mercury, 1950)

Building Costs 1895

Mason, Stone and Brickwork	\$12,292.00
Carpenters and Joiners	10,692.00
Lathing and Plastering	2,555.00
Tin, Galvanized Iron and Slatework	1,750.00
Painting, Glazing, etc.	1,475.00
Plumbing and Heating	4,551.00
Hotwater Boilers and Radiators	2,695.28
Electric Wiring, etc.	739.46
Architect's Fees	1,278.00

Total Cost of new hospital 38,027.74

Expenditures for April 1888

Stock and Feed	2.90
Butcher's Meat	117.50
Repairs	18.25
Stationery	13.98
Tea and Coffee	31.05
Wood and Coal	161.59
Fish, Eggs and Fruit	22.85
Drugs, Medicines	108.51
Butter	69.10
Flour, Bread and Meal	76.37
Dry Goods	90.79
Wages	7.00
Light, Oil, etc.	8.00
Coffins	15.00
Miscellaneous	16.10

Per Diem Cost in 1888 .49¢

STAFF of ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL and CHRONIC WING

ADMINISTRATOR 1

WITH SPECIALIST QUALIFICATIONS

Radiologist 1
Pathologist 1

NURSING STAFF

(With Specialist Qualifications)

Nursing Administration 2
Nursing Education 3
Operating Room 4
Obstetrics 2
Pediatrics 1
Emergency 1
Supervisors 4
Not Qualified 4

PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED

Dietitian 1
Medical Librarian 1
Laboratory Technicians 5
Radiology Technicians 3
Physiotherapist 1
Pharmacist 1

OTHER NURSING STAFF

Head Nurses	20
Graduates	69
Students	86
Nursing Assistants	100
Orderlies	26
Ward Secretaries	6
Administration Staff	26
Dietary	90
Laundry	16
Linen Service	3
Housekeeping	55
Operation of Physical Plant	6
Maintenance of Physical Plant	8
Other Staff	23
 TOTAL STAFF	 570
Part time	51

OUR ADMINISTRATION

Rev. Sr. M. Victor	Superior and Administrator
Rev. Sr. M. Anita	Assistant Administrator
Rev. Sr. M. St. Edmund	Superintendent of Chronic Unit and Home
Rev. Sr. M. Chabanel	Secretary Treasurer
Rev. Sr. M. Celestine	Director of Nursing
Dr. W. C. Burchill	Chief of Staff
Mr. L. Turner	Director of Personnel

PAST ADMINISTRATORS

MOTHER ANTOINETTE
MOTHER ALPHONSUS
MOTHER FRANCIS JOSEPH
MOTHER AUSTIN
MOTHER IRENE
MOTHER VINCENT
MOTHER PHILLIP
MOTHER BENEDICTA
MOTHER EMERENTIA
MOTHER MARTINA
MOTHER THECLA
MOTHER DYPNA
SISTER DOMINICA
SISTER CALLISTA
SISTER ST. BASIL
SISTER AUGUSTINE
SISTER CLOTILDE
SISTER ST. PAUL
SISTER AUDRY

The Hospital has Membership in
ONTARIO HOSPITAL SERVICES COMMISSION
ONTARIO HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
CATHOLIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Honorary Membership in

RED CROSS SOCIETY

and is fully Approved by

JOINT COMMISSION ON HOSPITAL ACCREDITATION
CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

STATISTICS FOR 1960

	Operating Room	Emergency	Total
In Patients	746	61	807
Out Patients	2786	95	2881
TOTAL	<u>3532</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>3688</u>
Man Hours	1710.33	42.30	1753.3
Physiotherapy	In Patients 1018	Out Patients 996	2014
Electrocardiogram	897	82	979
Chest X-Rays	1876	1031	2907
Other X-Rays	3738	2312	6050
Fluoroscope	909	199	1108
Units of Work - Lab	In Patients	80,789	
	Out Patients	14,332	
	Referred	28,33	
	TOTAL	<u>97,954</u>	
Central Supply - Units of Work		626,559	
Oxygen		394,265 cu. ft.	
Days of Care		Occupancy	
Active	53,968	81%	
New Born	5,811	49.6%	
Chronic	31,717	84.1%	
Home	32,902	77.4%	
Discharges -(Active)-	6,172 Adult		
	857 Newborn		
" Chronic	129		
No of meals served	- 557,703		
Pharmacy (No of prescriptions)	- 33,696		
No of Clinical Records processed	- 7,020		
Laundry processed - No. of pounds	- 785,231		

[Ward Allowable Cost Per Day-\$21.10]



ONE HUNDRED YEARS PROGRESS 1961