



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.



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.

Saint Joseph's Hospital Annual Report 1971 Toronto, Ontario

50th Jubilee Issue

1921-1971

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ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (TORONTO) ANNUAL REPORT 1970

50

JUBILEE ISSUE

1921-1971

Le Puy France, 1648

Since St. Joseph's Hospital is under the auspices of the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, perhaps it would be fitting at this point to give a brief history of the Community. The Congregation is over three hundred years old, having been established in France in 1648 by Monsignor Henri de Maupas, Bishop of Le Puy. Under the zealous direction of the founder Reverend Father Jean-Pierre Medaille S.J., the idea of a community which would portray the charity of Martha, the contemplation of Mary and be under the protection of Saint Joseph, came into being.

1648 - WHERE IT ALL BEGAN

The first work of the Community was the care of poor children. The congregation grew rapidly and spread throughout France. Orphanages, schools and hospitals were opened and flourished in the Christian tradition of serving God through service to your fellow man.

In 1789 the French Revolution brought an end to many religious communities in France. Nineteen years elapsed before Mother St. John Fontbonne gathered the scattered remnants of the Congregation and re-establishment at St. Etienne 1808. In 1812 Mother St. John was appointed the first Superior General and the Mother House was established in Lyons.

1836, U.S.A.

In 1836, some four hundred years after Christopher Columbus discovered America the first Community in the new world was established. Two nieces of Mother St. John were among the small missionary band of six who established a convent in Carondelet, Mo., U.S.A. The Community grew rapidly and in 1850 a convent was opened in Philadelphia.

1851, Toronto

In response to a plea from Right Reverend Armand Charbonnelle, the Bishop of Toronto, the Sisters came to Toronto in 1851 to look after the charitable work of the diocese.

From the first house which was an orphanage on what is now Jarvis Street, the work of the Sisters spread to many phases of community life. The main apostolic work of teaching is carried on by the Sisters at the University of Toronto, in high schools and numerous elementary schools of Toronto. Residence for boarders is provided by St. Joseph's College, Toronto, St. Joseph's Morrow Park, Willowdale, and St. Joseph's Rosetown, Saskatchewan. Other Ontario schools are located in Orillia, Thorold, St. Catherines, Barrie, Colgan, and Oshawa. Providence Villa gives care to many of its senior citizens. Sacred Heart Children's Village provides therapeutic group living experience for emotionally disturbed boys, and St. Patrick's Orphanage in Montreal provides a shelter for homeless children. Our Lady of Mercy Hospital is a haven of refuge for chronically ill adults requiring hospital care.

St. Michael's and St. Joseph's are two large city hospitals which provide qualified medical and nursing care for patients. Education in medicine, nursing, and the para-medical fields is provided under supervision.

Moving westward, in 1913 a hospital in Comox, B.C. was started and three years later the Sisters opened a school in Prince Rupert, B.C. In 1919 three schools were started in Winnipeg, Manitoba, followed by a hospital four years later which eventually became a senior citizen's residence.

In 1922 St. Patrick's School was started in Vancouver. Then schools in Chilliwack, Richmond and North Vancouver were opened. In Northern B.C. the Sisters teach in Kitimat, Terrace and New Hazelton and Sept. 1965 finds them in Victoria, B.C.

Foreign Missions

In January 1968, the Sisters opened a mission in Guatemala in Central America, and one of the four Sisters appointed to be pioneers in Guatemala was Sister Andréa Dumont, graduate of our School of Nursing, 1962, and Director of Nursing Service at the Hospital for 2 years.

co-operation and understanding built a dream



Mother Irene



*Dr. V. McDonough
First Chief of Surgery*



Dr. Sterling LeRoy Spicer



Dr. Charles E. Knowlton



*Dr. J. S. Simpson
First Chief of Medicine*



Dr. J. Leo Hall

Long before expressways and GO Trains, the area between Glendale and Sunnyside was a beautiful garden which extended north almost to High Park. On the grounds was the Sacred Heart Orphanage administered by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Even the Garden of Eden didn't last forever — and when the city fathers were looking around for land to expropriate for a new high school they cast their eyes longingly at the property. But they reckoned without Sister (later Mother) Irene, the Superior of the orphanage, who had been concerned for some time that there was no hospital between the Western on Bathurst Street, and Hamilton. Those who lived in the pre-metro self-contained communities of Mimico and New Toronto must travel a

very long distance for hospital care. Sister Irene knew also that a hospital could not be expropriated. Dr. MacKay, Inspector of Hospitals for Ontario at that time, strongly urged that a hospital be built in the west end of the city, so the Sisters of St. Joseph decided to transform the orphanage into a hospital.

Two brief entries in the Community annals mark the inauguration of the new hospital in the west end of Toronto.

"June 16, 1921 the orphan girls were moved from Sacred Heart Orphanage Sunnyside, to St. Vincent's Residence, Sackville Street."

"October 19, 1921, Mr. Cornelius Murphy of St. Mary's parish was admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital."

and made it grow . . .

The doctor who admitted Mr. Murphy, Dr. Sterling LeRoy Spicer, remembers the occasion very well. Now living in Prescott Ontario, lively at 85, Dr. Spicer tells of the incident.

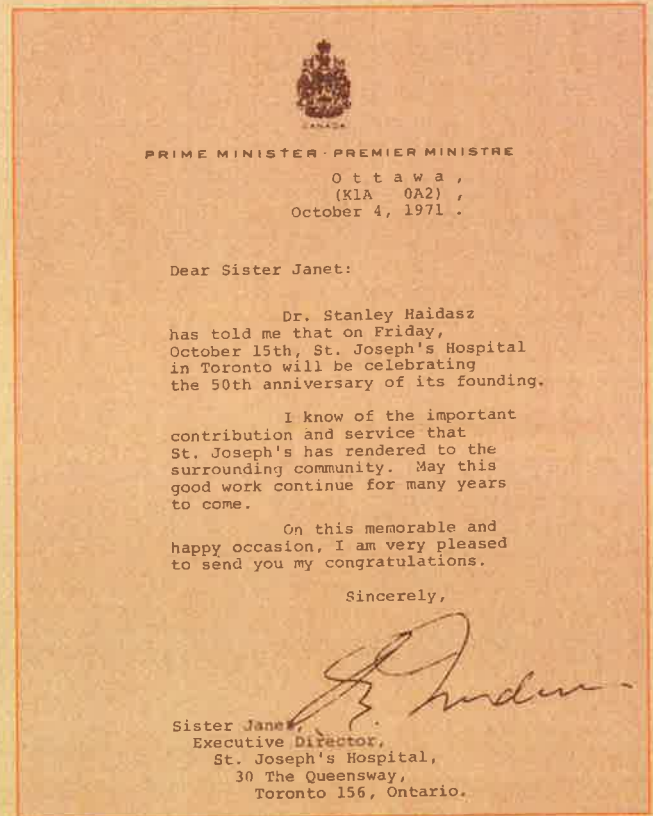
"When I arrived at his residence I found a young priest at the door dodging goblets and other dishes that Mr. Murphy was throwing at him. Mr. Murphy was delirious and thought the reverend gentleman was a doctor. At my appearance Mr. Murphy addressed me as 'Father' and invited me in. Father Corrigan said to me: 'You go in and attend to him and I'll go in later!' So everything worked out well, and having been told that the new hospital was waiting and empty, I sent Cornelius in by ambulance. When I telephoned ahead to inform them of the impending arrival I was told 'Glory be, we haven't had any beds unwrapped yet'. So Mr. Murphy waited while the Sisters and the orderlies unwrapped and set up a bed!"

No patient had more attention than Mr. Murphy! It is interesting to note that St. Joseph's Hospital had a school of Nursing before it had any patients. Two days prior to Mr. Murphy's admission, the first two probationers, Misses Minnie Hogan and Isabella MacDonald were anxiously awaiting the admission of their first patient. The story is told that Sister Melanie the first director of Nurses had to divide their duties to ensure that Mr. Murphy would not be served more than one meal at a time or that his bed would not be made more than four times a day.

