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The HOSPITAL MEDICAL *and* NURSING WORLD

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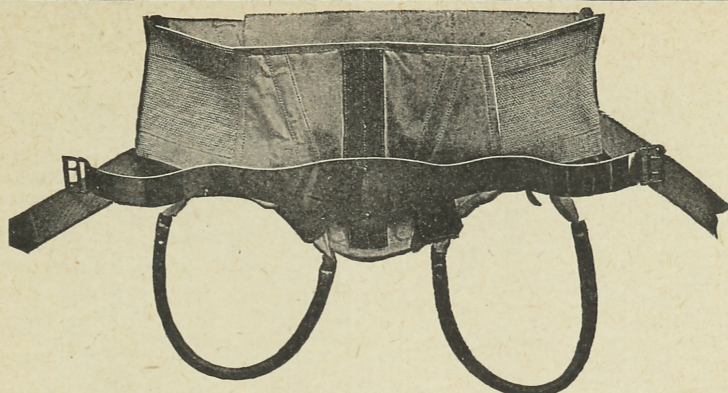
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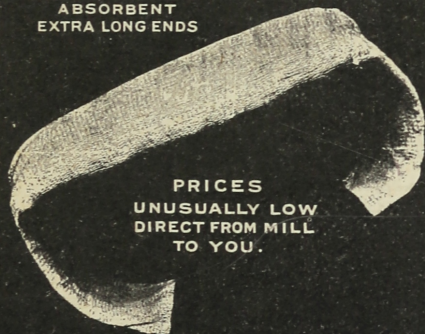
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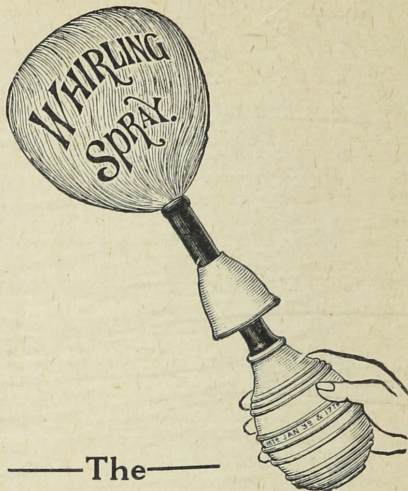
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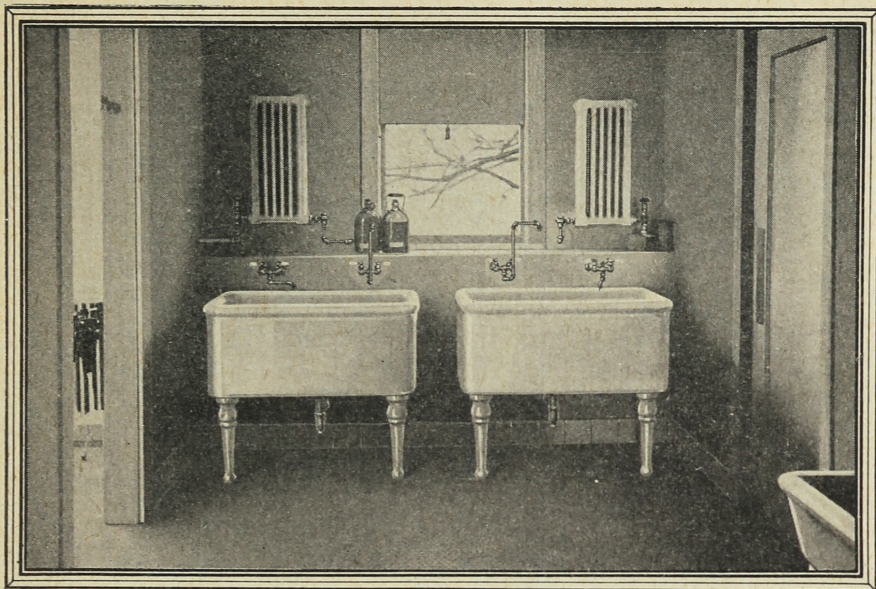
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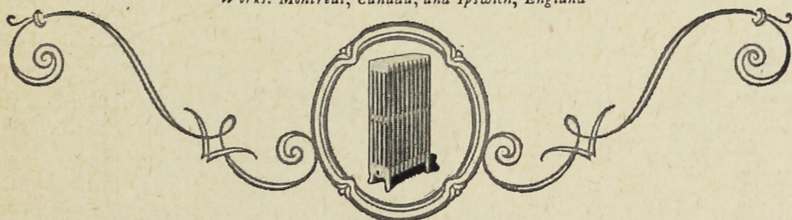
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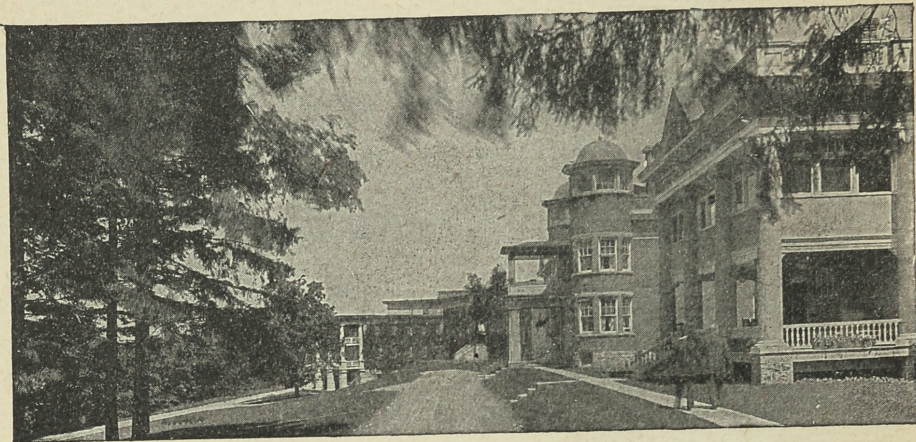
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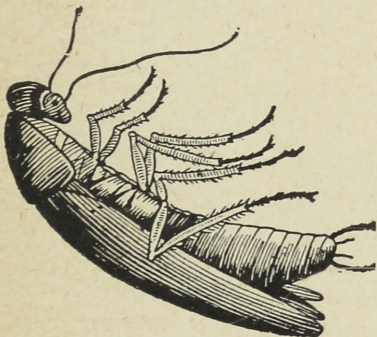
