



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 School of Nursing
1912-1974
Hotel Dieu Hospital
Kingston, Ontario**

Source: Courtesy of the RHSJ St. Joseph
Region Archives, Kingston

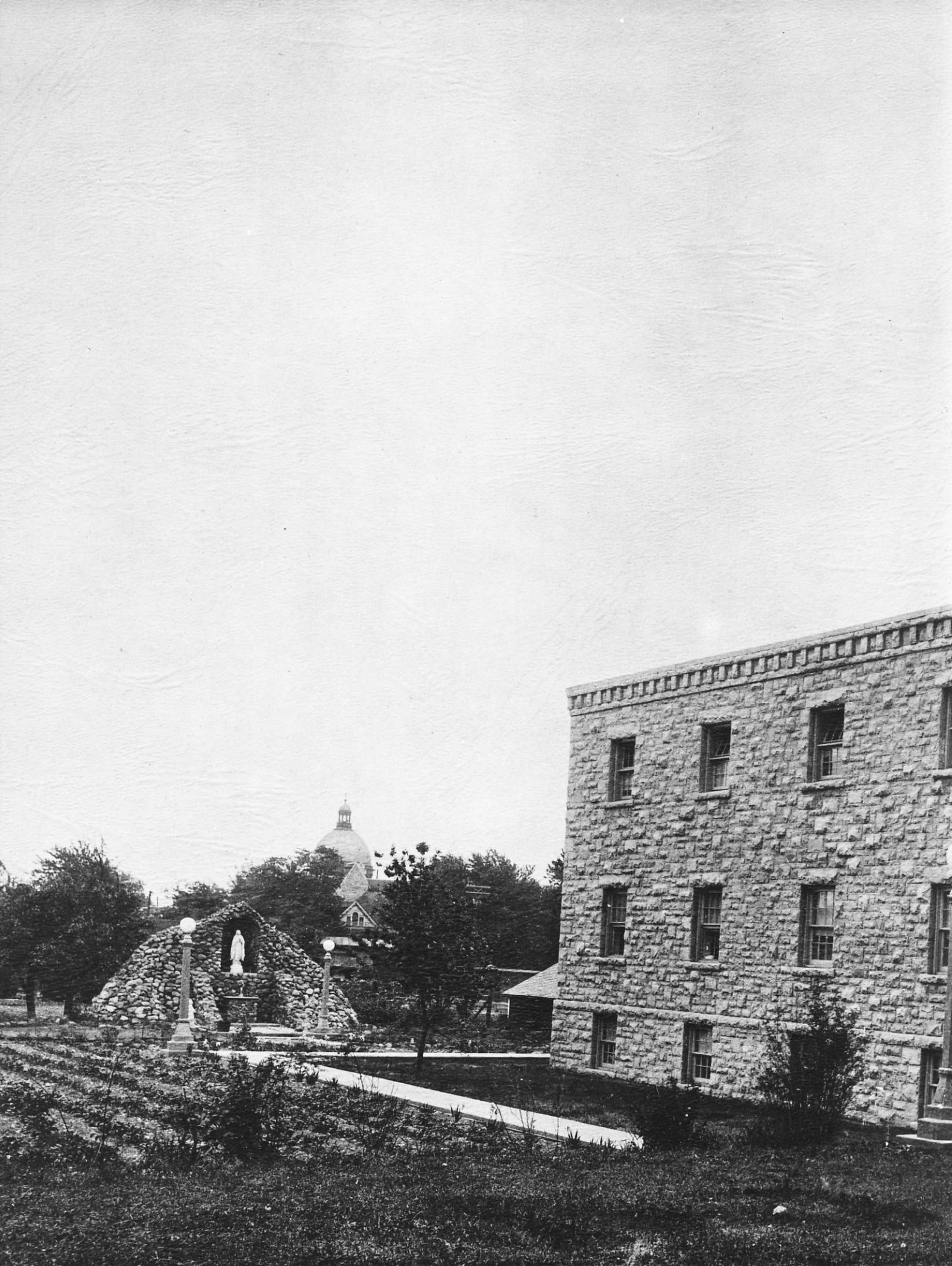
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St. Joseph's School of Nursing

1912-1974







Dedicated to all the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph, who gave a lifetime of service, whether in the school or in the practical application of skills in the hospital.

And to the lay teachers and the doctors who effectively furthered our knowledge.

We acknowledge our grateful appreciation to them for making St. Joseph's School of Nursing a proud and vital institution in nursing education in our land.

PROLOGUE

On reading through these pages one cannot help but be impressed by the contribution made to our Kingston community by the followers of Jeanne Mance. The first Canadian lay-nurse, who died 300 years ago in 1673, was a woman whose inspiration, courage and accomplishment provided strength and stimulus for an entire legion of nurses who were her followers.

At the present time, when there is a great clamour for women to come out of their "cultural mould", to refashion and to create new images as sharers of men, it would be wise to look back to see how history relates our sisters' tradition of service and courage in the ancient profession of healing.

Upon looking back we see that the early days of Kingston's Hotel Dieu were part of the fabric of Old Montreal's Hotel Dieu. You might say we were woven from the same piece of cloth, for it was from that Foundation that Mother Amable Bourbonniere answered the call to found the Kingston Hotel Dieu Hospital in 1845. The pioneer faith, the regard for human life, the spirit of service, is as relevant today as it was then. Shortly after the Sisters were settled in Kingston in 1847, the typhus epidemic struck. Many heroic episodes are recounted in the Sisters' old chronicles. The decades following are replete with stories of the devotion and dedication of these heroic women. With the coming of the 20th Century, advances in nursing paralleled the advances in medicine. It therefore became necessary to keep abreast with standardization programs in health in order to provide the best care for patients. Accordingly, Sister St. Charles went to Chicago in 1912 to be trained in the new techniques and skills. On her return she received a mandate to open a school of nursing at Hotel Dieu. The result of this humble endeavour is a host of graduates who have passed through the portals of St. Joseph's School of Nursing.

It is with love and devotion that I extol their contribution. In these days, when the elements of change are altering the face of our society, we must ever be mindful that we have a precious heritage—so let us adapt it to the present and keep it burnished so that it may continue to be a light to the future.

Sister Elizabeth Rouble

We are proud to present these pages as "Souvenir Leaves", so our graduates may recall with pride the part they played in the evolving story of St. Joseph's School of Nursing. They are also presented so that future generations will better understand the part our school played for sixty-two years in the history of nursing in Kingston, indeed, in Canada.

From the many suggestions offered, we decided upon a decade by decade approach to our story so as to intimately recount the collective memories of those who lived these years.

We are fortunate to still have within our midst Sister St. Oswald, who began her training in 1914. She lived with the very first students of 1913. Sister has recalled for us her memories of those first years of the school. We are presenting these pre-twenty years as she wrote them for us. Following her tenure as Superintendent of the School, she joined the Sisters' Community. Since then Sister St. Oswald has continued to serve at the hospital in many nursing and administrative capacities, indeed is still a valuable member of the hospital staff in the Patient Library.

PIONEER DAYS

Weak rays from a jaundiced sun penetrated the curtain of smoke which hung over Peterborough on a morning in January, 1914. The time was eight o'clock, and the thermometer was hanging close to zero. The train which was to carry me to Kingston, shrouded in steam, with icicles hanging from its coaches, appeared eager to be off as I made hasty aurevoirs to family and friends and boarded one of its coaches.

The long arm of coincidence is always seen to be the strong Hand of God when one studies facts in their fullness. I had decided to train for a nurse in St. Joseph's School of Nursing at Hotel Dieu Hospital, and this had historic implications in that it was to become my permanent home for the future, although I was totally unaware of it at that time.

On arrival here, suffering from nostalgia, I welcomed the opportunity of meeting the Director and eight students, who offered me warm hospitality. The School of Nursing had been officially opened in September, 1913, with Miss Alice Donihee of St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, as Director. Miss Elizabeth Carlon from a Brockville Hospital had come to complete her third year in this school; and Misses Janet and Anna Legree, having spent two years in the Hospital, were now in their third year also. The uniforms selected by Miss Donihee were almost floor length, in pale blue with starched white apron, bib and cuffs. Our home away from home was on the ground floor of the Sydenham Building and consisted of a large, airy dorm with ten beds; a dining room with small kitchenette, where we gathered at night for a snack; and beyond, a spacious recreation room with a piano. Here after lunch and dinner, we speedily digested our meal as we danced to a lively fox-trot, a light fantastic or a sing-song of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary", with music supplied by one of the students. Morning Mass was celebrated at 6:30 a.m. by Reverend Father Bernard Murphy, Chaplain, a veteran priest of whom it was said that "each evening in all kinds of weather he would be seen walking to Barriefield and back", after which he would walk up five flights of stairs, saying, "Walking up stairs is good for the muscles of the heart, and walking down strengthens the muscles of the legs". He died in 1915 and was succeeded by Reverend D. A. Casey.

The Director took on the complete teaching of Nursing Arts and her follow-up and inspection were meticulous. She never failed to impress upon us that we should be motivated with high ideals and urged us to join technical competence with goodness and devotion to duty. Rules posted outside the dorm said, "Lights out at 10 p.m., with silence prevailing", so when we heard Miss Donihee's heels coming along the corridor we hastily extinguished lights and silence reigned supreme. After preliminary period, an allowance of \$3.00 to cover the cost of books was given. There were two shifts of twelve hours each with one hour off during the day for rest or a walk. The night shift was from 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. with a few minutes for lunch if time permitted.

In March, 1914, a patient was admitted to St. Joseph's Medical ward with a diagnosis of Typhoid Pneumonia. He was critically ill with high temperature and delirium. Sister Margaret Donovan was assigned to night duty with him and I, under Miss Donihee's supervision, nursed him during the day. Sister Margaret Donovan, a novice, succumbed to the disease after a few nights and expired. The Hospital at this time had a bed capacity of 160 patients with ten bassinets and about twenty medical men on the staff. The classroom, with a seating capacity of thirty, was on the ground floor of the Brock Street building. This Brock Street building, begun in 1909, had a circular fire escape leading down from the fifth floor to ground level. on a morning in June we found an alcoholic, who was endeavouring to quench his thirst at another fountain, using this means of escape, with Sister Morton in hot pursuit. As he reached ground level he sped across the drive to the gate as Sister, closing in on him, was trying to catch the tail of his nightshirt; but he eluded her grasp, and flying through the gate, he left Sister standing there within the precincts of her cloistered enclosure.



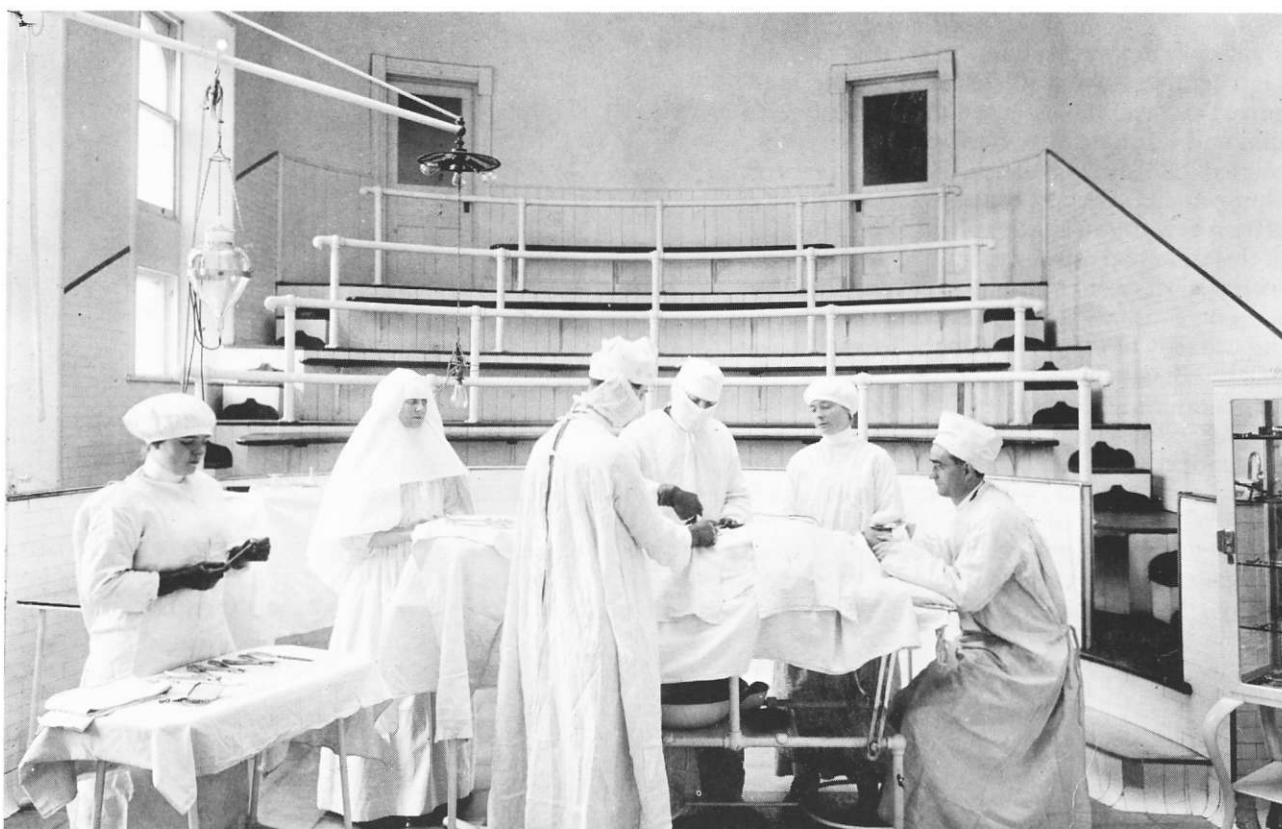
Graduation for the third year students was held in the recreation room in August, 1914, with Dr. C.A. Morrison as Chairman; T. J. Rigney, Q.C. as guest speaker; and Archbishop Spratt presenting diplomas. Black bands circulated for a few weeks, after which we sadly bade their owners farewell. Misses Janet Legree and Elizabeth Carlon went into fields of nursing endeavour. Miss Anna went to the office of Dr. C. E. O'Connor (noted Ophthalmologist) and later became the wife of Dr. A. Cauley, a former intern. They are now residing in Hamilton.

Shots that rang out in the Balkans in June, 1914, caused no echo in distant Canada as Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated by a Siberian hand. Had he known that this act would ultimately result in more than eight million dead and twenty-one million wounded the assassin's finger might well have hesitated on the trigger. In August, 1914, as Miss Gibson and I were returning to Kingston following our first vacation at home, ominous tones were circulating about war in Europe. As we detrained we were shocked to find a trainload of troops pulling out for Val Cartier on their way to theatres of war. This first World War was a tragic episode, and Canada, going to the aid of Britain as did many other countries, made enormous sacrifices. On November 11th, 1918, the armistice came into effect while Allied peoples began a frenzy of rejoicing.

On January 26th, 1915, we learned of the death of the Honourable Senator Michael Sullivan, a noted benefactor of Hotel Dieu. From an address given by his personal physician, Dr. Wm. Gibson, our kind Professor of Medicine, we learn that Senator Sullivan occupied the Chair of Anatomy and later the Chair of Surgery at Queen's University. On one occasion when the students tried to play a prank on Dr. Sullivan by trifling with a human body, they were severely reprimanded. He reminded them of the sanctity of the human body, which he described as the temple of the soul. To quote further, Dr. Gibson tells us that as a young student his Professor, Dr. Sullivan, told him many times that in his opinion the proper preparation of a medical student was a thorough grounding in the classics. It was to Hotel Dieu that Senator Sullivan rendered his greatest service as Chief of Surgery, remaining until his retirement.

In late August of that year Kingston was visited by a Typhoid epidemic of no mean proportions. It was a great challenge to the nursing staff, when intensive nursing care could mean the difference between life and death. The ambulance continued to admit very ill patients daily and at one time, as night nurse on Sydenham 4, I had eighteen Typhoid patients to care for.

A year ends — another begins as we turn the pages of our calendar. In June, 1916, our class of six, arriving at the most stimulating and rewarding moments of our time, were making preparations for graduation. Some of our spring class attended graduation at Kingston General Hospital and we returned loudly acclaiming the organizational pattern of bestowing awards for highest standing. This proved to be an incentive to the administration of Hotel Dieu, and we were not a little surprised at graduation that we were to be the happy recipients of Gold and Silver medals, as well as prizes for highest standing in some of the doctor's subjects.



After spending a year as a Supervisor of the Obstetrical Department, opened at Hotel Dieu Hospital in 1910, I was accepted for a post-graduate course in Surgery and Clinical Medicine at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, after which I returned to Canada and was engaged as Director of Nurses at Hotel Dieu, with a student enrolment of twenty-four. At this time I found that classmate, Miss Mae Gibson, who had enlisted with the Armed Forces, was, as a result of the Halifax disaster, appointed to that area. Miss Janet McLellan of Mille Roches had become Mrs. Lawrence Welch and was residing in Kingston; Misses Hannah Devlin, Isobel McDougall and Margaret Waters were engaged in their humanitarian profession in their respective localities.

In 1917, Sister St. Charles, R.H.S.J., who had laid the foundations for a School of Nursing at Hotel Dieu, died. This young nun of thirty-seven, a former graduate of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, died after a gall bladder operation. Her brother, Senator Frank O'Connor, had opened the Laura Secord shops in 1913.

In the autumn of 1918 another epidemic of major proportions visited Kingston, rapidly decimating the population. This time it was the Spanish Flu. Hotel Dieu staff worked long hours to meet this emergency, but, it seemed, without complete success. Patients were rapidly admitted with high temperatures, delirium, cyanosis, edema of lungs, prostration and death. At one time seventeen students were confined to an emergency ward with the dread disease, but, in God's Providence, all recovered. Sisters Doherty and Duffey succumbed to the infection while nursing the sick.