In the next few days, Dr. Spicer admitted six more patients and during that time they were the only ones here. For that week, Dr. Spicer tells us that he was jokingly referred to by Sister Irene as 'our Chief and only Staff!' Chief of Staff today is Dr. Ralph E. Will, who took over from Dr. John T. Hauch at the time of his retirement in 1966.

In those days there were no elevators. The operating room was on the top floor and the patients would walk up to the O.R. under their own steam. As soon as the surgery was completed, the unconscious patient was strapped onto a stretcher and the orderly and the doctor carried him down two flights of stairs. It was the practice to carry him head down to prevent shock, with a nurse on hand to keep the chin up!

The hospital capacity at that time was 112 beds. The Emergency Department, used entirely for surgical cases, consisted of one room with two stationary tables. Medical emergencies were rare in those days because doctors made house calls and if a patient required hospital care it was arranged through the office. Emergency cases soon averaged about 200 a month compared with an average of 4,000 monthly today. At the close of 1921, after the first 2½ months of operation, there had been 63 emergency cases



treated! Ambulance service was under the Police Commission. There were no ramps for stretchers and patients were carried up five steps to the emergency department.

In 1931 the east wing was built giving the hospital modern emergency facilities consisting of one large room, a utility room and a cystoscopic room used for the overflow. It was at this time too that the Out Patient Clinic was added – a clinic that in this Jubilee year of 1971 has given upwards of 46,000 treatments in 33 clinics, covering almost all medical disciplines. During the past 20 years people have turned increasingly to the hospital to provide them with a total 'health care package'. The concept of an Out Patient Department based on an indigent or welfare philosophy is no longer valid. The department is becoming more of an active treatment centre in that it does sigmoidoscopies every morning and chemotherapy treatments and blood transfusions twice a week. It also attempts to ease the burden on the Emergency Department by taking non-urgent ambulatory patients during clinic hours. In cases where extension of care is required the liaison between the hospital and the Department of Public Health Social Service department (Hospital Health Service) has been invaluable.

In 1961 a further renovation resulted in the establishment

of the present emergency department, and in 1971 – fifty years after the hospital was established, plans are again afoot for the updating of the present emergency facilities.

Hospital Health Service personnel are employees of the City of Toronto Department of Public Health, assigned full time to St. Joseph's Hospital. Their work is similar to that of a district public health nurse in that they offer health teaching and counselling, assist the patient in his adjustment to his illness and refer problems to the proper sources for assistance.

In 1931, when public health nursing service began with the opening of the Out Patient Department, the one part-time public health nurse reported that she dealt with 123 obstetrical cases, 15 cases of tuberculosis and 38 cases of venereal disease.

There are now four full-time public health nurses and one clerk. Last year the nurses conducted 658 prenatal and 810 postnatal interviews. There were 143 interviews concerning tuberculosis and 103 for venereal disease. There were also 4,094 referrals to various community agencies.

Related to this area is the now ten-year-old Patient Placement Service which was organized when it became obvious that there were patients occupying active treatment beds when they could be adequately cared for in other settings.

As the service grew, so did the space needed and it has moved several times within the hospital before settling in the Glendale Wing between the Out Patient Department and the Hospital Health Service offices.

Statistics for the first six months of 1971 showed 350 cases had been referred to the department. The breakdown shows some were sent to nursing homes, others transferred to chronic or convalescent hospitals, some referred to Hospital Health Services and some sent home.

Radiology at the time St. Joseph's Hospital was established was a medical novelty and the "x-ray room" was tucked away in a remote corner of the basement of the original orphanage. The services that could be carried out were very limited in nature. Bit by bit however, thanks to the dedicated efforts of countless unsung individuals the situation has changed. Today the Radiology Department of St. Joseph's is recognized as a focal point around which much Hospital activity must revolve. Its duties and requirements have become increasingly complex and increasingly useful to mankind.

In 1921, after its first 2½ months of operation, the number of x-rays was given as 109. Checking the records in 1970 the x-ray examinations in the year number 75,000. The department has over 60 employees at the present time, a dramatic change from its first days when one sister acted as technician, front office clerk and supervisor, and the radiologist was on a part time basis only. It wasn't until 1929 that the first full time radiologist, Dr. R. Borron was appointed. Dr. Wallace Roy became Chief of the Department at the time of Dr. Borron's retirement in 1955.

Sister Wilfreda is presently the Supervisor and has been in the Department since 1951.

The first payroll records for St. Joseph's Hospital are for January of 1922 when there were 16 employees. They include one nurse who was paid \$50.00 a month, two orderlies, three housekeeping maids, two dining room waitresses, one cook, two kitchen helpers, one laundry helper, one engineer, one assistant engineer, one porter and one carpenter. Pay for most of these was \$20.00 a month!

In 1946 when the hospital was 25 years old, there were 343 on the payroll. Starting salary of a nurse was \$110. plus two meals. Interns that year were getting paid \$25.00 a month, plus room and board. In the Golden Jubilee year the staff payroll numbers 1,828. Starting salary of a registered nurse is \$550. per month, as is the salary of the Junior Intern who lives outside the hospital.

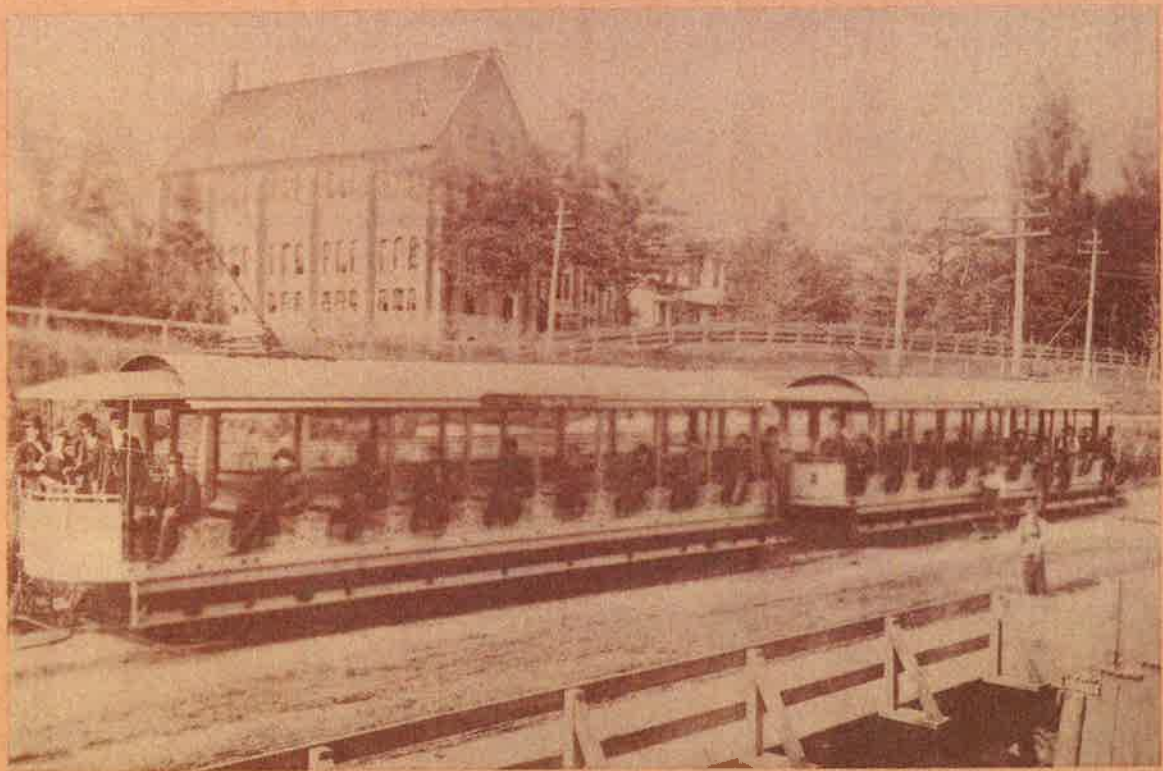
In the beginning the payroll was processed manually and the employees were paid in cash. There was a large vegetable garden where Mercy Hospital stands today. The produce was used solely for the consumption of the patients and staff. It was the responsibility of the pay office staff each morning to compare current prices of produce and calculate the hospital's savings from growing its own vegetables. Every Spring the hospital would rent a horse to plough the field for seed planting. The present director of the Payroll department is Mr. David Allen.

