



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.

**Counting the Years
unto the year of Jubilee:
Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of
St. Paul's Hospital, 1894-1944
Vancouver, British Columbia**

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Vancouver, BC

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Sister Clare of Jesus. June 9. 1944.

Sister Gertrude.

**“Counting the Years
unto the Year of Jubilee”**

Leviticus XXII; X.

Commemorating the
Fiftieth Anniversary
of
St. Paul's Hospital
1894 - 1944
Vancouver, British Columbia



CARITAS CHRISTI URGET NOS

"The charity of Christ presseth us."

(2 Cor.: 5, 14)

It was not without design that our venerated Founder Bishop Ignatius Bourget chose the motto for the Institute of Providence. St. Paul, in his epistle to the Corinthians, stirs them to action, to a special kind of action and with a special purpose, by his words "Caritas Christi urget nos." Charity is a Christian virtue. It is more than pity, more than mercy, more than mere giving to the poor. It is more than providing for the wants of the needy. It is perpetuating the personality of Christ in the hearts, souls and minds of men.

The Catholic Hospital has a special mission and a sacred trust. It has a definite philosophy. But in all its administration, in its nursing service, in its nursing education, in its religious education and practice, it must ever keep in mind the motto "The Charity of Christ urges us."

If today St. Paul's Hospital has a longer stream of patients waiting for admission to its sheltering care, if vocations have multiplied and more vows are pronounced before the altar of our Mother House pledging lives and labors of hospital Sisters, then all of this has been accomplished through the inspiration and help of Christ. His charity has urged us to put forth our greatest and best efforts for Him Who alone is worthy of our hearts' complete dedication.

HIS HOLINESS
POPE PIUS XII





HIS EXCELLENCY
MOST REVEREND
ILDEBRANDO
ANTONIUTTI

Apostolic Delegate
to Canada and
Newfoundland

THE MOST
REVEREND
WM. M. DUKE, D.D.
Archbishop
of Vancouver





THE VERY
REVEREND
FRANCIS
CHALONER
Chaplain
of St. Paul's
Hospital



RT. REV. P. P. DURIEU, O.M.I.
First Bishop of New Westminster

Foreword

Faithful to the prudent direction of their beloved Founder in Christ, Bishop Bourget, the Sisters of Charity of Providence have prepared the following pages in preparation for their Golden Jubilee in 1944.

The words of their saintly Bishop were: "I trust that at the end of each quarter-century the community will enter into itself to scrutinize the past and foresee the future."

They do this to praise God for the countless deeds of charity in which He has helped them during the past fifty years at the Pacific Coast. They remember the words: "Unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." (Ps. CXXVI: 1). They realize that it has been His divine grace that has helped them to devote themselves and their talents to the twin apostolate of self-perfection in their Holy Rule and in the ministry and care of the sick and dying. Over all their personal endeavors has been the realization of the divine presence of Him who resides day and night in the Tabernacle of their beautiful Chapel, to Whom in their daily devoted lives it has been their privilege to appeal for help.

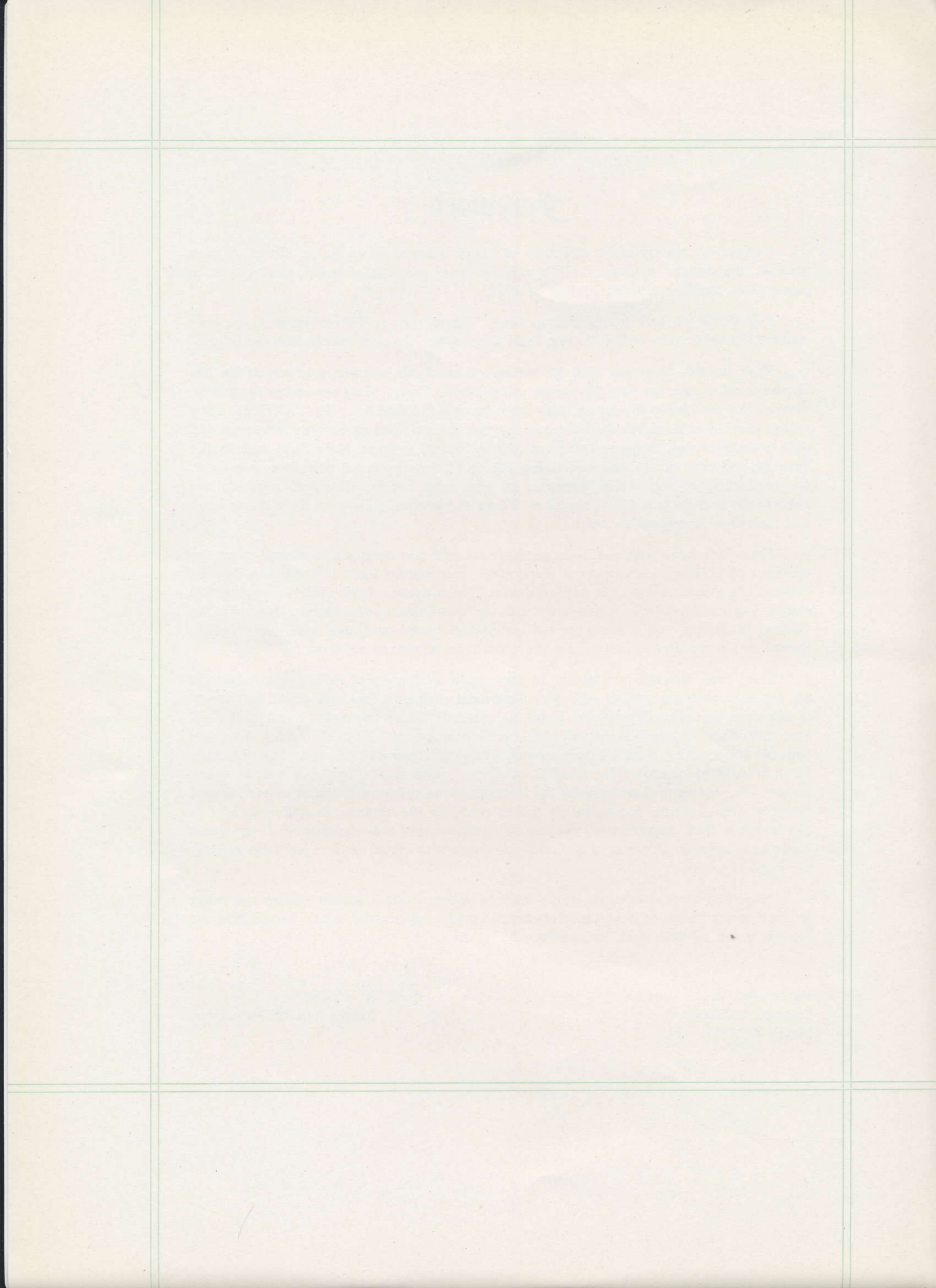
They look back with gratitude on the work that has been accomplished since the founders of St. Paul's first came to Vancouver, and among them their present Mother General, Rev. Mother Praxedes of Providence. The majestic edifice of St. Paul's Hospital stands today a landmark in this great city, an institution of the highest grade in the nursing profession and training, and a recognized center equipped with every facility known to the medical profession for the alleviation of human suffering.

They look forward confidently to the future, and prepare themselves especially for the near post-war period with its complicated problems that will affect all classes. It will ever be their objective to have the spirit of Him who said: "Come to Me all you that labor and are burdened; and I will refresh you." (Matt. XII: 28). Whatever task the approaching period brings to their profession they will be ready for it because of their sublime motto, "The Charity of Christ urges us." They will see in every patient who comes to their hospital the features of the suffering Christ who laid Himself down on the Cross for our salvation and to teach us the mystery of suffering. This is the secret of their supernatural nursing devotedness and the explanation of the great confidence reposed in them at all times by those who come under their care and by the general public.

May God bless with every grace the celebration of their Golden Jubilee and bring to them many religious vocations for their apostolic labors and many benefactors for the extension of their work for suffering humanity.

Vancouver, B. C.
Feast of St. Joseph
March 19, 1944.

† W. M. DUKE
Archbishop of Vancouver.



A Contrast

Vancouver - May, 1787

CLIVE PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY

Sun and a dreamy breeze; the sweet strong scent of the brine;
The song of a world that waits, crooned by the swaying pine;
Or rain that was heavy and soft, and maddened the earth like wine.
Feet that stole through the moss; sun-warmed shadows that crept
Over the sleeping hills, over the trees that slept;
Or an idle Indian's sail that gleamed where the salmon leapt.
A land of uncounted time, of careless, infinite rest,
Where the stir, if stir there was, was the stir of a dreamer's breast,
That rose with the rise and fall of the golden heart of the West.
By a measureless unsailed sea, whose ways were travelled and known
By the migrant herds of the whale and the seals of the Arctic zone —
A world as its Maker made it — unpeopled, unspoiled, alone.

The spell of the untroubled peace that lay over this magic land has been well caught in the lines quoted above, when Vancouver was in truth a Sleeping Beauty.

★

Nearly a century later the Sleeping Beauty was shaking off her slumber of ages. Indeed, her awakening was much more that of a lusty young giant than that of a fairy princess. Here again the poet has seized the authentic details, touches that are still vivid in the minds of the older generation:

Vancouver - May, 1887

Scent of the new-sawn cedar, scars on the bosom of Earth,
The fretful song of the saw as it grinds through the giant's girth —
Ruin and waste of woodland, the throes of a town at its birth.
Growths that thrust through the sidewalk, growths forced back by the fence,
The rankness of virgin forest, deep-rooted, prodigal, dense;
The clamour of man, and Nature, silent, inert, immense.
Feet on the sidewalk eager, noisy, confident, quick,
Where the deer stole by in the moonlight, and the wapiti used to pick
Their dainty steps on the carpet, moss-woven, soundless, and thick.
The voice of Nature silenced, save for the frogs in the fen,
Claiming their ancient holdings, monotonous, manifold — then
The scream of the locomotive, the voices and homes of men.

Even by 1859 the faint stirrings of this life had begun. It was first the rush of adventurers lured by the gold discoveries in the Caribou district and along the Fraser. Then in the sixties a village of shacks sprang up around a sawmill erected on Burrard Inlet near the present Coal Harbor. The settlement was built around a crescent of muddy beach and was called "Gastown."

Mighty though imperceptible impulses were in motion, however. On July 20, 1871, British Columbia reached provincial status, and agitation began for the construction of the transcontinental railway which was to forge a nation out of a number of isolated provinces. That line, the Canadian Pacific, was creeping steadily over wide plains and towering Rockies in the years 1881-85. By this time the pioneer settlement on Burrard Inlet had grown to a little town of three thousand inhabitants and was known as Granville. And now arrived its year of destiny, 1886, the year of death and rebirth. In June, a fierce wind carried through the town a bush fire that had been raging in the heavily-timbered vicinity, and left in its wake complete desolation. Early in July the first train from Montreal reached the site, and with its coming "world trade and world travel were reoriented, and footsteps were redirected for all time." A new city was born at the terminus of the transcontinental line; it was incorporated; it was named Vancouver — all within this year of destiny.

There was too in this western land another awakening that transcended the material one. From the early part of the century, zealous priests had been carrying the knowledge of Christ to the Indian tribes of the territory. In 1859 had arrived from France two young Oblate priests, Fathers Durieu and Fouquet, who were to write an epic page in the annals of the Oblate missionary activities among the Indians of the Pacific. The extraordinary zeal, perseverance, and unending vigilance of these and other apostles form a glorious record.

Now with the irresistible growth of a new empire they found vastly wider responsibilities opening out before them. A whole new Catholic population was looking to them for guidance; and for this an ecclesiastical organization was already prepared in New Westminster, the first capital of the colony, and the seat of an episcopal see from 1864. Father Durieu, O.M.I., had been named coadjutor of Bishop d'Herbomez in 1875 and devoted all his zeal to the advancement of the missions.

A further sign of Catholic Church expansion was its immediate provision for the poor. Where is the Church of Christ, there also is the charity of Christ. There must be a hospital. In 1886 arrived in New Westminster from the Oregon Province, representatives of an Institute founded in 1843 by Mother Gamelin to care for the poor and the sick. These were the Sisters of Providence who founded in the episcopal city a hospital then and now known as St. Mary's Hospital, for the care of the sick and injured of the locality.

There remains to be recorded another significant event of the year 1886. In the previous year, the first Mass had been celebrated in Granville on the feast of the Holy Rosary. The little transient place of worship for the few hundreds of Catholics of the

population was swept away in the disaster of the next year. However, when a new and more substantial town arose on the ruins of the old, a Catholic church building also arose to serve the fast-growing Catholic population. It was opened for worship in October, 1886, and to that date, therefore, may be ascribed the foundation of the now flourishing parish of Holy Rosary.

By the nineties, the city of Vancouver was growing at a prodigious rate. A hospital became an urgent necessity, and what more natural than to follow the example of the sister town on the Fraser and invite the same Community to make here a foundation.

In 1894, as will be told more fully in a later chapter, the Sisters of Providence, acceding to the wishes of the people opened here a twenty-five-bed hospital, called for St. Paul, patron of His Lordship Peter Paul Durieu, Bishop of New Westminster.

It would be superfluous to speak of the expansion of Vancouver in the twentieth century; it is a panorama spread before the eyes of all. However, the sketch of the Hospital's history to be told in these pages is an accurate index of the growth of the city it serves. Vancouver has been singularly dowered by Providence. It is surrounded by rich domains of forests, fisheries, minerals; it is strategically situated as the nearest port in North America to the Orient; it is set amidst mountains and seas of incredible loveliness; and it has a climate in keeping with its beauty and resources. May its record of honor and noble achievement be worthy of its dower! This is the prayer of all who know and love the Sunset City.

MOTHER GAMELIN

Foundress of
the Institute of
The Sisters of Charity
of Providence



The Community of the Sisters of Charity of Providence

The Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor was founded in Montreal on March 25, 1843, by Ignatius Bourget, the great and saintly Bishop of Montreal, and by Madame Gamelin, a widow distinguished by her ardent charity towards the poor and unfortunate of all classes. The first little group of seven members, with Mother Gamelin at their head, are known as the Foundress Mothers. She herself lived barely long enough to see the first vigorous shoots of the seed she had planted, ere God called her home to reap the eternal harvest. Nevertheless, so wisely, so surely had she sown that the dawn of a new century sees an abundant fruitage of the seed cast into the furrows in the springtime of 1843.

The Institute has had a remarkable growth and now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Los Angeles, California, in keeping with its device, *Caritas Christi Urget Nos* (The Charity of Christ urges us). It exercises all the works of charity, spiritual and corporal. Its devotion embraces all ages of life, all the miseries and all the needs of poor humanity.

Social service work in the homes
Creches, orphanages, free primary schools (*salles d'asile*)
Homes for aged men and women
Depots for the distribution of food and clothing to the poor
Visits to prisoners
Hospitals and dispensaries, clinics
Care of the insane, incurables, tuberculous
Care and education of deaf-mutes
Colleges, normal schools, boarding schools, day schools
Religious vacation schools
Schools of home economics (Province of Quebec)
Indian missions
Friendship House for the Colored

Under these multiple forms of activity, the Institute carries on its apostolate, seeking always to reach souls through the care of the body.

To realize so comprehensive an ideal, the Founder and Foundress organized a society adaptable to the exigencies of time and place, alert, constantly seeking better methods in the exercise of its works. It strives to meet the needs of society, without, as St. Vincent de Paul said, striving to get ahead of Providence.

MOTHER
MARY FREDERICK
Foundress and
First Superior of
St. Paul's Hospital



The Institute numbers at the present day 53 hospitals, 38 homes for the aged, 21 orphanages, 65 boarding and day schools, eight colleges and normal schools, and three nationally-known specialized institutions, all in the vicinity of Montreal; St. John of God Hospital for the Insane, the Institution for Deaf-Mutes, and Sacred Heart Hospital for Tuberculous and Incurable Patients.

The Community counts 3,493 living members. It has two novitiates, that of the Mother House (2311 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal), and that of the West (Mount St. Vincent, Seattle, Washington), with a total of 115 novices and 62 postulants.

The Congregation of deaf-mute sisters, known as the Little Sisters of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, affiliated with the Community of Providence, counts 39 professed, four novices and two postulants.

The educational works of the Institute are carefully organized under the guidance of a general directress of studies and provincial directresses. However, the care of the poor and the sick remains, as at the beginning, its chief field of action.