In September, 1919, Dr. Robert Hanley, forty-one, our kind and self-sacrificing doctor was busy in the case room with a patient who required a Podalic Version, and during his management of this patient he bent over with abdominal pain. He seemed to feel improved after a little rest, and although we urged him to see a physician, he decided to go home. In twenty-four hours he was admitted to surgery with a ruptured appendix. Appendectomy followed, with drainage, but he gradually became worse and passed away after two days.

At a retreat given for nurses in late autumn of 1919, our Lord seemed to be inviting me to generosity and detachment. He seemed to say, "It is not you who have chosen Me, it is I who Will withdraw you from the common places of daily life, so that you may follow Me and show by your life the infinite grace of vocation."

We are aware that time and tide wait on no man, neither does the ebb and flow of life wait on our sorrow, but hurries us on to its Easter. So we find Misses Janet Legree, Elizabeth Carlon and our beloved Director, Alice Donihee, have gone to receive the reward of the God, who says, "I was sick and you visited Me". For all the hours in man's time are a lighted bridge on his way to God.

On September 8th, 1920, the heavy doors of the cloister closed on me as I entered the Novitiate of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph. Ten days later the Community celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of coming to Kingston, and thus ends a decade in the history of Hotel Dieu.

THE ROARING 'TWENTIES





The post-war era of the 'twenties commenced at Hotel Dieu with special celebrations. 1920 marked the seventy-fifth year of service to the city and district by the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph's. A Mass of Thanksgiving was offered by Archbishop Spratt and attended by civic and clerical dignitaries.

Hospital standardization in Canada and the United States became a reality in 1920. From that time hospitals were checked yearly, and accreditation was granted to those whose standards reached an acceptable level. Hotel Dieu was one of the first in Ontario to be accredited.

A medical record system was established in the hospital under Sister Florence Campion, a Director of the School of Nursing in the pre-'20's, and the medical staff was organized under the chairmanship of Dr. Edward Ryan. Members of the medical staff and the Sisters who were teachers in the school visited other leading teaching centres. They were determined to provide quality care for the patients of Hotel Dieu. Dr. C. E. O'Connor studied in Vienna and New York, where world renowned ophthalmologists were teaching. In 1922, Dr. Fergus O'Connor Senior, attended meetings at Mercy Hospital in Chicago where Dr. John Murphy was using the first direct-donor blood transfusion; blood was passing directly from the donor to the patient. Dr. O'Connor recalled, in a 1963 interview, that Dr. Murphy was laughed at by the doctors of that era.

Miss Jane Campbell, a pert New Yorker, was Superintendent of the school during the year 1920-21. A practice that started with the first students and continued into the forties, was the requirement that a student entering the school should bring with her, her own knife, fork, spoon, linen serviette and serviette holder. The residence remained on the ground floor of the hospital below the chapel. Students on days shared the

large dormitory; students on nights slept in a grey stone building across Brock Street. This building had been part of the original Hotel Dieu of 1845, and is now known as the Brock Apartments. The Sisters had moved, in 1892, from there to the Sydenham Street building, which had been Regiopolis College.

Student uniforms were ankle-length blue chambray with long sleeves; starched white cuffs shorter than those worn in the pre-'20's; and stiff, high, white Roman Collars. This was a seasonal collar. From November until May it was fastened at the back, during the summer months it was fastened at the front. In 1925 the still stiff, but less confining, Eaton collar replaced the Roman style. A white apron covered the dress. After the three-month probationary term, a bib, belt and cap were added. For a short period black shoes and stockings were worn, but white soon replaced them. The cap had a full section at the back which was shirred to a white band. While giving bedside care, or doing other work, cuffs were removed and sleeves rolled up. But, woe-betide the student who appeared elsewhere with sleeves and cuffs in disarray!

The classroom was across the courtyard from the recreation room. It occupied the east end of 1st floor of the 1909 Brock Street wing and had a doorway to the garden. The Sisters' Archives contain pictures of students enjoying the spacious garden of those years, now filled with brick and mortar.

Students worked twelve-hour shifts with one half-day off per week. Night-duty nurses worked one nurse to a unit. St. Joseph's and St. Margaret's corridors, now known as Brock 3 and Brock 4, were considered one unit, and the nurse in charge travelled up and down the stairs to care for her patients. Call-bells from each floor rang on both levels!

We should note here that all areas of the hospital were named after saints. The Brock wing corridors were known as: St. Anthony's (5); St. Margaret's (4); St. Joseph's (3); St. Michael's (2). In the Sydenham Wing, the large wards were also so named; St. Anne's on the fifth floor; St. Bridget's, the Holy Family, and the Blessed Virgin, ("the B.V.") on fourth floor; St. Benedict's, St. John of God, St. Roche's, St. Patrick's and St. Aloysius on third floor. This practice continued until the early '60's when the Johnson Wing was opened.

Lectures were given by members of the medical staff, usually after seven o'clock when the students were off duty, or at the supper hour when the doctor had finished his office hours. The student acquired most of her training at the bedside under the guidance of the floor supervisor and the Superintendent of Nurses. There was no established curriculum in the early years of the decade. Students received training in medical and surgical nursing, maternity and operating room service, and a term in the diet kitchen. Some classes of the early twenties had affiliation at the Mowat Sanatorium for tuberculosis patients, which was under the Department of Health. Later in the decade a tuberculosis ward was established in the Hotel Dieu, and affiliation ceased. There was also a program of affiliation with the Isolation Hospital at the Kingston General Hospital. There students lived in for two months, associating with no one outside its walls.

The Class of 1921 have the doubtful honour of being the only class in the history of the school to graduate without roses! The graduation ceremony was held in the classroom, followed by a lunch served to guests in the dining room. At a dance that evening in the recreation room, a member of the class remembers dancing to, "When I Grow too Old to Dream". She hasn't grown that old yet!!

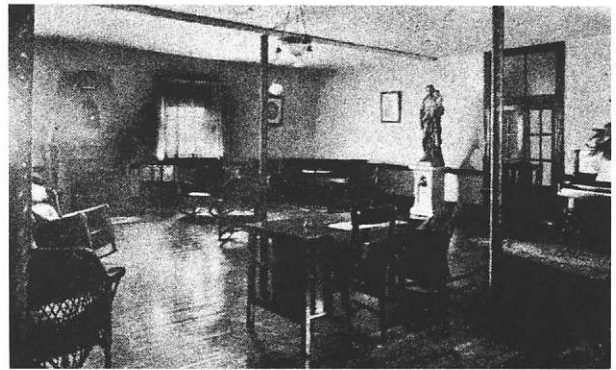
Sister Mary Immaculate, a graduate of 1918, came to the school as superintendent in the fall of 1921, and stayed until 1924. Important events were to occur during her tenure of office.

In 1922 a group of the school's graduates banded together to form the Alumnae Association, with the purpose of furthering the educational and social objectives of the school. The first president was Miss Mae Gibson, Class of 1916. Their activities will be described in a later chapter.

In 1922 the Ontario Government gave notice that nurses would be required to pass provincial examinations and register with the Department of Health following their three years of training. Until 1926, while the mechanics of the plan were being worked out, waiver of the examinations was allowed, and registration was granted to all graduates following the payment of a \$10.00 fee.

Early in the same year construction of a new nurses' home was started; the first three floors were completed early in the following year. It was located across a courtyard from the Brock Street Wing, the Sisters' Residence today. The building contained a large auditorium on the basement level, known as St. Joseph's Hall. It was to play a large part in the memories of school graduates. Located on the first floor were: a large recreation room, an office for the superintendent, a library, an infirmary, a room for sewing and ironing. There was a large dormitory on the second floor. The students moved at this time from the old facilities on Brock Street.





In 1925, Sister Eileen Furniss became the Superintendent of the School for a period of one year. In that year an addition of two stories to the home was begun. During this construction city students returned to their homes and others were billeted in city homes of the Sisters' choice. Nurses on call slept in beds set up in St. Joseph's Hall. Apparently one student, who couldn't sleep, was prone to rise and play a tune on the nearby piano, much to the discomfort of her fellow students. It was nicknamed "The Dugout". In January, 1927, the building was finished and everyone returned to the school.



The Registered Nurses Association of Ontario was established in 1925. Previously the nurses of Ontario had belonged to an organization known as The Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario.



Sister Gertrude Donovan was appointed Superintendent in 1926, and her long term of office, which was to extend over a period of twelve years, was to make her one of the best known and loved directors of the school. It was during these years that many graduates entered the Sisters' ranks.

In that same year the office of Instructress of Nurses was created and Sister St. James appointed to it. Together with Dr. J. P. Quigley, then Chief of Staff, she arranged the academic timetable of the school to accommodate the minimum curriculum which had been issued by the Ontario Government Department of Health for all schools. The graduating class of 1926 was the first to write the new Provincial Registration Examinations.

Although it did not directly affect the school, it is of interest to note here a change in the convent life of the sisters. In the nun's residence, known as the Monastery, on Johnson Street, the Sisters, until now, had lived a very cloistered life. To visit a Sister one was required to stay on the outside of a grille and visit through it. As well, that part of the chapel used by the Sisters and known as the Choir, was closed from the view of others. In 1925 the grilles in the Chapel and the parlour were removed. Thus the order became less cloistered. Before the latter part of

1925, Sisters did not appear on the streets or away from the hospital except under very exceptional circumstances. Now the Sisters attended hospital meetings with lay nurses.

One-half a class, which was to graduate in June, three years later, was accepted in the early spring; the second half arrived in September. The "Fall Half" of the Class of '27 arrived on Labour Day and they later nicknamed themselves "the labouring fools". This class claims several firsts. They remember they were the first class to have compulsory roll call at 6:20 a.m.; and if you missed it without good reason or special

permission an extra day could be added to your term. They designed their own ring, and were the only class to include a skull and cross-bones with ruby eyes in its design. They were first to plan and execute a yearbook, one without any advertisements. They managed entirely on their own. Sister Donovan helped them to finance it by allowing them to set up a store where they sold such staples as hair pins, combs, shoe polish and laces, tooth brushes and so on. Class spirit and effort were supreme — so much so that in the fall of 1973, they held one more reunion and all surviving members but one attended!

After the building of the new residence, graduation ceremonies were usually held in St. Joseph's Hall. Occasionally they were planned to be held in the garden, but rain often spoiled the fun and chairs had to be dragged back into the hall. The graduation dance of 1927 was held on the second floor in the Golden Lion Block, where dancing to Sid Fox's orchestra was enjoyed. Such tunes as: "By the Telephone", "Three O'Clock in the Morning", and the "Last Waltz" are fondly remembered.

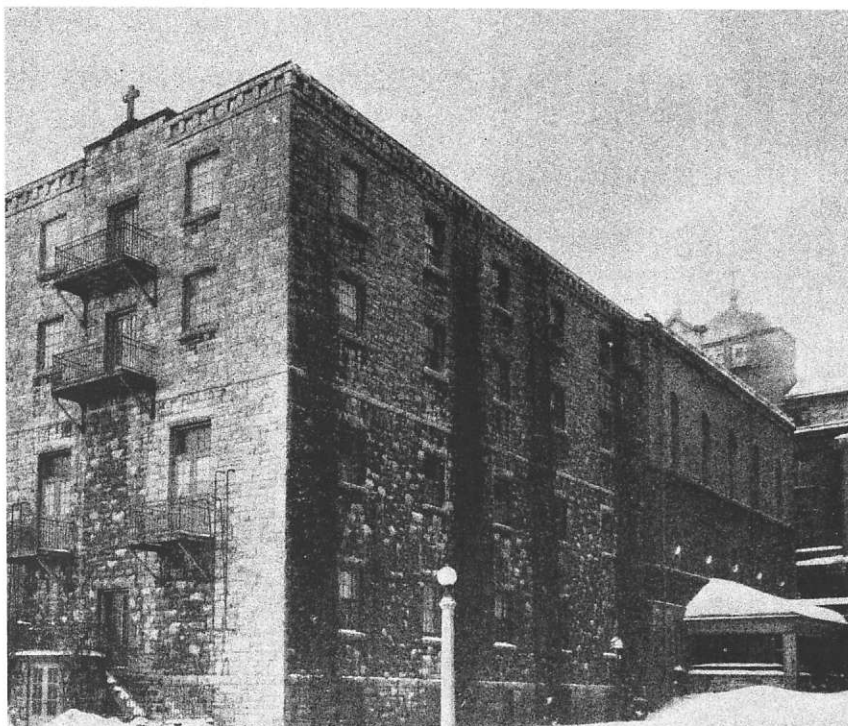
The school let down its barriers in 1925 to admit a married woman as a probationary student. Mrs. Marjorie Ryan, a widow with a six-year old daughter was accepted. Her little girl lived at the nearby convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame while her mother was at the school. So the graduation of 1928 contained a proud daughter in its audience.

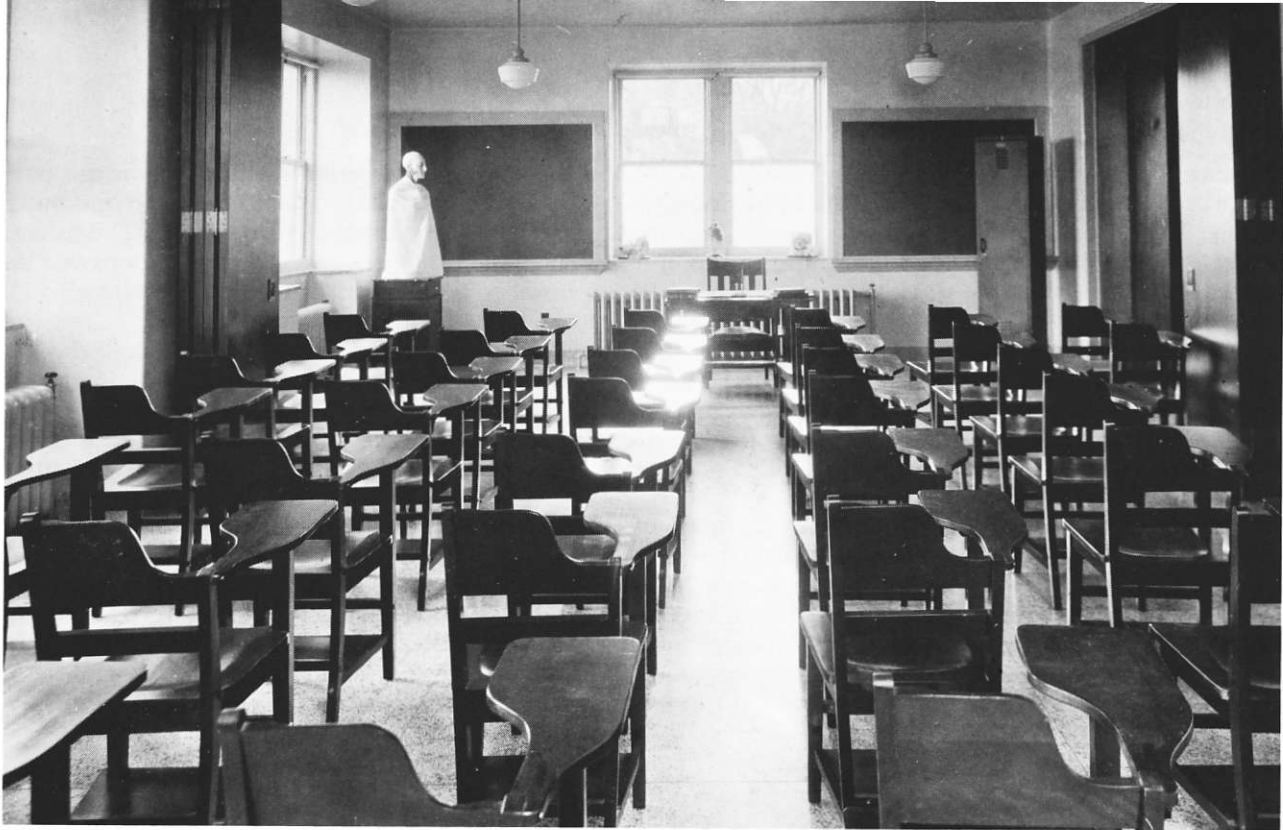
Citizens of Kingston have, of course, been aware of the dome which rises above the Sydenham Street wing of the hospital. Probably few are aware that it contained a large, unfinished room which was once in daily use. Students of the twenties and early thirties were assigned periods of time there, or were sent by their supervisors during rare slack times, to make hospital supplies. Dressings, 4x4's, cotton balls, applicators were made and packaged there, then sent to the main operating room to be sterilized. The operating room, built in 1899, was on the corner of Johnson and Sydenham, the area now known as the Centenary Wing. It may astound modern nurses to know that gauzes used in the operating room, and only soiled with "clean blood", were sent to the laundry to be washed and returned to the dome where they were stretched, folded, packaged and sterilized for reuse as compresses.

We cannot remember all the "oddities" of those days, but it is of interest to list some of those which are most often mentioned by graduates of this era. Students were not allowed to use elevators. They were expected to use the stairs unless, of course, they had equipment to transport. Late leaves were often tightly curtailed or non-existent, and curfew at 10:00 p.m. was enforced. Roll call was compulsory, morning sleep-ins were unheard of.

Student nurses and student doctors were not to meet socially. In fact, at least one student was assessed an extra months' duty because she went to a dance with an intern. Still, the records show that many graduates of the school married doctors!

Yes, the twenties at Hotel Dieu were good years. Over one hundred graduates went forth into society to bring "glad tidings of great joy" to a world not yet moved by the social consciousness of a later era.





THE HUNGRY THIRTIES

These were the years following the 1929 stock market crash and the resulting depression — the black years — the years of the breadlines.