Records indicate that the cost to remodel the building from an orphanage to a hospital was between \$25,000 and \$30,000, to which the x-ray equipment added another \$15,000 to the cost!

In the early days the office staff consisted of two sisters in the daytime and two girls. In the evening these sisters and the nursing sisters from the floor relieved in the office and one sister worked all night. The work week was five and one half days from nine to five, Monday to Friday and from nine to one on Saturday. The salary was \$44.00 per month. Besides billing, booking and admitting patients, the girls were expected to escort patients to their rooms, go to the morgue with the undertakers, help out in the guaze room, folding guaze and rolling bandages if they were not required elsewhere. Today the office staff is in the Central Billing Department with a staff of 21, operating modern and efficient machines. The admitting office is now completely separate.

The cost of a private room was \$5.00 a day, semi private between \$3.00 and \$4.00 a day and public ward \$1.50 a day. In addition, all services were charged to the patient, i.e. lab., x-ray, drugs, etc. In the 2½ month period of the first year the number of admissions was 672. In 1970 admissions numbered 18,600 adults and 3114 newborn were admitted.

The early student nurses at St. Joseph's worked twelve hours daily, attending classes in nursing arts after completing a full day on the wards. A typical week consisted of six and one half working days with a half day



*ORIGINAL ORPHANAGE BUILDING, SUNNYSIDE,
now St. Joseph's Hospital (Toronto)*

off, or a period of night duty of from nine to fourteen weeks with two days off at the completion of the term of nights.

The 'switchboard' consisted of one telephone, manned by Sister Maria Teresa. Sister was young at heart, but had taught school for fifty-one years before she became the "switchboard and information" at St. Joseph's Hospital. Her information desk was an antique bureau. The patients were all "doing nicely" no matter how sick, and none of them were going to die!

At first there was just one phone – then two, then more and more and Sister Maria Teresa found it too much for her. Someone younger replaced her and once again, as in many things, efficiency won out over the personal touch. Today there are 12 operators handling approximately 4,000 calls a day, along with several other sophisticated locating devices within the hospital. Supervisor of Switchboard is Miss Teresa Lamphier.

In the beginning St. Joseph's had a part time intern named Dr. Hayes and it was not until April of 1924 that Dr. Leo Hall became the first full time intern. During that summer, Dr. Hall was the only intern, had no time off, covered all services, shaved the patients, did the morning urinalysis and received no pay! In that old house that had been the

orphanage there were two rooms just off the stairs that led up from the ancient lobby. The first of these was occupied by Father Murray, O.S.B., the first Chaplain, and above this on the top floor of the tower was a room which became the first intern's quarters and was occupied by Dr. Hall! Dr. Hall later became the Chief of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

In the fall of 1924 Dr. Hall received some relief with the arrival of a young student intern. He was thin and downey-cheeked and looked about 16 years old. Many patients refused to let him examine them and also refused to believe that he was really a doctor. That young man's name was Dr. Charles Knowlton. He married Margaret Howard of the School of Nursing's first graduating class in 1924. Dr. Knowlton retired only recently as Chief of Staff but is still actively practicing medicine. The third intern in the hospital's history was Dr. Jack Kelly, who today resides in New York City.

Probably nowhere else is the expansion and complexity of medicine better demonstrated than by comparing the one-to-five House Staff which existed in this hospital when it was 200 bed capacity and today with over 500 beds and a house staff of 70. It wasn't until half way through the 1930's incidently that the House Staff of the Hospital grew to five or six physicians!

In any backward look, some who helped are bound to be overlooked but some do stand out. Sister Irene of course, whose dream it was, and whose courage and foresight brought that dream into life. Dr. MacKay who was so insistent in his request that a general hospital be built west of Bathurst Street. Dr. R.J. Dwyer who gave unsparingly of both moral support and technical knowledge. Dr. R.J. Fleming who donated large sums to equip the x-ray and laboratory departments. And through it all, the splendid support and confidence given to Sister Irene by her sisters in the hospital.

The first Advisory Board was organized in 1931 and the members were Father T.G. Manley, Sister Irene, Sister Columba, Mr. George Keogh, K.C., Mr. F.K. Morrow and Mr. Wilfred Tyrell, who to this day remains a member of the hospital Board.

In 1931, when the east wing was built, the bed capacity rose to 300 beds. The Emergency Department, Obstetrical facilities and Operating Rooms were in this new section.

During the 30's and 40's, although beds were put up in every sunroom and although by 1945 the capacity was recorded as 370 beds, it was impossible to cope with the increased number of patients. There was some concern also that the old wing was a fire hazard. Excavations for the new wing began in March 1946. In October 1949, His Eminence James Cardinal McGuigan opened the Morrow Wing, dedicated to Mr. Fred Morrow whose advice and generosity contributed greatly to the development and progress of St. Joseph's Hospital. This brought the bed capacity up to 600 and supplied much needed administrative space.

The most recent addition, the Glendale Wing which opened in September of 1960 increased the bed capacity only slightly, but provided much needed administrative and service areas and several new departments. A psychiatric wing was opened in 1961 and had grown to 100% occupancy by 1962. New quarters for intern staff was included as well as a spacious Laboratory which occupied the whole third floor of the building. New obstetrical service areas, case rooms, delivery rooms, premature and newborn nurseries occupy the whole fifth floor and the sixth floor is totally devoted to orthopaedic care. A fine new Out Patient Department occupies the entire Ground floor and the basement contains many additional service and maintenance areas.

The Department of Otolaryngology from humble beginnings has steadily grown to the point where it now has a part-time resident from the University of Toronto and medical students observe procedures.

The clinic has expanded and a new audiological unit is being installed. A speech pathologist is fully occupied in the clinic as well.

Advanced techniques in throat examination are being carried out with the latest equipment available.

The professional staff is engaged in active treatment, research and teaching at the University and at St. Joseph's

Hospital, so that a wide experience in head and neck disorders is available, including oral surgery. Dr. Joseph Gollom who served for many years as Chief of the department welcomes Dr. G. P. Rosen as his successor at the time of his retirement in 1970. Dr. Gollom is still actively concerned with the department as well as the care of his private practice.

It is fitting that St. Joseph's Hospital, once the Sacred Heart Orphanage, should have the first modern paediatric department in a general hospital in Toronto and the man who was the moving spirit in obtaining this privilege is Dr. Edward Harkins, who has retired from active practice but is still the director of the Catholic Childrens Aid Society of Metro. By a strange coincidence, the Children's ward is in the extreme west side of the west wing where the orphanage once stood. Once more their childish voices are heard where for many years children had their only home.

Shortly after the department opened, an outpatients clinic in paediatrics was established. Within the past few months there has been increased activity in this area with the introduction of two evening clinics and provision of total care to infants, children and adolescents, both ill and well. It has medical and surgical divisions and an active Intensive Care nursery and Newborn Unit.

The success of St. Joseph's Hospital in setting up the paediatric department encouraged other hospitals to follow their example, Mt. Sinai was next. The controversial ruling has just been ignored. Now nearly all Toronto hospitals have their own paediatrics departments.

"I think the situation is ideal now", Dr. Harkins says. Nearby hospitals see the children first and funnel into the Hospital for Sick Children only those in need of special investigation or requiring special equipment.

Dr. Harkins became Chief of Paediatrics when Dr. McClelland went into the army and remained Chief until 1965, giving place to the present Chief of the department, Dr. K.G. Phillips. Sister Mary James guided the department through its first thirteen years of existence and both patients and staff found her to be literally an angel of mercy!