"Whatever thou shalt do to the least of Mine, that I shall regard as done unto Me," has declared Our Lord. This divine word the Sister of Charity bears in her heart wherever obedience sends her. It consoles her in her life of sacrifice and is the joyous certitude of her eternal reward.

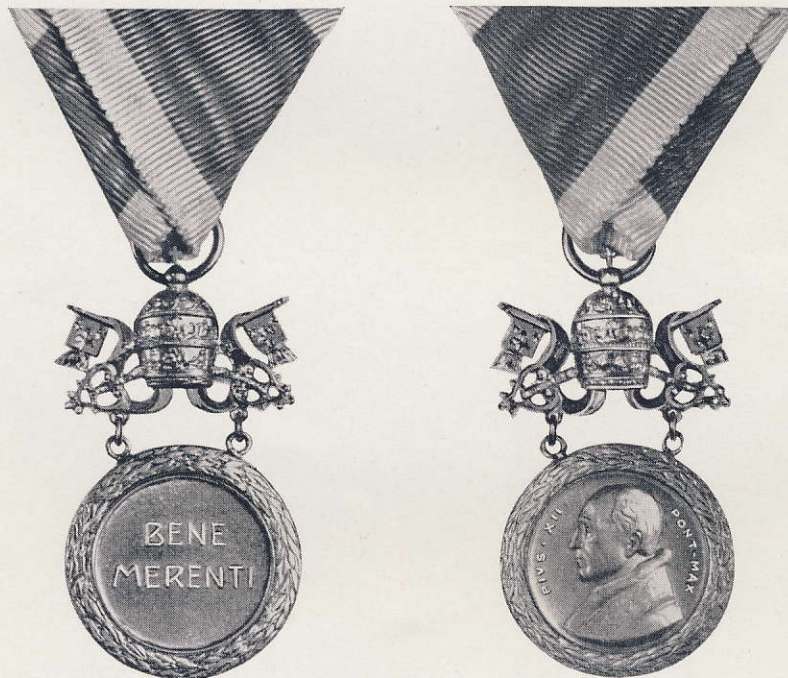
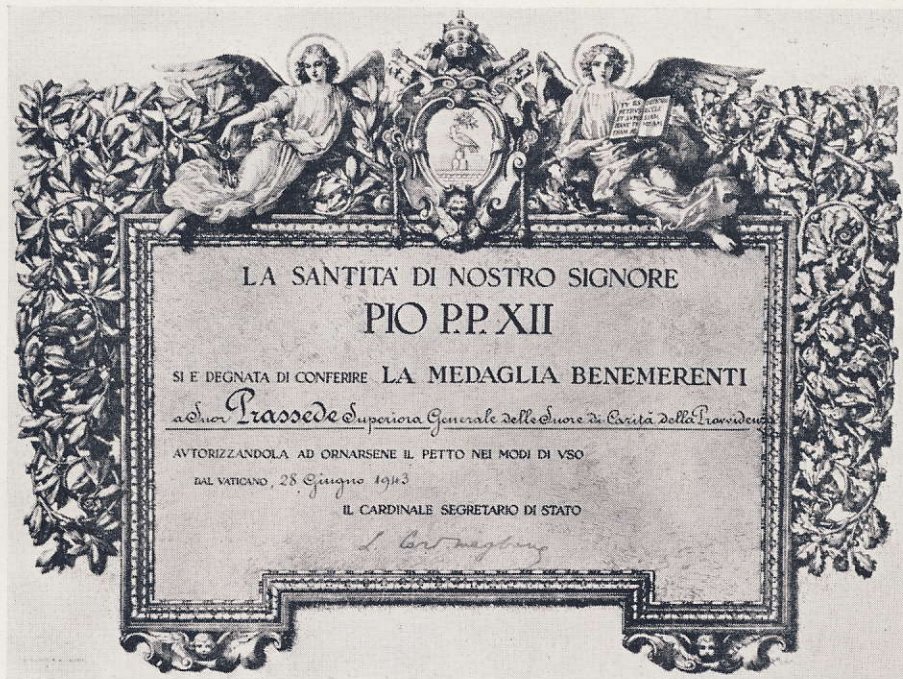
"Providence" Centenary Book.

**MOTHER PRAXEDES
OF PROVIDENCE**

Superior General
of the Institute
of Providence



Foundress, St. John's Hospital, Port Townsend, Wash.	1890 - 1894
Foundress, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B. C.	- 1894 - 1900
Superior, St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B. C.	- 1900 - 1907
Supervisor of Constructions	- - - 1907 - 1910
Foundress and Superior, Sacred Heart Hospital, Medford, Oregon	- - - 1911 - 1915
Provincial, Holy Angels Province	- - - 1915 - 1919
Provincial, Sacred Heart Province	- - - 1919 - 1925
Superior, Providence Hospital, Seattle, Wash.	- 1925 - 1931
Provincial, Holy Angels Province	- - - 1931 - 1934
Superior General	- - - 1934 -



On the occasion of its Centenary in 1943, the Institute of Providence received from His Holiness Pope Pius XII a signal recognition in the bestowal of the Benemerenti Medal for a century of distinguished service in the cause of charity.

MOTHER
ANNE PHILOMENA
Provincial Superior





SISTER
M. PHILIPPE
Present Superior
of St. Paul's
Hospital

SISTERS
SUPERIOR
ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
1894 - 1944



Mother M. Frederick
1894 — 1898



Sister Irene
1898 — 1900



Mother Praxedes
of Providence
1900 — 1907



Sister Joseph Albert
1907 — 1909



Sister Bertrand
1909 — 1913



Sister Rodrigue
1913 — 1916



Mother M. Mederic
1916 — 1921



Sister M. Clarissa
1921 — 1927



Sister Achillée
1927 — 1932



Mother
Anne Philomena
1932 — 1938



Sister M. Philippe
1938 — 1944

. . . and He had compassion on them and cured their sick.
Matthew 14: 14

St. Paul's Hospital

"And multitudes came . . . to be cured of their diseases."

Luke 5: 15.

The founding of St. Paul's Hospital shows in a striking manner the ways of Providence. Slowly and silently had God quarried the pillars of His temple; strongly and carefully had He forged the bands that were to hold the timbers together, for His house was to be a great structure. He guided the footsteps of its foundresses through sorrow, tribulation and vicissitudes to their chosen field of labor. Now, after the lapse of fifty years, we can contemplate the workings of Providence in retrospect.

The year 1892 was nearing its close. Vancouver had barely risen from its ashes and already the need for a hospital was recognized by His Lordship Bishop Durieu. As a result of repeated invitations sent to the Institute of Providence, Mother Mary Theresa, Provincial Superior to the then Oregon Province, Portland, Oregon, accompanied by Sister Rodrigue, Superior of St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, came to Vancouver and purchased seven lots of land on which to build a small hospital.

THE FOUNDERS

Mother Mary Frederick had spent thirteen years at St. Joseph's Orphanage, Burlington, Vermont, when she was called to our Western missions to become superior of St. Mary's Hospital, Astoria, Oregon. Two years later she was chosen Foundress and Superior of the Institution which had been in the mind of the Community of Providence ever since the first request of the Bishop of New Westminster. On May 16, 1894, the work of construction was begun under her direction. The hospital would be dedicated to St. Paul, in honor of His Grace Bishop Pierre Paul Durieu, O.M.I.

The story of the numberless privations and all-but-insurmountable hardships and difficulties encountered in this foundation could be best told by Mother Mary Frederick's co-workers, only two of whom survive in the persons of Mother Praxedes of Providence, our present Superior General, and Sister Marie du Saint Esprit of Mount St. Vincent, Seattle. Mother Mary Frederick's precepts were few, but her examples many for she was the servant of all. Like the Divine Master at the Last Supper, hers was the daily girding of the towel and the stooping down to all tasks. The continued existence of St. Paul's Hospital, its success and its record of service combine to give evidence of her saintly prudence in administration, and of the possibilities of even the humblest beginnings when founded on a spirit of faith and confidence in the designs of Providence.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
1894



ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
1906



THE BEGINNING

The construction went forward without interruption, and as it neared its completion five Sisters arrived at New Westminster to join their Superior, Sister Mary Frederick, who had resided there since the construction had begun. Now the work was sufficiently advanced to admit the Sisters who took up their residence on October 18th, 1894. More than ever did they appreciate the generous hospitality of Sister Rodrigue, Superior, and of the Sisters of St. Mary's Hospital, New Westminster, when the labors and needs of a new establishment came upon them.

On the 21st of November, 1894, the first patient was admitted, and on the following day St. Paul's Hospital was blessed by His Lordship Bishop Paul Durieu, assisted by Reverend H. Eummelen, parish priest, and three Reverend Fathers, Oblates of Mary Immaculate. After the ceremony a banquet was held, and in the afternoon a reception at which about two hundred guests were present. On November 23rd, His Lordship blessed the little chapel and celebrated Holy Mass.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL

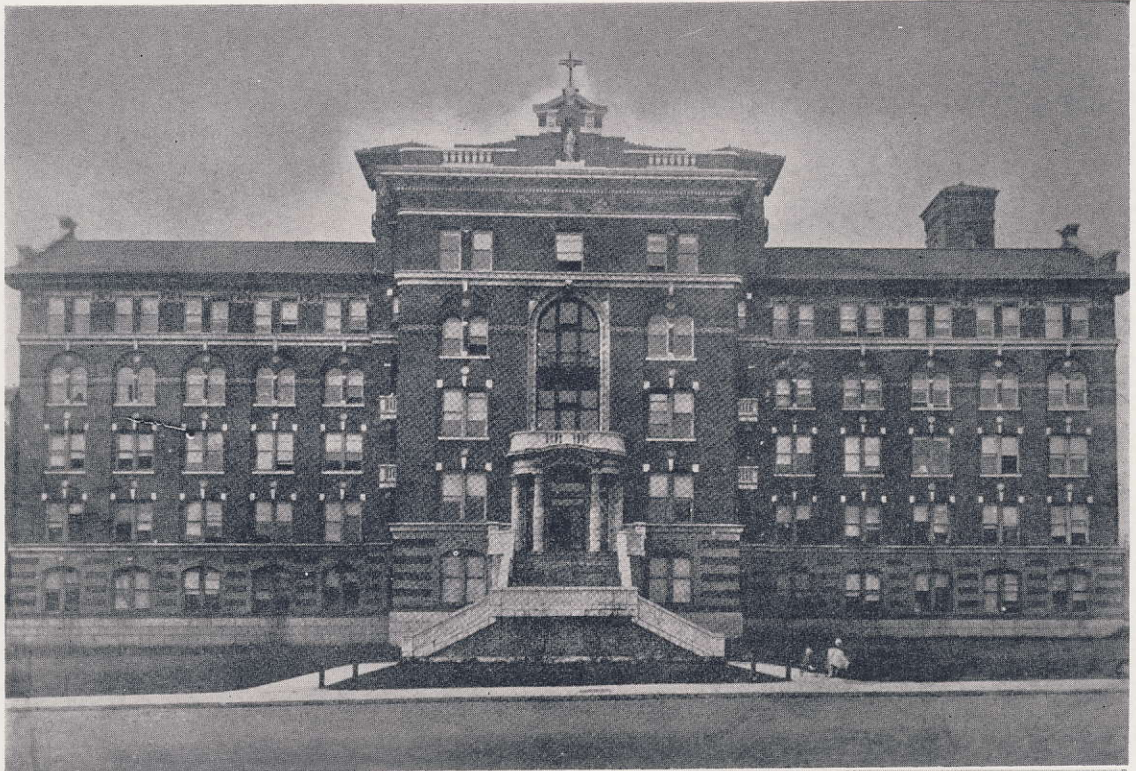
The original building stood on the site of the present South Wing, a location which at that time was almost isolated from the business centre of the town. It was a wooden structure of four stories with dimensions 78 by 48 feet. The spacious grounds and orchard provided ample outdoor facilities for convalescents. The interior of the hospital was furnished according to the circumstances and developments of the time. There were accommodations for twenty-five patients in either public, semi-private, or private wards. The staff consisted of seven Sisters.

The end of the first year gives a record of 104 admissions and one birth. The Sisters at that time made special note of the fact that their efforts showed no startling results, but their modest beginning encouraged them. They were confident with a reason for their confidence. They had all the advantages which the Foundresses of the Community of Providence had had and more, for they had the experience of our Mothers to guide them. Where the former had succeeded so triumphantly, there was no reason why the latter should fail. But with their hope was associated a resolution to be worthy of their destiny, to earn it by industry and economy, and to deserve it by prudence in prosperity and fortitude in the face of trial.

In 1899, after five years, the Sisters planned regular classes among themselves for the care of the sick. Although their patients received every care and attention, the Sisters realized that great benefits could result from the discussion of their methods. Sister Praxedes of Providence was charged with the direction of these classes, and very soon a little efficiency drive was in motion.

In April, 1901, the hospital received its first government grant, a sum of eight hundred dollars, this through the efforts of Honorable J. F. Garden, ex-Mayor of Vancouver, and of Dr. F. X. McPhillips, who, from the earliest days of the hospital's existence, showed it very special interest.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
1912



ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
1931



THE FIRST EXTENSION

By 1902, the patients had increased in numbers disproportionate to the accommodation which the hospital could provide, and it was clear that an extension should be built. One year later, plans were drawn for the construction of a wing 38 by 138 feet. The lack of funds as well as of Sisters for staff demands prolonged the delay, and this building was not completed until 1904. This addition afforded twenty-four private rooms and nine wards, increasing the hospital capacity to seventy-five beds. The fourth floor was reserved for the chapel and the Sisters' residence. The staff was increased to eleven Sisters and eleven employees.

Each day pointed to the intervention of Divine Providence in ways spiritual and temporal. The financial status was gradually improving; friends were taking an interest in developments and generously offered their assistance. Among these are recorded the names of Doctors Evarist Langis, F. X. McPhillips, A. Poole, Captain Cates and Architect Blanchet. The first are among Vancouver's pioneer doctors.

In this year of 1906, the chronicle pays tribute to the charitable zeal of Mrs. F. X. Martin, who inaugurated the hospital's first Ladies' Auxiliary. Mrs. Martin had come to Vancouver from Montreal where she had taken an active part in the works of the Institute through her associations with "Les Dames de Charite." At her death, her daughter, Miss Lita, continued her contacts with St. Paul's Hospital as generous benefactress. May God grant them the hundredfold which He has promised!

SISTER PRAXEDES OF PROVIDENCE

During these last years of rapid progress, St. Paul's Hospital was under the capable superiorship of our present Mother General, then Sister Praxedes of Providence. It was her alertness as a hospital administrator which enabled her to meet the demands of a fast growing institution in the midst of a greatly increased population. All hospitals at this time were passing under the varying influences of religious, political and economic conditions, and of social and scientific progress. Mother Praxedes of Providence had been a Foundress at St. Paul's Hospital; she had witnessed every phase of its growth; she had grieved, taken courage, known set-backs, renewed her confidence and often-times rejoiced, as the respective circumstances unfolded themselves. She it was who had striven for better nursing care for the patients when she organized daily classes for those Sisters destined to care for the sick in 1899. She supervised the building of the wing in 1904 with the ever combined motives of efficiency and the greater glory of God. The poor were to have service second to none. In 1906 the first X-ray was installed and, at the same time, an apparatus for electric therapy. It would be impossible to enumerate here the improvements, great and small, which resulted from her far-sighted and prudent administration. May her courage and faith continue to guide and to inspire all those who so generously follow her brilliant example of charity, and whose services are dedicated to the sick and poor.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
1944



INAUGURATION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

On the evening of September 1st, 1907, a group of doctors assembled in the Hospital Community Room with His Lordship Bishop Dentenwill presiding. The object of their meeting was the formal opening of a school of nursing. Fourteen aspirants were present. The Bishop greeted the assembly and explained the aim, the advantages and finally the nobility of the profession which he termed "a vocation of devotion and Christian charity." Doctors F. X. McPhillips, A. S. Monroe and R. C. Boyle defined the duties and characteristics of a good nurse. After a short musical entertainment by the new students, refreshments were served, and British Columbia had another training school for nurses.

OTHER ADDITIONS

Immediately following the organization of the training school, St. Paul's Hospital opened its maternity department and nursery. At the same time, the foundations were laid for a new brick structure of two stories and 75 by 40 feet in dimensions. This was a new steam laundry, a long desired improvement now become indispensable. The contractor, Mr. George Perry, hastened the construction so that in January of 1908 the building was prepared to receive its equipment. This new building gave rise to several changes in general organization. The basement provided a carpenter shop as well as a general repair, a sterilizer for mattresses and a special boiler for soap making. The first floor was the laundry itself with its engines, washing machines, extractors, linen room, ironing room, and living quarters for the engineer. The second floor was for the exclusive use of the student nurses. It was divided into twelve bedrooms, recreation room, baths and utility room. The attic was used as a trunk room. A broad stairway from the garden gave entrance to the nurses' section.