For the students of St. Joseph's School of Nursing at Hotel Dieu, these years were good. They always had plenty to eat, were warm and well cared for. Mrs. Sadie Murphy was in charge of the nurses' kitchen and dining room. She saw to their needs. Sometimes, maybe, they complained about the frequency of cherries and greengages for desert. Sister Harpell and Tillie were in charge of the diet kitchen.

In 1931, one year before the famous Weir Nursing Report was issued, Sister Donovan together with Sister Mary Immaculate, went to the University of Toronto to study Administration in Schools of Nursing. During this year the school was proud to receive a letter stating that the Hotel Dieu School was on the approved list of training schools. It was never removed from this list until its closing in 1973.

Construction of an addition to the Brock Street Wing began in 1929. This eliminated a unique feature of the hospital — an outside spiral fire escape at the end of the 1909 Brock Wing. The new section, named the St. Joseph's Wing, was opened in 1931. A large statue of the saint, the patron of the Religious Hospitallers, was erected on the roof of the building over the entrance facing toward north Kingston. The ground floor contained an out-patient department, x-ray and cardiology, urology and dental departments. A section at the east end of the corridor was allotted to the school for a new classroom and an office for the Instructress of Nurses. Remember Sister St. James knitting in her office or in the classroom while the doctors lectured? Sister was the Moderator of the Ladies' Auxiliary and was knitting for their annual Spring Sale! The second, third and fourth floors contained private rooms and a large comfortable solarium at the end of each corridor. The fifth floor consisted chiefly of operating rooms. Just inside the new wing, on the street side, a suite of rooms was assigned to eye, ear, nose and throat treatment. The suite contained a waiting room, office, treatment room and operating room. Among the doctors serving in this specialty was Dr. F. X. O'Connor, whose service spanned the First World War and the Second, and continued until his death in 1971. Dr. Charles E. O'Connor had special skill in eye surgery which brought him wide acclaim, and patients travelled from far afield to Kingston for treatment by this renowned surgeon. His sudden death in 1939 was a great loss to the community. Across the hall from



the suite were private rooms, originally planned for eye, ear, nose and throat patients, but later used as a part of the maternity department. Nearly half way down the corridor, double doors enclosed the main operating rooms. These replaced the operating theatre on the third floor at the corner of Johnson and Sydenham Streets. The new suite provided operating rooms, a scrub room, a large work room, a utility room and an office. At the time the wing was built a new diet kitchen was installed on the ground floor between the Brock and residence wings. This provided students with modern facilities for the study of dietetics.

The student continued to experience long working hours, 7:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., with one half-day off per week. That might be a morning sleep-in or an afternoon free—starting at 1:30 p.m. if the work was completed. The day began at 5:45 a.m., time to get up and ready for Mass at 6:30. One day a week there was a general sleep-in till 6:30. Always there was roll call and inspection to ensure that students were neat and clean, with hair off the collar. The student had to be on duty on time for report—given by a sometimes very tired night nurse.

Statistics can be dull reading, but they do reveal interesting facts. Checking copies of yearly reports sent to the Health Department in Toronto, we find that the students, until 1933, supplied their own uniforms, and received an allowance of \$3.00 per month during the first two years, \$4.00 per month in the senior year. They had to pay for “breakage” however, so often it was spent before they received it. Hospital bed capacity was listed as 200. Twenty-seven nuns served in a supervisory capacity and there were fifty-one student nurses in the school in 1934. Hours of day duty are shown as fifty-four per week and night duty as fifty-eight.

A graduate of the Class of 1933 tells the story of her years at the school in the form of a poem:

CLASS OF '33

Calling on the T.V. of my memory — Let's see;
There were 21 probationers who started out with me.
The greatest asset that we had, I'm sure you will agree,
Was the innocuous assumption that we'd reached maturity.
Yet we dug right into nursing with St. James as referee.
She would take our part in combat,
While she warned us constantly,
“Be observant, be reliant, have dependability”.
Then, the uniforms they gave us —
Note the gown (calf length) of purest blue,
Sleeves so long, a pleated apron,
Plus a belt to anchor well.
Cornstarched bib — 't'would never tell
Our sex — that word would be taboo!
And the facts if life were very new.
That fall we slaved — the noise withall
Stemmed from workmen down the hall
Leading to the “New Brock Wing”
Soon to open in the spring.
(Italian workmen — how they sing!)
Aromas harsh plus sorrows new
Were ours to hear each faulty day;
Error, being just for Probies
Seniors always holding sway.
Menial tasks seemed never done,
Twelve hours trotting — sometimes “run”!
Chores of bedpans 'n' odd collections,
Boiling needles for injections,
Iodine for all infections.
Mustard plasters we'd deplore
Cured pneumonia, one in four.
Finally, that year was over —
Now for surgery and clover!

Techniques to learn — St. Michael spoke:
"Keep your hands above your belt!"
Lessons taught were deeply felt (forceps).
"Time the lysol scrub" — our hands
Looked like nicely pickled hams.
Came the day we watched to see
A Caesarian birth — a rarity!
No sulfa, penicillin nor
Bloodbank in the days of yore;
For observation was our guide;
With good technique we'd override
All problems; serene in our naivete
Faith ruled o'er Incredulity — back in 1933!
T.P.Q.,33

DOCTORS OF THE DEPRESSION YEARS

We had our favourites at that time;
"Daddy" Howard, first in line.
But, "Fergie", "Jaky" and "F.D."
Were well loved, as was "C.E.",
Not forgetting dear "J.P."
Bogart was a big name, then,
With Mylks and Bennett, too.
Somewhat later came B. Koster,
Greatest surgeon on the roster.
Boucher, known then for his looks;
Delahaye, for pedi-books.
Medicine gave us Gibson Senior,
Noted for his calm demeanour.
There were others honoured too,
The above just names a few.
T.P.Q.,33

In 1933, with bobbed hair in style, the shirred cap gave way to a simpler style. The long sleeve of the uniform dress was shortened to above the elbow with a stiff, button-on, white cuff. Length of the skirt varied with changes in dress style, but was always longer than street dress.

Night duty was from 7:00 p.m. till 7:30 a.m. Sometimes one nurse, alone, had charge of a floor. A night duty term lasted from six to eight weeks. Besides attending to the nursing needs of the patient, the nurse on private sector was expected to furnish bedtime lunches of hot tea and toast. After midnight, the nurse changed from shoes to slippers because noise must be kept at the lowest possible level!

A student of this era recalls being alone at night on a floor where patients included a young girl who was dying of tuberculosis. This nurse had only recently received her cap and she found the responsibility heavy. She asked her superintendent for a night off, but that wise person refused her—explaining that if she went home she might not find the strength to return. However, the night sister supervisor was instructed to give medications and injections to help ease the load. In this way responsibility developed early in the student's nursing career.

During the night, the night sister made several rounds. The student timed these so she would not be found half asleep. Drug slips were to be prepared in duplicate before the first round in early evening. These were small squares of paper on which were noted the names of the patient and the narcotic. Sister carried a small, black, fishing-tackle box containing the narcotic supply. She kept one of the drug slips for her records, the drug for each patient was wrapped separately in the other, and given to the nurse.

Although she might work alone, the student knew that the night sister was as close as the telephone. Mary Bradley, on the switchboard at the main entrance, could always find her in minutes.

Night duty on wards was somewhat different than on the corridors. Here the night nurse was expected to prepare the patient and serve the breakfast. Trays were kept in the ward kitchen and food arrived from the main kitchen in large containers. Toast was made in ovens on the floors. To complete her task it was necessary to awaken patients at 5:00 a.m. Poor patients! But they didn't seem to mind.

At approximately 6:00 a.m., the sister who was to be in charge of the floor for the day made a brief appearance to check her patients before she went to chapel for Mass. Prayers were said on the wards with the patients at this time. At 7:30 a.m. she returned for morning report with the day staff and night nurse. Together with this report, conferences were held concerning seriously ill patients. A question and answer period divulged important facts about their care and condition.

The night nurse was responsible for preparing the Catholic patients for Holy Communion. She must see that the patients' rooms and beds were tidied; that the patients were awake and ready when Father Lesage arrived, preceded by two Sisters, one ringing a little silver bell announcing the arrival of the Master Physician.

Finally, before going to bed, a report was also given to the Superintendent of Nurses by each night nurse.

A little story of early ambulation from this period is worth recording. It was customary to keep a post-operative patient in bed for from seven to nine days, fourteen for hernia patients. Dr. Howard ("Daddy" Howard, our very good friend and surgeon of the day), had removed the appendix of an eighteen-year-old boy. During the evening the patient got out of bed and ran the length of the corridor. Oh! What a night! Dr. Howard was ready to have the staff removed from the training school! However, the boy recovered and may well have been the first to get out of bed on the day of surgery, but without the doctor's order. In 1934, Dr. W. Gibson (Dr. Ed's father) presented the cardiology department with a new electro-cardiograph machine.

In 1936, the Hotel Dieu Sisters celebrated the tercentenary of their foundation in La Fleche, France, in 1636..

A member of the Class of '38, who had come all the way from McAdam, New Brunswick, to study at Hotel Dieu, remembers that her first six months passed quickly because she spent so much time climbing up and down stairs packing and unpacking her trunk. Sister St. James once told her not to be ashamed of being lonesome and missing her family. If she had not been so, Sister would have wondered what kind of a home she came from. The Class of 1938 was the last to affiliate with the Kingston General Hospital for Isolation Training in tuberculosis and communicable diseases.

Many a student returned to Hotel Dieu with full knowledge of aseptic techniques after a six-week term under the capable direction of Miss Lillian Gill.

Hotel Dieu was proud to host the 13th Annual Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario Convention in April of 1938. From the Sisters' Annals of this period we read, "the delegates were entertained at a high tea by the Sisters. The long tables arranged in St. Joseph's Hall were decorated with spring flowers and a happy hour was spent by the guests, after which the delegates toured the hospital". The hospital guest book of the time lists over one hundred nurses from around the province, including nursing leaders of the time such as Alexandra Munn and Nettie D. Fidler.

Since 1929 the student nurses of Hotel Dieu had been active members of Queen's University Newman Club, founded in 1917, and were represented on the Executive by a senior nurse elected by the students.

In 1938, the students formed a literary club, and for several years published a newsy bulletin, later called the "Mance". Although it ceased publication in 1941, it was the fore-runner of an alumnae publication which was republished in 1954 and is still in circulation.

Other activities of these times included a Sodality, an athletic club, a glee club, a drama club and a social committee. Students didn't have many spare hours for outside activities, but research shows they lead a very active residence life.

Upon the outbreak of war in 1939, the students became involved in many activities associated with it. In October, 1940, issue of the Mance we read, "In July the student nurses from the Kingston General Hospital, The Ontario Hospital and the Hotel Dieu united their efforts to raise funds to help toward the purchase of an emergency Unit for the Red Cross. The request for funds for the above purpose was made by the Ontario Nurses' War Fund Committee. The garden party held on Kingston General Hospital grounds, July 29th, was a decided success in spite of the occasional shower of rain. As a result, the Kingston Student Nurses' Association was able to forward a cheque for seven hundred dollars to the Nurses' War Fund Committee. The cooperation between the students of the hospitals was most pleasing".

Names of graduates began to appear in lists of nursing sisters, as they joined the services. We divide the story of the thirties and that of the forties with an Honour Roll of those who served during World War II.



HONOUR ROLL

Mae Gibson.....'16	Marie McAlpine.....'41
Helen Dwyre.....'28	Isabelle Collins.....'41
Leona Allen.....'34	Kathleen Shepard.....'41
Margaret Sweetman.....'34	Frances O'Connor.....'42
Margaret Merkley.....'36	Sheila O'Connor.....'42
Helena Stearns.....'36	Gertrude Bibby.....'42
Mary Sullivan.....'37	Agnes Morrissey.....'42
Bernadette Morrissey.....'37	Mary Doyle.....'42
Eileen Campbell.....'37	Marie Coffey.....'42
Carmen Mayo.....'37	Frances Fardella.....'42
Olive Cochrane.....'37	Gertrude Seguin.....'42
Teresa McCarney.....'38	Frances Marren.....'42
Madeline Fowler.....'38	Inez Leeder.....'42
Helen R. Kerr.....'38	Rita Donnelly.....'42
Katherine Kendall.....'39	Joan O'Connor.....'43
Margaret McCarthy.....'39	Elizabeth Stewart.....'43
Florence McAndrews.....'40	Margaret O'Connell.....'43
Eleanor Green.....'41	Teresa Shannon.....'43

THE WAR TORN FORTIES

The decade of the forties was ushered in by World War II. Many young doctors were called to service and those who remained behind were called upon to minister to the city's sick, but they were also responsible for the practical education of the student in the hospital, both intern and nurse. A large amount of the student nurses' basic knowledge was gained as she accompanied the doctor on his daily rounds and discussed the patient's condition, the reasons for prescribed treatment and medication, etc.

The general pace of living of the time was much slower than today, and so also was the pace of living in the hospital. The patient's length of stay (without today's wonder drugs), was usually longer than now, and therefore the nurse-patient relationship had time to develop into rather a personal one. The student was usually responsible for patients in selected beds, and assignments did not rotate as they do now. A patient, once assigned to a student, became her complete responsibility. She did all bedside care, gave prescribed treatments and medications, and wrote all details on a patient's chart. There were no group rounds; either the senior nurse or the assigned student accompanied the doctor on his rounds on a one-to-one basis, so discussion was natural. The nurse had a complete clinical picture from admission to discharge.

The student of the 40's saw many changes in medical science. Sulphonamides and penicillin did away with the "pneumonia crisis". A blood bank, installed in 1943, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Fergus O'Connor Junior, eliminated the direct donor-to-patient blood transfusions. Ether and chloroform anaesthetics were replaced by other anaesthetics.

The student of 1940-1946 lived a twelve hours on duty, twelve hours off routine. Shifts were 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., or vice-versa, with two hours off sometime during the shift, if the work load would allow it. During the school year the hours off, on the day shift from Monday 'til Friday, were usually spent in the classroom. Once a week she was allowed a half-day off duty. An a.m. gave her a sleep-in and she reported for work at 12:00 noon. A p.m. saw her leave the floor at 1:00 p.m., provided her work was completed and charting up-to-date.

Classes were held in the classroom at the end of the St. Joseph's Wing of the hospital. The teachers were hospital personnel: doctor, intern, priest or department supervisor.

The school uniform consisted of a basic short-sleeved blue shirtdress, with white collar and cuffs. during the probatioary term, usually four months, this was covered by a white apron. On that "day of days", known as "capping," a stiff bib and belt were added. With this were worn white shoes and stockings.



Since the hospital belongs to a religious order, and the student body was predominantly Roman Catholic, the chapel was considered the hub of their daily life. Roll call on all mornings, except when a general sleep-in was allowed, was 6:20 a.m., and then the student would proceed to the chapel for Mass. The number of days she was expected to attend varied as the decade proceeded. Night duty nurses gathered in the chapel before going on duty. There were yearly retreats close to the time of graduation.

Social life in the early years of the 40's was naturally restricted by the hours spent on duty and by the tight regimentation of a student's time. When she spent from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the wards, and "lights out" was at 10:45, there wasn't much time for "living it up". Even to catch a full movie, one had to be off duty right on time. Many a poor boy spent long periods of time cooling his heels in the recreation room waiting for his girlfriend to answer the call bell at the foot of the residence stairs. A certain number of late leaves were granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of Nurses, and the student must be prepared to report on where she planned to go and with whom. The superintendent thus resembled a conscientious parent interested in the well-being of those students entrusted to her care.

Since Kingston was an army town and war had swelled the ranks to enormous proportions in those years of the early 40's, the student body was often requested by the Knights of Columbus to attend dances at their hall at the Barriefield Camp. Buses called at the residence to transport the girls across the Causeway and return them at the end of the evening.

Participation in the Newman Club — both in its dances and in its more serious religious discussion groups was another popular activity. Queen's University too supplied many chances for social contact. St. Joseph's Hall, the basement of the residence, was a frequent gathering place for students and friends for dancing to a "Nickelodeon". Often a Uniform Dance would be held on special occasions, such as after capping ceremonies or graduation dinners. From 1940 to 1949, the climax of the three years training was the graduation dinner. The members of the graduation class were served dinner at specially decorated tables in the recreation room by the Sisters and members of the intermediate class, and entertained by songs, skits, and much humour by members of the student body. afterwards their "dates" for the evening joined them for dancing in St. Joseph's Hall.

No record of the social life of the forties would be complete without some mention of residence life. Because of the long hours on duty and the few late leaves, the students developed a sense of community not possible with today's more fragmented daily routine. Off duty and out of uniform, they would gather either in someone's room for a gab session, or around the fireplace in the recreation room. These fireplace sessions, usually a mingling of junior, intermediate and senior students, were an educational experience in themselves. Then, around ten o'clock, everybody headed for the kitchen and toast, peanut butter and jam with hot chocolate, or cornflakes and milk. No wonder most girls gained weight!



And Christmas! It really wasn't a big sacrifice to have to spend Christmas in the residence. In no other home, I'm sure, was there a bigger Christmas tree. There were three tall trees lashed together around a pillar in the recreation room. The Sisters, realizing the traumatic experience of a first Christmas away from home, drew the students into preparations. Tree decorating was a residence project involving all. Mountains of presents suddenly appeared at the foot of the tree. Before Midnight Mass, the student body walked through the hospital corridors, softly singing Christmas carols. After Mass they returned to the recreation room for Santa Claus (an intern maybe), doughnuts, coffee and more carol singing.

Two sure-fire big nights highlighted the social year. These were the Alumnae dance held in November, and the Graduation dance, also given by the Alumnae, in May or June. For these great occasions the student body was given a general 1:00 a.m. late leave. Even the nurses on night duty were able to go, as the Sisters 'guarded' the floors from 9:00 p.m. till 1:00 a.m. to allow the students to be off duty. Many a future husband was a "blind date" arranged for one of these occasions, for no one missed these dances. Grant Hall was the scene of these festivities, and we are sure no student of the forties has forgotten them.