Early in the history of St. Joseph's Hospital an Orthopaedic Service was established by the late Dr. David McKay. Dr. McKay had received special training under world famous Boston Orthopaedic Surgeon, Dr. Smith-Peterson, and on his return from Boston he set up an Orthopaedic Service with an Out Patient Department, Fracture Clinic, etc.

In those days most of the fractures and trauma were looked after by general surgeons but Dr. MacKay gradually built up a very active Orthopaedic Service. It was indeed one of the first established Orthopaedic Services in the City of Toronto. When Dr. Pennal joined the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital after the Second World War, he confined his work entirely to Orthopaedics and trauma under Dr. McKay and gradually the service was enlarged and became very active.

Following the death of Dr. McKay, Dr. Pennal became Chief of the Service and over the past twenty years the Service has grown to include a staff of five Orthopaedic Surgeons and has become fully integrated with the Training Program of the University of Toronto.

Since the inception of the Hospital, a continuing growth in physical facilities and in complexity of procedures and examinations have occurred in the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine. The first Pathologist of this Department was Dr. G.F. Laughlen who came to this institution in the middle 1920's. The initial Laboratory staff must have been quite small, composed of two or three members. In 1936, Dr. Laughlen started the training of Laboratory Technologists and the first successful candidate receiving registration by the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists was one of the sister of the Order.

The present Pathologist, Dr. L.S. Mautner, joined Dr. Laughlen in 1943 as assistant. In 1946 Dr. Laughlen died suddenly of coronary heart disease and was succeeded in 1947 by Dr. Mautner. The technical staff has grown considerably with ever increasing demand, and the total Laboratory staff nowadays encompasses at least 85 members.

Over the years the administrative load in the Laboratory Department was carried by different sisters of the hospital. It is impossible to mention in detail the names of all who have contributed to the building and progress of the hospital, and particularly so in the case of the Laboratory where so many of the sisters were involved. Sister Mary Ruth who served more than 25 years will be well remembered. Presently Sister Ann is in charge of this work, and the department has received additional volunteer assistance from many sisters over the years.

The Laboratory was relocated from its original space in the west wing in 1961, tripling its area. In spite of this, due to the tremendous increase in Laboratory procedures, automation and new techniques, even this area has become physically inadequate for present day demands.

As to the future, more detailed investigation has become available in enzymes of tumours, in changes in proteins in different disease conditions. In Haematology, the advent of nuclear medicine has added to new ways of investigation and similarly in the field of Chemistry and Endocrinology. We can be certain that the demand for new and added procedures is not going to subside within the next 50 years.

History in general is a fascinating subject and the past



*Testimonial Dinner in honour of Dr. James S. Simpson
Northgate Hotel, June 1, 1950*

In 1921, when the Sisters of St. Joseph transformed Sacred Heart Orphanage at Sunnyside into a one hundred bed hospital, they little dreamed they were planting the seed of the 650 bed hospital which stands today!

Because this could not have been accomplished without the trust, loyalty and generous assistance of patients, staff and interested friends, of all creeds over the years, we the Sisters of St. Joseph offer prayers of thanks on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of St. Joseph's Hospital for those who have made this dream a reality.

It is this confidence in your continued encouragement and support, that now inspires us to face the challenge of the next 50 years!

Sister M. Janet

Executive Director



half-century of Pharmacy history is particularly so. The physician-cum-apothecary of previous centuries has evolved into a specialist in the multi-faceted professions of medicine and pharmacy.

The aura of mystery surrounding the prescription of yesteryear with its latin formulae, grains, scruples, drachms, and minims, has not been completely dispelled in this modern age. Somehow many doctors have retained the art of prescribing in hieroglyphics decipherable only to those experienced in their translation.

The compounding of drug preparations which passed into the hands of industry in the 40's and 50's has assumed greater importance in the hospital in this age of sophisticated intravenous admixtures such as those for parenteral hyperalimentation.

Drugs such as aspirin, morphine and chloral hydrate have withstood the test of time, but a great multitude of new potent chemicals, many life-saving, are being dispensed daily from our Pharmacy. The pharmacist is charged with all aspects of control of these drugs, from their procurement to their administration to the patient. That is why the pharmacist of the 70's has moved out of his apothecary shop to the patient areas of the hospital, because it is here that he can be of greatest service and hopefully, find his rightful place on the health care team.

Today the Pharmacy is under the direction of Sister Frances Sauvé. Sister was chosen by the Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists as the 1971 Abbott Award recipient for her paper "The Pharmacist and a Nutritional Intravenous Program".

The Respiratory Unit is only six years old but its work is increasing daily. Actually it is really composed of three separate departments functioning as a co-ordinated unit utilizing a full time secretary. The departments are: The Respiratory Technology Department, The Pulmonary Function Lab and the Gas Analysis Lab.

When the Respiratory Technology Department began in 1965 the staff consisted of one registered technologist and one trainee. Now, with a staff of five registered technologists and three student interns from the Toronto

Institute of Medical Technology it administers all aerosol treatments throughout the hospital — a total of 2,000 per month. The department is open seven days a week.

Second in the three-in-one unit is the Pulmonary Function Lab which started in 1966 with one technician, and handled 50 spirometry tests per month. Now the Chief technician and one junior technician do spirometry, diffusing capacity and lung volume tests totalling 500 per month, in addition to specialized testing covering the Linde Walker Home Care program.

In 1969 the Blood-Gas Analysis service was transferred from Bio-Chemistry to the Respiratory Unit to provide 25 hours coverage. Rotation for teaching blood-gas principles for the Respiratory Unit Staff and the Toronto Institute of Medical Technology interns has been organized. Two years ago there was one chief technician and five students in the blood-gas teaching program. Today there is one Chief Technician and all R.R.T. personnel on a rotating service. They do 2,000 blood tests and 600 gas analysis tests a year and are involved in research in the Linde Walker Home Care Program. There have been 60 students involved in the Blood-Gas teaching program in the past two years.

The department is under the administrative direction of Sister Ann and the medical direction of Dr. W.F. Jones with Dr. E.S. Lilker as unit co-ordinator.

Now seven years old and still a growing, vital institution is the Research Centre which binds together doctors, scientists, administrators, patients and dedicated volunteers into a close-knit group searching for a solution to some of the medical problems which currently beset mankind.

Dr. George F. Pennal, chief of surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital, who had devoted a portion of his time to research in the basic sciences and clinical phases of orthopaedics throughout his career saw both the need and the opportunity to make the benefits of research at the hospital available to all members of its staff. It was with the complete support of the hospital administration that the Foundation was set up. In the early years funds were scanty and were provided by the doctors assigning their out-patient fees to research. This money was supplemented by receipts from the annual research ball. The Members of

CLARKE, HENNING & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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AUDITORS' REPORT

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL,
Toronto, Ontario.

We have examined the Balance Sheet of St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto, Ontario as at December 31st, 1970 and the Statements of Operating Income and Expense, Capital Income, Unappropriated Equity and Source and Application of Funds for the year ended on that date. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Hospital as at December 31st, 1970 and the results of its financial operations for the year ended on that date, as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Clarke, Henning Co
CLARKE, HENNING & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Toronto, Canada
April 7, 1971

FINANCIAL STATEMENT – Balance Sheet – December 31, 1970

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash
Accounts Receivable:
Ontario Hospital Services Commission
Patient's Accounts
Other

Inventory of Supplies – at cost
Prepaid Expenses

CURRENT CAPITAL ASSETS

Cash
Marketable Securities and Accrued Interest thereon – at cost which approximates market
Accounts Receivable
Due from Sisters of St. Joseph

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS

INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE AT COST

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Land, Land Improvements, Buildings and Equipment – at cost or appraisal values – per schedule
Less: Accumulated Depreciation

Construction in Progress

OTHER ASSETS

Unamortized Loan Discount

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable and Accrued
Accrued Payroll and Payroll Deductions Payable

CURRENT CAPITAL LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable
Due to St. Joseph's Hospital (Toronto) Research Foundation
Long Term Debt due within one year
Province of Ontario Capital Assistance Loan