The space formerly occupied by the nurses in the hospital was converted into wards for patients, affording a surplus of twenty-two beds, thus facilitating the segregation of patients. These additions contributed largely to the Provincial Government's recognition of St. Paul's Hospital.

THE NEW STRUCTURE OF 1912

In 1911, a contract was given to the Norton Griffiths Company for the erection of a new hospital. Vancouver was growing at a prodigious rate and its needs far surpassed the hospital capacity. In spite of continual efforts towards improvement, the old building was inadequate and had to give place to the new, of which the first cornerstone was laid on August 15th, 1912, by His Grace Archbishop Neil McNeil.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE

After the blessing of the cornerstone, Mr. J. S. Byrne, chairman of the assembly, stated that there had been enclosed in the copper receptacle copies of the different coins of the realm, the different papers of Vancouver and a document in Latin which he read, the following being a translation: "On this fifteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord 1912, His Majesty George V, being King of Great Britain and

† In Memoriam †



Dr. R. C. Boyle



Dr. H. B. Gourlay



Dr. E. Langis



Dr. J. J. Mason



Dr. W. E. McDougall



Dr. L. N. McKechnie



Dr. F. X. McPhillips



Dr. F. P. Patterson



Dr. J. H. Pearson



Dr. H. R. Stones



Dr. T. H. Wilson

The skill of the physician shall lift up his head:
And in the sight of great men he shall be praised.
Ecclesiasticus 38: 3

Ireland and Emperor of India; His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, being Governor-General of Canada; Sir Richard McBride, Premier of the Province of British Columbia; Mr. James Findlay, Mayor of the City of Vancouver, and under the pontificate of His Holiness Pope Pius X; His Grace Most Reverend Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Vancouver, being the chief pastor of the ecclesiastical province; Sister Mary Julian, Superior General of the Sisters of Charity of Providence; Sister Mary Nazareth, Provincial Superior; Sister Wenceslaus, Provincial Assistant and in charge of the construction; Sister Bertrand, Superior of the Hospital; Louis G. McPhillips, K.C., legal advisor of the Sisters; Robert F. Tegan, architect; Frederick W. Nicholson, representative of Norton Griffiths Company, builders. The first cornerstone of this Hospital, dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, was laid and blessed in the presence of a great concourse of clergy and people, and with due solemnity by the Most Reverend Neil McNeil, Archbishop of Vancouver, to the greater glory of God." "Ad majorem Dei Gloriam," as reads the inscription on the stone.

December 8th marks the date of our first taking possession of the new building, and the 12th that of the admission of the first patient. Three days later, all the patients had been transferred from the former building, and Christmas of 1913 was spent in quiet happiness with the Christ Child in His new abode.

THE HOSPITAL

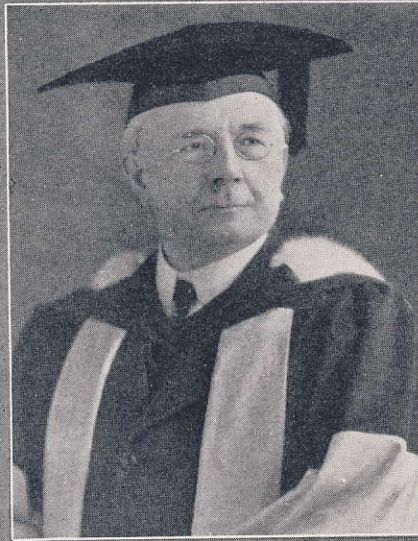
The hospital was an up-to-date fireproof construction built entirely of reinforced concrete, terra cotta trimmings and pressed brick granite base. It was five stories high with basement and attic. Special care was given to the newest appliances in connection with heating, ventilating, and signal systems. Metal fittings replaced the usual woodwork in the surgeries and dressing rooms.

By midsummer of the first year, the hospital had cared for 2,350 patients. The staff had increased to twenty-six Sisters, fifty-two nurses, two internes, and twenty-four employees.

As one looks at hospital development from the pioneer days to the earlier civilian hospitals, one is impressed by the humbleness of beginnings and the frail support that the institutions first received. For a long time, public sentiment was skeptical of the hospital as anything but an institution of charity. An early definition of a hospital was "A charitable institution for the refuge, maintenance or education of the needy, aged, infirm or young persons." Thus we see that as late as the nineteen hundreds, no hospital was given consideration unless the patient was without family or funds. This fact accounts for the difficulty which was prevalent at the time in meeting the financial obligations imposed upon them.

There were generous movements in favor of St. Paul's Hospital on the part of Vancouver citizens. In 1919, a special effort was made towards reducing the heavy debt, which made itself felt even more after the war. On the initiative of Reverend Father Knox, a number of donation boxes were distributed in various trading centres of the town for the collection of small offerings. These boxes were returned to the hospital every month, and the proceeds formed a very substantial contribution towards the sharing of the hospital burden.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
HONORARY
CONSULTANT
STAFF



DR. R. E. McKECHNIE



DR. W. D. KENNEDY



DR. W. C. McKECHNIE



DR. A. BLAIS

HOSPITAL STANDARDIZATION

In April of 1919, Sister Mederic, Superior, invited a number of the medical fraternity of Vancouver to meet Reverend Father Charles B. Moulinier and Doctor James Bowman, representatives of the American College of Surgeons. The object of their visit was the standardization of St. Paul's Hospital in accordance with the desires of the American College of Surgeons as to better medical service, the adoption of case records and the establishment of a modern laboratory and X-ray department. This important step was accelerated by Sister John Gabriel, whose lectures explaining the advantages to the patients, the institution, and the staff, clarified the idea of standardization.

UTILIZATION OF ORIGINAL HOSPITAL

So rapidly did hospital work increase that it became necessary in 1922 to renovate the entire first floor of the original building for the re-admission of patients. Since 1912, it had served as accommodation for the employees. This re-arrangement gave a surplus of twenty-five beds. The financial status was gradually improving, but the exigencies of continual progress made ever increasing claims.

Work was steadily increasing, and although the structure of 1912 had met the needs, eventually it, too, was outgrown. The laboratory was the first department to take on new proportions. In July of 1926, the installation of new equipment required that three rooms on the second floor of the former hospital be utilized for various types of work. The laboratory staff then consisted of a pathologist, two technicians, and two Sisters.

In the same year the maternity department was closed for three months for its reorganization. An infirmary for infants was added to the nursery and provision was made for isolation cases. A heated bathing table was installed.

On the first floor a dietary department was opened. Until then the special diets were prepared from the diet kitchens on the respective floors. A dietician and two nurses served twelve to sixteen special diets. The present average is about sixty.

A new system of refrigeration became indispensable and an ice-making machine was installed in December of 1926. Immediately following this the kitchen was tiled and modern electrical equipment was provided. An automatic elevator from the basement to the roof was another addition to the long list of improvements in 1927, and a new admitting office was opened on January 2nd, 1928.

THE NORTH WING AND NURSES' HOME

Early in 1930 an ambitious building program culminated in the opening in 1931 of a new nurses' home and an additional hospital unit, the North Wing, the construction of which cost well over \$750,000. Gardiner and Mercer were entrusted with the preparation of plans and the contract was let to Carter-Halls-Aldinger.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
MEDICAL
STAFF



Dr. L. H. Appleby



Dr. T. B. Anthony



Dr. A. R. Anthony



Dr. C. E. Brown



Dr. H. Brown



Dr. Gerald Burke



Dr. W. K. Burwell



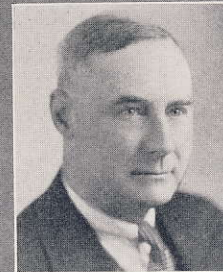
Dr. J. Christie



Dr. C. G. Campbell



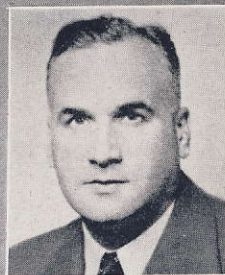
Dr. W. J. Dorrance



Dr. A. C. Frost



Dr. E. J. Gray



Dr. E. R. Hall



Dr. F. Hogan



Dr. W. D. Keith

"Give place to the physician . . . for his works are necessary."
Ecclesiasticus 38: 11, 12

The North Wing was officially opened in October, 1931, by the Honorable S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary. This was the beginning of a new era in the growth of the hospital. This structure faces Comox Street and has a frontage of 233 feet with a depth of 45 feet. It accommodates 150 patients. Like the nurses' home, it was built of reinforced concrete faced with red brick and fireproof throughout. The floors are of terrazzo. The interior was carefully planned and equipped to bring it to the highest standards of hospitalization. To this end, special sterilizing, ventilating, lighting and signal systems were installed. The whole top floor was given to surgeries of which there are thirteen, sterilizing rooms, doctors' lounge, locker and scrub rooms. The third and fourth floors are identical, with two and four-bed wards, utility and dressing rooms, nurses' stations, solariums, baths and showers. The second and fifth floors are private rooms of which a large number have adjoining baths as well as tributary services. An automatic elevator was installed, also an electric dumb-waiter, special linen chutes, and waste and dust chutes, the last two discharging into the incinerator.

THE ORIGINAL HOSPITAL VANISHES

With the erection of the North Wing, the primal structure on the north-west corner of Pendrell and Burrard Streets, which was termed another of Vancouver's pioneer landmarks and which had been St. Paul's Hospital for years, was partly demolished and its remaining section was moved to the rear of the present institution. Its passing brought home the realization of the tremendous strides made in medical science since its erection almost forty years previous.

Although not beautiful according to modern standards, the structure's sturdiness won expressions of admiration from the contractors who tore it down. Wooden foundation timbers laid in 1893 were still sound, and wooden doors and other furnishings were found to have defied the ravages of time to a surprising extent.

After its removal, the wing of 1904 was remodelled and finished in a cement stone effect. The space which it vacated left a site for the erection of the South Wing which was in the mind of the hospital administrators as early as eight years previous to its realization.

THE SOUTH WING

In July of 1938, the hospital received the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, a donation from Mrs. A. L. Lefevre, resident of Vancouver, who had been for a number of years our greatest benefactress. She had made donations of lesser amounts at various intervals, but this was in view of the erection of the new wing.

On August 16 of the same year, Sister Mary Philippe succeeded to the superiority of the hospital. Her problem from the very first has been to maintain through these times of unparalleled stress the effective functioning of the essential services, until now so efficiently managed by her predecessor, Sister Anne Philomene, our present Provincial Superior.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
MEDICAL
STAFF



Dr. O. E. Kirby



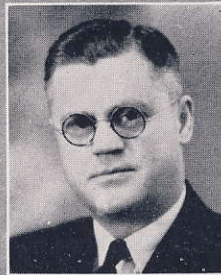
Dr. G. A. Lamont



Dr. W. G. Lavery



Dr. W. D. McLeod



Dr. A. Y. MacNair



Dr. D. M. Meekison



Dr. H. H. Millburn



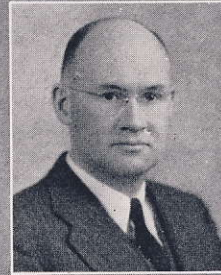
Dr. W. L. Middleton



Dr. C. W. Prowd



Dr. R. H. Reed



Dr. C. K. Roach



Dr. A. H. Spohn



Dr. D. A. Steele



Dr. C. H. Vrooman



Dr. T. R. Whaley

"Honor the physician for the need thou hast of him."
Ecclesiasticus 38: 1

The impact of the war had forced unprecedented adjustments in hospital endeavor. In common with other organizations, St. Paul's Hospital found it necessary to increase its tempo, to intensify its activities and to make sorties into uncharted areas. Initiative, resourcefulness, and courage were required of our administrators. The solution of difficulties demanded the finest qualities of leadership and the universal support of the community, which support St. Paul's Hospital has always faithfully received from Vancouver citizens.

On June 1st, 1939, the Sisters at St. Paul's were happy to welcome Sister Joseph Anselm who came from Montreal to join Sister Mary Philippe, Superior, in the task of completing the yet unfinished structure. Through their united efforts, the building was completed in June of 1940, and had its official opening on the 30th of June, the feast of St. Paul.

The firm who designed St. Paul's School of Nursing and the North Wing, were again given the architects' appointment under the personal direction of Mr. Frank G. Gardiner. A Provincial Government grant of \$50,000 was furnished for the construction of this last addition.

With its recent erection of the South Wing on Pendrell Street, St. Paul's Hospital now presents its full frontage on Burrard Street. Almost the replica of the North Wing in design and architecture, the new structure is 226 feet in length and 45 feet in width, of red brick with stone facing. The building is wholly fireproof and consists of seven floors and two roof gardens. The bed capacity is 216 including 60 beds for the pediatric department which was transferred from the North Wing and which now occupies its entire third floor.

At the entrance on Pendrell Street is a short flight of steps to the main floor. This comprises the physiotherapy department, the pharmacy, the internes' living quarters and the Sisters' dining room.

Below this floor is the first floor. Its special feature is the employees' cafeteria with accommodations for serving 120 persons and equipped with Monel metal steam tables and urns. Chairs and tables are arranged throughout the cafeteria. A room has been sectioned off for washing dishes. It is equipped with an electric dish-washer and Monel metal cupboards and tables. The internes' dining room and general serving room are on this floor and a spacious room has been furnished for the Ladies' Auxiliary meetings.

The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors are for patients, a continuance of the main floors. An elevator leads directly from each department to the roof so that beds may be wheeled out easily.

The sixth floor is for the exclusive use of the Sisters. The convent building previously occupied by them being in connection with the nurses' home, serves as further accommodation for nurses.

CHAPEL.
ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL



A completely modern lunch room was opened on the main floor of the hospital on December 8th, 1943. The members of the medical staff, as well as nurses, employees, and visitors are benefitting by its services. This has filled a long-standing need and proves a great time-saver to everyone, particularly on busy days. Meals, light lunches, and refreshments are served at a U-shaped counter which can accommodate approximately thirty persons at one time. It is equipped with soda fountain, ice cream dispenser, sandwich tables, Silex coffee percolator, grill, and ultra-modern kitchen.

WAR PROBLEMS

The opening of the South Wing and the progress of the entire unit necessitated numerous repairs and costly equipment. Many departments took on more proportionate dimensions and at the same time made provisions for a seemingly fast approaching war in the Pacific area.

Weeks of preparation made the hospital fully ready for any raid emergency. From spotters' telephones on the roof to emergency operating and maternity rooms in the tunnel below the hospital buildings, nothing was neglected for the safety and care of the patients in the event of a "blitz". In this connection the first blood bank in British Columbia, and believed to be the only one in Western Canada at that time, was opened at St. Paul's Hospital. A long list of voluntary donors started the bank which has a capacity for 250 pints of blood.