The winds of change blew quietly through the school of nursing in the forties. Sister Rouble was Superintendent of Nurses for the first two years. Sister St. James and Sister Hughes had just returned from Chicago where they had studied Nursing Education for two years and received their degrees. Sister St. James took charge of the school once again. Every student of the forties felt her influence. Not only did she educate them in the science of nursing, but in the science of living, for she frequently lectured on the position they would be expected to fulfill in the larger community when they had left the shelter of the school.

St. Joseph's School of Nursing was part and parcel of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and one could not have existed during these years without the other.

The staff of a nursing department in the early years of the decade consisted of a nun who was a registered nurse, as supervisor, and student nurses. In the fall of 1940, Miss Margaret Catlin, a graduate of the Class of '39, was hired as head nurse on St. Joseph's Corridor as assistant to Sister Morton, and the trend was set. Her starting salary was \$75.00 per month! Soon, more and more of our nurses stayed on as staff nurses after graduation.

For several years students from the school had journeyed to Montreal to the Children's Memorial Hospital for study in pediatrics. The program was discontinued in 1941. Also in 1941, Sister Rouble introduced a more elaborate graduation ceremony, changing the setting from St. Joseph's Hall to Grant Hall at Queen's.



The Class of '42 is worthy of mention because of the large number who joined the armed forces after graduation, as attested to by the Honour Roll. Father Thomas Mooney, who taught Religion in the school, also joined the armed forces and later was the first Catholic Chaplain to give his life for his country.

In the fall of 1942, Sister Hughes was appointed Superintendent of Nurses, a position she was to hold into the next decade.

Reverend J. P. Sullivan, who lectured in Religion and Moral Ethics, and was Chaplain from 1938 to 1949, compiled the Jeanne Mance Pledge in 1943. It was recited by the graduating class of that year and each succeeding year since. We are pleased to include it in our story of the forties.

THE JEANNE MANCE PLEDGE

That I may be strengthened in my resolve to model by life of duty after that of Jeanne Mance, the first lay-nurse of my beloved country Canada. I place myself in the presence of God and I pledge myself, with the help of His grace, to be faithful to the following ideals:-

I will be true to the practice of religion, which is the inspiration of my noble vocation, and while administering to the body will serve the soul by observing the principles of right Ethics and nursing honour.

I will be devoted to the profession that is mine, obeying the physician within the sphere of his authority, and I will make my work a labour of love rather than of profit whenever the service of God or country requires it of me.

The school acquired its first lay assistant to the instructress of nurses in the fall of 1943. Mrs. Betty Kipkie nee Jenner, a graduate of the Class of '37 joined Sister St. James. Later Mrs. Kipkie assisted in establishing the first Central Supply Department in the hospital.

The Class of '44 was small in number, probably due to the war. Sons were serving in the Forces and daughters were often working in war-related industries.

The year 1945 marked the Centennial celebration of Hotel Dieu Hospital and 'One Hundred Years of Service to the Community'. Many special festivities, in which students participated, marked this occasion.

From the days of the founding of the hospital, the Hospitallers of St. Joseph had always been ready to meet the needs of the times. In the beginning they took in the homeless children of the city along with their first patients. When war came and the hospital facilities at the army camps were not adequate to care for all the seriously ill, St. Joseph's Corridor became the Soldiers' floor. Even the solarium became a ward for their care. Sister Morton made sure that care and professional attitudes prevailed with the by-line of the time, "Nurse, keep your head on your shoulders, your feet on the floor, and your mind off the soldiers!" Well remembered is one young lad who had arrived at Barriefield from western Canada on his way overseas. He developed pneumonia and was brought to the hospital in a coma. The traditional tender, loving care went into action. All through the night the young Sister, who was on nights, came to check him each time she came to the floor. He told us the next morning that he had regained consciousness at dawn, and when he opened his eyes, Sister was leaning over him. He thought he had died and gone to heaven and she was an angel. And so a very ill and frightened young man, far from home, had indeed found a place of love and care that he would never forget.

When the war ended and the boys were coming home, another need arose. Beds were needed for their assessment and to perform any surgery needed as follow-up for that performed in emergency conditions in field hospitals behind the lines.

The Sisters took advantage of government grants allotted for this purpose. They took down the old wooden balconies overlooking the garden, that had been used with the adjoining wards to care for the tuberculosis patients in earlier times. Three small units were constructed. They consisted of two large wards, and a three-bed semi-private room for the more seriously ill. A kitchen, utility room, nurses' station, and record area completed each unit.

It was a privilege to nurse these boys, and a lasting lesson in a sense of community. They were happy and grateful to be home; they helped each other and helped about the wards. The experience of war, the common danger and loneliness shared had welded them together in a unique way.

The first of the two D.V.A. wards (from the regulating Department of Veterans' Affairs) was opened in 1945 under the administration of Sr. Breault. The surgical patients were under the care of Dr. Harry Warner; medical patients knew a succession of doctors: Dr. Sam Robinson, Dr. Hudson Campbell, Dr. 'Pappi' Clegg, and Dr. Edward Gibson, who still holds a Veterans Clinic on the first floor of the hospital. Dr. Malcolm Brown was the district consultant.

Today the space occupied by the D.V.A. wards houses the Surgical and Medical Intensive Care Units where the concentrated nursing care formerly given by the special nurse is now supplemented by technological advance, personnel trained in the use of Monitors and care of the critically ill, and the T.L.C. that has always been the trademark of the 'Dieu' nurse.

We can see that, from the first hospital converted to an orphanage, to the special care of tuberculosis patients, to care of returning veterans, and on to the needs of modern medicine, the Hospitalers of St. Joseph have nurtured the tiny mustard seed to grow and expand into the medical complex of today.

Mid-September, 1946, brought the first of many changes to the school system. Known as the Block System, the curriculum was organized so that probationary students were in classes from September till Christmas. Monday to Friday they attended class from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Alternate weekends were spent either on ward duty or for time off. Meanwhile the other two classes worked eight hour tours of duty with one half-day off per week. In January and February the intermediates attended classes, then senior students in March and April. The juniors rounded out the school year with another eight weeks of classroom study. To the student who had worked a twelve hour shift, this was a phenomenal change.

The incoming classes of 1946 and 1947 were unusually large for our school because the hospital was expanding. With the Centenary Wing in the final planning stage, it was felt that more students could be accommodated. The Jeanne Mance Residence was being built, and until it was ready, some students were accommodated in one wing of Saint Mary's of the Lake Hospital, which was being converted from an army hospital to a hospital for the chronically ill. The students of this era remember with some nostalgia and humour the 'BlackMaria' that transported them back and forth morning and night, and its 'heroic' driver, Mr. Maurice Downey.

In 1947 Queen's Baccalaureate programme in Nursing commenced, and this had influence on succeeding classes of student nurses. Sister Coderre, '41, was one of those first Queen's students, followed in two years by Sister Mantle, '42. In succeeding years more and more of our graduates took advantage of its availability.

In 1948 the first two floors of the Jeanne Mance Residence were opened. First-year students lived on the ground floor in large dormitories. From a one-room school, St. Joseph's had expanded and now occupied the entire second floor of the new building. The second and third year students were accommodated in the old residence and St. Mary's was no longer needed. The old classroom in the hospital became an outpatient clinic.

In 1949 the school crest was redesigned by Mr. Cyril Cassidy and incorporated into class pins and rings. Pins presented at graduation remained unchanged; they were pinned, however, on uniforms worn under a white and blue collegiate gown with mortarboard.

As the decade drew to a close, the eight hour day was introduced for nursing students.

In October of 1949, in front of the Class of '52, who were preliminary students, and during the opening prayer, our beloved Sister St. James died of a coronary attack. This unique personality who had directed the school through the forties will be remembered by all whose lives she touched.



In Loving Memory of
SISTER ST. JAMES

There was a time, a troubled time
a time of war, of change, of growth.
There was a school
founded on the eve of another war
nurtured by quiet nuns in peace and love.
But for each need, each time and place
God always finds a soul, as big,
so moulded by His love
to uniquely fill that place.

There was, an ample nun, who knew
not only who she was
but how to fit into His plan
by using all the talents she possessed
each day for us.

I met her the first day that I arrived,
Seated on a garden bench
a pan of apples on her blue striped aproned knee.
She peeled and offered solace to my mother
who was sad to leave a daughter there
I thought, "My mother found the cook."
How nice.

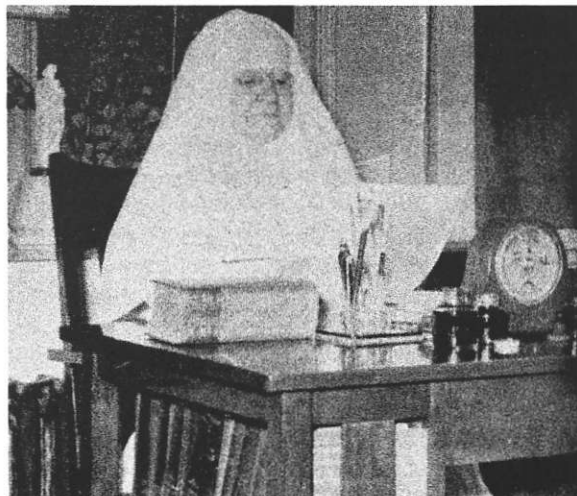
But, then, next day the school bell rang.
I found her there, in the classroom
her feet planted firmly on the dias
head bowed in prayer
to lead this first class of a new decade
since her studies in Chicago.

She was unique.
Her methods sure;
to goad, to scorn at times,
at times to make her gentleness her tool.
but always loyal
for she stood firm
against anyone who would beleaguer us.

She sat there in the classroom
and tatted on and on
while doctors filled our heads
with bones and medicine and surgery,
pediatrics, obstetrics and psychology.
She passed out blue covered examination books
and to each she gave a number.
That was her fairness.
And when the last great tests came,
in an alien spot, she sat there too.
She was our courage and our inspiration.

She taught us life and how to be a woman
in the truest way.
She knew my strengths and weaknesses
long before I ever did.
I know that only those
who dared not know themselves
would ever fail to love this nun.

And then, one day, a message came;
a brother lost in skies of war.
She called me to her
and from the courage of her soul
she gave me courage
to face what I must face.



For nine short years
I met her every day around some corridor bend.
I stopped a moment
just to be with a friend.

Another turning in life's road:
to go home to marry the man I love.
Another message came that October week
St. James is dead.
She fell in front of that new class:
her class of '49

Her Sisters placed her in a plain black box
before the altar that she loved.
And with her were her vows
written in the childish hand
of one who entered young.
As the last response of Mass was sung
I knew full well the meaning
of "Ite Missa Est".

Go forth in life and take this Christ
to all you meet.
And when a time of crisis comes
as often they will do
and courage needed for above my strength
I find her there.
For all great souls leave much
of them behind with us.
And when the nurses meet
the surest sign of love is said,
"How much we wish that every nurse
could know our own St. James."

THE FIFTH DECADE OR THE GOLDEN FIFTIES

The Class of 1950 entered St. Joseph's School of Nursing in 1947. Sister Hughes was Director of Nurses. The Jeanne Mance Residence, a cherished dream of the Sisters, was begun in 1946, but in 1947 it remained a hole in the ground and a series of wooden shacks. This lack of completed facilities, coupled with the already crowded Old Residence, resulted in housing the class at St. Mary's of the Lake Hospital. Sister Kerwin and Sister Byrnes lived with these students and daily commuted from there to Hotel Dieu Hospital via the legendary 'Black Maria'. Many a tale of adventure with Mr. Tim Downey, the driver, can be told by the Class of 1950.

Fifty-one students were admitted in 1948, but only forty-three graduated in 1952. The Class of 1956 was the first to live in the two-storey Jeanne Mance Residence.

The size of classes varied during the fifth decade. Fifty-two graduated in 1952, thirty-two in 1956 and also in 1957 fifty-eight in 1959.

Discipline and morality were dominant factors governing residence life and hospital demeanor. Student nurses who chose to marry were dismissed, as were students who disobeyed rules of the School or Hospital. More frequently however, punishment was in the form of suspension. Inspection of dress was routine, both of uniform and street attire. Each day at roll call, the student nurse presented herself to the Director of Nurses for inspection of uniform before she was permitted to proceed to the wards. Street dress was inspected by the House Matron at the call-room or information desk. Woe betide the student who, after leaving the residence, unrolled her slacks when a block from the hospital. We all learned that the Sisters had many friends downtown. Long coats were a necessity, even at the height of summer, when leaving residence in a baseball uniform. In brief, slacks and shorts were forbidden attire.

Baseball and basketball were favourite sports, coached by Mr. M. Hepburn and Mr. W. Cotman, during the fifties.

Another aspect of disciplined residence life was the late-leave system. To begin, each student nurse was allotted three, twelve o'clock passes per month. A one or one-thirty a.m. leave per month was granted in each successive year. Otherwise, ten-thirty p.m. was the deadline each night. For students working the three to eleven shift it just didn't matter--except on your night off. Remember the Rule Book?

The objective of the programme offered by St. Joseph's School of Nursing was to educate the whole person; to impart to her the scientific knowledge basic to nursing; to develop in her a general proficiency in nursing; and to imbue in her the generous spirit of her profession. Further objectives were:

to give the student a thorough understanding of her religion and a correct philosophy of life;

to strengthen her ideals and develop true moral principles;

to make her intellectually sure, give her poise, and develop her personality to the greatest degree;

to develop qualities of leadership and of service to the individual and the community.

The objectives were accomplished through a Block System Course of instruction, based on a forty-eight hour week. This system was once a university luxury, but at H.D.H. it was turned to practical use for the undergraduate school where it had been placed in operation in 1946. St. Joseph's School of Nursing became a teaching unit reputed to be unsurpassed anywhere in the modern field. In 1950 the School was regarded as Eastern Ontario's leading Catholic School. For many projects it was a pace-setter for the

Sister A. Byrnes was Director of Nursing, 1952, 1956, with Clare Veryard, '42, Eulah Wilkinson, '42, and Norma Struzzo, '53, as her assistants at various times during that period. Nursing Service and Nursing Education were combined under one direction, as was typical of most hospitals.

In 1956, Sister M. Mooney was appointed as Director, and she effected the separation of Nursing Education and Nursing Service by establishing a nursing Service Office in 1957, under the direction of Monica Hanley, '54.

establishing a Nursing Service Office in 1957, under the

Another innovation, unique in the province, was the establishment in 1958 of a Parent-Teacher Association allowing parents to meet teaching staff and discuss residence regulations and academic progress.





The classroom held challenges during the fifties for the standards were high. A minimum average of 75% was demanded during the preliminary period; 60% during the other years. Sister Coderre was able to make anatomy and physiology come alive, with assistance from the closeted skelton and torso model. Sister's favourite statement with regard to posture was, 'Nurses, we sit upon the ischial tuberosities of the os innominatum, not the sacrum'. The demonstration room's permanent occupant, Mrs. Chase, smiled on all our unskilled procedures while Mrs. H. Fergusson encouraged us to improve. Well remembered are the prayers with which each lecture began; and the piano-playing, singing and dancing between classes, which stimulated our circulation!

Many grads will recall their affiliations at Ontario Hospital for three months and at Ongwanada Sanitorium for six weeks. These provided different learning experiences, other points of view, and a change in routine; all very stimulating. Residence life for the affiliate was less restrictive, but also a new appreciation for the spaciousness of the Jeanne Mance was acquired. Some members of the Class of 1959 had opportunity to affiliate at the Children's Hospital, Montreal, in addition to those mentioned above. That was necessitated by class size and the small Pediatrics Department of H.D.H.

Hospital experience was abundant and responsibility began early. Most intermediate and certainly all senior students were given charge of a ward on either of the afternoon or night shifts. Shift hours were 3:00 -

11:00 p.m. or 11:00 - 7:00 a.m. A Sister supervisor was always available for help or consultation. Much was learned through the doing, but by the time of graduation a student was ready and capable to nurse and to assume responsibility for a busy ward. The Sisters, always economy-minded, used students for staff purposes wherever feasible.

Alumnae recall vividly the gruelling twelve-week period of Main Operating Room duty. The most junior student arose at 4:30 a.m. to 'prep' the surgical patient; worked throughout the day; and in the evening visited all new pre-op admissions to secure a signature for permission to operate! A twenty-four hour call system was in vogue for students of M.O.R.; with the probability of Sunday afternoon off duty. Sister I. LaRocque, Rose London and Teresa Rodgers were in charge. The M.O.R. may have been drudgery, but it certainly was an exciting department in which to work. It stimulated at least seven graduates of the fifties to seek post-graduate training.

The Delivery Room, Nursery and Post-Partum Ward were delightful to all student nurses. The allotted obstetrics term passed all too quickly. Many grads of this era will recall Sister McParland, Jean Gall and Millie Jarvis directing the nursing care in Maternity.

Pediatrics was another favourite department. Recalled with fondness are: Sister Baker, Sister Valade, Sister Margaret Mary and Norma Wilkin-son. These supervising staff dispensed a great deal of love and affection to patients along with pills and potions.

Emergency and Out Patient departments were both interesting and demanding. They were governed by Margaret Catlin and Sister O'Neill, when she wasn't acting as Night Supervisor. Sister very capably filled the latter position for a number of years.

Memories of the long corridors--begin with aching feet: St. Margaret's Surgical and Sister Taggart; St. Joseph's Medical and Sister Breault; St. Michael's and Sister MacDonald. The images change and bring to mind patients who were critically ill; and quantities of nursing experience. Not to be easily forgotten was the eeriness brought about by a power failure. Only vigil lights illuminated corridors because auxiliary lighting was available to the M.O.R. and Obs. but not elsewhere. Also stored in the memory bank will be the special care with which meals were served; special cups and saucers for the patients in private rooms; preparation of the patient to receive his tray; always a warm face cloth and towel; additional pillows and the bed adjusted if possible.