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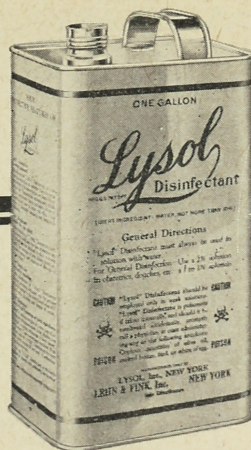
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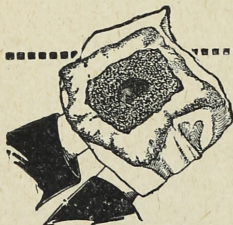
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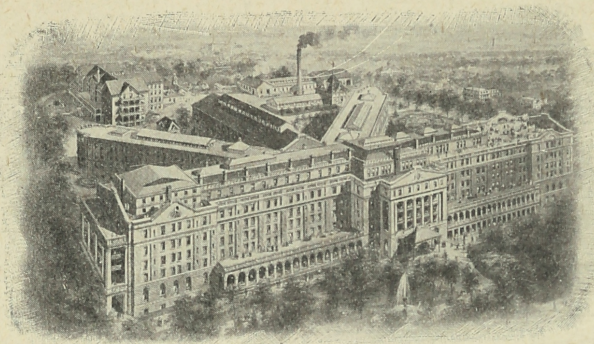
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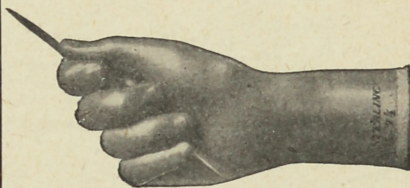
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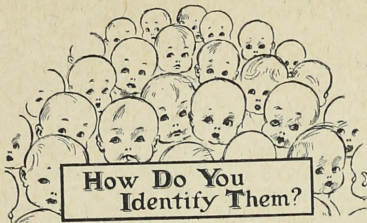
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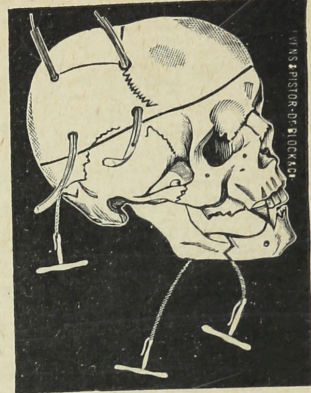
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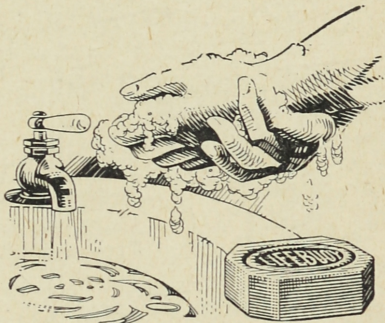
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THE HOSPITAL, MEDICAL AND NURSING WORLD