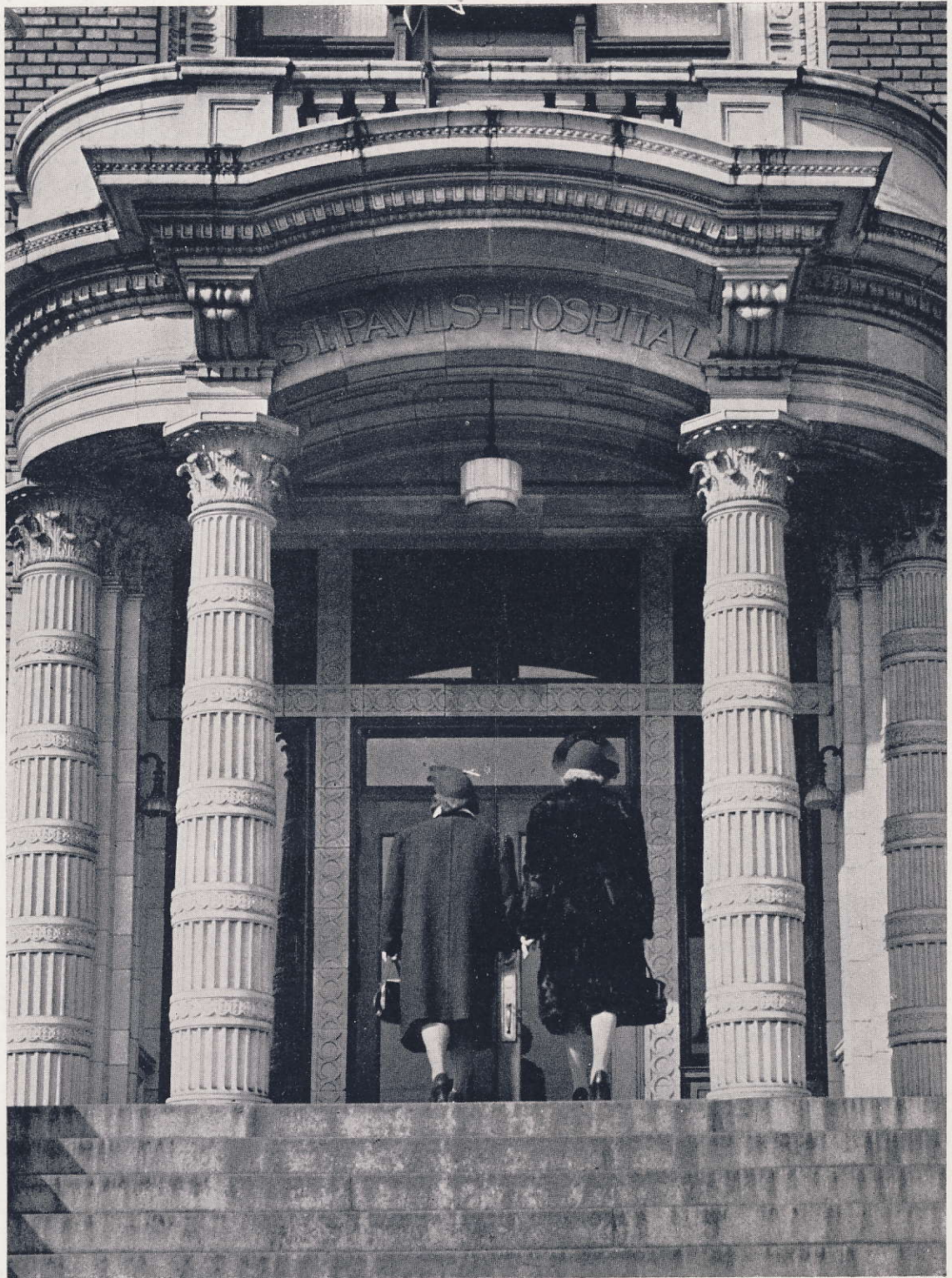
In spite of the burdens that war has recently laid on hospitals, St. Paul's has enjoyed the lasting co-operation of its staffs, professional and otherwise. This "willingness to give" has made the burden lighter.

It could probably be said without fear of contradiction that from no group in the country has so much been expected these days as from hospitals. Although their work is a ministry of peace, the heaviest demands are made upon them in time of war. Their work must be extended while their staffs of doctors and nurses are curtailed. Their facilities were never so crowded. Still the best evidence of the genuineness of their devotion to the ideal of charity is that we have not yet heard the cry "enough."

Today we hear of social welfare planning from "cradle to grave." The Church, which for nineteen centuries has been concerned with the welfare of men—body and soul—from "cradle to grave" and thereafter, can only be happy to see even a partial adoption of her historic attitude on our part.

And so, humbly and ardently we unite our prayers with those of the whole Catholic "Hospital World" that we may participate in the fullness of God's enlightening and strengthening grace; that we may know the way through the problems that beset us in doing His work; and that we may have strength to live according to that knowledge.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
ENTRANCE
Burrard Street



St. Paul's Hospital

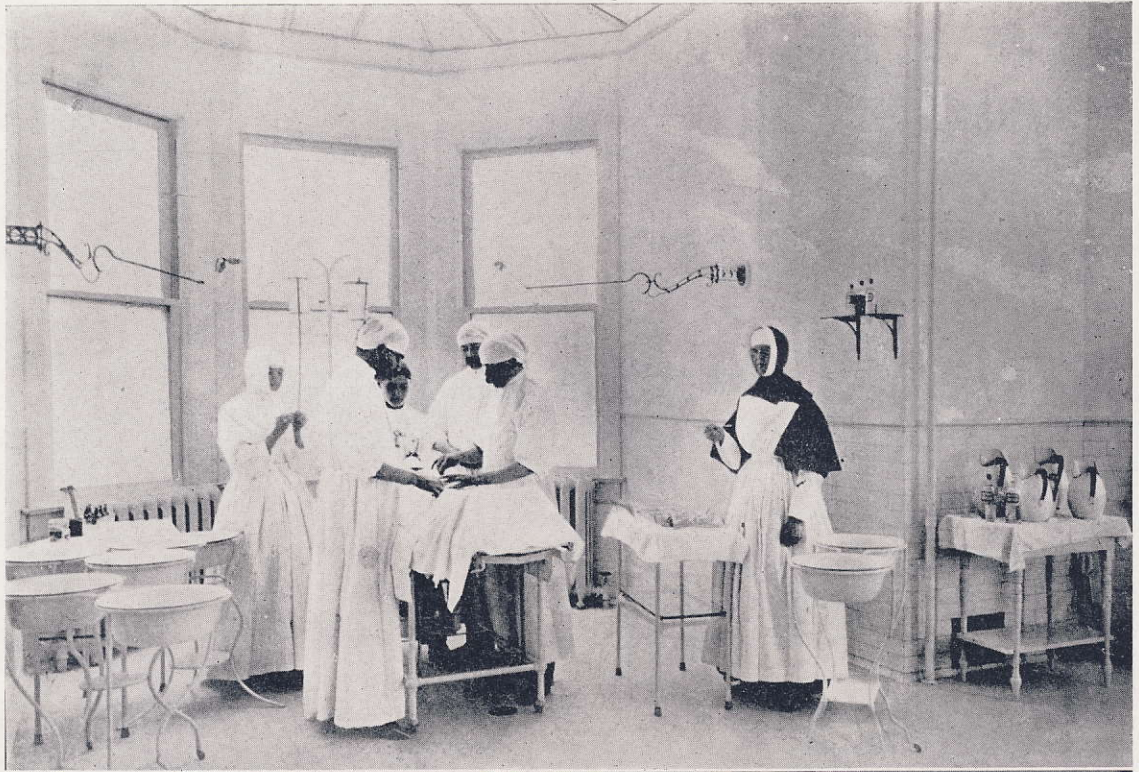
LACHLAN MACMILLAN, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S.

★

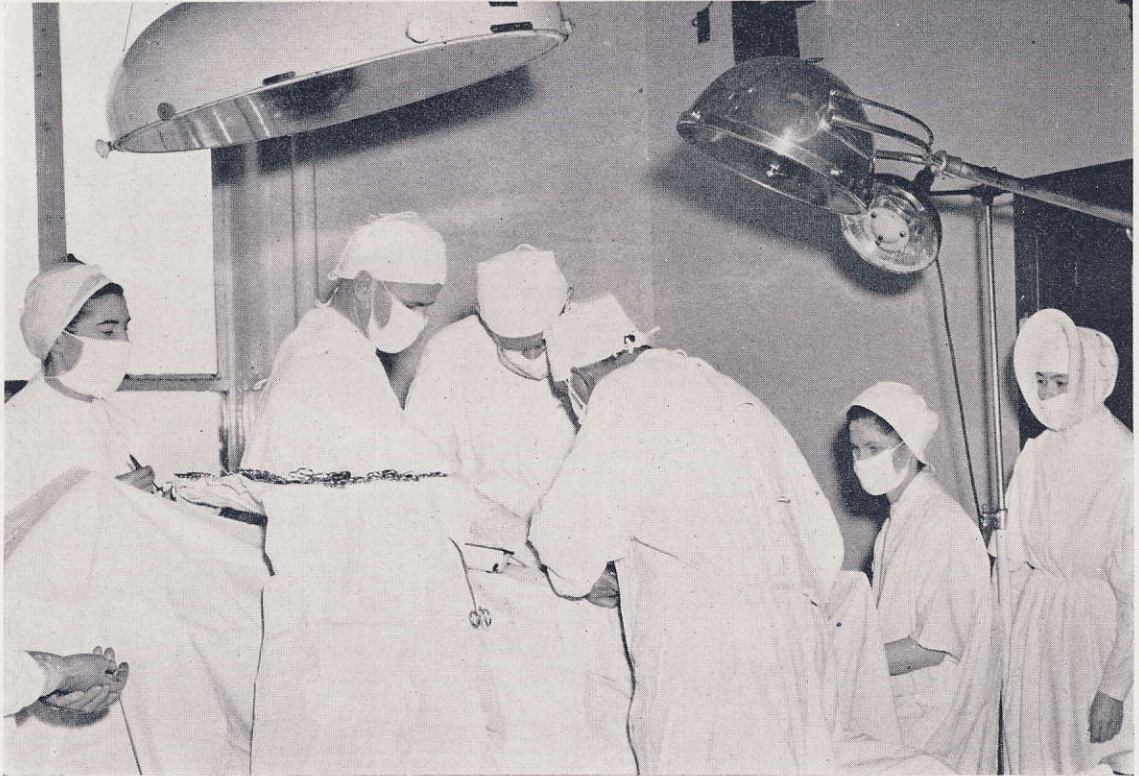
An edifice: complete, foursquare you stand,
Substantial to endure, from ground to dome;
An answered prayer to those who long had planned;
To many the embodiment of home.
However dark and dismal be the night
Your hearth and candlelight will ever shine;
The ailing traveler kindles at your sight,
Though friendless stranger from a foreign clime.

Within these portals hope and peace abide.
Here every act, performed with loving care,
Feels amply paid by one responsive nod.
'Twas here that I, like others sorely tried —
Who come to you with pain too great to bear —
Have heard the voice and felt the hand of God.

SURGICAL
OPERATING ROOM
1912



ONE OF THE
MAJOR SURGICAL
OPERATING ROOMS
1944



Surgery

W. J. DORRANCE, M.D., C.M.

The Surgical Department of St. Paul's Hospital has seen much progress since 1894 when Dr. F. X. McPhillips performed the first operation in its single operating room; but its thirteen modern surgeries continue to reflect the spirit of service and healing in which the Sisters of Charity of Providence founded the hospital.

Vancouver was just eight years a city when the small wooden structure, which was the original St. Paul's Hospital, was erected on the present site. Six nursing Sisters, first under Sister Mary Frederick and later under Sister Irene, staffed the entire hospital. In the beginning, the Surgery comprised two rooms, a larger one for major and a smaller one for minor operations. The smaller one was also the Central Dressing Room. All dressings were done from this department as well as all surgical preparations. It was not until the main building was erected that the floors had their respective dressing rooms. The sterilizing of the surgical supplies presented the greatest problem at this time, since no definite method had been adopted. At night, the linen was placed in a large double-boiler on the kitchen stove and steamed for three hours. The instruments were boiled for half an hour immediately before using them. Since rubber gloves were not used at first, it was customary for the surgeon to scrub for ten minutes, then to immerse his hands in chloride of lime and finish by painting finger tips with iodine. When gloves came into use, they were boiled for five minutes and placed in a weak lysol solution. They were put on wet.

Dr. F. X. McPhillips, one of the most outstanding pioneer surgeons here, Dr. R. C. Boyle who was noted for his loyalty to the hospital, the very generous Dr. E. Langis, and Dr. R. E. McKechnie, who is still on the consulting staff, were among the early medical men who used the surgery of the young hospital. In 1906, the first Caesarean section was performed by Dr. F. X. McPhillips before a large audience.

In 1902, Mother Praxedes, who is now in charge of all the organizations administered by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, came to the hospital as Mother Superior, and during her stay great advances were made. Twenty-five to thirty operations were performed every month, although up to 1919, there was only one interne in attendance. Sister Charles, who had for two years been assistant in charge of the surgery, became head of the department in 1908 when Mother Praxedes left, and remained in that position until 1928. The only anesthetics in use were ether and chloroform. The latter was used with great reservation. Ether was used in almost every case and administered by the drop method until an Ether Vaporizing Machine (for giving anaesthetics) was invented by Sister Charles in 1918, and patented in 1920 as the St. Charles Ether Apparatus. The principle of this machine is now in general use all over North America.

A second surgery was built in what is now the Central Wing of the hospital, in 1912. In the new building there were several operating rooms which were considered very modern in their time.

After the last war, a standardization of hospitals was fostered by the American College of Surgeons, and in 1919 St. Paul's Hospital became associated with the plan as a Class A hospital. In September of that year, an Advisory Medical Council met to put into effect the new plan which called for clinical meetings, case histories for all patients, and many other now commonly accepted medical procedures. In June, 1920, an executive was elected and a constitution drawn up. Dr. H. R. Storrs, who died only recently, was the first chairman of the staff, while other offices were vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer, and the heads of various committees. The constitution provided for an annually appointed medical staff of twenty-five physicians and surgeons. Under the guidances of this attending staff, laboratory tests and the use of the X-ray and various other mechanical devices in diagnosis were stressed. St. Paul's Hospital began to play an increasingly important part in Vancouver medicine.

In the pre-1919 period, many well-known doctors, some of whom are still on the staff, became associated with St. Paul's surgery. Among these were Dr. T. A. Wilson, Dr. L. N. McKechnie, Dr. Dallas Perry, Dr. T. Lennie, Dr. T. B. Anthony, Dr. Colin Graham, Dr. W. D. Keith, Dr. H. H. Milburn, Dr. E. J. Gray, Dr. W. W. Kennedy, Dr. C. E. Brown, and Dr. C. Vrooman. During that time and later, the following men were anesthetists: Dr. H. B. Gourlay, Dr. J. McLachlan, Dr. D. J. Bell, Dr. T. V. Curtin, Dr. F. Hogan and Dr. C. Roach. Dr. F. P. Patterson was the orthopaedic surgeon in the hospital; Dr. H. Spohn, the pediatrician; Dr. A. Y. McNair came from Toronto in 1925 to supervise the laboratory, and Dr. H. R. Ross took charge of the physiotherapy department in 1928.

Nurses' post-graduate courses in surgery were first offered in 1929, and since then many have taken advantage of this opportunity for professional advancement.

The year 1931 saw another addition to St. Paul's Hospital, the most recent one for the surgery, when a larger, more complete and better equipped section of the then new North Wing was devoted to this purpose.

In the present surgery, there are thirteen modern operating rooms. The six major surgeries each have surgo-ray ceiling and battery lights, and there are seven Syalitic lamps among them. Each is equipped to carry on all abdominal, chest, and general surgery. The seven remaining minor surgeries include an eye surgery which is equipped with a giant magnet for removal of metallic foreign bodies, an orthopaedic surgery equipped with both Bell and Hawley orthopaedic tables with attachments, an urological surgery with special urological equipment, a cystoscopic room and three eye, ear, nose and throat surgeries. Other equipment includes a Fenwell system of intravenous injection and blood transfusions, a Davis-Boie coagulation, cautery and cutting current machine, four St. Charles Ether Vaporizing machines, two Kinetometre machines for giving cyclopropane and nitrous oxide and oxygen, and a McKesson oxygen machine.

Supplying the operating rooms and working in conjunction with them are an office, a doctors' rest room, a dictation room, a laboratory for pathological rapid section specimens for diagnosis, an X-ray developing room, dressing rooms, scrub rooms, work rooms for distilling water for intravenous solutions, for sterilizing instruments and for sterilizing linens, and store-rooms for the instruments and linens.

In recent years, the surgery has been more and more active, and since the addition of the new South Wing has been put to even greater use. The number of operations has doubled since 1935, and ranged from 564 to 756 each month in 1943.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT STAFF

Dr. L. H. Appleby	- - - - -	Honorary Chairman
Dr. W. J. Dorrance	- - - - -	Chairman
Dr. E. R. Hall	- - - - -	Vice-Chairman
Dr. W. K. Burwell	- - - - -	Secretary
Dr. T. R. Whaley	- - - - -	Chairman of Interne Committee
Dr. C. E. Brown	- - - - -	Chairman of Clinical Committee
Dr. H. H. Milburn	- - - - -	Chairman of Record Committee
Dr. A. R. Anthony		Dr. G. Lamont
Dr. T. B. Anthony		Dr. W. G. Lavery
Dr. Gerald Burke		Dr. A. Y. McNair
Dr. H. Brown		Dr. W. D. MacLeod
Dr. J. Christie		Dr. W. L. Middleton
Dr. C. G. Campbell		Dr. D. M. Meekison
Dr. A. C. Frost		Dr. C. W. Prowd
Dr. E. J. Gray		Dr. C. J. Roach
Dr. F. Hogan		Dr. R. H. B. Reed
Dr. W. D. Keith		Dr. H. Spohn
Dr. O. E. Kirby		Dr. D. A. Steele
		Dr. C. H. Vrooman

Released for Service

Dr. A. N. Beattie	Dr. D. Moffatt
Dr. F. Bonnell	Dr. R. Mustard
Dr. G. H. Clement	Dr. E. Nash
Dr. H. B. Galbraith	Dr. E. K. Pinkerton
Dr. K. J. Haig	Dr. T. A. Robertson
Dr. G. Large	Dr. H. Stockton
Dr. C. D. Moffatt	Dr. E. B. Trowbridge

HEMATOLOGY
ROOM
LABORATORY
DEPT.