Sister Morton and Sister St. Michael were the Supervisors of the Centenary floors. This section of H.D.H. catered to patients who were well-to-do, and no luxury was spared. Here, a meal was served on special china, matching cup, creamer and sugarbowl. The food was often prepared on the spot. Special duty nurses were common in the Centenary Wing, as well as a full complement of student nurses and graduates to perform that special brand of personalized nursing care for which H.D.H. was noted.

Mother Murphy supervised the Pharmacy and taught Materia Medica in the school. Sister Jeanne Mance coached students in dietetics, then supervised them through a six-week term in the Diet Kitchen. Sister St. Theresa and Mrs. L. Kane supervised and taught aseptic preparation of treatment utensils in the Central Supply Room.

The Men's and Women's Floors led to many insights into the human condition. It was on these old, old wards that the student could apply her knowledge of sociology and community health. These wards also demanded the nurse's greatest compassion and nursing experience. Sister M. Higgins and Jean Teevans were respectively Supervisor and Head Nurse of the Women's Floor. Sister St. Peter later assumed the supervisory position, as well as for St. Margaret's Corridor. Sister Hopkins, a very dear friend to patients and staff, supervised the Men's Floor. This section has been closed to patients for at least a decade now, but the memories will live on forever.

I would be remiss if I neglected to mention the influence of the auxiliary staff on the hospital life of a student nurse at Hotel Dieu. We all remember with fondness the favourite switchboard voice of Mary Bradley; and Tilly, with the cupboard keys under her pillow! Minnie Hanley on St. Michael's Corridor spearheaded at least one romance and marriage during the fifties. Mr. McGeein, the garbage man; Albert the barber; and Eddie, who was 'engaged' to a different student nurse each week! The orderlies, Ferdie and Mr. Bevin; Willy Deir, maintenance plumber and honorary member of every Graduating Class: Mr. LaMarche, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Mercier, painter; Bertha, who served night lunches in the cafeteria; and scores of other unmentioned.



Traditions of the School of Nursing during the Golden Fifties were many. The Capping Ceremony, held in the chapel about Christmas of the first year, marked the end of Probie days. What a thrill and accomplishment to remove the veil, to complete the uniform with cap, belt and bib. In 1953, when Sister Aileen Byrnes was Director, this tradition was modified and became a Striping Ceremony, but it was still held in the chapel. The Probie wore a plain cap and complete uniform and, upon successful completion of the Preliminary Period, was awarded the first stripe, a diagonal for the corner of her cap. She received a second stripe at the beginning of her intermediate year and a third at the beginning of her senior year. I have been told that removal of a stripe was a common form of punishment for misdemeanors during the early years of this tradition. After passing this milestone, the student nurse could purchase a class pin, the school crest with the year of graduation attached by a fine gold chain.



Intermediate students worked in the hospital during Christmas. The strangeness of being separated from family for the first time over this holiday was banished by a true Christmas Spirit — that of sharing oneself with patients who were also separated from loved ones.

For the week preceding Christmas, enthusiastic students decorated hospital wards and their residence with cedar boughs, wreathes, baubles and lights for trees which adorned every floor of the hospital and residence. On Christmas Eve, at eleven-thirty, students assembled in the Common Room to sing carols around the lighted tree; then proceeded slowly throughout the hospital carolling, to arrive at the chapel with Silent Night still on their lips. After Midnight Mass had been celebrated, they returned to the diningroom, or residence Common Room, for refreshments and the excitement of Santa's visit. Remember the year Dr. C. Stevenson was Santa and kissed Sister A. Byrnes? On Christmas Day a sumptuous turkey dinner was served to all staff.

Social events were very much a part of the tradition of the School. All students enjoyed the Autumn Formal and the Graduation Ball held in the spring. Do you remember touring the hospital to show off your gown to your patients? Weiner roasts, picnics at Mount St. Joseph, class parties, Alumnae dinners, and Newman Club were all part of the fun. And, of course, we also enjoyed the social functions at R.M.C. and Queen's.

Our senior year was marked by the Ringing Festivities, which took place before the Christmas Party given by the hospital to honour the entire student body. Following this dinner, the Senior Class, by prearrangement, held a dance in order that their new rings might be properly displayed. This occasion was one for great rejoicing. Another milestone had been passed and the proximity of Graduation was approaching.

Graduation was, as it should be, the zenith of all functions of St. Joseph's School of Nursing. During this decade, all graduation festivities, except teas and Alumnae dinners, were scheduled for one glorious weekend, usually at the end of May or early in June. It began with the Graduation Ball on a Friday evening; the intermediates had spent most of the year planning and executing the decorations for this event. On Saturday, a sleep-in, and a final Class Party. Sunday, the Graduating Class, in full uniform, paraded to Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral. The remainder of the day was spent with family and friends. The Graduation Exercises were traditionally held on a Monday afternoon in Grant Hall. Graduation Breakfast, a gift from Hotel Dieu Hospital, was provided in the cafeteria that morning.

The Class of 1959 changed the tradition of mortarboard and gown. Instead, they graduated wearing long-sleeved, white uniforms and a cap adorned with the long sought-after black band. This was also the last class to wear the 'blue job', bib, apron and belt as student uniform.

The classes from 1950 to 1959 will always remember with much appreciation their Graduation Dinner, a gift from the Nurses' Alumnae, which was held at the Cataragui Golf Club or the LaSalle Hotel. The Glee Club entertained at the dinner, as well as during Graduation Exercises. The Graduation Teas were memorable and numerous, and a greater collection of millinery has never been gathered since! For some classes a Tea was offered by the Women's Auxiliary who also used the occasion to present a gift to each graduate. This presentation was made at the Graduation Breakfast for another class.

The Sodality, the chapel, and the Chaplain, Fr. Henry Cormier, S.J., played a large part in the lives of the student nurses. On three mornings a week and Sundays, Mass at 7:00 a.m. was obligatory for Roman Catholic students. The chapel was visited before evening or night duty, and often visited after duty with the hope of finding a solution to a problem or solace for a troubled patient. Kind, gentle Fr. Cormier administered to both the Sisters and students, and great was the comfort he dispensed.

Residence life, partially described in tradition and classroom life, requires a few additions to complete the picture. The top four stores of the Jeanne Mance Residence were finally completed in 1955, and the Class of 1957, the first class to inhabit the new accommodations, moved to third floor. It was sheer splendour after the crowded fifteen-bed dormitory, and bedrooms which housed four or five students. The official opening of the completed residence took place May 29, 1955. It should be noted that Monsignor J. P. Sullivan was the designer of the bas relief of Jeanne Mance and capping ceremony above the front door.

The Director of Nurses lived in the residence with the students. Sister St. Jerome was our vigilant house-mother at night. Sister is well remembered for her T.L.C. to all students; and for checking the heat from our radios to learn whether they were still warm from recent use after curfew time!

The School was governed through the administration of the Student Council and a Nursing School Advisory Board.

Memories abound: the illegal late leaves via the fire escape and later, the tunnel and elevator; raincoats over P.J.'s, and off to the Superior or J. G. Restaurant for a late cup of coffee; peanut butter and toast in the pantry; Mrs. G's missing food; the Class of '58's solidarity over the frozen radiator; the missing flags after 1957's class party; Nellie Jacobs and Mrs. Casterton in the sewing room; Class of 1959 and the shag haircuts; the Big Sister tradition; the senior status rules.

Reflection would suggest that the post war period was a time of growth and stability for St. Joseph's School of Nursing. During those three years at the School, each class, each graduate can remember occasions, some hilarious, some sad, but all unforgettable experiences.

THE TURBULENT SIXTIES

It is becoming universally accepted that each successive decade in this century produces a greater number and wider variety of changes than the preceding one. Such changes, whether in scientific technology or social behaviour, are occurring at an increasingly rapid rate in virtually every area of human endeavour. The Sixties were exciting years which made the recent past appear older than it should have been, and which are now in turn being eclipsed by newer, more sweeping events. It was an era which saw the exploration of the moon, televised war and widespread social unrest which seemed to start with young people questioning traditional human values and way of life. The St. Joseph's School of Nursing was likewise involved in a great deal of change, slowly at first, with the caution of the fifties, and then more quickly at the end of the decade with the dynamic force of the Sixties.

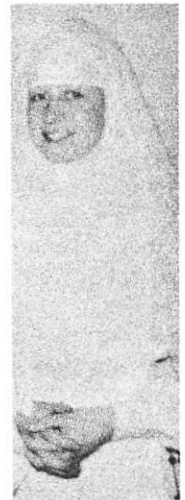
The Sisters, for example, changed their more than three hundred year old habits, and put their best foot forward in above-the-ankle-length garb. Within four years clothing style became optional! The Sisters also leaped ahead twenty-five years in one move when they left the 1898 monastery to reside in a newly-renovated building of 1923 vintage. During the Sixties the student uniform was changed four times, a new school cap was designed, there were four Directors of the School of Nursing, and the new Johnson Street wing became the fifth and largest addition to the hospital in one hundred and eighteen years. At the beginning of the decade students worked six-day weeks, had few late passes and were restricted to skirts and dresses for wear on the streets of Kingston. The social life was good. By the end of the Sixties, the thirty-five hour week with no 11:00 p.m.-7:00 a.m. shift had been introduced, an honour system left late leave hours unrestricted, and mini-skirts or pant-suits were accepted. The social life was great!

Although it was organized and instituted in the Fifties, the effect of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission was not really felt until the Sixties, at least from the students' point of view. Provincial government began to share the fiscal responsibility for the provision of medical care with Ontario hospitals, and budget subsidies were introduced. The School of Nursing to a degree became independent of Hotel Dieu Hospital and had its own budget for the first time. The hospital was able to hire additional graduate staff, which allowed students more time for study and leisure. As many girls who trained in the early Sixties can attest, all this did not happen overnight, but once the ball began rolling it gathered momentum. The organization of the College of Nurses of Ontario in 1962 was also instrumental in advancing change, particularly in standardizing nursing education and providing control over curriculum throughout the province.

At the Jeanne Mance Residence, under Sister Mooney's direction, things were peaceful (some of the time). An honour system was put to the test, and in the eyes of those in charge it failed miserably. Nevertheless a general eleven o'clock and a series of twelves, ones, and a very occasional two o'clock, were an improvement over the Fifties. These privileges were fragile, however, and could be swiftly reduced to eight o'clocks for a week or more for infractions of residence rules. The punishment often fit the crime and to be sure some will remember a long night, writing essays in the library, after being caught practising the delicate act of giving suppositories to each other.

Despite times like those, hearts were gladdened at the announcement that a stipend of \$15.00 per month would be paid to each student. The six-day work week was reduced to five days for exactly one week. Although it was often stated that students were not terribly useful, the hospital really did not fare very well without them and a compromise of one and one-half days off was reached. The extra time gave increased opportunity for girls from out-of-town to get home on days off and for the remainder to rest after parties and gab fests.

It seemed to be a time for trial and error in other areas as well. Although Elizabeth Ann Cassidy, '61, made the papers as the 1000th graduate, she shared with her classmates and those of '60 the dubious honour of sporting a white wrap-around uniform, with the school crest on the left sleeve, finished with a starched white belt. The chief disadvantage of this uniform was that it did not suit all types of figures and was quite a cross to bear for some. Next on trial, and lasting through three classes, was a white A-line dress buttoned up the front, with the crest moved up to the left shoulder. While it wasn't Dior, it was a comfortable working uniform.





It sure didn't hide any excess weight and how many girls who entered training as a size 32 found their uniforms shrinking? Who was there to blame for size 34's or larger though but Sister Rouble and her delicious desserts?

Memories of long stints on shift and some real down times are mellowed by thoughts about people like Clare Carty '52. Although she was Acting Director of Nursing for only one short year, she had a profound effect on her students. A dedicated nurse who had previously been a clinical instructor and teacher of Nursing Arts, Clare radiated a warmth and caring that made life happier for those whose lives she touched. Sister Mary Elizabeth, R.H.S.J., became the next Director, but during most of the Sixties it is Sister M. A. Higgins you will hear mentioned. In 1963 she welcomed Emma Ortiz, the first hospital sponsored student from Peru, and was still at the helm when the decade ended. She was someone much loved and impossible to forget. Quite a lady!

At the time Sister Higgins arrived the students had been working a forty hour week for six months. With more time on their hands, the students became more involved in the community. Under the auspices of the Legion of Mary (Praesidium formed in 1962), students taught catechism at Sunnyside School and in pediatric wards in the hospital, visited patients, and wrote their letters at St. Mary's of the Lake and House of Providence. They also became active in Brownie leadership, and assisted in distribution of Holy Communion to the patients.

Jeanne Mance baseball and basketball teams flourished in a league including girls from K.G.H. (the rivals we really wanted to beat), the Women's Penitentiary (we were a little afraid of beating them, and seldom did, I might add), the Ontario Hospital and Fort Henry Heights. If one of the stars happened to be on duty, some poor non-athlete would usually volunteer to relieve on the ward for a few hours. Athletic prowess was envied only if pandemonium broke loose in the hospital during the game! The Brock Street Bowling Alley was the scene of many a weekly get-together for devotees of that sport, and the owner no doubt spent winters in the South Seas from the vast profit he made on hamburgers, chips, cokes, and coffee sold to Dieu girls. At the ringing, pinning, Parents' Day and Alumnae gatherings, the Drama Club continued to provide laughter with skits which normally depicted the funny aspects of life in training. The Glee Club entertained each year at Christmas for half an hour on T.V., AS WELL AS AT Graduation, and long practice hours were made well worthwhile.







All traditions were not upheld, however. In 1962 the last class was initiated outside the residence and the days of seeing students dressed in outlandish costumes on the streets of Kingston washing cars, reciting poetry and shining shoes were over. Such sights were deemed poor for our public image! The festivities continued inside the residence, but even this concession was short-lived. The 'image' apparently suffered further from the spectacle of the girls smooching with their current flames between the glass front doors before they came in after a date. It speaks well for those in charge that the remedy was not to deny a goodnight kiss (or six) but rather to place curtains over the windows and afford a little privacy! One wonders if this is what the public-spirited citizens who complained had in mind!

A number of curriculum changes worthy of note took place in 1963-64. In days preceding, a block of classes in obstetrics or pediatrics were taught, and at some later date practical experience was gained working on the wards. It was decided to concentrate the specialties more and offer practical experience concurrently with theory. Diet Kitchen experience was reduced from six to four weeks, and the operating room time became six weeks of day shift with weekends off. This was

a far cry from the 'on call' situation of earlier times when a groggy young student would be pulled out of bed (just after getting to sleep) to assist at major surgery. Also at this juncture, R. N. examinations became totally multiple choice and computer marked. The guinea pigs who had to acquire the knack for writing this type of exam in a very short time were in the Class of '64. They did very well without much practice, but future graduates were well drilled in the art.

Building changes went on as well. The lounge was redecorated with a plush carpet, scenic pictures and new furniture, but a few months following its completion a flood from frozen pipes nearly caused a disaster. It did give the many boyfriends with helping hands a golden opportunity to see the second floor of the residence for the first and last time! The chapel was redesigned to provide more space for the new wing and coincided so beautifully with changes in the Mass that many in attendance felt drawn closer together. The new hospital wing was rising amid dust and noise as well. Planned at a cost of 4.7 million dollars, the modern addition would shortly include 148 beds and improved out-patient, emergency, x-ray, kitchen, teaching and lecture hall facilities. The cornerstone was dedicated in June 1964, and the completion of the Emergency Department a year later made a great deal of difference. Not only did the ailing in Kingston receive better care, but for a few months access through the new department to a tunnel between the residence and the hospital was possible for students. Many a pair of good nylons bit the dust during that long, long walk on tip-toe, shoes in hand, over rough flooring, down the tunnel in the early hours of morn (wondering all the while whether Mrs. Haines would be waiting at the end).

While changes in curriculum and buildings are easily identified, other differences in the way of life in training were not as apparent. St. Joseph's School of Nursing graduated its 50th class in 1965, and perhaps in celebration of the occasion this class was the first to be allowed a bar at the Graduation Formal. Their probies ('67) were easily recognized by their newly-designed blue and white striped uniforms, with starched collar and cuffs, belted at the waist and bearing the school crest on the left shoulder. They were also instrumental in the later establishment of a variety of student committees aiming for a greater degree of self-government. But this was not accomplished without some heartache. Following a welcoming party for their Little Sisters, and after quiet hours, some initiation merriment transpired in the residence contrary to existing rules. The whole class was promptly confined to the residence for the weekend. Since the students felt that this punishment affected some to a greater extent than others (no hardship for those already scheduled to work from three to eleven during the weekend), the class asked for an immediate meeting and were denied. In response, the next morning the class en masse refused to go to work until a meeting could be arranged; by afternoon the entire class had been suspended for a week.

Only after meetings with the school and the hospital administration were the girls readmitted. Out of this resulted a united class with respect for each other and a willingness to atc strongly for their rights, as well as a better rapport between students and school administrators. Only good resulted from the unsettling incident.



In January 1966, student experience hours were reduced to thirty-five per week; the additional five hours was allocated as study time and was appreciated by all, studious or not. A new cap was designed and accepted that winter as well. Its sweeping lines recall the constant and rapid changes in the field of medicine, while the triangular back symbolizes the threefold foundation of nursing skill, love, and knowledge. We have Carol Kroczyński of '66, from Saskatoon, to thank for this design.

In addition to the Student Council and Class representatives, a Discipline Committee composed of three seniors was formed in the hope that an honour system could be established. A Grievance Committee, to which the student body could refer complaints for discussion with the student executive, resulted in improved relationships between students and residence staff. Initial achievements included better washing and drying machines, T.V. repairs and revision of hours. Another new group to appear was a Social Committee for organizing residence functions. Students served on the Faculty Library Committee to improve the reading facilities. Apostolic Group work had taken the place of the Legion of Mary, and in its first year raised sufficient funds to send ten students to Indian Missions in Manitoba. This practice was continued in the years to follow, and the experience proved to be a real eye-opener for those who had the opportunity to participate in the program.