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES

UNEXPECTED BALANCE OF SPECIFIC DONATIONS

LONG TERM DEBT

Loan from St. Joseph's Motherhouse – Toronto Ontario (Note 2)
Less: Portion due within one year included in Current Capital Liabilities

UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY

1970	1969
\$ 422,163	\$ 262,535
406,620	649,285
298,974	253,902
17,511	17,296
<u>1,145,268</u>	<u>920,483</u>
265,907	280,105
16,167	11,831
<u>1,427,342</u>	<u>1,474,954</u>
417,829	78,318
1,010,256	1,343,476
22,587	16,105
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>1,450,672</u>	<u>1,437,899</u>
2,878,014	2,912,853
—	27,884
16,130,030	15,570,779
(6,206,489)	(5,751,765)
<u>9,923,541</u>	<u>9,819,014</u>
251,830	16,934
<u>10,175,371</u>	<u>9,835,948</u>
62,413	67,457
<u>\$13,115,798</u>	<u>\$12,844,142</u>

1970	1969
257,266	211,484
247,481	192,081
<u>504,747</u>	<u>403,565</u>
217,562	110,065
—	—
52,125	49,125
—	15,459
<u>269,687</u>	<u>174,649</u>
<u>774,434</u>	<u>578,214</u>
6,500	8,571
1,992,188	2,041,313
(52,125)	(49,125)
<u>1,940,063</u>	<u>1,992,188</u>
10,394,801	10,265,169
<u>\$13,115,798</u>	<u>\$12,844,142</u>

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS — 1971

CHAIRMAN: Mr. J.C. Adams

SECRETARY: Mr. W.S. Tyrrell

MEMBERS:

Rt. Rev. J.G. Fullerton

Dr. J.O. Swales
Chief of Staff

Dr. C.E. Knowlton
Hon. Chief of Staff

Dr. J.T. Elliott
President Medical Staff

Dr. G.F. Pennal

Dr. W.F. James, Sr.

Mr. W. Shanahan

Mr. A. McDermott

Ald. A. Chisholm

Mr. L. Goodenough

Mr. J.M. Smith

Mrs. M. Shusterman

Mr. J.J. Farrugia

Mr. Remo DeCarli

Sister Ann Catherine, *Comptroller*

Sister Janet, *Executive Director*

Dr. E. K. Fitzgerald, *Medical Director*

STATEMENT OF OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE

Year Ended December 31, 1970

INCOME	1970	Percent	1969	
IN PATIENTS REVENUE				
General Services	\$11,904,617	83.45%	\$10,818,340	
Private and Semi-Private Differential	522,994	2.80%	471,810	
OUT PATIENTS REVENUE				
Organized Clinics	182,873	} 10.09%	151,642	
Other	1,256,221		1,011,627	
	13,866,705		12,439,949	
Less — Bad Debts, Free Work and Discounts	(135,454)		(131,871)	
	13,731,251		12,328,078	
OTHER INCOME				
Recoveries and Sales (including staff perquisites)	377,671	} 3.66%	402,266	
Ancillary Operations — net	11,582		12,355	
Sundry Income	9,973		(9,511)	
	14,130,477	100.00%	12,752,179	
EXPENSES				
Gross Salaries and Wages (including perquisites)	10,618,262	74.38%	9,091,446	
Medical and Surgical Supplies	439,011		388,102	
Drugs and Medicines	401,416	5.89%	351,091	
Dietary Foods and Supplies	498,611	3.49%	418,914	
Other Direct Supplies and Expense	1,740,759	12.20%	1,480,363	
Interest and Discount on Long Term Loans	121,454	} 4.04%	124,221	
Depreciation on Land Improvements, Buildings and Equipment —				
Shareable	227,077		216,304	
Non Shareable	228,772	226,849		
	14,275,362		12,926,995	
NET OPERATING (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	(\$144,885)	100.00%	(3,173,816)	

CAPSULES

Admissions
 Adult & Children 18,600
 Nursery 3,114

ADMISSIONS
 1921 - 672

1970

Total Patient Days
 Adult & Children 200,612
 Nursery 23,524

Bed Set Up
 Medical & Surgical 429
 Intensive Care Unit 12
 Obstetrics 79
 Paediatric 75
 Psychiatric 27

No. of Bassinets 120

No. of Employees
 Full Time 1,773
 Part Time 193

Obstetric
 Livebirths 3,106
 Stillbirths 38
 Caesarean Sections 210

BIRTHS
 1921 - 27

Total Meals Served 355,439

Medical Staff 170

Daily Average Census
 Adult & Children 550
 Newborn 74

Average Daily Discharge
 Adult & Children 49
 Newborn 8

Emergency
 No. of Visits 46,080

EMERGENCIES
 1921 - 63

Electrocardiogram
 In Patient 8,476
 Out Patient 3,807

Radiology
 No. of Examinations:
 In Patient 26,226
 Out Patient 46,003
 No. of Written Interpretations 72,229

X-RAYS
 1921 - 109

1970

Physiotherapy
 No. of Patients Treated:
 In Patient 20,374
 Out Patient 24,638
 No. of Treatments
 In Patient 26,839
 Out Patient 52,205

Occupational Therapy Visits
 In Patient 5,584

Laboratory Units of Work
 In Patient 7,763,643
 Out Patient 1,332,179
 Bottles of Blood Issued 6,356

LAB TESTS
 1921 - 861

Radiotope
 No. of Scans 3,672

Electroencephalogram
 In Patient 857
 Out Patient 314

Pharmacy
 No. of Prescriptions Filled 93,524

No. of Operations
 In Patient 9,887
 Out Patient 2,719

OPERATIONS
 1921 - 276

Laundry
 No. of Lbs. of Laundry Done 3,373,744

Out Patient Department
 No. of Visits 36,804

the Womens Auxiliary have been consistently helpful in arranging the ball but their greatest contribution to the work of research has been the imaginative Donor Card project which has exceeded all expectations for its success. All funds from these projects have been given to the Foundation for the purchase of much needed equipment.

As awareness of the research program grew in the community interest increased and in 1969 it was possible to establish an \$80,000.00 capital fund through a contribution from the John Lindsley Trust Fund which was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. John P. Millenbach.

Last year as previously, an increased amount of the money for research was contributed by the hospital medical and surgical staff through assignment of out patient fees. In addition, some doctors obtained sponsorship of projects by funding agencies such as the Rehabilitation Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences (U.S.A.) a Picker Foundation, Richards Surgical, Abbott Laboratories and other companies.

It is interesting to note that the first substantial contribution to the Research Foundation back in the shakey days of its infancy, was the \$30,000.00 donation of the Italian Community here in Toronto for the purchase of the Pho/Gamma Scintillation Camera. This sum was raised through the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Remo DeCarli, and came at a time when the work of research in this hospital desperately needed the encouragement and confidence of such a gesture. Since that time many individuals have made substantial private donations, and bequests through estates, in particular the Corney estate, have been of invaluable support in continuing the investigative efforts of research at this hospital.

The research Centre is more than fortunate in having as Co-ordinator, Mr. Henry Garside, whose engineering ability and creative ingenuity in an amazing number of fields, have made him an invaluable member of the research Team. It would take far more than the space allotted to the Hospital history to describe his astonishing achievements since the founding of the Centre.

Mr. Melville Kelly was the first President of the Foundation, followed by Mr. Dan McLaughlin whose driving force and creativity has guided the affairs of the Foundation to their present level of success.

In the very early days "the nurse" was the hospital. She provided for all the patient's needs. As research was done in nursing and patient care it was found that some of the duties performed by nurses could be done by others, leaving the direct care of the patient to the nurse. The needs of the patient are now met by a good relationship between nursing service and housekeeping personnel. It is a co-operative effort with Nursing Service, Laundry, Dietary, Housekeeping and other departments, to produce quality patient care.