THE
PATHOLOGICAL
MUSEUM
LABORATORY
DEPT.



The Laboratory

R. A. ATKINSON, M.T., R.T.

The use of laboratory tests has taken much of the guess-work out of pathological diagnosis. The most competent diagnosticians today attribute the success and accuracy of their findings to laboratory tests which confirm and expand these diagnoses. Medical students now study the results of laboratory work to obtain their very comprehensive knowledge of disease, since modern pathology has its scientific basis in laboratory findings.

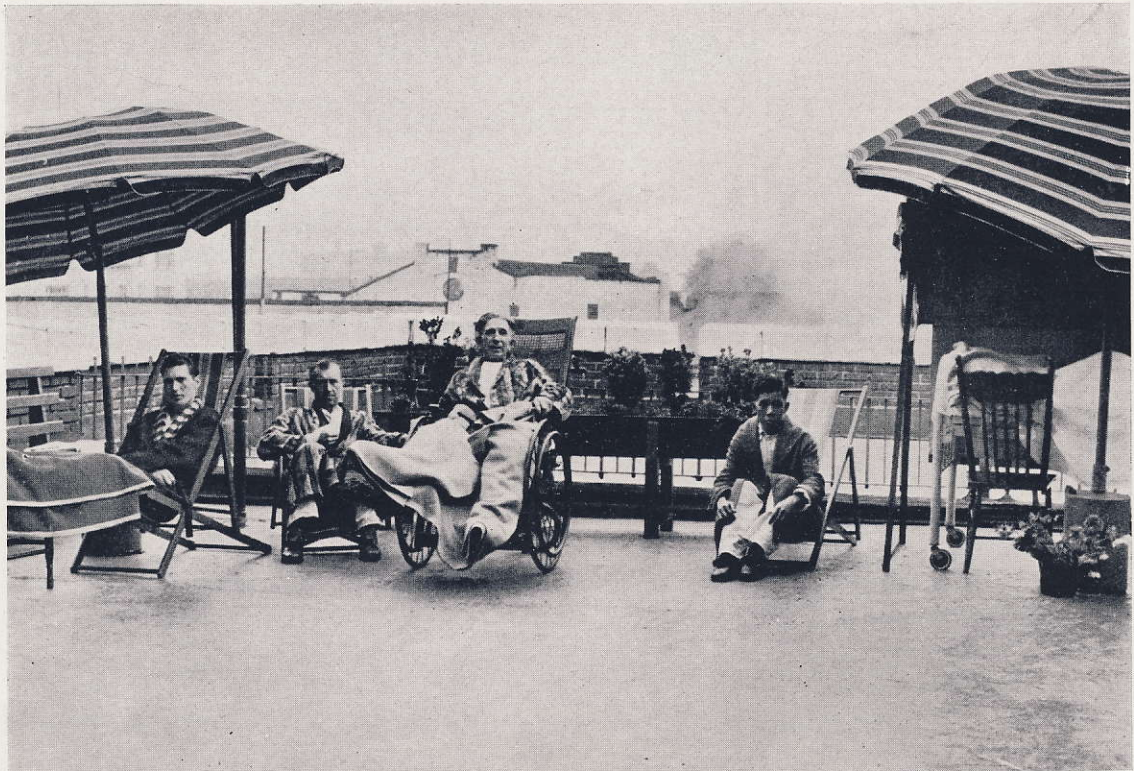
In 1894, when St. Paul's opened, the only laboratory work carried on was the routine urinalysis in the wards by individual doctors. By 1906, a small box of test-tubes and solutions for testing urine served the tiny hospital as a laboratory. Interesting pathological specimens, prepared by the Sister, were examined and reported upon by Dr. A. W. Hunter in his office. At this time blood tests were conducted by Dr. C. S. McKee. The laboratory functioned in this way until 1918, shortly before the hospital was standardized.

With this standardization, the laboratory was moved into what is now the Admitting Office, and Sister Columkille was put in charge of its rapidly increasing work. In June, 1925, a new laboratory service occupying three rooms in the old building was started under Dr. A. Y. McNair. In the more complete service then initiated, basal metabolism tests, electrocardiograph recordings, blood chemistry analyses and slides of every case requiring pathological surgery were made. In 1930, the laboratory had expanded so much that half the main floor of the North Wing built that year was set aside for the department. This included greater facilities for the previous services, a bacteriology incubator for incubating germ cultures, and refrigerated storage space for serums and vaccines. Pathological specimens were made from the autopsy room as well as the surgery. This work was and is organized through the laboratory office where slides, records, and reports are filed. The work of the department has increased to such an extent that today the staff includes five qualified technicians, two secretaries and a pathologist, Dr. A. Y. McNair.

To keep pace with the expanded use of laboratory findings with the consequent need for technicians, St. Paul's has recently started a sixteen months' course in laboratory technique. At the present time six students are taking this course, and there is a long waiting list of eager applicants.

Another recently initiated service of the laboratory is its pathological museum where many specimens, showing various diseases, are mounted in their natural color. This department proves of special interest to doctors and students who can study the various exhibits at their leisure.

PATIENTS'
ROOF GARDEN
Overlooking
English Bay



ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
GARDEN
Burrard Street



An extended branch of the laboratory is the Rapid Section Department in connection with the surgery. Here, during operations, specimens of tissues of doubtful character are frozen then sliced with a microtome for examination and reported upon to the surgery within a very few minutes. This assures the surgeon of correct diagnosis and treatment.

The most recent service of the laboratory is the Blood Bank where both blood and serum are prepared for emergency use. Started in 1939 and beginning to operate in the first part of 1941, this bank is the first of its kind in British Columbia. It contains not only the most modern equipment for taking blood from the donor and giving it to the patient, but also a processing refrigerator in the laboratory, and a bombproof storage refrigerator built to store over 250 pints of blood in the hospital basement.

Expansion and progress have always been accompanied by increasing utility in the development of the laboratory and its services, and will continue the same trend in the future.

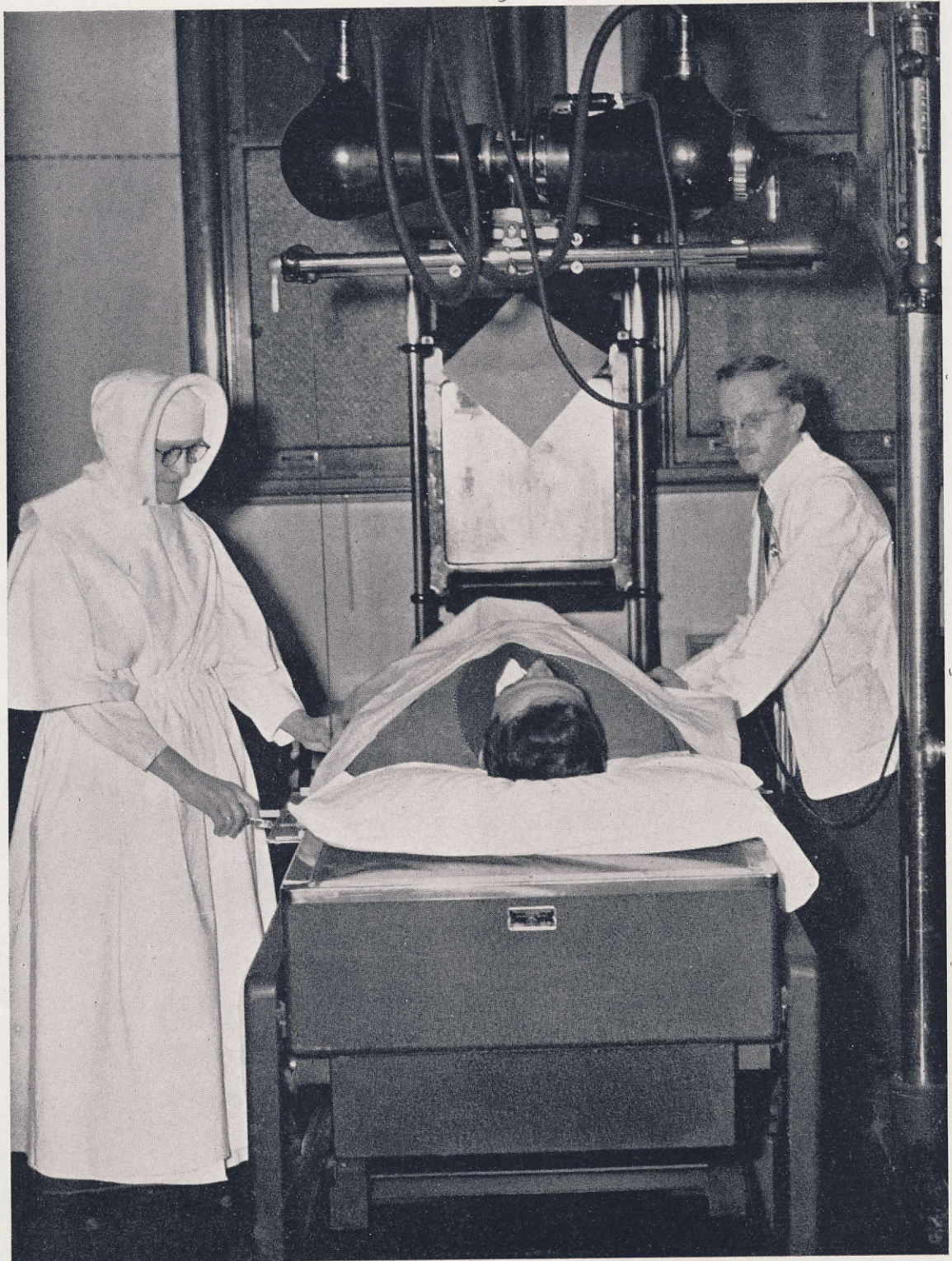


The True Measure of Life

P. J. BAILEY

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breath;
In feelings, not in figures on the dial.
We should count time by the heart throbs when they beat
For God, for man, for duty. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best.
Life is but a means to an end — that end —
Beginning, mean, and end to all things — God.

AN X-RAY ROOM
IN THE DEPT. OF
RADIOLOGY



Department of Radiology

C. W. PROWD

When Wm. Konrad Roentgen discovered the X-ray in 1895 and gave to scientific medicine this useful new invention, he threw light on the whole field of diagnosis, and opened the way to the present day use of radiotherapy. No modern hospital is complete without a department of radiology, including an X-ray laboratory for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

The Sisters of Charity of Providence, ever alert to new improvements and advances which would further expand and modernize their hospital services, early recognized the future of the X-ray.

In 1906, when St. Paul's X-ray department opened, it included in its equipment a small coil-type machine. Although very up-to-date at the time, this machine could record extremities only on its primitive glass negatives, and these with great difficulty, as exposures took from 15 to 45 minutes and there was the ever-present danger of burning the patient or giving the operator a shock on the uninsulated wiring. Dr. F. L. DeVerteuil of Edinburgh, one of the first men in British Columbia to become interested in X-ray therapy, had charge of the operation of this machine. He was succeeded by Dr. George V. Lockett, a graduate who brought his own machine from England, and who was very much interested in the physics of the new ray. On his retirement, the department was closed until 1912 when it moved to the new building erected in that year, where it was under the combined supervision of Dr. G. E. Richards, now professor of radiology at the University of Toronto and radiologist in chief of Toronto General Hospital, and Dr. C. W. Prowd, the present head of the department.

In 1920, St. Paul's was the first hospital in Vancouver to have the privilege to acquire radium, and has since that time kept pace with the frequent modifications, changes and modernization in technique which have taken place in the use of the new element.

The department has, since 1933, been under the management of Sister Charles Spinola. In 1937, Dr. Fred Bonnell of Kingston was added to the staff as assistant radiologist. Dr. C. G. Campbell of Dalhousie replaced him on his enlistment for overseas service in the present war. Dr. Campbell came to Vancouver from postgraduate studies in Boston and Kingston.

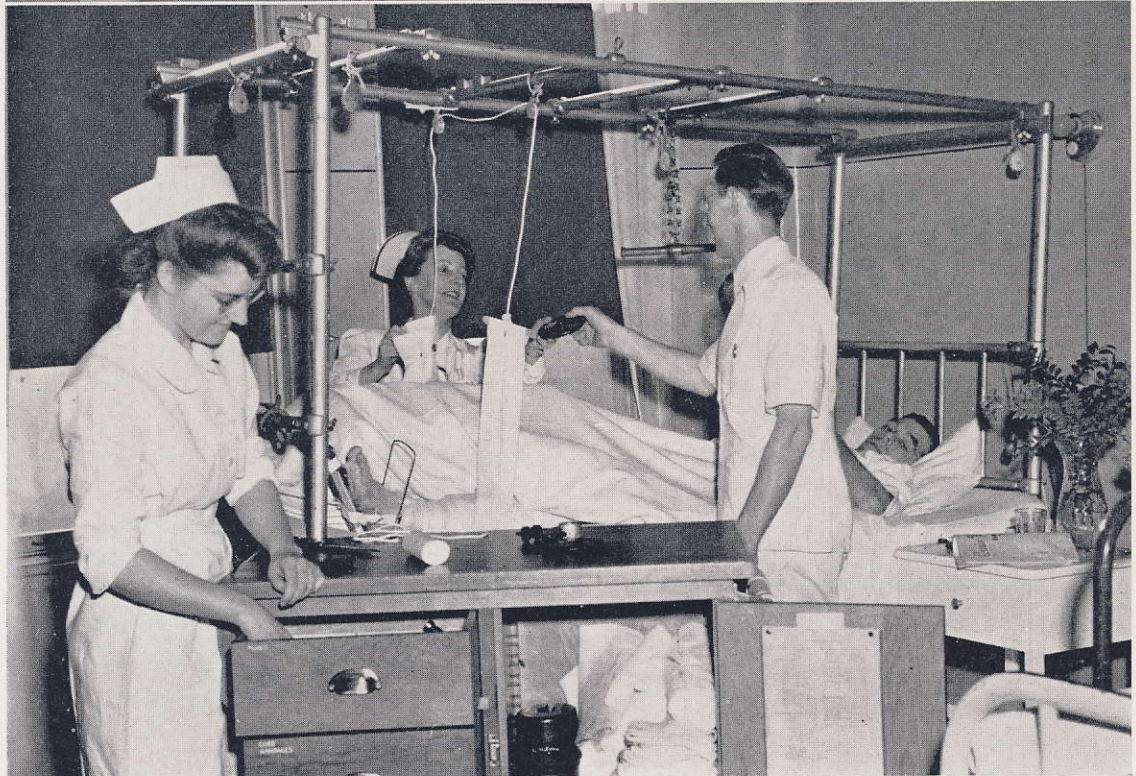
With the increasing demands of the services of the radiology department, the move to its present location in the North Wing erected in 1931, was very necessary. Built exclusively for the use of X-ray and radium, the department today offers full protection for both patient and operator, and is equipped with the most modern machines. These include X-ray and a Serialograph Fluoroscopic machine, the first of its type in the Pacific Northwest.

From the beginning, St. Paul's has remained open to improvements and changes in X-ray and radiology apparatus and technique, and has thus maintained itself in the foremost rank of such progress.

STERILE
SUPPLY ROOM
CENTRAL
DRESSING DEPT.



ORTHOPEDIC DEPT.
AND FRACTURE
EQUIPMENT CART
FROM CENTRAL
SUPPLY DEPT.



The Central Dressing Room

MRS. F. G. WESTELL, R.N.

1. Organization
2. Motives
3. Function
4. Staff
5. Solution Room and Splint Room
6. Advantages
7. Statistics

Organization. In January of 1941 the individual dressing rooms were organized into one main department, situated on the fourth floor of the hospital. This department was delegated to care for the needs of the whole hospital excepting maternity.

Motives. The motives which prompted the establishment of a central dressing room were:

1. A growing need for greater efficiency in service to doctors and patients.
2. The need for a standardized and efficient method of educating the student nurse.
3. Economy of nursing personnel and materials which the war has reduced to the limit.