The days when students were at the mercy of everyone in the hospital from supervisor to cleaning lady had vanished. Once the probie stood in for the latter and on many a day Sister St. Peter would summon 'her little toads' to set forth, dust and sterilize everything in sight. The clinical instructors now had greater control over the student's time, and could assign suitable patients so the probie could sharpen her skills. And there were many new skills to be learned. Formerly a patient 'passed away', but now he 'arrested' and was promptly resuscitated. The Medical Intensive Care Unit had grown from a small room with little equipment, to a much larger unit with every life-saving device imaginable. The September 1966, opening of the new wing ushered in, not only modern facilities, but a new Gastro-enterology Department with its own laboratory for intensive investigations and a radio-isotope service. Students gained geriatric nursing experience when St. Joseph's School of Nursing, the first school in Ontario to do so, sent them to St. Mary's of the Lake for six weeks. Diet Kitchen training of the old style was discontinued altogether in favour of diet counselling for patients, and, together with their own teacher, students commuted daily to Kingston Psychiatric Hospital (formerly Ontario Hospital) for a shortened two-month experience.

On a frosty day in November 1967, the old St. Joseph's Wing was aged still further by a fire which broke out in the basement and which was fortunately confined there by fire-resistant material. Due to natural air currents, however, smoke quickly engulfed the entire wing and called for quick evacuation through team effort. One patient, in traction and sand bags, was lost. Mrs. Breen, mother of Frances Breen '64, succumbed to smoke inhalation. This was a sad ending to Canada's 100th Birthday, which saw the formation of a Centennial Committee at Jeanne Mance Residence to work with the City of Kingston. Projects included the display of a pictorial history of the school and the hospital showing one hundred years of growth; the development of the first library for patients; and a Centennial Ball in conjunction with Kingston General and Kingston Psychiatric Hospitals.

In February 1968, the students were greatly saddened by the death of Miss Gertrude Yeats. She was in the school on her last day of duty as Student Health Counsellor before a well-deserved retirement. Born in a small town near Montreal, she taught school before entering the Royal Victoria Hospital School of Nursing from which she graduated in 1920. She retired from her nursing activities in Montreal in 1955. After moving to Kingston she found time heavy on her hands, and so she began a new career which was to lead her to care for colds, allergies, back sprains, and countless other ailments in the ensuing thirteen years. To the sick she was a saviour, to the malingering she was a tormentor; she was impossible to fool. This poem, written by Leanne Dowdell '70, sums up what everyone felt about a truly wonderful person:

OUR MISS YEATS



Feet - moving quickly, quietly--light approaching steps,
No running - but she knew she was needed and she came.

"Someone needs a nurse"

"Pain is personal and must be borne alone"-

She did not hear this; she did not believe it.

"I will be there if you need me".

A patient recovers and assumes responsibility for her health

But she was your memory for medications, your conscience for care.

"Are you sure you are feeling better?"

She walked the halls from day to night,

Her inner warmth - her outer light -

Told everyone that she was there,

Giving all she had in time and care....

We were alone and sick and we were afraid,

Our childish fears within us played

Until she came and took our hand

In a way that said, "I understand".

To everyone she smiled and always said

"How are you?" - she could have passed instead!

But she was ours - she gave us all

And so dear God - may we recall.

A small white shadow flickers through the hall,

A patient ear listens and offers a smile to all!

The nurse that time can never take

From those who knew and loved "Miss Yeats".

Students were now allowed a general one o'clock late leave and an automatic two o'clock before all days off. A pegboard system, in addition to signing in and out, assisted the ladies at the desk to ascertain at a glance who was where. In 1969 the last uniform change brought in a perma-press A-line with lighter blue stripes. A full honour system was introduced, and students were free to marry at any time and live outside residence during the course.

From the Kingston Trio through the Beatles to Neil Diamond, the residence resounded with the sounds of good times. With never a shortage of men for Dieu girls—be he Kingston native, R.M.C. cadet or Queen's student—Kingston was a fun place to be in training. The phone seldom stopped ringing and there were countless opportunities to meet "a friend of a friend". Any date entering Jeanne Mance came under the scrutiny of all who passed him by (often quite a few, in fact, if the girlfriend wasn't fully prepared to go out). It was quite a sight to see these unfortunates trying to get a friendly word from the ladies at the desk to pass the time away, and being finally reduced to charting the nonstop movements of the elevator. Everyone has different memories of training, but the ones concerning girl meets boy or loves lost and won probably make up a goodly percentage of them.

In reference to St. Joseph's School of Nursing during the Sixties--Archbishop J. A. O'Sullivan once commented that the scene had changed but that the spirit had not. It couldn't have been stated more aptly. Through the Sixties and into the Seventies, the patients of H.D.H. received the same high calibre of nursing care from students as they had in the past, administered with the same degree of dedication. In residence, life fluctuated between good and bad times, but class spirit never waned and friendships which will last a lifetime grew out of the closest possible sharing of common goals. Although the Sixties was a decade of many changes, and it may appear that little had remained as it once was, in fact, nothing of any real importance had changed at all.

SPACE-AGE SEVENTIES

The classes which graduated in the Seventies saw an era draw to a close, and we were participants in change that came about with break-neck speed.

The classes of '69 and '70 were in transitional curricula, and it was members of the Class of 1971 who were the first nurse internes. The two-plus-one programme entailed instruction and carefully planned learning experiences in the hospital setting during the first two years of the programme. The final third year we were internes, working as full-time staff members, on three shifts, with most of the responsibilities of a regular graduate. We all lived out of residence in shared apartments here and there in the community; we wore white uniforms, and earned a monthly salary of \$325. What a change for the better! These revisions in nursing education had been urged by the Minister of Health, Dr. Matthew Dymond, and were supported by the College of Nurses and the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario, since the expansion of the Ontario hospital system had resulted in a shortage of nurses.

Our nursing careers began in Jeanne Mance Residence where we were initiated with peanut butter, bedpans and grapes for the eye bank! After many tubbings, water fights, and mattress stealing, we settled down to learn bed baths, T.P.R.'s and the usual nursing activities. Remember the simulated M.I.C.U. in the second floor demonstration room? We role-played patients and staff, and kept finding each other asleep at the desk on night shift!

Nursing was more than what we thought it would be. There were happy moments--sending a patient home, as well as heartaches--seeing a tiny baby or elderly patient pass away with a disease you thought you could cure. During this time Sister Mary Anne Higgins was the Director, and a wonderful friend and mother to all of us. Sister was transferred in the summer of 1971 and was succeeded by Miss Norma Struzzo, '53, who had been her assistant since 1963.

We were feeling more confident at the end of our interne year because of the year's experience that was behind us when we graduated in August, 1971. Our graduation ceremonies were held at the Grand Theatre for the first time, a lovely evening ceremony, platform guests in elegant formal dress flanked by us, red roses flaming against the white of uniforms.

The two-plus-one programme was only a transitional phase as the school adapted to the changing times, and August, 1972, saw two classes graduate. One was the second and last group of nurse internes, who had enrolled in 1969, and were grateful for that year of experience. They found themselves alongside a group which had enrolled in 1970, expecting to pursue a 2 plus 1 programme. However, in late autumn of that year, a government directive indicated that the interne year could be eliminated and we learned that we were to be the first graduates of the two-year programme. There was excitement, and some apprehension, and, yes, a good deal of skepticism, especially from the graduates of the traditional three year programme. Ultimately, however, there was acceptance, and after study and practice the Class of 1972 (2) took its place with pride and confidence.

We scored another first by having among our ranks the first male student to enrol and graduate from our school. Henry Yip-She Lam hailed from distant Hong Kong, but with a quiet unassuming way soon became at home in the corridors of Hotel Dieu. Along with our Peruvian and Jamaican graduates he brought us a glimpse of faraway places and other cultures.

At first glance the Class of 1973 doesn't seem much different from those which preceded us. We were strangers in the lobby of Jeanne Mance Residence in 1971, but the best of nurses and the best of friends when we walked down the aisle of the Grand Theatre at our graduation two years later. It was a very special time for those who were a part of it, especially so since, due to changed provincial policy, future nursing education would be held in Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. Initial steps heralding the change were taken by the government, and we found ourselves among the first nursing students in Ontario who were expected to pay \$250. tuition fees per year. We continued to receive subsidized board and lodging as students had before us; however, although there was no cash exchange for lodging, we were given forty dollars per month as a food allowance. It was meant to purchase wholesome meals in the cafeteria, but led to things as far apart as burned beans and pork chops on clandestine hot plates, or blowing a whole month's money on a trip home!

Life in residence was free of the restrictions we heard about from graduates of the previous decade. There was no curfew but a self-imposed one; weekends and evenings were free of scheduled activity, to be used for study or fun according to the discretion of the student. Six to eight weeks summer vacation was





provided, as well as a break at Christmas. Students and teachers alike wore pantsuits to class, and the uniform inspection of former years was replaced by a gentle reminder from the teacher that some extra attention should be paid to one's appearance.

Teachers supported, guided, and supervised on all clinical areas. We gained experience in the medical, surgical, pediatric and obstetric units of our own hospital; at Kingston Psychiatric Hospital; St. Mary's of the Lake for rehabilitation and geriatrics; Ongwanada Hospital for experience with retarded children; Lennox and Addington County General Hospital in Napanee for experience in a small hospital setting. In addition we observed health care being provided in numerous and widely-varied community agencies.

The Class of 1973 was the last to spend our course in that special way, as students living and studying under the shadow of Hotel Dieu. In January, 1973, while we looked forward to graduation and members of the Class of 1974 just began to feel like nurses, a dictum arrived from the Ontario Ministry of Health and Ministry of Colleges and Universities. All diploma nursing programmes in Ontario were instructed to begin action to transfer their teaching programmes into the general education system as part of the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. The transfer was effected on September 1, 1973. As a result, the Class of '74 had to pack bag and baggage, and say goodbye to the Jeanne Mance Residence and all the dear, familiar surroundings of first year.

As students on the Kingston campus of St. Lawrence College we are meeting students from many other disciplines. In particular we have come to know the students from the Kingston General Hospital well, for we study, work and play together. Since the Jeanne Mance Residence was earmarked for hospital expansion, members of the Class of '74 formed congenial groups to share apartments, or took a room at the tower residence operated by Kingston General Hospital. We find that in Obstetrical and Psychiatric Nursing we share classes and clinical experience with second year students from K.G.H., who have transferred as well, of course. Psychiatric experience continues to be offered at Kingston Psychiatric Hospital, but Obstetrics is offered at Kingston General, since Hotel Dieu's department was transferred in April, 1973, to meet government directives. Two and a half days a week are spent in the clinical areas, which are those previously used for practice. The other two days are spent on the College campus in a community atmosphere which is quite different from looking at the same forty-four faces each day! We have adjusted well, and anticipate eagerly our graduation in June as the last alumnae from St. Joseph's School of Nursing.

Miss Norma Struzzo retains responsibility for our programme along with her new duties as Co-ordinator of Clinical Resources for the new St. Lawrence programme. In October, 1973, in a beautiful evening ceremony held in the hospital chapel, she presented to us our class ring and year pin. It was a highlight of our second year, and we wear the rings with great pride, knowing that they mark us with tangible evidence of the bond that links together graduates of the Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's School of Nursing has closed its doors and the education of future nurses in this city has become the role of St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts and Technology. It is a time of nostalgia and sadness for all who have graduated from our school. But these years of St. Joseph's School of Nursing will never be lost. They are the foundation on which has been built the progress of today and tomorrow. No matter how we approach the history of the school it has to begin with the Hospitallers of St. Joseph who conceived and nurtured it; with the dedicated lives of each Sister who, each day, started in meditation at 5:30 a.m. and ended with a silent prayer in the glow of the tabernacle light at 8:30 in the evening. It was from these lives that each of us who graduated from St. Joseph's School of Nursing received a special leaven in our lives. A leaven that will grow and carry on the traditions of the school in the years ahead.

THE ALUMNAE STORY

Hotel Dieu Nurses Alumnae was born on February 21, 1922. Under the presidency of Miss Mae Gibson and the assistance of less than fifty graduates a constitution and by laws were adapted. The preamble read as follows, "we the graduates of Hotel Dieu, Sisters of St. Joseph Training School for nurses realizing that in union there is strength, pledge ourselves to support by our personal efforts and interest the organization to be called The Nurses Alumnae of Hotel Dieu Hospital." these young graduates of less than ten years experience were never to take back their pledge as many of these early alumnae continue to support their alma mater 50 years later.

One of the first efforts of the beginning alumnae was to act as hostesses with the Sisters on October 16, 1923 when the new nurses home was officially opened. This building is now the Sisters Residence. A graduate who came to the school in 1924 fondly recalls the many treats provided by the alumnae at Christmas, Easter and Halloween. Graduation dances, dinners and receptions are part of our story. To raise funds to finance these projects a Rose Tag day was held annually for many years. Miss Henrietta Obendoffer a wealthy Jewish lady who lived on St. Anthony's Corridor with her sister Esther, provided the pretty pink and green paper for the Rose Tags. For months preceding tag day, students cut out petals, leaves and stems which were assembled by the Sisters and the alumnae. Bridge parties succeeded the Rose days. A scrapbook of 1931 shows us that "Bridge Auction and Contract under the auspices Ladies Auxiliary and Nurses Alumnae was held at Hotel Dieu on Tuesday, October 6, 1931, in connection with the opening of the new St. Joseph's Wing to be played in the 3 sun rooms of the new building." The President at this time was Mrs. Frances Baiden Elder '20, who presented a cheque for \$400.00 to Sister Adelaide Bulger, Superior. At this time the Alumnae had its own letterhead. Miss Genevieve Pelow '27, attended the first ICN held in Montreal in 1929. The newly formed Registered Nurses Association, barely four years old held its annual meeting in St. Joseph's Hall in 1929. Among the names in the hospital guest book we find those of Mrs. A. A. Cauley (Anna Legree '14) and that of Miss Anne Baillie, Superintendent of Nurses at the Kingston General Hospital.

The furnishings of the new class rooms at the garden end of the St. Joseph's Wing were provided by an alumnae donation of \$1,000.00. Room 424 on St. Margaret's Corridor, now known as Brock IV, was designated by the Sisters as the alumnae room in a decor of blue and white. Despite the lean years of the depression, this pledge was honoured in less than 3 years. Rummage sales, spring bazaars, home bake sales, cooking schools, even an alumnae cookbook were means used to raise money. The personal effort and interest of 1922 was always in evidence.

Under the presidency of Anne (Murphy) Doyle '41, the alumnae sponsored a mammoth luncheon to commemorate the centennial of Hotel Dieu Hospital in 1945. The guest speaker was Sister Helen Jarrell, Dean of Nursing at Loyola University School of Nursing in Chicago. Sister Jarrell was a sister of Sister St. James of legendary memory. A picture of the centennial luncheon shows many Hotel Dieu graduates in military uniforms. A separate paper would be necessary to extol the service to God and Country given by nearly 40 graduates of our School. It is hoped that the honour roll will pay special tribute to these outstanding and generous nurses.

The fifties saw Nursing rededicate itself anew each May under the patronage of our heavenly Mother Mary. Communion breakfasts on these occasions were sponsored by the Sisters in the Newly decorated Cafeteria. The former nurses dining room with its white table cloths and personal cutlery was joined with former sleeping quarters to become an eating area for an enlarging hospital staff. Nurses, doctors and all members of the health team would now eat together. the coffee break era was now in vogue. Was this a taste of the multiple changes to come in the next 20 years?

It is difficult to separate Alumnae from the Religious Hospitallers. In 1949 the English speaking Sisters of the order amalgamated to form one generalate under the direction of Mother Cecelia Murray. It was in memory of this devoted woman that the Mother Cecelia Murray award was initiated at graduation in 1954. From 1952-1957 the novitiate and provincialate was housed in a residence at Perth Road on the shores of Franklin Lake. This country estate was the gift of a former patient, a Mrs. William Scofield of White Plains, New York. Franklin Lake Manor a home for elderly persons is now the scene of this former Sisters Residence. An Alumnae gift to these Sisters was a gold ciborium now used at the Chapel of the Religious Hospitallers at Amherstview where many former Sister Supervisors are spending their declining years.

Among the distinguished guests at the official opening of the Jeanne Mance Residence on Brock Street on May 29, 1955 we find the names of Millie McKinnon '22 and the President of the alumnae in 1955 Audrey Armstrong Kingsbury '42. Drapes, furniture, books, microscopes, even a mason risch piano were provided for the student nurses by an ever interested alumnae. The Mance, an alumnae bulletin was begun in 1938 by editor Mary Morrison '40. Graduates of the mid-fifties recognizing their need for news of the school and alumnae happenings encouraged Mary Murray Hensman '54 to re-edit this bulletin. At this time also, the

Sister St. James award presented at graduation was begun in 1954 to commemorate the memory of a beloved instructress who had died in 1949.

The Alumnae Service award was first received by Rita McAvoy '43 in 1962, a small thank you for outstanding contribution to the alumnae. The Mance was now being edited by Audry Armstrong Kingsbury '42. When Audrey moved to Vancouver she was instrumental in forming a West Coast branch of the Alumnae. Toronto and Ottawa likewise added limbs to the tree. The bond of unity was greatly strengthened by the enthusiasm of these branches. The sixties were demanding years. The proposed Johnson Street Wing was a costly endeavour. Citizens of Kingston and area were encouraged to assist. The Alumnae was asked to contribute \$10,000.00. This pledge was honoured in a five year period. the Mance, under the pen of Ann Ryan Ferguson '43 was instrumental in forging the bonds even stronger. The constitution and by laws were re-written. More than 50 years had passed since the first three graduates had stepped over the portals in 1915. To show off the new Johnson Street Wing and to renew old acquaintances, a gala reunion was planned in 1966. Three days of social and spiritual events brought 500 former alumnae together for a joyful weekend.