TORONTO, CANADA

A professional journal published in the interests of Hospitals, and
the Medical and Nursing Professions.

VOL. XXVIII

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1925

No. 2

Editorial

Hospital Noises

Mr. Edward Stevens, that pleasant and genial New Englander, who has for some years devoted himself entirely to hospital planning; and who has had under supervision some of the newest and best hospitals in United States and Canada, gave a talk on the subject of noise, at the last meeting of the New England Hospital Association. A report of his talk appears in the *Modern Hospital*. Mr. Stevens has visited many hospitals on both sides of the Atlantic, keeping his eyes and ears open; he has incorporated in the hospitals he has designed many features worthy of incorporation which he has observed, and omitted faults that he has noted.

He divides hospital noises into those outside the hospital and those inside. Many hospitals have now "Hospital Zones" of quiet, the notices of which have possibly helped to minimize extrinsic noises through

the slowing up of vehicles when passing the institutions. He says one of the chief complaints of patients is in the starting of motor cars near the buildings. He suggests that parking places be somewhat removed from the building, so that the noise of starting, backing and tooting may not be heard by the sick folks.

Engineers should see that there are no pockets in steam pipes and thus eliminate the noises from knocking in the heating apparatus. Silent signals should be used to call doctors and nurses. The sink rooms and kitchens and elevator shafts should be placed off sub-halls, so that the noises in them will be lessened. Door checks should be put on all doors; window frames made tight so that they will not rattle; A-1 plumbing fixtures should be installed and kept in perfect order.

Signs about the corridors asking visitors and others to be quiet are used in many places.

To deaden the sounds from room to room, Mr. Stevens advises using a two-inch solid plaster wall. While such construction minimizes the sound from room to room, it acts as a sounding-board in the room itself; so that some material should be used in the room to absorb the same. The mattress, bed clothing, window draperies, all help. The corridors with walls of this construction also act as sound resonators. To lessen this resonance there may be placed on the ceilings of the corridors and the noisy rooms an absorbing material, with what is called intercommunicating cells. The acoustical engineer will tell us the thickness of this sound-deadener which will minimize all echoes.

Floors of cork tile, linoleum, or rubber surface will eliminate the sound from floors.

The British Hospitals Association

The annual conference of this association was held in Manchester on June 25th and 26th, under the chairmanship of Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester gave the formal address of welcome at 10.30 a.m. of the first day. This was followed by a paper on "A Paying Hospital for Patients of Moderate Means," by Sir William Milligan, M.D.