In 1962 Housekeeping began to develop as a centralized department. Staff consists of an Executive Housekeeper, who is a Member of the National Executive Housekeepers'

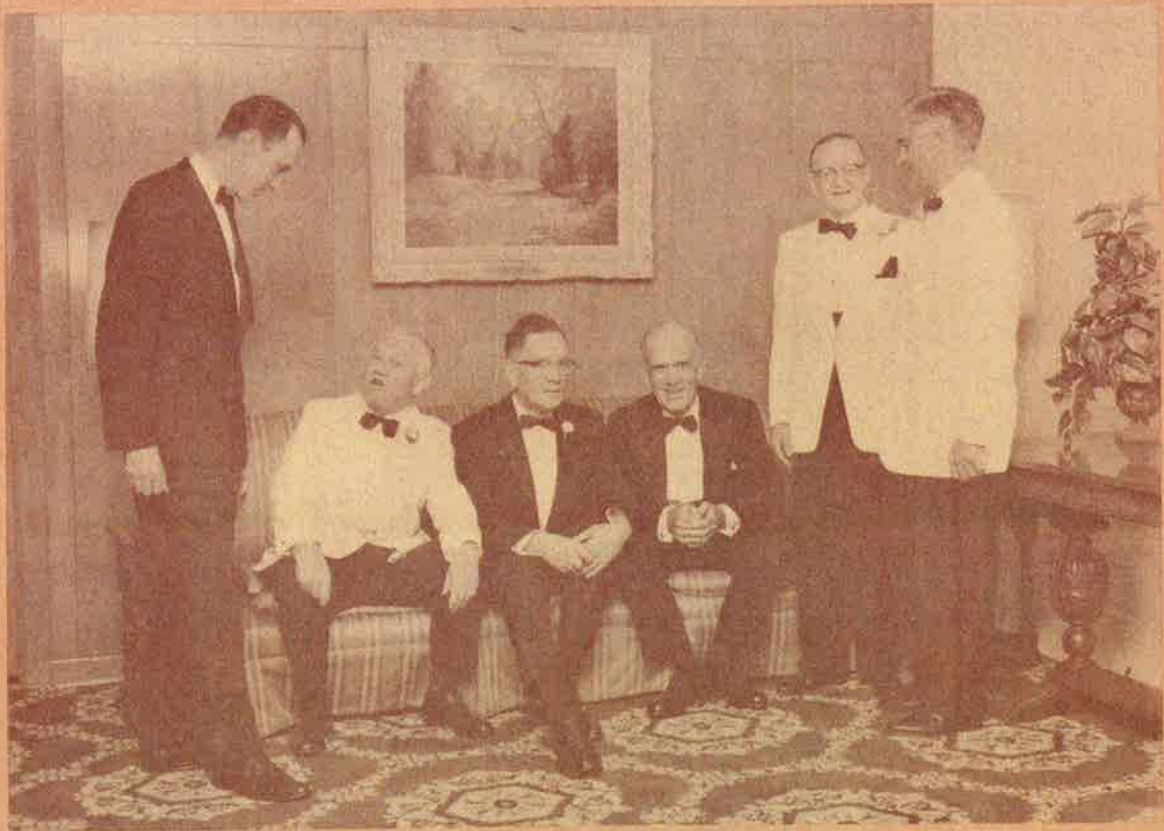
Association. Also there is an assistant Executive Housekeeper, a clerk typist, two supervisors, three section heads and a storekeeper. Male and Female staff total 144 all of whom have taken special training to equip them for their task. Sewing Room personnel also assist in the manufacture of draperies and other articles necessary for the comfort of the patient. Today, Housekeeping personnel are considered an integral part of the health team. Director of this department is Sister Camilla, who in 1964 produced the hospital's Housekeeping Manual which is presently undergoing its fourth revision.

The Physical Plant Department was established in April of 1969 and is now responsible for the Power Plant, Building Maintenance, Planning and Renovations, Grounds, Security and Doormen, Fire and Accident Prevention, Safety and Maintenance of Electronic Equipment, Elevators, Decorating Co-ordinator, New Facility Furnishings and Maintenance of Hospital Vehicles.

Director of the Physical Plant Department is Mr. D.A. Henry. Operation of the power plant and hospital maintenance has been handled by Mr. John Devlin who has had a 30 year association with the hospital. Mr. Len Penney was recently appointed maintenance supervisor after 23 years' experience in the hospital maintenance department. His back up personnel include Mr. Percy Bertrand and Mr. Cliffe Vandette with 19 and 21 years employment respectively, as operating engineers.

We cannot but compare the complexity of today's Physical Plant Department with the simplicity of yesterday's! We found the following account in the archives contained in a letter written by one of the sisters who lived here in those days. There is a refreshing candor in the tale which suggests that the vanished past took with it much of the charm and tolerance that made life's difficulties bearable:

"... we had a few fires during my time at St. Joseph's. The first one started at the side of the old building. It was discovered by Ralphie Naylor, a young man who had stayed on to work after the old orphanage was converted into a hospital. Another time when we were at afternoon prayers the chapel filled with smoke. On the way down the back stairs Sister St. Roch met Ralphie Naylor and he told her there was a fire in the coal bin, which was under the chapel. The engineer found that the fire started from the window where the coal was put in. The men put it out without having to call the fire department. The next time, we were at recreation when a message came that Ralphie Naylor reported smoke coming out of the wall in the potato parlor, (this is what he called the room where the vegetables were prepared). We phoned the power house, and the sisters arrived at the scene the same time as the engineer. On one side of the room plaster had fallen and laths that hold the plaster were missing, and smoke was pouring out of the hole in the wall. The engineer stood on a chair and reached into the hole and pulled out a handful of burning tissue papers wrappers that come on oranges. Sister Superior said we will phone the police right away. Ralphie Naylor was Sister Julitta's helper in the store room and wrappers were always removed from oranges before sending them to the



CHIEFS GREET CHIEFS

Left to right - Dr. L.O. Swales, Dr. J. Leo Hall, Dr. John T. Hauch, Dr. Ralph Will, Dr. Clarence E. Tipping, Dr. Paul Ferris — Granite Club, June, 1966

diet kitchen. By the time police arrive, Ralphie could not be found to explain the setting of the fires. He went to Mimico Hospital where he worked in a dining room under supervision and was safe from setting fires!"

The newly organized Personnel Office, under the competent direction of Mr. R. Miller, is showing new health and strength since its first injection in 1963. Pulsating changes have entered the life of the hospital employee and now in its new quarters on Sunnyside Avenue the department is having far reaching effects in hospital life — Personnel Policies, Orientation Programs, Labour Relations. The future will bring yet more functions — Job Analysis, budget control, employee handbooks and a hospital newsletter are just a few that are foreseeable.

When Sister Francis Regis started to organize a Medical Staff Library in 1963 she had a basis of 30 books and 12 magazine subscriptions. Today, eight years later the library contains all the basic books in Medicine, plus some very valuable volumes and the magazine subscriptions total 90.

Many people were involved in the library's success. Dr. John T. Hauch turned over many of his own valuable medical subscriptions to the library. The first cash donation

— and a substantial one — came from Dr. W.T.G. "Billy" Knowlton. Mrs. J.P. Millenbach arranged for a \$3,000 donation from the John Lindsley Trust Fund. Mrs. Clayton Weber rallied a group of loyal supporters to hold a bridge party in the auditorium which netted \$1,845 for the library. Most active in this endeavour were, Mrs. John Urquhart, Mrs. J.P. Millenbach, Mrs. P.N. Gardiner, Mrs. Lyla Sheridan, and Mrs. George Delaurier. Many senior doctors made donations of books. The library of the late Dr. I.D. Kitchen was donated. Dr. and Mrs. A.D. Foster gave Sister Francis Regis magnificent assistance with the arrangements for the party, and the Womens Auxiliary has followed up their efforts with a donation to the Library every year.

Sister Francis Regis has retired and Sister Agnes Joseph has taken over as Medical Staff Librarian. There is now an active Library Committee to provide service for the staff, residents and interns. The Academy of Medicine and University of Toronto have been extremely helpful in filling the library needs, and the Hospital Printing room has been most helpful in photostating articles. Altogether it is a splendid example of people helping people to build a substantial service within the hospital.