In the late sixties the alumnae voted to concentrate on the social aspect of the organization and to retire for a time from money raising. Over \$20,000.00 had been gladly given to the School of Nursing and the Hotel Dieu in the last 50 years. In 1970 the Alumnae under the presidency of Marjorie Stephens Harrigan '43 were guests of the Open House hosted by the Sisters to commemorate 125 years of Hotel Dieu hospitality to Kingston and area citizens. In 1972 to celebrate the golden anniversary of the Alumnae begun in 1922, a second weekend of reunion brought together hundreds of graduates from California to the East coast of Canada and the United States to pledge anew the spirit of Jeanne Mance. Marily Jones Braden '57 and her Committee did a splendid job as hostesses.

Despite the rumblings of changes in Nursing Education in Canada for many years the Alumnae was not really prepared for the sudden and cold newspaper announcement in January 1973 that as of September, barely eight months away, that all Nursing students on diploma programs in Ontario would receive theoretical preparations in one of 22 Junior Colleges in the province. St. Joseph's School of Nursing closed its doors as the St. Lawrence College School of Nursing began. 1973 is noteworthy for two big events in our history. Jeanne Mance, our heroine died in 1673. To commemorate this event a stamp was issued on April 18, 1973 by the Canadian Government. On June 27, a graduation dinner under the presidency of Margaret Adam Cantarutti '65 paid tribute to Kingston's Tercentenary and to that of Jeanne Mance' death. An address by sister St. Oswald '16, duly honoured that occasion. Many happenings of historic interest have transpired since Jeanne Mance erected the first altar on the Island of Montreal in 1642 — much has changed at Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston since Sister Amable Bourbonnière arrived by steamer at the Brock Street wharf in 1845. What of the future? Each of these pioneer women had a vision. There is still a vision. The nurse of tomorrow will lead the way with God's help.



"In the continual remembrance of a glorious past individuals and nations find their noblest aspirations."

Sir William Osler

EPILOGUE

These memoirs serve to bring to the fore countless other recollections, some only dimly remembered, others as clear as yesterday's happening. As they unfold in the pages of this book, the emphasis shifts. From intimations of a highly service-oriented training in which the student's efforts were concentrated on self-sacrificing work on behalf of patients, to an educational programme in which clinical practice is selected to meet the learning needs of the student. From rigid rules, early curfews, inspection and compulsory attendance at class, to self-directed learning, a free social life and the independence of the modern woman. These pages chronicle the emergence of a profession which even yet struggles with growing pains.

What binds the whole together, the amalgam, is the spirit that has stamped the "Dieu" nurse as special: a deep-rooted Christian love; a desire to develop skill and increase knowledge, not for their own sake, but for the sake of better patient care; a sense that whatever the technical advance might be, the concern for the patient as a fellow human being must never be lost. That fundamental regard for humanity is what has survived among our graduates from the early days of the school to the very last moment.

Our graduates may be found in all the far-flung places of the world: wild Africa; impoverished India; the Canadian north; the South American jungle; the cities of Canada, the United States and Europe. They have made and will continue to make a contribution to the peoples of the world. They have made the name of our school respected in the furthest corners. What better tribute to the Sisters who courageously opened the doors to eight young students in 1913?



GRADUATES SINCE 1913



1914

Miss Alice Donihee, superintendent; Jennie Legree, Anna Legree, Mary Carlon,



1916

Hannah Devlin, Mae Gibson, Isabel McDougall, Margaret O'Keefe, Margaret Waters, Nettie McLellan



1917

Grace Storms, Anna Ryan, Mary Hogan, Helen Redmond, Anna Cunningham, Ursula Buckley



1918

Josephine Williams, Margaret Allen, Vivian Murphy, Sister Mary Immaculate, Eva McGahey, Estelle Whelan, Lucille Dermody, Sister Anne Gallagher, Agnes Mandeville, Mary McDougall, Gertrude Drumgole, Sister Margaret Tierney



1919

Ann Doyle, Agnes Logue, Margaret Wafer, Sister Elizabeth Gravelle, Amy Sutherland, Mary Koen, Effie Letford Sister Gertrude Donovan, Ethel Gallagher, Deverd Murphy, Sadie McDonald



1920

Helena Kennedy, Francis Baiden, Margaret Wall, Kathleen Freeman, Eva Powers, Florence Byrnes,
Marion Clancy, Zeta Doyle, Gertrude Dermody



1921

Mary Mallen, Irene Kearney, Rose Joyce, Rosella Smith, Mary Sexsmith, Sister Margaret Breault



1922.

Adeline McKinnon, Mary Tobin, Kathleen McGarry, Eileen Collins, Sister St. Gabriel, Rosamund O'Keefe, Irene Cassidy, Eleanor Mandeville, Lillian McCann, Nellie Morris, Amy Berrigan, Eileen Cooper, Sister Kathleen Taggart



1923

Marjorie O'Driscoll, Irene Farney, Bridget Dolan, Bridget Callaghan, Sister Catherine Jordan, Veronica Prout, Mildred Cook, Kathleen O'Brien, Agnes Mooney, Ella Forrester, Margaret Ryan, Helen Freeman, Sister Kathleen McCarten



1924

Violet Amo, Kathleen Donaghue, Evelyn Finn, Agnes Dungan, Monica Murray, Veronica Boyle,
Anne Beseau, Ethel O'Hearn, Hilda Dwyre



1925

Josephine Pelletier, Mary McLellan, Teresa Freemank, Loyola McCullough, Elizabeth Sexsmith, Margaret Cavanagh, Veda Wiley



1926

Carmel Fowler, Hilda Boucher, Alice Hilton, Irene McDonald, Cecile Madrand, Irene Dowley, Ann Norris, Mary Jeroy, Mary Foley



1927

Norma Bain, Genevieve Pelow, Evelyn Fitzgerald, Helena Rose, Anna Hough, Myrtle McDonald, Phyllis Bailler, Gertrude Corrigan, Sister Rita Bradley, Olive McDermott, Marie McCoxsen, Berna Stafford, Etta Murphy



1928

Elizabeth Smith, Marcella Bohan, Marion Meraw, Monica Mullin, Monica Hamell, Ann Turifey, Sophia Knight, Sister St. Catherine, Margaret O'Connell, Vera Beseau, Florence Finn, Margaret Ryan, Eileen McDonald, Helen Dwyre



1929

Josephine O'Keefe, Lucy Driscoll, Mary Speagle, Marjorie Laroque, Irene Garvin, Evelyn McGurn, Reine Bergeron, Mary McDonald, Sister St. Margaret, (Mary)



1930

Lucy Mackwood, Mary Lemon, Freeda Murphy, Elizabeth Rouble, Phyllis Lappan, Geraldine Armour, Loretta Sullivan, Margaret Doyle, Nora McAlpine, Lyle Laroque, Louise Hawkins, Anna Kennedy, Margaret Freeman, Kathleen Tyo, Kaye LaRonde, Aileen Byrnes, Bessie Hart, Sister Teresa Baker, Veronica Callaghan



1931

Margaret Mackwood, Florence Watson, Madeline Gaffney, Margaret Dwyre, Margaret Hickey, Carmelita Callaghan, Kathleen O'Loughlin, Rita Hayes, Margaret Sullivan, Ursula Quigley, Mary Webster, Gertrude Leskie



1932

Rita O'Neil, Josephine Lambert, Mary Murphy, Isabel McCrodan, Dorothy Blakey, Helen McAvoy, Mary Lambert, Della Speagle, Dorothy Barr, Helen Bajus, Beatrice Brady, Margaret Bailey, Jennie Quinn, Mary McEchrean, Mary Farrell



1933

Teresa Craigen, Hilda Kelly, Helen Coffey, Madeline Sullivan, Kathleen Murphy, Theresa Pilley, Josephine Lecari, Eileen Enright, Mary Grace, Evelyn Coulas, Marcella Myers, Monica Brammah, Evelyn McFarland, Gladys Fensom, Loretta Doyle, Mildred Murray, Lucienne Guindon, Mary Hinch, Laura Lisson, Monica Stanton



1934

Sister Bernice Hughes, Mary O'Shaughnessey, Madeline Callaghan, Pricilla Dellaire, Margaret Le frange, Irene Laroque, Pauline Cannon, Margaret Sweetman, Alice Reid, Margaret Birkett, Catherine O'Shaughnessey, Frances Cushing, Claire MacPherson, Edna MacLaren, Leona Allen



1935

Merle Delaney, Velma Dennie, Nora Murray, Aileen Allen, Agnes Maloney, Mary McKittrick, Eva Bourguigon, Rose Beehler, Teresa Moran, Lillian Walsh



1936

F. Laroque, M. Murphy, E. Hinch, A. Mooney, H. Stearns, B. Howard, R. Slowcombe, E. Gregg, M. Dribe, R. Cooper, A. Speagle, M. Black, R. Laurin, A. Fleming, G. Crawford, M. Merkley, K. Speagle, M. Blacklock, E. Chapedos



1937

E. Campbell, F. Johnston, C. Mayo, L. Dore, M. Sullivan, C. McDade, M. Boyer, M. Quigley, B. Morrissey, K. Meraw, M. Floor, J. Coulter, G. Kerr, E. Jenner, O. Cochrane, E. McNulty, A. Kearney, E. Brownell



1938

Sister Rosalia Cobey, H. Loughlin, T. McCarney, G. McGinnis, C. Cobby, C. Meraw, K.O'Brien, E. Igan, M. Murphy, M. Fowler, H. Kerr, M. Donnelly, A. Black, M. Foley, V. Frattura, P. Quinn



1939

M. Hinch, K. Crotty, H. Donovan, O. Regan, K. Kendall, A. Kerr, M. McCarthy, A. O'Connell, V. Long, I. Foley, L. McGuire, J. Carty, K. Truiasch, M. Lee, I. Bertrand, M. Catlin, T. O'Meara



1940

K. McCarthy, A. Gray, T. Peppin, E. Johnson, E. Smith, M. Oswald, M. O'Toole, M. Doyle, M. Morrison, T. McAndrews,
E. Stinson, H. Scanlon, E. Wing, L. Hogan, E. Hulton, R. Brennan, M. McVickers, A. Whalen



1941

Sister Elizabeth MacPherson, H. O'Reilly, L. Nadeau, M. Hoey, M. Forestell, M. Jordan, M. Cliffe, M. Coderre, H. Noonan, A. Murphy,
H. Crotty, M. Hunt, A. Egan, E. Lynch, G. Doyle, M. McGlade, T. Kennedy, R. Tehan, B. Kerr, E. Green, H. Gale,
I. Collins, J. Gibson, K. Shepherd, M. McAlpine, G. Armstrong



1942

G. Bibby, A. Morrissey, M. Coffey, W. Hurley, A. Mantle, F. Marrin, M. May, O. Hayunga, F. Cobb, A. Armstrong, M. Coderre, E. Wilkinson, M. Reilly, N. Hamilton, I. Leeder, M. O'Meara, M. Doyle, M. Garrigan, G. Sequin, M. Shannon, S. O'Connor, E. Fortner, F. O'Connor, C. Mullins, J. Dagenais, T. Murphy, M. Raby, R. Fitzgerald, R. Donnelly, M. Nadeau, F. Fardella, R. Davis



1943

P. Caddigan, R. McAvoy, T. Murphy, M. O'Connell, A. Ryan, S. Hefferman, P. Alexander, H. Callaghan, T. Shannon, M. Stephens, J. Wing, R. Cassidy, M. St. Denis, H. Keyes, M. McGrath, J. O'Connor, R. McCann, I. McCann, D. Murphy, R. Seaton, D. Kendall, E. Myers, M. Maloney, E. Stewart



1944

Sister Loretta Gaffney, R. Murphy, A. Kohoe, C. Hickey, R. Power, A. Chouinard, N. Murphy, L. Lavigne, E. Swant, O. David, E. Kallagher, A. Beatty, M. Kennedy, R. Hunt



1945

F. Deir, M. Calver, L. Scully, R. Byrne, A. McDonald, C. Koen, C. Kane, M. McGrath, M. Sweeney, B. Flurey, E. Keogh, D. McParland, M. McHenry, G. Lawrence, C. Flynn, J. Robb, M. McDonald, G. Egan, A. Conlon, M. Stammix, R. O'Brien



1946

P. Egan, P. Brennan, C. Moher, R. Bohack, M. Burrows, C. Callaghan, C. Downey, V. Shields, A. Hunt, L. Kennedy, N. Lawless, B. Gass, C. Larkin, L. McGarvey, E. Kewin, A. Forestell, C. DeBeaupre



1947

P. Laroque, J. McAndrews, M. Dolan, L. Boswick, E. Stevenson, T. Cunningham, P. Holland, A. O'Neill, D. Moran, V. Barry, S. Johnson, J. Moher, H. Cybulski, J. Gall, G. Chiarelli, M. Hogan, G. Brown, M. Kennedy, G. Lawless, M. Donnelly, L. Dagenais, M. Mooney, P. Doyle, B. Haker, G. Donovan, H. Marsh, D. Horsley, C. Whalen, E. Varette, H. Robertson, E. McFadden, L. Lally, J. Courneya



1948

Sister Flora Cazabon, M. Neville, I. Drummey, M. McKeown, M. Burrows, J. Gibson, Y. O'Brien, E. Hughes, H. Prince, L. Hunt, A. Sulphur, E. Moulton, P. McCormick, M. Mitten, B. George, A. Kimberley, T. Lawlor, B. Olsen, N. Compeau, M. McLaughlin



1949

Sister Rita Wood, V. Hunt, E. Gehan, M. Sanders, M. Muchmore, R. Doyle, E. Fleece, C. Kieran, R. Bisson, J. Russett, B. Laroque, L. Lajoie, M. McGonigal, B. Burke, E. Picotte, T. Murphy, D. Ward, J. Kearney, M. McLaren, U. Clifford, R. White, D. Chaput, M. Payne, M. Scott, L. Dowd, R. Calnan, T. Quinn, D. St. Louis, A. Gown, L. Hinch, D. Forrestell, M. McCauley, E. Morrusssey



1950

J. Doyle, N. Wilkinson, J. Kelly, R. Cassidy, M. Culhane, A. Kulas, R. Payne, L. Dolan, M. Garra, A. Lippert, B. Doyle, T. Mousseau, O. Smith, T. Shalla, M. Gravelle, E. Castonguay, L. Batteston, G. Klamon, L. Leguard, M. Cunningham, B. Tucker, M. Moran, A. Prince, M. Walsh, M. Hamilton, A. McCue, E. Adam, H. Rooney, A. O'Shaughnessy, T. Smith, T. Maloney, E. Coleman



1951

Sister Margaret Morrissey, M. A. Cox, M. Gordon, J. Boyd, M. Dwyer, R. Hefferman, T. Rogers, A. George, D. O'Brien, L. Nolan, D. Juras, . Hill, M. Barrett, H. Barshall, I. Corrigan, C. Pinsonneault, M. Metcalfe, M. Ivanic, G. Dufresne, G. Freemack, D. Corbin, L. Wemp, M. Hayes, E. Greene, J. Grimes, M. Hogan, M. Norlock, K. Lynch, B. Brown, J. George, D. Cardo, G. Smith, A. Kehoe, E. Pappin, H. Cooper, M. Donohue, E. Horan, N. Mulvihill, A. Blacklock, B. Devine, N. Howes, M. Costello



1952

P. Devine, A. Coyle, T. McGrath, R. Clair, C. Carty, D. Devine, K. McCauley, M. Jolicoeur, N. Rivers, R. Myers, J. Skelley, E. Morglan, A. Deegan, C. McCrea, V. Hamilton, K. Norris, A. Nolan, E. Bulger, M. O'Connor, T. McAuliffe, F. Kehoe, K. Devine, K. Barrett, P. Kane, J. Dubel, S. Quinn, N. Duffe, Sister Annette Valade, G. Ryan, D. Burden, K. Weston, T. Neville, B. Brennen, N. Gorman, S. Connelly, H. Sheridan, M. Garrison, J. Spink, N. O'Shea, P. Lynch, M. O'Shea, M. Doleman, D. Butler, S. MacDonnell, N. McEwen, I. Hogan, N. LaPlante, M. Moulton, B. Payne, B. Furnston, P. Creally, M. Domenico



1953

J. Rigney, I. Kelly, M. Steel I. McNeil, D. Dofnas, A. McNeil, J. Ross, E. Suknaski, E. Allore, H. Shwetz, H. Serson, M. McMaster, F. Fitzgerald, E. Kearns, M. Scott, R. Breen, S. Mulvihill, M. McGuire, J. Goulah, M. Kerr, Sister Eileen Sullivan, M. Flynn, M. Colterman, A. Allen, B. Plant, J. Dreef, T. Holly, T. Callaghan, M. Low, N. Struzzo, G. Tracey, T. Carmody, R. O'Connor, M. O'Brien, H. Mulrooney, R. Guirey, P. Nurse, H. Walsh



1954

R. Noonan, H. Early, T. Behan, E. Buckley, M. Taylor, C. Dowling, N. Burrows, H. Grace, M. Tobin, H. Neville, M. Murray, J. Hebert, I. Fleming, J. Carson, P. Merrithew, A. Veley, L. Booth, S. Powers, A. Bonner, J. Richmond, M. Kelly, J. A. Dunn, B. Mellon, M. Lessard, A. Swift, B. McGlade, N. Callaghan, H. Acton, L. Bourgois, J. McDonald, B. Maller, M. O'Neill J. McGaughey, A. LaFrance