The members were then entertained at luncheon at the Midland Hotel. In the afternoon Dr. Veitch Clarke gave a paper on "The Milk Supply of Hospitals." Then followed a reception by invitation from the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. At 7.30 p.m. the Delegates' Dinner was partaken.

On the second morning the annual report and audited accounts were presented; the honorary officers and council elected and the time and place of next meeting determined. A paper was then read and the conference ended. In the afternoon the Manchester hospitals and principal places of interest were visited by the visiting members.

This programme should be noted by the executive officers of the provincial hospital associations of Canada. Look at its brevity, and the ample time allowed for discussion of the few papers presented. Our programmes in Canada are too long—that is we have too many papers presented, which does not allow sufficient time for their careful discussion. Our English brethren allow time for personal contact and private discussion on hospital and allied topics. With a short but good programme more time can be given to deliberations.

We hope ere long to see the British Hospitals Association take the initiative in calling a Pan-

British meeting of all Hospital organizations in the empire (or, Commonwealth, should we not say?)

In their notice of the meeting the following questionnaire was included—a pointer to our Canadian Hospital Association secretaries:

(1) Do you intend to be present at the Conference?
Yes or No.....

(2) Do you accept the Lord Mayor's and Lady Mayoress's invitation to the reception at the Town Hall on Thursday, June 25th? (Tea and music, 4 to 5.30.) Yes or No.....

(3) Do you desire to attend the Official Dinner to be given by the Manchester Conference Committee on Thursday, June 25th, at 7.30 p.m.? (Evening dress.) Yes or No.....

Next to or near to whom do you wish to sit? I should like to sit next to or near to.....

(4) Which Hospital, or Hospitals, or other Institutions (if any) do you wish to visit on Friday afternoon, June 26th, at 2.30 p.m.? (See list overleaf.)Hospital.

Nurses' Reading

Miss McPherson Dickson had Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, Ph.D., Principal of the Normal School, deliver the last graduation address to her nurses, instead of, as is often done, securing a medical man to give this valedictory talk. She requested Dr. Radcliffe to talk on "Reading," which he did with much acceptance.

He advised nurses to read stories unconnected with the problems of their everyday life. He himself preferred to read romance or stories of adventure in faraway places. Particularly did he recommend nurses to read poetry. It was well for people to store their minds with poetical selections. Nurses should read aloud and cultivate their voices, so that they may be able to read entertainingly and pleasingly to their patients during convalescence.

Dr. Radcliffe regretted that the old-time family circle was becoming almost extinct; the old habit of

gathering around the hearth and reading aloud was one of the old-time pleasures we do not hear much about nowadays. It was an excellent custom.

Dr. Radcliffe recited several selections—prose and poetry—very effectively; and, we believe, the nurses of the hospital at Weston received a nice little filip in the direction of acquainting themselves with the best that is in literature. Dr. Radcliffe recommended the learning of some little gem of poetry every day. Most people tried to read too much; better to read a little and reflect upon it than to skim over a great deal of material and master nothing. Such a superficial sort of reading was injurious to powers of reflection.

As to newspapers, Dr. Radcliffe recommended reading weekly summaries of news with comments thereon, such as one found in Toronto *Saturday Night*, rather than reading the dailies. The *World Wide*, *The Nation*, and *Athenaeum* might be added to the paper named by the doctor.

A monthly talk to nurses, along this line, given by Dr. Radcliffe, would be worth while; for nurses can do nothing better during their hours of leisure than to read and memorize the best that is in literature.

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Original Contribution

HOW AUTOMATIC CONTROL HAS REVOLUTIONIZED THE BURNING OF FUEL OIL

By Lionel L. Jacobs, A.M.E.I.C.