The St. Joseph's Auxiliary is another service group which, right from the earliest days has given splendid co-operation in their activities. Seven years after the hospital opening, Miss Mary McMahan founded the Auxiliary and became the first president. Although from the beginning members folded bandages and helped with the hospital sewing, they were interested mainly in raising money with teas, fashion shows, theatre parties and bazaars.

In the mid 60's space was made for the Gift Shop, which today is the greatest of the auxiliary's sources of revenue, due in no small part to the generous efforts of the members who staff the shop, and to the energy and ingenuity of the Shop Convenor, Mrs. H.J. McPhail. In 1968 Mrs. McPhail arranged to have the shop completely remodeled with the generous co-operation of Mr. Milton Shier, of Ontario Store Fixtures. These alterations brought them a completely new 'mod' look, increased display areas and air conditioning.

Auxiliary members take "the rambler" through the hospital to bring the "shop on wheels" to the patient's bedside. Another valued service to the patients is the mobile library which is taken to the wards on a regular basis for anyone who is able to read. Members are active too in the In-Service department which includes the Candy Strippers program, launched in 1965 by Mrs. Max Lunan, Mrs. Audrey Sheridan and Sister Jeanette with 75 teen-agers in the first group. These lovely young girls bring a note of cheer throughout the halls and do all manner of people-type jobs for the patients.

Auxiliary volunteers work in the Out Patient Clinics, Admitting Office, Inquiry Desks, Medical Records, and many other departments. They organize and handle Daffodil Day, Hospital Day and the United Appeal drive in the hospital.

The Auxiliary "donor card" project has brought much needed equipment for the research department and members serve on the committee for the annual money-raising Rose Ball held by the Research Foundation. Mrs. Charles Noble is the president of the Auxiliary at this time and Sister Loyola of the Hospital Staff is the liaison between hospital and auxiliary.

One of the auxiliary members, Mrs. Morris Shusterman, sits on both the Board of the Hospital and the Research Board.

The Department of Photography, launched in 1961 at the time of the new Glendale Wing has grown beyond all description in the ten years since Miss Marlene Bliss set up her first file of medical transparencies. It is now under the direction of Mr. Marv Harrison, assisted by Mr. Lou Rudnicki, and they have now a library of transparencies numbering upwards of 40,000 transparencies within their complex cross indexed cabinets. In addition, the St. Joseph's Department of Photography has about 150 valuable teaching films many of which have been requested for use by hospitals as far away as Switzerland and Japan. The staff still find time to provide valuable publicity photographs when these are needed by the Public Relations Department.

In the area of Public Relations, St. Joseph's has an enviable reputation in the city through this department which is a relatively new one within the hospital family. The Public Relations and Press program began ten years ago under the direction of Sister Mary Louise and it was handled on a part time basis only. Today it is being handled on a full time basis, and the hospital is fortunate in having the part time services of Mrs. Helen Palmer as well. Unfortunately the results of a Public Relations Program are nebulous from the standpoint of measurement. It is not possible, as in a plumbing job to say that it must be a good job because the pipes do not leak. There is also the point that when the job is done the plumber leaves, but the Public Relations officer must be on call at all times.

Good public relations cannot be bought, it must be merited, but there are so many worthwhile organizations competing for the limited media space and time, that experience, good personal contact and the know how of techniques in this area are of great importance. At St. Joseph's Hospital the relationship with the media is excellent, for this hospital has the reputation of being as co-operative as possible while keeping in mind always the dignity and privacy of the individuals involved.

Public Relations is not an overnight task! Even in ten years Public Relations is just beginning to take form and it is our hope that each year we will be able to enlarge the scope and achievements of this delicate pulse of feeling existing between the hospital and its various "publics".

Another new service in the 1970's is that of "Chaplain Services" which is a new department dedicated to the peace of soul of all patients no matter what their creed. Six denominational representative clergymen serve the hospital in this capacity, and there is a satisfactory liaison between members of all other faiths as well. This new and challenging feature of hospital life is under the guidance of Sister Frances Vaughan who has had many years hospital experience and whose sensitive approach to the problems of the sick should create an air of confidence and support in those we serve.

Sister Melanie was the first Director of the School of Nursing in 1921, and the school's proudest boast is that it existed before the hospital! By 1924 when the first six nurses graduated, there were 45 students enrolled. As the hospital grew so did the school and in 1929 when Sister St. Edmund was director of nurses, 16 students graduated. When it was 25 years old, St. Joseph's School of Nursing was registered as an approved School of Nursing under the Nursing Act of 1951. In 1955 the new wing of the nurses residence was ready for occupancy with accommodation for 265 student nurses. In 1960 the important two-plus-one program was introduced, which consisted of two years didactic preparation and one year internship.

In 1964 the Quo Vadis School of Nursing was set up, offering a two year program to meet the needs of mature candidates over 30 and under 50. Although this program was divorced from the traditional Hospital School of Nursing at St. Joseph's it indicates the concern of the Sisters for the entire nursing field.

It was in 1965 that the first two male students were registered into St. Joseph's School of Nursing. In April 1967 approval was given by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and the College of Nurses for St. Joseph's to develop a two year education program for students.

In 1969 St. Joseph's became involved with the post secondary educational system, and on October 1st of that year Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology accepted 35 nursing students under the direction of four previous members of St. Joseph's School of Nursing faculty.

St. Joseph's School of Nursing has developed a co-operative program with Humber College by which teachers have been secured to teach biological science, psychology, sociology and political science. At present the St. Joseph's Nursing Faculty includes two curriculum co-ordinators, 24 faculty members teaching nursing and seven associate lecturers teaching the Humanities and Social Sciences. There are 200 students enrolled. Since the first class of 6 graduates in 1924, 2,324 graduates have passed through St. Joseph's School of Nursing. Sister Josephine Conlin is the present Directress of the School.

In terms of numbers of people involved, the most challenging event in the history of St. Joseph's Hospital was on November 6th, 1948, following a tragic collision between a bus and a streetcar on the Lake Shore Blvd. The bus contained a large group from the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders of Hamilton, who with wives and friends were returning to Hamilton from a reunion. The bus swerved to avoid a pedestrian and the collision between the two vehicles was so strong that many of those injured had to be freed with acetelyne torches.

Seven persons died, 55 were taken to hospital and many others treated for cuts and bruises.

The first word came to St. Joseph's at 1:30 a.m. from a taxi driver who rushed in to describe the accident and warn the Night Supervising Sister that help was needed. By 1:45 when the first ambulance arrived the emergency department was ready. The Superintendent was called, the Sister Supervisor of the Emergency department and three other nursing sisters. All nurses and all equipment which could be spared were sent from the floors. The intern on duty in emergency called the surgical resident and other interns. A physician who happened to be present attending a patient called the surgeon in charge of Emergency and other members of the surgical staff and they were on duty in less than half an hour, as was the chaplain.

There were only three rooms for emergency operating use. However, on the same floor were the cystoscopic room, the out patient clinic rooms and the doctors staff room and offices. In addition there were three rooms used for the laboratory, a clinical room containing four cubicles, each large enough to hold two stretchers and the x-ray and physiotherapy departments were nearby.

An intern and student nurse were assigned to each room until the surgeons arrived. In all, 55 patients were treated,

of whom 24 were admitted. Four were brought in dead but through the use of screens none of the other patients was aware of their presence.

Sister Louise, who was the hospital administrator at the time, in a written account of the organizational aspects of the situation, notes that by Sunday afternoon all those admitted had been transferred from the cubicles to the hospital proper and the clinical rooms were ready for the Monday morning clinics.

St. Joseph's has known other large emergency situations—some of which, like Hurricane Hazel, seemed more devastating, but none involved as many casualties. It speaks highly of a staff who were in complete control of a highly traumatic situation, long before the days of intensified training in "disaster" situations.

When the Committee for Survey of Hospital Needs in Metropolitan Toronto published its report in 1963, it was noted "There seems a reasonably clear indication that the Hospital is a community one in the sense of serving primarily the residents within two miles of it". That was what Sister Irene had hoped would happen and what Dr. MacKay wanted to happen away back in 1921. On the hospital's 50th birthday it is apparent their dreams have been fulfilled!