Functions of the department are:

1. To do all routine dressings daily or as frequently as every four hours.
2. To assist the physician with spinal punctures, paracenteses, aspirations, examinations, removal of radium and minor suturing where no other than local anaesthesia is required.
3. To dispense equipment such as rubber goods, Wangensteins apparatus, oxygen tents and nasal types, treatment trays, eye, ear, nose and throat irrigation trays and all orderly equipment.

The splint room. The splint room is a special feature of the department. This division deals exclusively with fracture equipment. Suitably and completely equipped carts have been designed which can be taken to the bedside of the patient in those cases where extensions and splints may be applied in the room.

The solution room. The solution room functions as a unit of the central dressing room, and pertains entirely to the administration and dispensing of intramuscular and intravenous infusions. For reasons of technique, it is a separate division relative to staff and equipment. As a wartime measure, the head nurse and the graduates of the department were permitted to administer intravenous glucose and saline. This allowed more time to the house doctors, whose numbers were also curtailed, for clinical work. The arrangement has met with gratifying results.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
PHARMACY



NURSES'
CHARTING DESK
MEDICAL DEPT.



In June, 1943, blood transfusions and infusions of plasma were added to the responsibilities of the department.

When the department opened, the staff consisted of the Sister Supervisor, one graduate, and three students, on duty from 7.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m.; one graduate and two students from 3.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., and a senior student nurse was left in charge at night. Gradually the staff was increased to meet the added demands until now the day staff consists of Sister Supervisor, three graduates, five students and a maid; the afternoon staff, of Sister Supervisor, one graduate, three students and one maid; the night staff of one graduate and one student.

Advantages of a central dressing room:

1. Every student receives the benefit of a concentrated study and practice in dressing and care of wounds and other dressing procedures during her training.
2. The strict rules regarding accuracy and care of equipment develop within the student a sense of responsibility, economy, and correct values.
3. Economically, the central supply system is unsurpassed.
4. The quality of the work within the hospital benefits by the co-ordination of effort to devise higher standards by the progressive study on the part of the department's personnel.

During the past year treatments from the central dressing room figure as follows:

Dressings	23,850
Chest Aspirations	57
Spinal Punctures	285
Pre-operative preps.	2,090
Intravenous Infusions	14,143
Intramuscular Injections	5,204
Blood Transfusions	485
Plasma	41

MILK LABORATORY
PEDIATRIC DEPT.



The Pediatric Department

HOWARD SPOHN, M.B., F.R.C.P. (C)

The proper care of children requires special medical and nursing care, and recognizing this, St. Paul's Hospital wisely deferred the establishment of a pediatric department until the time arrived when the hospital could provide proper facilities for such an undertaking.

On March 15th, 1932, the pediatric department started on the third floor of the new North Wing added to the main hospital. In the beginning there were only 13 beds in all, looked after by a hospital staff of one graduate nurse, three student nurses, and a nursery maid. Miss Middleton was, and still is, the senior pediatric nurse, and she has watched this miniature cosmos grow gradually over the course of years from the modest allotment of 13 beds to an active section of 65 beds with all the modern equipment of an up-to-date pediatric hospital. To Miss Middleton's ability, perseverance, and enthusiasm, much of the department is due.

At its inception, the pediatric staff consisted of Dr. Howard Spohn, the late Dr. Charles Eggert, and Dr. Stewart Murray, now Senior Medical Health Officer for Vancouver; the present pediatric staff consists of Dr. Howard Spohn, Dr. George Lamont, and Dr. Harold Stockton, now overseas with the Canadian Army.

It is interesting to note that the first patients were two little boys and two little girls from the Crippled Children's Hospital admitted on March 18, 1932. For the first two years, all the patients from the Crippled Children's Hospital were sent here for their surgery, then transferred by ambulance the evening of their operation; or if major surgery was performed, in two or three days, depending on their condition. On the opening day there were two little Indian girls transferred from the old Annex.

At the end of the first year, the department had taken care of 453 patients, and had also enlarged its quarters, expanding to 19 beds. At the end of the second year, the department had taken care of 619 patients, and had again increased its quarters to a capacity of 23 beds. For the next three years, the department was very active with the beds filled practically all the time. In 1937, serious plans regarding the building of the South Wing were commenced and new, larger quarters for pediatrics figured largely in these discussions.

June 14th, 1939, saw the breaking of the sod, the blessing of the ground and the commencement of the South Wing which houses the pediatric department. On June 30th, 1940, the new wing was dedicated, and on July 10th, 1940, the first patients were admitted to the new quarters. The bed capacity was then 62—50 beds for white children, 12 beds for the Indian patients. The pediatric service has continued very active, and by March 15th, 1944, will have admitted approximately 1,700 patients in the last year.

VIEWS FROM
THE CHILDREN'S
PLAY-ROOM
PEDIATRIC DEPT.



A pediatric department requires special qualifications in that not only must the little patients be adequately treated, but the parents or guardians must be assured that their loved ones are being protected and comforted during their illness in a more effective manner than is possible at home.

Much of the success of the pediatric department has been due to the nursing care provided by the Sister Supervisor who came to the department three and a half years ago, after a postgraduate course at the University Hospital in Portland, Oregon; and by Miss Middleton, whose ability, perseverance, and enthusiasm have been at the service of the department since its inception. The active nursing staff now consists of five graduate nurses, 33 student nurses, and a domestic staff of five.

To appreciate the modern private rooms, general wards, milk laboratory, and other facilities provided here, one must see them; and an invitation to do this is extended to all who may peruse this souvenir book. It is appropriate, however, to mention here a few of the features of this department.

The separating admitting ward provides cubicles, beds and separate bathing and toilet facilities, where patients may, if necessary for any reason, be isolated before entering the other wards.

There are two wards for the small infants with 13 cubicles, each fitted with separate examining and dressing tables, wash basins, and individual equipment.

There are also 12 cubicles for young children, and a boys' and a girls' general ward. These bright general wards contain only two beds each with wash basin and built-in wardrobes for each patient. Every effort is made to protect the patient as far as possible from contact with others.

The kitchenette is extremely modern and is connected by separate elevator with the diet kitchen. Some of the special cooking can be done in the kitchenette. The other food comes up the special food shaft on a large electric steam table. The dishes all remain in the kitchenette, and are sterilized after use in special Monel metal washers.

The milk laboratory is, of course, one of the most important places, and provides, not only the special formulas for the department but also those for the obstetric division. Here, under supervision, student nurses are trained in groups of three for a period of 10 days each in this important branch of pediatric nursing.

In construction, St. Paul's Hospital ranks amongst the finest of such institutions in Canada, and it was the aim of the Sisters to provide in the pediatric department the special modern equipment needed to furnish adequate care to children from early infancy to puberty.

Space will not permit a discussion of all the special features, but attention should be drawn to some of these.

CULINARY
DEPT.



ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
EMPLOYEES'
CAFETERIA



The first general impression given on inspection is one of brightness, gained by the liberal use of glass construction wherever possible. Especially large windows help in this, and a pleasing color scheme has been employed throughout. A large rest or convalescent play-room extending across the north end is an attractive feature.

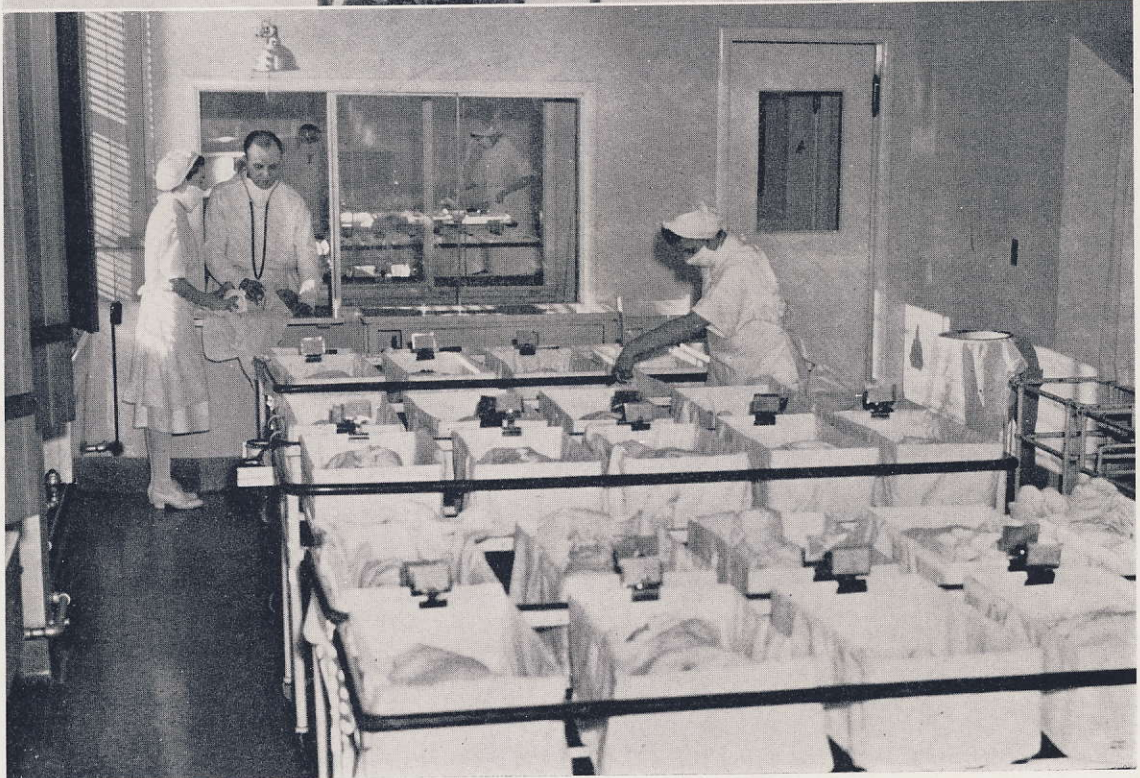
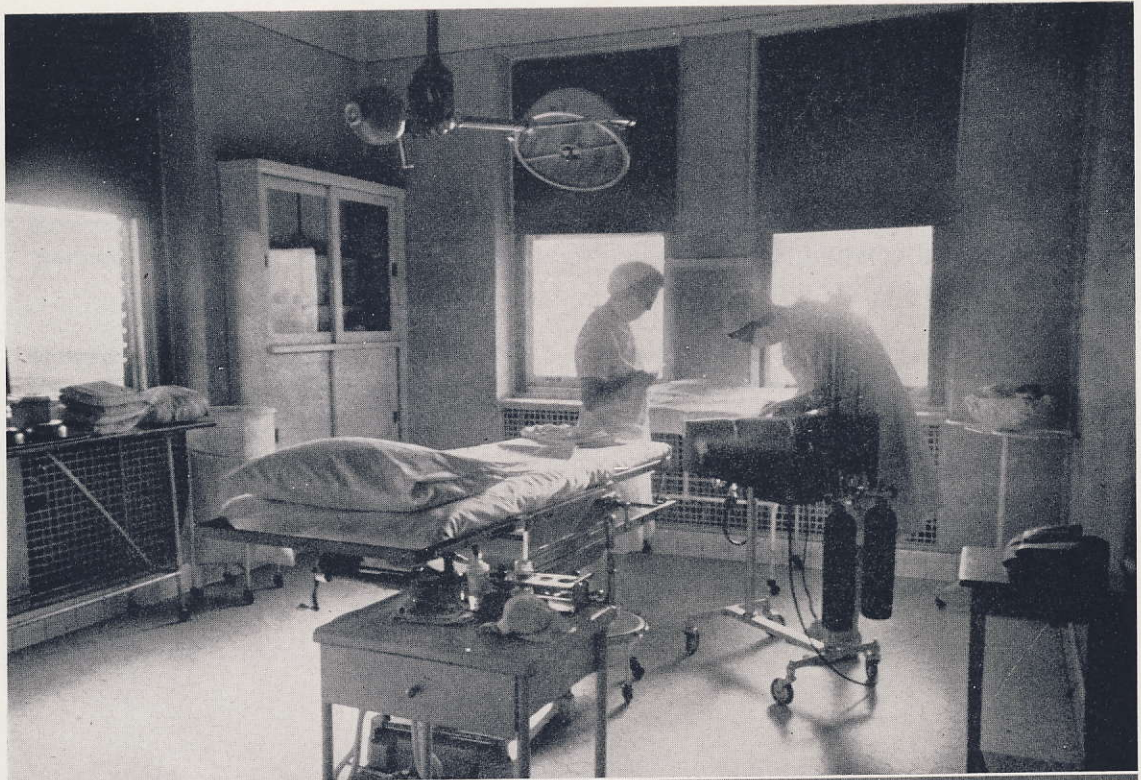
Numerous bathing and toilet facilities are essentials that have been provided; and blanket-warming cabinets, automatic steam bed-pan sterilizers, garbage disposal chutes, modern compact cupboards, and individual wash basins are other necessary adjuncts that have been installed.

The treatment and diet are uniform for all patients. However, an insistent need has been filled by providing a small number of private and semi-private wards, and these have been declared by visiting pediatricians from other cities as fine as any in America.

From the expressions of approval from attending and visiting physicians, and from the parents of patients, the hospital feels that the establishment of this new department has been fully justified.

It is hoped that after the war a modern sun garden will be constructed on the roof for convalescing patients.

ONE OF THE
CASE-ROOMS
WITH
RESUSCITATING
APPARATUS
OBSTETRICAL DEPT.



NURSERY

The Obstetrical Department

W. K. BURWELL, M.D.

We see institutions progress very rapidly; each year is an achievement, each decade over-shadows the previous one. This apparent marvel in their growth is due to none other factor than that of a spirit of service and sacrifice together with an intellectual approach, a scientific background. Sacrifice, service, and science, properly combined, can reach unknown heights. Such an institution we have in St. Paul's Hospital. All those who come in contact with it—those who suffer and those who minister to the suffering ones, even remote from the bedside though they be—vibrate to its warmth and respond to its call of devotion and sacrifice. Truly it is well named, and surely the spirit of St. Paul pervades it.

It is interesting to note that St. Paul's Hospital did not have a maternity unit until 1907, just twelve years after the hospital opened. Of course, previous to this period the city was not nearly so large, and the hospital correspondingly smaller; thus an obstetrical division was not required. However, with the growth of Vancouver, and as the need was indicated, the Sisters were happy to enlarge their services to include maternity cases. Not unnaturally, this special field at the start was small, which gave opportunity to lay plans for the future. In less than a decade a dressing room was transformed into a fully equipped case-room in the main building, and surrounding it were beds for 23 maternity cases. It is well to remember at this point those concerned primarily in building up the department, and one would like to pay tribute to Sister Joseph Onesime, who in turn was succeeded by Mother Bernard of the Sacred Heart. When the department was enlarged and transferred to the new building, Sister Clare of Jesus was in charge, and upon her fell an enormous amount of work in the larger organization. During these years the staff doctors in this department were, Dr. R. C. Boyle, Dr. E. J. Gray, Dr. W. D. Kennedy. Happily they desired to work in close harmony with the Sisters and bring this unit up to the finest standard of the day. Their lectures and demonstrations to the nurses on the care of the obstetrical patient served to bring real achievement to the hospital and scientific, sympathetic service to each maternity case.

The need for larger accommodation increased and to this end, in 1931, two large case-rooms with one labor-room were opened in the front East Wing. This move increased the bed capacity from 23 to 38 with an additional capacity in the nursery, and the necessity for a larger laboratory for the preparation of the milk formulae for the babies.

In 1932, Dr. A. C. Frost joined the staff in obstetrics and gynecology, and upon the retirement of Dr. W. D. Kennedy to the consulting staff of the hospital, assumed charge of the department. One cannot speak too highly of his interest in the welfare of the hospital in general, and of the obstetrical department in particular. His wealth of experience and generosity of service have been of great assistance to the Sisters, doctors, internes, and nurses, both individually and as a body.

A PRIVATE
ROOM, LADIES'
SURGICAL DEPT.



A PRIVATE ROOM
OBSTETRICAL DEPT.



Not a decade had passed without the need of further accommodation. In 1940, at the opening of the South Wing, two more case-rooms were added together with two separate labor-rooms, so that at the present time we have four case-rooms, two separate and one double labor-room, and still we need more. The bed capacity has been increased to 58, yet it is necessary to refuse cases. In 1940, two large nurseries were constructed facing the south-east. These nurseries have the most scientific equipment for the general care of each baby, the resuscitation of the new born, various devices for the giving of oxygen, and the dozen and one things necessary for such a large and important part of this branch of medicine. Near to them is another room completely equipped with measures for sterilization, and those things necessary for the performance of small operations, blood transfusions, and intravenous medication.