1955

D. Kennedy, L. Bouchard, G. legault, M. Black, R. Coyne, R. gardiner, J. Huffman, B. Pennett, B. Ward, L. Murphy, C. Kelly, J. Leeder, J. Rousselle, M. Hooper, T. Letersky, M. Ladesic, M. Briceland, L. Masterson, S. Stanton, R. Compton, M. Skelley, M. Calcutt, T. Shannon, R. Silvestri, D. Kennedy, M. Marsen, S. Way, L. patterson, J. henderson, M. Howes, L. Lee, A. Doyle, N. Hunt, R. Royall, M. Morrison, M. McNeil, J. Schnob, E. Stanton, V. Colterman, P. Coyne, A. Kearns, A. Taggart, S. O'Brien, R. Ryan, S. Murray, K. Robertson, E. Hamilton, D. Noonan



1956

P. McCormick, M. Cybulski, S. Taillon, M. Kennelly, S. Grant, G. McFadden, D. Brady, B. Cowin, P. Myers, J. Valiquette, M. Murphy, A. Watts, A. McCarthy, K. A. Murphy, J. Fobert, S. Lawe, J. Dawson, K. Coyne, G. Hueston, M. McSweeney, A. Chaput, S. Kinnear, M. McCarthy, C. Fahey, R. Breen, B. Kennedy, E. Moloughney, S. Kelly, J. Spooner, M. Grace, K. Lappen, M. C. Donovan



1957

J. Pearson, G. Colterman, L. Hollingsworth, B. Durham, E. Harte, M. Bird, T. Kennedy, B. Kimberley, E. Scanlin, J. Lynch, E. Weldon, P. Prentice, C. Patterson, R. O'Neill, M. Shine, L. Matthews, A. Carter, H. Schnob, Y. McCann, M. Corcoran, S. Haley, N. Millotte, D. Ranous, J. Gordon, A. Hildebrant, L. Cadieux, R. McGrath, M. Jones, J. Courie, J. Harrison, T. McGarry, C. Da Prato



1958

R. Armstrong, D. Donovan, C. Gallagher, I. Hagan, A. Kelly, B. Lord, P. McQuade, C. Procyk, B. Shipman, P. Woodcock, J. Butler, J. Duffy, G. Gibbons, A. Hildebrandt, J. Kelly, M. Langlois, M. Noonan, L. Quinn, T. Slack, P. Wilding, S. Brennan, N. Fox, A. Gosselin, M. Hollinger, G. Koen, M. Marson, L. O'Reilly, G. Reni, A. Turner, P. Yates, F. Carty, B. Ford, M. Grant, J. Hughes, A. Lew, H. Muldoon, M. O'Brien, M. Robertson, M. Wall



1959

Sister Rita McDermid, E. Belanger, F. Britton, A. Gardner, V. hammond, M. Keller, D. leeman, I. McDonald, A. Moeser, M. Murphy, J. Robertson, M. Spada, A. Vanderwater, Sister Mary Elizabeth, L. Bittle, M. Cahill, J. Glen, H. hart, H. Kelley, A. Lefebvre, L. McGuire, E. Muir, M. Phillippe, J. Robitaille, A. Squibb, J. Villeneuve, A. Bonner, J. Deodato, J. Graf, A. Kearns, J. Kenopic, M. LePage, J. McParlan, M. Murphy, V. Pointer, M. Scrim, A. Sullivan, A. Watters, Sister Anne Tierney, P. Briceland, L. Dunphy, P. Griffin, J. Kearns, N. La Morre, J. Lynch, M. McSweeney, M. Murphy, R. Presley, M. Smith, A. Tatham, A. Wilson



1960

M. Legg, J. Bertrand, A. McGreevy, J. Finn, M. Langeven, P. Coutts, M. Connolly, W. Hampton, S. Hawkins, C. Lang, C. Shaughnessey, M. Todd, C. Prendergast, J. McCarthy, V. Stapleton, M. McGlynn, A. M. Murphy, E. Morin, P. O'Connor, A. Donovan, M. Crawford, C. McNally, M. Murphy, B. Bedore, C. Henry, M. O'Grady, M. Kubelius, S. Thompson, M. Sheehan, G. Gadbois, M. Copeland, P. Kenney, M. Berrigan, L. Power, C. Kyle, D. Haskins, M. Kearns, E. Gibson, M. Leslie, D. Hunt, G. Gorman, C. Clancy, B. Whalen



1961

M. Barrett, L. Doyle, B. Tufts, E. Hyde, P. Moran, L. Peddleson, M. Blackman, M. Long, B. Moran, C. Bleau, A. Dunphy, M. Gibson, A. Jones, M. Murray, B. Woodward, M. Finn, P. Brady, A. Ryan, M. Bonfell, M. Farrell, M. Giles, E. Lally, J. O'Sullivan, B. Sequin, D. Malott, M. Ivey, C. Timlin, E. Cassidy, M. Peckett, M. Hinch, L. Kyle, M. Prior, M. E. Hunt, M. Cowan, L. Kane



1962

C. Hagan, Sister Anne Doyle, M. A. O'Connor, E. Slack, G. James, M. O'Grady, M. Byrne, R. Heaslip, J. Raganold, P. Kluge, M. Blair, C. Garner, S. Howard, G. Moore, F. Cobourn, B. Bolan, A. Tabor, N. Bishop, D. Slack, S. Holmes, E. McCarthy, M. Thissen, M. Fertig, M. Evans, M. Murphy, H. Bolger, M. Imbleau, J. Teehan, S. Eccles, C. McGuire, C. Whyman, J. Rawson, E. Alkenbrack, J. Edwards, H. Gall, D. Zakrajsek



1963

M.A. Burns, P. Webster, J. Salmon, S. Schouten, M. T. Brady, E. Swenson, D. Sudak, C. Jones, V. Keyes, S. Mooers, S. Stickley, J. Hutchison, L. Villeneuve, P. Finnegan, G. Egan, J. Rolston, F. Oxtobee, M. Edwards, R. M. Desjardines, F. Dowdell, J. Belair, T. Coughlin, J. Wood, K. Kennelly, J. Purvis, M. E. Johnston, E. Baker, J. A. McDonald, S. O'Brien, E. Anton, A. Looby, C. Cowan, M. Brady, S. Thompson, B. Carriere, P. Rock, P. Demers, D. Prior, R. Niles, L. McCarthy, C. Ellis, C. McGuire, B. Wight, E. Burroughs, S. McGregor, R. Monaghan, J. Garrah, M. Soden, E. Holland, G. Kall, P. MacIntosh, P. Gray



1964

M. Hart, J. Miller, D. Breen, D. Greenwood, M. Gray, S. Connelly, P. Donnelly, D. Anderson, M. Coleman, P. Tobin, S. Skebo, S. Donovan, M. J. Hughes, F. Gaudreau, C. O'Gorman, D. Ferguson, A. Stirling, J. Belisle, M. Majzell, P. Godfrey, C. Kenny, M. Sherlock, S. McDonald, B. Poloni, M. Brayshaw, P. Torrence, E. Storms, E. Cook, R. M. Burns, J. Clarke, S. Bedard, V. Holden, J. Clarkson, C. Johnson, C. MacDonald, A. M. Henley, F. Breen, M. McCarthy, L. Murphy, B. Strang, R. Wettlaufer, M. Kennedy



1965

T. Murphy, M. Lalonde, M. Ivey, Y. Quinn, C. A. Crellion, B. King, C. Conley, E. Neilson, A. Curley, J. Kennedy, L. Gawne, A. Regan, K. O'Shea, P. Lee, C. Skinner, T. Bolton, P. Bigras, M. L. Lynch, E. Herriot, M. Plant, C. Conley, S. Purdy, A. Calnan, J. Miron, E. McNally, N. Wright, J. A. Mulholland, E. Lee, M. Chisamore, L. Kenny, E. Warren, L. Ross, V. Stace, D. Campbell, M. Grant, M. Adam, S. Eves, N. McCarron, J. Drope, H. Allard, P. Murray, J. Martin, D. Hogan, A. Kelly, K. Murphy



1966

Sister Loretta Kelly, S. Chase-Casgrain, M. McCue, S. Mullen, E. Ortez, A. Barrowman, A. Gettas, J. A. Funnell, M. L. O'Donnell, M. Moloughney, P. Duggan, C. Kroczyński, S. Laberge, H. Tate, M. Yandon, A. Welsh, B. Hiscock, P. Crampton, M. Hutton, L. Ouderkirk, C. Armstrong, G. Kelly, J. Wilson, L. St. Michael, P. Vincent, M. Driscoll, C. A. Murray, J. McLean, D. Kearns, P. Maracle, M. Sabourin, C. Tierney, M. Manning, M. Mason, H. Kealey



1967

L. Westhauser, E. Gadd, P. Pigeau, F. Spinelli, N. Hourigan, A. Davis, L. Inche, E. Miron, M. Masters, M. F. Barrett, C. Hill, D. O'Connor, R. McCarthy, T. MacMullin, L. Galbraith, A. Ballantyne, S. Legate, C. Walsh, M. Teevans, M. Cutler, M. Freeman, G. Holland, G. Belair, J. Cassidy, C. Myers, M. Rouble, F. McCauley, M. Burke, L. Baker, C. Messiah, F. Zegarra de Ita, S. Dowdall, G. Holohan, N. Watzenboeck



1968

E. Fahey, J. Jarrell, L. LeBrun, M. A. Theriault, B. Cheeseman, A. Cain, M. Mighton, L. Lalonde, M. Moore, A. M. Cordell, L. Redmond, E. McEwen, N. Staley, S. Benson, S. Angus, B. Clarke, J. Carey, L. Donaldson, M. Johnson, L. Salsbury, T. White, G. Hart, M. Cockburn, J. Casterton, C. Daley, M. Nagle, G. Giundin, C. Brownlee, P. Traynor, C. O'Dette, L. Thompson, D. St. James, J. Grier, M. Douglas, E. Bentley, M. Coulas, L. Campbell, J. MacDonald, N. Pigden, A. M. Coffey



1969

N. Chrissley, L. Poffenroth, C. Tapp, I. Graham, A. Lynch, C. Dunphy, C. Creive, B. Mulders, S. Huck, C. Choquette, J. Allen, L. Mudd, A. Mulvihill, M. McCauley, B. Greenslade, J. MacDermid, C. Bambridge, H. Palset, M. A. McNicholle, M. Scanlon, A. Roy, S. Thomas, C. Carty, M. Molaskie, C. Morton, S. Cullinan, M. Wise, C. Barrett, M. Burns, C. MacDonald, L. Castonguay, M. O'Donohue, W. Roberts, M. McNamee, J. Lauzon, N. Connelly, M. Dorie, H. Hagerty, H. Boyle, C. MacDonald, A. Annond, M. A. Coderre, C. Keyes, W. Boughen, A. Moran, G. Desjardins, J. Easton, D. Reid, B. Bolger, B. Cloutier, D. Legace, G. O'Neill, S. Barlow, D. Levy



1970

L. Robertson, S. Latendresse, B. McWhirter, P. Kenward, B. Timperon, S. Murray, P. Scott, H. Bergeron, S. Libera, D. Flood, S. Gardiner, B. Holbein, L. Kedrosky, B. Dyke, N. Workman, D. Speagle, M. A. Wilson, M. Ring, M. Dundin, P. McCulloch, M. Hunter, J. Code, J. Teefy, A. M. Murphy, S. Ashton, R. Noonan, L. Breen, P. Miller, C. Lalonde, S. Bradshaw, P. Roy, M. Reid, N. Clarke, S. Morrison, D. Clarke, D. Cordick, M. Ritter, L. Hopkins, R. Vestervelt, L. Dowdell, M. Nighbor, K. Martineau, M. MacDonald, J. Meraw, M. Hudson, D. Bryant, N. Dolan, J. Kerr, M. L. Pushcar, M. Clark, P. Kirwan, A. Norgaard, S. Hollington, J. Bottomley, N. O'Donnell, J. Plazek



1971

K. Dear, B. Huff, J. Lowry, E. Matthews, M. Thissen, P. Law, C. Brown, C. Noova, C. Frances, M. Regan, J. McPherson, D. Brennan, D. Godin, M. J. Behan, B. Woods, L. Lynott, T. Smith, L. Waters, K. Nolan, N. Kelly, A. Cogden, M. Albertson, R. Pyle, A. Purcell, D. Laflamme, M. Morris, S. Smith, M. Cooper, M. McGill, C. Pascoe, D. O'Neill, J. Mercer, S. Wright, N. Rossi, L. Ruttan, E. O'Reilly, C. Collins, L. Thissen, B. Adamson, S. MacLeod, A. Lapensee, R. Treacy, F. Lynch, M. D. Zamka, J. Barbar, D. Kort, N. Wheeler, B. McIntosh, L. MacDonald, C. L. Clark



1972

S. Shortell, J. Allard, J. Bilmer, N. Warden, T. Lindholm, K. Campbell, B. Scantland, J. Shields, S. Hough, G. Gleason, M. Cybulskie, S. Andre, M. Lanigan, K. Carmichael, J. Googe, G. Amyot, A. Ramphos, G. Gordon, B. Bruce, K. Dennison, B. Davis, S. Little, B. Beahen, J. Sayles, M. Skrzypinski, D. Mangan, P. Laroque, C. Ferguson, G. Byrne, P. Gordon, M. Johnston, J. Forrestell, J. Barry, P. Dockrill, D. Maybee, M. Zegarra, B. Smith, E. Leakey, E. Amirault, M. Laroque, B. Henderson, J. Coffey, J. Wood, J. Grozelle, S. Dagenais, C. Leween, D. Ross, D. Sheahan, D. Golden, L. Carmichael, D. Cairns, J. Prosser



1972 (1970-1972)

M. Harrison, Y. Matos, Porras, S. Graves, B. Pope, R. Cuddihy, S. Ravensdale, P. Lapensee, M. Eves, R. Fort, M. Lee, T. Seaman, L. Prieur, L. Calhoun, L. Scissons, K. Lee, R. Kennedy, K. Maloney, G. Rogers, G. Wood, J. Faye, S. Schrie, K. Martin, Y. SteLam, L. Leblanc, J. Shaw, M. Groenewegan, H. Johnston, D. Duand, A. Gill, M. Pollard, C. Wood, D. Price, D. Ranger, B. Lee, D. Martineau, R. Ramsay, D. Seasons, W. Knight, M. Marson, M. Mulders, D. Carter, D. Jones, M. Kelly, A. Buraczewski, L. Jacobson, S. Tear, C. Cresswell



1973

P. Gibson, E. Abernethy, N. Everard, T. Mahoney, L. Halverson, S. McVean, M. Purtell, C. Galigan, P. Rorabeck, C. Hay, B. Grant, S. MacDonald, D. Delong, M. Shaver, A. Player, C. Speagle, J. Choiniere, L. Heeney, B. Gardiner, J. Brownlee, S. Hooper, J. Hineman, F. Dupre, M. Milner, D. Quinn, S. Thompson, K. MacDonald, M. McReynolds, A. Groenewegan, V. Jakutavicus, J. Wetherall, C. Lightle, K. Dowling, C. Koval, D. Ashton, B. Lowry, R. Peters, M. Mackey, P. Prior, A. Brough, L. Kearns, J. Finn, J. McRae, M. Stockwell, A. Halverson, R. Merklely,



1974

M. Thompson, M. Bryant, C. Bedell, S. Hamilton, J. Laedbeater, L. Stevenson, K. Perrin, P. Williams, G. Abel, S. Stewart, J. Gilmour, L. Coleman, C. Haynes, J. Ruth, L. Mangan, S. Wood, S. Amodeo, P. Dowdall, C. Kennelly, A. Maschi, P. Friske, G. Domney, C. Poirier, J. Dennis, D. Beckman, M. Wheeler, P. McTeer, S. Whan, I. Zegarra, N. O'Connor, G. Abbot, A. de la Torre, J. Sheridan, J. McCoy, E. Wetherall, M. L. Murphy, J. Ewing, L. Setter, K. Davies, J. Martin, D. Rondeau, I. Skepple, S. McGuire, M. Tate (absent)

ALUMNAE PRESIDENTS 1922-1974

1922-1925 — Miss Mae Gibson, 1914, served with Canadian Armed Forces in World War I and was one of six Canadian nurses in Halifax during the 1917 explosion. She later served as Matron for Kingston's Prison for Women and now lives at 1599 Monaghan Road, Peterborough, her native city.

1925	Mrs. Lucille (Dermody) Crowley
1926-35	Mrs. Frances (Baiden) Elder
1935-40	Mrs. Mary (Sexsmith) Lawler
1941	Mrs. Josephine (Lambert) Wallace
1942	Mrs. Estelle (Hinch) Hickey
1943-44	Miss Kathleen McGarry
1945	Mrs. Anne (Murphy) Doyle
1946	Mrs. Lila (Laroque) Kellar
1947	Mrs. Josephine (Lambert) Wallace
1948	Miss Millie McKinnon
1949	Mrs. Audrey (Black) Thompson
1950	Mrs. Joan (O'Connor) Verreault
1951	Mrs. Claire (Mullins) Veryard
1952	Mrs. Ann (Ryan) Ferguson
1953	Mrs. Patricia (Alexander) Doolan
1954	Mrs. Olive (McDermott) Ryan
1955	Mrs. Audrey (Armstrong) Kingsbury
1956	Miss Norma Struzzo
1957	Mrs. Mary (Reilly) Milne
1958	Mrs. Mary (Walsh) Blanchard
1959	Mrs. Alaine (Hunt) Chabot
1960	Miss Rita McAvoy
1961	Mrs. Elizabeth (Bedore) McDougall
1962	Mrs. Anne (Blacklock) Greenwood
1963	Mrs. Elizabeth (Bedore) MacDougall
1964	Mrs. Marilyn (Jones) Braden
1965-67	Mrs. Gertrude (Corrigan) Murphy
1968-70	Mrs. Marjorie (Stephens) Harrigan
1971-74	Mrs. Margaret (Adam) Cantarutti



JEANNE M
NURSES RES



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1947