Is it temerity or utter stupidity that inspires one to attempt to capture the story of a hospital in eleven or twelve loose flowing pages? Before we even begin, we know that it will be utterly impossible to mention the names of that endless brigade of greats and not-so-greats who make this hospital all that it is today.

For every written word, hundreds remain unspoken; for every person mentioned, dozens disappear in the silence. A silence born of necessary brevity—not a silence of indifference or unawareness of the hordes of friends who with painstaking care placed brick on brick down through the years to form the structure that stands today.

To St. Joseph's Hospital this brief sketch is offered with deep apologies for its acknowledged inadequacies. To those who love St. Joseph's and the story it tells, it is offered in the hope that it will create the urge for something more—and perhaps out of the ashes the fuller story will be born!

In our joy in celebrating our Fifty Golden Years we point with pride to our sister hospital, St. Michaels, which is embarking on a program of challenge unparalleled in the hospital field in this city. We wish them every success in an undertaking which will call forth every possible resource. Their new complex at Market Square—their "great step for mankind" into Commerce Court—their Broadview "storefront" clinic for those who need in the midst of affluence—For all of these we pledge our loving support and our prayers for successful achievement!

And to all, we ask a prayer of encouragement as we leap into our next Fifty years of Daring and Caring—that we will meet in full the measure of God's expectations.

Sept. 22, 1971



To the Sisters of St. Joseph's
Dear Sister Janet,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of St. Joseph's Hospital (Toronto) Research Foundation, I would like to extend congratulations to your Community on reaching your 50th year of service and achievement to the patients cared for in that period at St. Joseph's Hospital (Toronto).

The Hospital is very well known for the care and attention it gives to those using the Hospital facilities, but it is no small accomplishment to carry on this work for fifty years.

Will you please extend to the Good Sisters of St. Joseph's our sincerest thanks for the exceptional task that their Order has performed, and the wish for many more years of attending those needing hospital care.

At this time we would like to thank the Sisters and you in particular for the many contributions that have been made to the Research Foundation.

Sincerely,
The Board of Directors,
St. Joseph's Hospital (Toronto)
Research Foundation

D. S. McLaughlin
President

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (TORONTO) RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Balance Sheet — August 31, 1971

ASSETS

CASH IN BANK

Research Fund and Grantees' Accounts 46,831

LOAN RECEIVABLE 1,950

ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENTS

Guaranteed Investment certificates, stocks and bonds 373,203
\$421,984

LIABILITIES

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE 1,844

BALANCE OF FUNDS

UNEXPECTED BALANCES IN GRANTEE'S ACCOUNT 8,639
— per Statement attached

SPECIFIC DONATIONS NOT YET ALLOCATED 22,517
— per Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS 15,781
— per Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

PERMANENT CAPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS 373,203
— per Statement of Revenue and Expenditures
\$421,984

CLARKE, HENNING & CO.		
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS		
W. E. HENNING, C.A. L. F. MORAY, C.A. A. C. JOHNSON, C.A. C. A. GREEN, C.A.	44 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO 1, ONTARIO TELEPHONE 363-8878	F. W. A. ANDERSON, C.A. W. J. HENNING B.COM. C.A. R. G. HUME, C.A.
AUDITORS' REPORT		
TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (TORONTO) RESEARCH FOUNDATION		
We have examined the balance sheet of ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (TORONTO) RESEARCH FOUNDATION as at August 31, 1971 and the statements of income and expenses and balance of funds for the year then ended. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.		
In our opinion these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Foundation as at August 31, 1971 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.		
<i>Clarke, Henning & Co.</i> CLARKE, HENNING & CO., CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.		
Toronto, Ontario, September 13, 1971.		

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL (TORONTO) RESEARCH FOUNDATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS — 1971

Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. G. Fullerton — *Hon. Chairman*
Dr. G. F. Pennal — *Hon. President*
Sister Janet — *Hon. Secretary*
Sister Maura — *Hon. Treasurer*

OFFICERS

Mr. D. S. McLaughlin — *President*
Mr. W. D. Woodruff — *Vice Presidents*
Mr. J. P. Millenbach
Mrs. M. Shusterman — *Secretary*
Mr. Vincent Paul — *Treasurer*

DIRECTORS

Sister Janet
Dr. H. J. Watt
Dr. G. F. Pennal
Dr. C. E. Knowlton
Mr. J. J. Farrugia

MEDICAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dr. C. E. Crowell
Dr. M. Deitel
Mr. J. J. Farrugia
Dr. F. Harris
Dr. S. H. Katz
Dr. J. L. McIntyre
Dr. G. F. Pennal
Dr. G. P. Rosen
Dr. A. Sanchez
Dr. A. Teglas
Dr. R. Turchin
Dr. H. J. Watt
Dr. E. K. Fitzgerald

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL OF NURSING — Nursing Education Management Committee

Charles E. Burns, B.A. — *Chairman*
Dr. J. T. Elliot
Sister Janet, C.S.J., B.A., D.H.A.
Miss Kathleen King, B.A., M.Sc.N.
Mrs. Charles Knowlton, R.N.

Mr. Anthony L. Lakie, B.A., B. Paed.
W. St. Clair McEvenue, B.A.
Mr. Joseph Primeau
Mrs. Nick Yoshida, B.Sc.N.
Sister Josephine Conlin, M.Sc.N.Ed.
Director of the School and Secretary of the Committee

SISTER GRADUATES OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL OF NURSING

Class of 1924	SISTER ST. MATTHEW	Class of 1939	SISTER MARY JAMES
Class of 1926	SISTER BERNICE	Class of 1949	SISTER JOSEPHINE
Class of 1929	SISTER EYMARD	Class of 1955	SISTER ANDREA
Class of 1930	SISTER ROMANUS*	Class of 1957	SISTER GENIVIEVE
Class of 1931	SISTER HELEN MARIE	Class of 1958	SISTER ELIZABETH
Class of 1932	SISTER MATHILDA	Class of 1961	SISTER MARY CARMEN
Class of 1932	SISTER THEOPHANE	Class of 1962	SISTER MARCELLA
Class of 1933	SISTER ST. HERBERT*	Class of 1965	SISTER BARBARA
Class of 1933	SISTER MARIE STELLA	Class of 1967	SISTER PATRICIA
Class of 1933	SISTER FAUSTINA	Class of 1968	SISTER YVETTE
Class of 1933	SISTER TRINITA	Class of 1971	SISTER GEORGETTE
Class of 1935	SISTER MARY FINTAN		* deceased

DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

SISTER MELANIE	1921
SISTER ST. EDMUND	1929
SISTER STANISLAUS	1932
SISTER MARIE REINE	1934
SISTER JEANETTE	1935
SISTER VIANNEY	1943
SISTER MARION	1951
SISTER MATHILDA (acting)	1958
SISTER MARY HERBERT	1964
MRS. ANNE SHERWOOD	1969
SISTER JOSEPHINE	1970

(Sr. Mary Herbert)

SISTER ADMINISTRATORS OVER THE YEARS

MOTHER IRENE	1921 – 1924
SISTER ST. EDMUND	1924 – 1929
SISTER COLUMBA	1929 – 1932
SISTER MARY MARGARET	1932 – 1935
SISTER ELECTA	1935 – 1941
SISTER ANNETTA	1941 – 1948
SISTER LOUISE	1948 – 1955
SISTER ESTELLE	1955 – 1961
SISTER MARY FRANCIS	1961 – 1968
SISTER JANET/SISTER LORNA	1968 – 1970
SISTER JANET/SISTER DE SALES	1970

OFFICERS OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

Past President	Mrs. R.J. Smith	Treasurers	Miss Gladys Marshall, Mrs. D.M. Gibson
President	Mrs. C.H. Noble	Gift Shop Convenor	Mrs. H.J. McPhail
Vice-Presidents	Mrs. W. Lezewski, Mrs. S. Inches	Candy Strippers	Mrs. R. Booth
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