On the third floor and connected with the pediatric department is a milk laboratory where all formulae for the nurseries and pediatric department are prepared. All sick babies who remain in the hospital after the mother is discharged are transferred to this floor. Premature children remain in the nurseries connected with the obstetrical department until their weight is sufficient for discharge.

The expansion of the hospital necessitated an increase in the attending staff of this department. Dr. W. Keith Burwell joined the staff in 1937, and in 1940 Dr. E. B. Trowbridge became a member. The latter is at present on leave from the staff during his service with the Air Force. One would also like to mention the many other doctors who have a smaller or larger number of cases in obstetrics during each year, and whose interest in the hospital and co-operation at all times is thoroughly to be appreciated, and is gratefully acknowledged.

And so concludes the story of the development of the obstetrical department at St. Paul's Hospital, from 1907 to 1944. During this time almost 20,000 babies have been born within its walls. Of course the babies can't talk when they leave the nursery but their mothers do repeatedly testify, not only to the practical care they have received in the hospital, but also to the atmosphere of courage, comfort, and Christian companionship.

SISTER
COLUMKILLE
Superintendent
of St. Paul's
School of Nursing



St. Paul's School of Nursing

MARIAN M. DAVIES, R.N.

"Intra discere, exi benefacere"

"Enter to learn; go forth to do good." Our school motto may be written in a dead language, but nursing was a definite art while Latin was the predominating tongue of the Western civilized world.

Though nursing is one of the oldest arts known to mankind, it took on a new significance after Our Lord walked the ways of Galilee and Judea showing Himself as the Divine Healer, so often healing both body and soul in one compassionate look or touch. As His religion spread on earth, the work of caring for the sick took on a sacramental significance unknown to the pagan world, and it seems natural that this service of charity should be closely connected with the ministry of the early Church.

In the early Christian era, deaconesses working in Rome founded the first hospitals, places of refuge and succor for the sick and helpless. Thus our modern hospital has been derived from the Latin "hospes."

The first training in nursing was carried on by the Medieval religious orders, and this was the only training available for many centuries. There appeared many of these orders whose sole purpose was to relieve suffering and care for the sick for the glory of God. The influence of the Crusades, with the strict discipline of the religious and military orders of the time, left its mark on the whole field of nursing. St. Thomas' Hospital, one of the first to be built in England, the hospital which later was to be chosen by Miss Nightingale as her first school of nursing, was founded in 1213.

Following the Reformation, the dark period of nursing came into being. All religious orders were disbanded, their properties were destroyed or confiscated and their members persecuted. As a result there was no one to care for the sick and needy, and all provision for education was lost. The municipal hospitals established at this time were riddled with political corruption. Under these circumstances intelligent people would not undertake nursing, which then slipped back into its ancient place as menial work. Nurses were ill fed, over-worked and usually lacking in both skill and morals. Out of the darkness of this period St. Vincent de Paul arose to lift nursing once more to its rightful dignity as a ministry of the charity of Christ. Who can measure the far-reaching consequences of his foundation in 1633 of the Sisters of Charity to nurse the sick poor? The initial impulse had lost none of its potency in 1843 when Monseigneur Bourget of Montreal, in collaboration with Mother Gamelin, founded a sisterhood modelled on that of St. Vincent de Paul and at first intended to be part of it. This Community was none other than our own Sisters of Providence, called by Bishop Bourget the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor.

Not until the nineteenth century did the training of secular nurses reach the status of an honorable occupation and, with the passing of the years, of a profession. From the work of Dr. Robert Gooch, an Englishman, we have the first idea of a training school established with a hospital, of nurses' texts, and of nurses' examinations placed before the profession about the year 1825, all of which are incorporated in our modern school of nursing.

Frau Flika of Kaiserworth wrote notes of detail on training for nurses, and these constitute the first work written by a woman for the profession. In a book written about 1836, Frau Fleider, a woman remarkable in many ways, gave much to the modern schools of nursing including the probationary system, letters from the clergyman as to moral character and conduct, and from the family physician as to health, lectures and classes for the students, and lastly the establishment of the principles of discipline, etiquette, and ethics.

HISTORY OF NURSING IN CANADA

Hospital work, and consequently the training of the necessary nurses, began at a remarkably early date in Canada, the first hospital being founded at Quebec by the Sister Hospitallers of St. Augustine in 1639. Three years later, at Ville Marie, now Montreal, the renowned Jeanne Mance founded the Hotel Dieu Hospital, which in 1942 celebrated its tricentenary of continuous service.

It was in the decade of 1840-50, however, that a marvellous efflorescence of Catholic hospital activity took place in the diocese of Montreal and in the surrounding country. The Community of the Sisters of Providence was founded in 1843, with its chief end the care of the sick poor. Thirteen years after its inauguration, the Community made a foundation at Fort Vancouver in the Oregon Territory, and from this original shoot sprang the chain of modern hospitals of the Community of Providence in all the cities of the Pacific Northwest, from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Los Angeles, California.

ST. PAUL'S TRAINING SCHOOL IS FOUNDED

It was inevitable that the training schools for nurses should develop and keep pace with the steady progress of these hospitals of Providence. That of St. Paul's was opened in 1907, thirteen years after the foundation, with an enrollment of fourteen students.

As nursing standards improved, St. Paul's, like all the training schools operated by the Sisters of Providence, kept abreast of, frequently ahead of, the times. This progress was in great measure due to a remarkable woman in the ranks of the Community, Sister John Gabriel, of whom Dr. Harvey Agnew, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council, has said: "She will always rank with the great hospital and nursing leaders, down through the ages. This generation has been blessed with many leaders, men and women, who have devoted themselves wholeheartedly and without reserve to the task of making this a better world in which to live. None of them have made a greater contribution than Sister John Gabriel."

She has been compared with Florence Nightingale, and indeed there are many points of resemblance. Both at times had to pay the penalty of having ideas too far in advance of their day. The things for which Sister John Gabriel crusaded so vigorously are today the commonplace procedures of the profession. She it was who carried through the standardization of the hospitals of the Providence system; even greater has been her contribution in the fields of nursing education and hospital administration. In 1916, she was named general directress of the Providence schools of nursing in the Pacific Northwest, and began the task which merits our undying gratitude. In these years, she gave generously of her time and talents to assisting other hospital communities as well as her own. She wrote several definitive books on nursing education, and has been a contributor to numerous professional journals.

In 1933, she became hospital consultant and educational director for the Sisters of Providence of the Pacific Northwest, and head of the Department of Nursing Education of Seattle College, which offices she held until her retirement in 1938.

ST. PAUL'S TRAINING SCHOOL YESTERDAY AND TODAY

During the early years of St. Paul's Training School, the nurses were obliged to apply themselves diligently to their studies and to practical training. Lectures and instructions were given by members of the visiting staff, by the directress of the school, and by the Sisters in charge of the various departments. In addition to didactic training, the students received careful practical training under the supervision of the doctors and Sisters. A thorough knowledge of the technique of surgical dressings and the preparation for surgical operations as well as nursing in all its branches was obtained by the students.

Young women who desired to enter the training school, made formal application to the Sister Superior of the institution, upon whose approval they entered the training school for one month's probation, during which time they received full maintenance. Accompanying the letter of application the candidate was requested to present letters from her family physician and pastor as to her good health and moral conduct. The Sister Superior determined at the end of the probationary period whether or not the applicant was suited to the profession, and unless the decision was negative she was enrolled as a student nurse.

At the end of the three-year training period, an examination was held and successful candidates received a diploma signed by the staff under the seal of the hospital. In 1910, the first graduation date, there were ten graduates. The training school from that day has gradually enlarged with 18 graduating in 1920, 33 in 1930 and 71 in 1943, the largest graduating class to the present day excluding the class of 1944.

At the present time classes are admitted twice annually to the school, in January and August, applications having been made in advance so that all credentials may be considered. Letters from a clergyman and two other persons testifying as to the character of the applicant, and one from the family physician as to health, must be submitted with each application. All applicants must have a university entrance matriculation in accordance with the Registered Nurses' Act of 1935.

ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
FIRST
GRADUATION
CLASS, 1910



D. Rich, T. Whitt, R. Ferguson, M. Benner, C. McKensbry, S. McCallum,
A. Bonnin, A. Alexander, M. Brown, G. Jenkins, E. Donaldson.

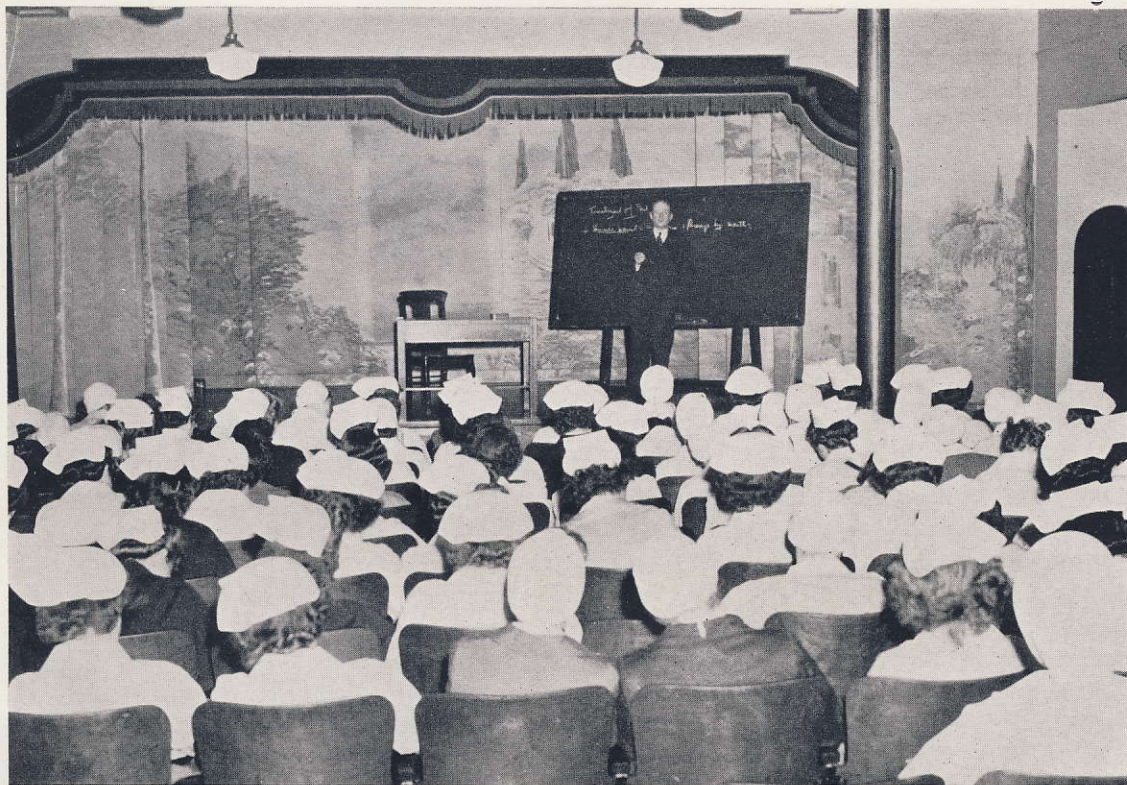
In 1907 the new students entered the hospital as individuals and immediately started their nursing duties, getting their lectures as best they could. Not so in 1944. For some years now the probationers enter the training school as a class, and the first four months are spent learning the fundamentals of practical nursing with carefully supervised work among the patients. Theoretical work is taken to lay a sound foundation for the advanced studies as a student. Treatments are demonstrated in one of the large demonstration rooms of the training school and practiced before being carried out in the wards and then only under the strictest of supervision of one of the instructresses or senior students. Written examinations in theoretical and practical work, and a practical examination must be passed at the end of the probationary period, the results of both determining the probationer's future as a student.

The school today, 37 years after the admission of those first students, continues with many of the subjects prescribed for the course of 1907, with the necessary revisions and improvements. Recognizing the prime importance of a strong spiritual and moral formation in the Catholic training school, St. Paul's has for the last three years benefited by courses in Psychology, Psychiatry, Ethics and Religion given by Father Francis J. McGarrigle, S.J., Fellow of the Gregorian University and Dean of Graduates at Seattle College. These courses aim to guide the student in the moral problems awaiting her and particularly to foster in her a steadfast love of Christ through the study of His life and principles. Theoretical and practical instructions are given by the teaching staff assisted by the Superintendent of Nurses, Sister Columkille, R.N., B.Sc., and Miss Francis Benedict, R.N., B.Sc., the principal of the teaching staff. Among the subjects now studied are: Principles and Practices of Nursing; Anatomy and Physiology; Materia Medica; Pharmacology; Bacteriology and Immunology; Obstetrics and Gynecology; Pediatrics; Medical and Surgical Nursing; Nutrition and Dietetics; Communicable Diseases.

The doctors in 1907 gave immeasurable assistance to the Sisters by lecturing to the students at the expense of their own time. Today faithful as ever and determined to contribute in every way possible to the constant improvement of the profession, members of the medical staff continue to give lectures. Among these are Dr. L. H. Appleby, who year after year gives generously of his time and knowledge to lecture on Surgery and the nursing aspects of the same. Drs. A. C. Frost and W. K. Burwell lecture on Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dr. A. McNair, the hospital pathologist, on Pathology, Bacteriology and Immunology; Drs. Harold Brown and A. R. Anthony, ear, eye, nose and throat; Dr. R. H. B. Reed, Orthopedics; Dr. G. Campbell, the medical aspects of Psychiatry.

Practical training is gained both in medical and surgical nursing while special training is given in the different departments. When this training is commenced, special instruction is given by the supervisor or her assistant in the department in that particular work.

AUDITORIUM
ST. PAUL'S
SCHOOL
OF NURSING



STUDENTS'
LIBRARY

AFFILIATIONS FOR STUDENTS ARE ESTABLISHED

Training in nursing of Tuberculosis is available to the students of St. Paul's at the Vancouver Unit, the length of the course being six weeks. Here the nurse is taught the value of treatments such as pneumothorax, pneumolysis, thoracoplasty, phrenicotomy and the means of diagnosing by bronchoscopy, laboratory and X-ray.

The first group of students from the Training School to take Tuberculosis training attended Tranquille Sanitorium for a period of two months. This was in 1930. Another affiliation was established with the Vancouver Unit in 1941, and since that time nearly 100 students have passed through this division, bringing the total attendance at both institutions to 400. In 1943, when the Central Offices were established in Vancouver, the affiliation was discontinued with Tranquille and now all students take their Tuberculosis work at the Vancouver Unit. When this affiliation was started only a small number of students were able to attend, but now all students have this privilege.

The desire to extend the training and knowledge of the students led to an affiliation with the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale in 1937. Here students receive an eight weeks' training in the care and treatment of psychiatric patients. Fifty-six hours of lectures impart valuable information as to the types and treatments of mental illnesses prevalent.

POSTGRADUATE COURSES AVAILABLE IN ST. PAUL'S

At the present time there are two postgraduate courses available at St. Paul's Hospital: Surgery and Obstetrics. The surgery course, six months in length, is comprised of training in the various special branches of surgery: abdominal, orthopedic, and eye work. This course was started in 1935 and Miss I. McAstocker, R.N., was the first to receive her diploma. Since that time eight graduates receive their diplomas annually, and today many outside graduates are applying for this training.

The Obstetrical Department commenced postgraduate instruction in April, 1939, Miss E. Lowe, R.N., being the first to graduate. To date ten registered nurses have received their diplomas. The course is of four months' duration, the first month being spent in the Case Room, followed by one month in the nursery, two weeks on the floor and the last six weeks in the Case Room doing examinations, reporting cases, and generally assuming more responsibility. In addition, 21 hours of lectures are offered in the technique of war work, nursery and Case Room routine.

NURSES' RESIDENCE AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Throughout the 37 years' history of our training school, many and great changes have taken place in the nurses' residences. From the original three-storey building, there has developed a six-storey building with an adjacent probationers' home.

With the construction of the North Wing of the hospital in 1930, the present training school was built, housing nearly 200 students in private and semi-private rooms. Each of these rooms is equipped with washing facilities, has a hardwood floor and modern lighting fixtures.

NURSES'
SOCIAL
ROOM



The second or main floor of the residence houses the training school offices, the office of the Superintendent of Nurses, the large classroom, two demonstration rooms and a spacious library and study. There is also a reception room for the friends and relatives of the student nurses, and a comfortably furnished recreation room. The lecture hall which is part of the enlarged East Wing has a stage for concerts and dramatic club presentations, and is fully equipped for motion pictures and illustrated lectures.

As the school enlarged and more students were admitted, there was a corresponding increase in student activities.

CHILDREN OF MARY

On December 29, 1932, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary was officially inaugurated with the authority of the Archbishop of Vancouver, and Rev. A. T. Griffiths, Hospital Chaplain, presiding as Father Director. This group consists of all the Catholic students, who, after a suitable period as aspirants, are accepted as true Sodalists. The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been instituted in order that its members be guided in their youth by a closer imitation of the virtues of Mary, the Mother of God.

Meetings are held monthly at which the Little Office of the Immaculate Conception is recited and hymns of praise are sung. Frequent conferences are given as well as annual entertainments, the proceeds of which are contributed to charities. The officers for 1944 are: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Chaloner, Director; Miss Molly Mathews, Prefect; Miss Frances MacCulloch, Vice-Prefect; Miss Laura Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer, and Miss Ann Fahlman, Sacristan.

GLEE CLUB

The organization of the St. Paul's Glee Club in 1932 has proved to be one of the most successful undertakings of the student body. From the time of its organization until 1942, Miss Doris Wilburs directed the work, but since that time it has been under the guidance of Miss Ruth Hegan, A.T.C.M.

DRAMATIC CLUB

For a number of years the St. Paul's Dramatic Club has presented an annual play. A great deal of promising talent has been brought forward through these presentations. It is difficult to appreciate the weeks of hard work put into the production of these plays by all the members, and much praise is due to the directress and all who make the effort for a successful production.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

An inter-scholastic tennis tournament is held annually between nurses of the Vancouver General Hospital and St. Paul's. In 1933, Mrs. Bryce Fleck, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Vancouver General Hospital School of Nursing, presented

GRADUATING
CLASS, 1944



Joan Spiers, Carlyle B. Hull, Betty Coll, Flavia Lazzarin, Iris Williscroft, Bertha M. McLeod, Neetta James, Maida Huish, Kay Philips, Molly Gilmore, Frances E. Loucks, Vera Morrow, Irene Dunn, Monica L. Gillis, Joan F. Gillis, June D. Wilcox, Anna Varga, Dorothy E. Powell, Lucille Johns, Margaret Penrose, Nora M. Main, Anna Pastuck, Kaye Bovill, Bernice Cassidy, Jeane Hoogerwerf, Hazel L. McKechnie, Margaret Yule, Betty Hayden, Kathleen Manahan, Edith Senini, Hilaria Sokolowski, Lillian Forrester, Anne McLellan.

Marian M. Davies, Hilda M. Doupe, Adeline Nelson, Jean Blacklock, A. Edith Little, Ellen B. Urvold, Betty Christman, Audrey M. Doyle, Esther Scott, Elta Joyce Lane, Marion Abercrombie, Marcelle J. Guichon, Linda Cavallero, Helen C. MacDonald, Marjorie A. Sidney, Margaret Pitt-Cross, Ruth P. Hegan, Isabel A. Ogg, Valna Adrienne Jeffery, Eunice McLaren, Engina J. Christensen, Margaret M. B. Christensen, Mildred Dean Woods, Dorcas E. Mitchell, Phyllis-Ann Green, Margaret V. Dinsdale, Elizabeth M. Whitworth, Katherine J. Gillies, Norah E. Smith, Dorothy L. Brown, Isabelle M. Wilson.

Edith Kidd, Helen Jeanette Dondale, Winona M. Munro, Isabelle Berg, Geraldine Slough, Kathleen M. Adams, Violet Alda Biasutti, Patricia Anne McGeer, Lois M. Soffoniason, Minerva Dunkerley, Thelma Irene Whitlam, Carolyn Jane Bell, Edith J. Callbeck, Gertrude E. MacDonald, Patricia Frandle, Gloria Marie Wilson, Heather-Anne Batstone, Wenda L. R. Broderick, Helen Saisbury, Marjorie G. Robillard, Joyce A. Gifford, I. Wilma Johnston, Mary M. Stephenson, Julia Shoebbotham, Geraldine McIntyre, Nancy E. Gourlay, Eleanore Kunderman, Margaret Ainsworth, Frances Stewart, Suzanne M. Hart.

a trophy for Singles competition which has been won by the St. Paul's nurses seven times. The doubles trophy presented by the Vancouver General Hospital in 1935 has been keenly contested, the nurses of the Vancouver General having been the proud victors from 1938 to 1941, St. Paul's achieving success the other years.

ANNUAL PARTIES

A masquerade is the first social event for the juniors and probationary class. It is held on Hallowe'en. It is at this time that takes place the initiation of the junior class, followed by a "Proclamation" the terms of which the initiated class must carry out for one week in the spirit of true sportsmanship, all offenders being justly dealt with by members of the student body. The Christmas party and class parties are given by the students of different classes each year.

A formal banquet, given by the hospital in honor of the graduating class, is the highlight of the social activities for the year. The Sisters spare nothing to make this a memorable event in the life of a student nurse.

GRADUATION

Graduation is an event. But why should it not be so? These girls have reached the crest of the mount upon which they have toiled for three years. With their heads lifted higher, their viewpoint broadened, they look into the future. There are many roads open before them and their training has become part of a mighty past. They know that this training will be of enduring value. These latter have experienced the joys of achievement and comradeship, the satisfaction of doing things well. They now set forth to explore ever-widening fields of endeavor. All that they have learned and experienced has been inextricably woven into their lives and will never change.

The year 1944, the Golden Jubilee of the hospital, will witness the graduation of the largest class in the history of the training school. From the ten who graduated in Lester Hall in 1910, ninety-four will graduate in the ballroom of the Hotel Vancouver this year. The endeavors of the Sisters of Charity of Providence have borne fruit.

To those Sisters, doctors, and teachers, who have guided our progress, we offer our sincere gratitude. We thank you for a fine modern hospital, an excellent training school, and all that you have given us. You have impressed upon us the keen desire for greater knowledge and an insatiable longing to be truly good nurses. You have given us a firm foundation in the principles and ethics that lead to a fine womanhood and a professional career.

To the students who follow us, we throw the challenge. Ours is a proud school with a proud heritage. See that you shall succeed in all your endeavors and that the "Florence Nightingale" pledge shall resound through our halls while there is a training school at St. Paul's.

"I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care."



St. Paul's Alumnae Association

MRS. F. G. WESTELL, R.N.

Ten years after the opening of St. Paul's Training School, the graduate nurses formed an Alumnae Association. Its purpose then was, as it is today, to promote fellowship, to unite and advance the interests of St. Paul's graduates, to foster their professional progress and to practise a definite code of ethics.

The Association consists of all the graduates of St. Paul's School of Nursing who make written application to be admitted and who, alone, can be active members. Sister Superior and Sisters of the hospital, as well as the Advisory Board, are honorary members and entitled to attend all general sessions and to participate in all that touches on ethical or professional subjects.

Mrs. Dorothy Bellamy was elected first president with a membership of approximately 50. Monthly meetings were held, and at first agenda were sparse; but every graduation brought an influx of new members so that activities were varied and increased accordingly.

Until 1935 the Alumnae had been too busy with its growing-up to think of reorganization, and now many questions were at issue which pointed to a fresh start. On October 8th, 1935, a special meeting was held for the purpose of reorganization. Mrs. W. J. Mackenzie presided and Misses Clements, O. Belecky, Berry, Nicholson, H. Fowler, Cohoon, Garrett, and McAstocker were elected new executives. A dinner commemorated this event at which an interesting talk on neuro-surgery was given by Dr. F. Emmons.

The accumulated proceeds of annual teas, bridge parties and other social activities placed the Alumnae in position to operate one of the primary objectives of their association. The Sick Benefit and Emergency funds were formed.

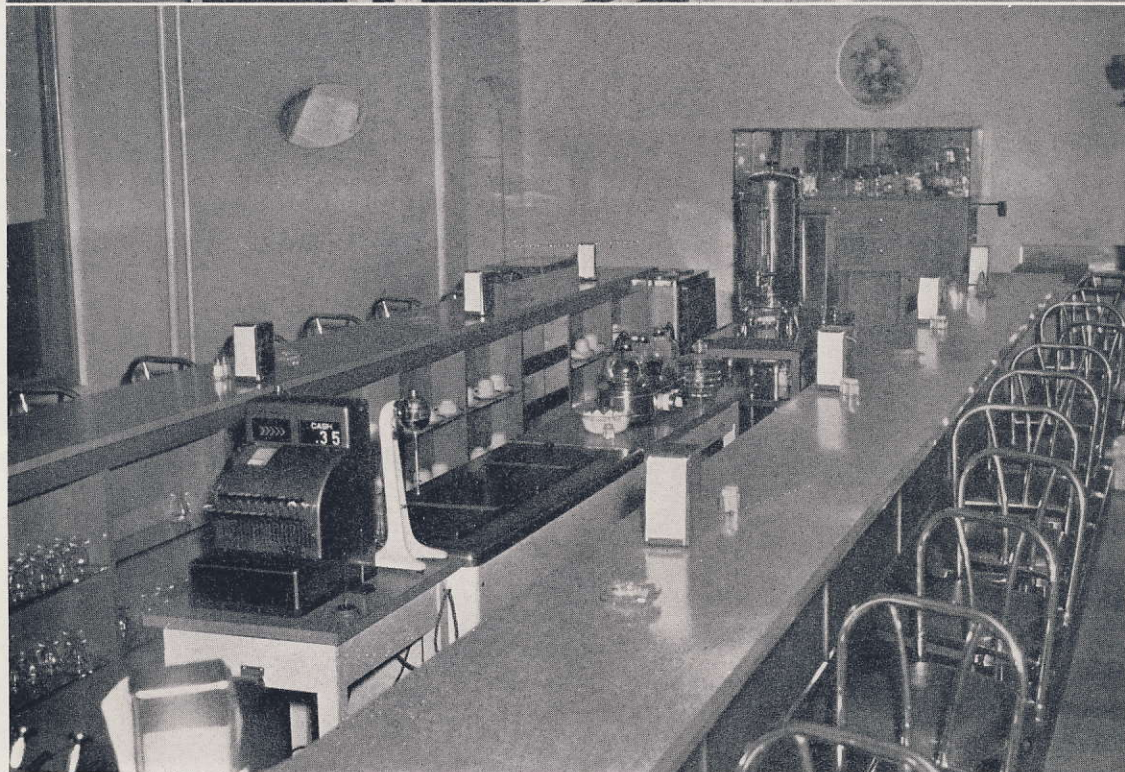
The Sick Benefit Fund provides for the payment of a weekly indemnity to any member of the association who is disabled through either sickness or accident. The Nurses' Emergency Fund was created for the purpose of providing in need or emergency, to members of the association such special or nursing attention and care as may be requisite, and for the purpose of advancing moneys on loan from the fund.

In January, 1938, the Association became St. Paul's Alumnae Incorporated, and the same year a registry was organized for St. Paul's private duty nurses. It was operated through the Alumnae and hospital combined. The gratifying results of its establishment have encouraged the Alumnae and a new, fully equipped office is now furnished to the registrar, Mrs. J. Myrtle, R.N. The year 1944 also hopes to see the establishment of an annual bursary for St. Paul's graduates, sponsored by the Alumnae.

TRAY SERVICE
4th Floor
Main Building



ST. PAUL'S
HOSPITAL
TEA ROOM
Main Building



As the war advanced into its second year, the Alumnae established group gatherings, to knit for the men in the services. Courses in A.R.P. instruction were energetically followed. St. John Ambulance and Red Cross courses also appeared upon the horizon; and a sum of money was raised to aid evacuees from Britain. The following of our members carry our traditions to the far theatres of war: Misses I. Kent, I. McAstocker, D. Mitchell, H. Milton, E. Cooper, E. Dowie, B. Berner, J. Goodall, M. Gracey, L. Hampton, M. Rattray, E. Keyes. All are serving overseas. Miss Keyes was with the troops when they landed in Sicily. Misses J. Del Harwood, N. Islip, H. McPherson and M. Williams are in South Africa. Misses M. Connolly, V. Knight, and J. Sparrow are in the navy. Misses O. Blake, D. McKay, L. Belecky, I. McLachlan, E. Vernon and M. Ritchie are in the Air Force. Serving with the Canadian Army and still within the Dominion are Misses J. Winsby, D. White, M. Russell, J. McMillan, N. Woods, M. Cohoon, L. McComb, C. Plowright, E. Mcgee, P. Farina, R. Bricker, N. Pizzi, H. Erskine, F. Hitchcock, P. Slader, R. Selinger, M. Simmers, D. Vosberg, M. McLaughlan, W. Taylor, M. Whittington, M. Egan, and A. Donaldson. Miss J. Steeves is with the American Army.

"The ways and means" committee has been very zealous, and the proceeds of their activities have provided cigarettes for the Armed Forces and procured wool for the busy knitters.

In 1943, the Alumnae launched a new venture. A children's party was held. Those of our members who are mothers, brought their wee ones. Tales of mischief were exchanged and accomplishments thrillingly displayed before admiring friends and fellow nurses. We are planning to have more children's parties. We like them best of all.

The Alumnae holds an annual entertainment for the new graduates. Their older sisters make them feel quite grown-up. For some years past, Sister Columkille, honorary president and Superintendent of Nurses, has sponsored the "Home Coming." It is a yearly get-together of all St. Paul's graduates and a successful means of keeping our scattered members in closer touch with the Alumnae. Those who cannot come usually write or wire, but everyone hears of everyone else. It is on this occasion that our dearly loved Sister M. Alphonse comes to us from Chicago by air mail special delivery.

In November, 1942, Sister Mary Philippe, Superior, gave the Alumnae a surprise. A cheerful and convenient suite on the 6th floor of the hospital was her gracious gift to the graduates. A lounge room with new easy chairs, lamps, pretty pictures, also a spot for the weary to rest. There is a large locker room with lockers for all, hand-basins, baths and mirrors, every requisite for a complete change from uniform to "Sunday best."

For this and many other favors from the Sisters, the Alumnae extends sincere thanks, and renews its good will toward the school and hospital.

PATIENTS'
SOLARIUM
4th Floor
South Wing



Written in Gold

The Sisters of Charity of Providence wish to offer a tribute of gratitude to all who have befriended the institution during half a century.

We offer our homage of loving gratitude to Divine Providence which has unceasingly guided its daughters through the cares and anxieties of fifty years.

We are indebted to His Excellency Most Rev. William M. Duke, Archbishop of Vancouver, and to his predecessors in office for their spiritual guidance and paternal interest in our welfare. To them we owe the blessing of zealous priests who have here exercised a fruitful apostolate, and in particular we wish to thank our present Chaplain, Msgr. Francis Chaloner, for his unflagging zeal and charity toward our sick and the entire personnel.

It is fitting that we offer homage to our Foundress, Mother Gamelin, and to those who have carried on her noble traditions of charity and service.

We wish to pay tribute to the distinguished corps of doctors whose exacting standards have done so much to raise our institution to its present enviable rank; and to their co-laborers, the nursing body, past and present, whose devotedness and loyalty have rendered a service beyond estimation.

To our faithful employees without whose efficiency and loyalty in the tasks of every day this institution could not function, we owe a special meed of thanks.

And to that shining legion of our friends: to the tireless workers of the Ladies' Auxiliary, following in the noble traditions of the great court ladies who worked with St. Vincent de Paul; to the generous benefactors who have been our visible Providence in times of financial stress; to our Provincial Government, to our city officials, to our daily press, to the citizens at large — to all who live in our hearts and our memories — we offer this homage of our undying gratitude.

Dedication

To St. Paul, ardent Apostle, who has given to our hospital its name, and, to our Institute, his motto: CARITAS CHRISTI URGET NOS; and to one who has ever made this motto her own, Mother Praxedes of Providence, Superior General of the Institute, who as co-Foundress, Superior, Provincial, General, has for half a century guided our destinies; to her and to all her co-laborers in Christ, we affectionately dedicate this record of achievements.

Acknowledgments

The Sisters of St. Paul's Hospital are deeply grateful to Major J. S. Matthews, city archivist, for data on Early Vancouver; to Mr. Geo. T. Wadds and to Mr. Claud Detloff for photography; to Mr. Harold Kent of Cleland-Kent, engravers; to The Clarke & Stuart Co. Limited, printers, and to the generous friends whose kindly co-operation made this Jubilee Book possible.