An automatically controlled oil-burning equipment is one of the wonders of the twentieth century. When we consider on the one hand the dirt, tiresome handling of coal and ashes, the constantly varying coal fire, the slate, the cinders, the soot, the slow heating and the inefficient furnace man, and, on the other, the simple adjustment of a thermostat on the living-room wall, we are considering a change fully as radical and as beneficial as any of the many wonderful developments that have taken place in the last century.

The first installation of domestic oil burning equipment made on the North American continent, and probably anywhere in the world, was made in Toronto in 1916. For many years previous to this, oil burning equipment had been used, but only for the larger boilers found in commercial and industrial plants and buildings. The first domestic installation was a slight modification of the commercial machine. It was clumsy, somewhat noisy and more or less complicated, but the results obtained with it were so satisfactory, as compared with the use of coal, that very soon quite a number of them were installed in the city.

The control of this equipment was completely manual. The size of the fire was adjusted by means of a valve. The operator had to start and stop the machine, attend to the lubrication and make adjustments from time to time. This machine was of the mechanical rotary type, the oil being atomized by the rotation at high speed of a cup or disc provided with vanes to induce the necessary air for combustion. The flame produced by this equipment was more or less saucer shaped and was admirably adapted for use in round or square shaped boilers, giving, as it did, a fire that heated at the same points in the furnace as did the coal fire for which such furnaces were designed. Because of the mechanical atomization the adjustment of the fire could be readily made by the mere opening or closing of a valve and, consequently, higher efficiency was

obtained with this type of equipment by an inexperienced operator than could have been obtained with any other.

Various modifications and improvements of this equipment were gradually made. The noisy and cumbersome gear drive was eliminated by the use of a turbine wheel operated by water power, the general principles of mechanical atomization being retained. Large numbers of these water-driven machines were installed and proved extremely satisfactory, although being still manually controlled, and still requiring more or less attention in order to maintain a reasonably even temperature in the house.

One of the chief disadvantages of the manually controlled equipment has always been the fact that while it has seldom been necessary for the machine to be operated during the night, it has always been necessary for some one to light the burner early in order that the house might be warm in time for the occupants to arise in a comfortable temperature.

Equipment of the above type, in order to obtain the mechanical atomization and the saucer-shaped fire, had to be installed in the boiler below the coal grate level, making any adjustment that might later be required somewhat difficult of accomplishment.

All these equipments, in spite of what strike us to-day as serious disadvantages, gave to their users greatly improved operating conditions as compared with the use of coal, and many hundreds are still in use and still giving satisfaction.

During the past three years great advances have been made in the art of burning oil for domestic purposes, which, as can be easily seen is an entirely different proposition to the industrial phase, because of the small boilers and furnaces and hence, limited combustion areas, and also because of the fact that the operator of a domestic equipment is usually blessed with little practical experience and less desire to acquire any.

The development of high speed vertical motors of small power that would stand up under continual service in the peculiar conditions for which they were required enabled the equipment to be operated by means of a thermostat, or heat-actuated switch. This was the first step in automatic control, and the only practical arrangement that would permit the mechanical type of burner to be operated automatically. With the advent of the automatic control, it rapidly became evident that certain protective devices were necessary to provide against failure of any automatic function and with the necessity, development rapidly took place, so that to-day we have automatic equipments so highly developed that failure to

function is quite exceptional and absolutely safe as a result of the ingenious and highly-developed protective devices with which they are equipped.

The advent of automatic control has made possible the satisfactory use for domestic purposes of an entirely different type of equipment in which the atomization of the oil is obtained by a specially designed nozzle from which the oil issues together with the necessary air, at low pressure, instead of from a cup or disc rotating at high speed. The objection to the use of the jet or nozzle type of equipment for round or square boilers has been the fact that it required expert adjustment to obtain any degree of efficiency and, therefore, with hand-controlled equipment in which the position, size and form of the fire could be varied at will and was dependent upon the judgment of an inexperienced operator, very unsatisfactory and troublesome conditions usually resulted and the oil burning equipment so designed, instead of being, as was the case with the mechanical burner, a source of comfort, became an anxiety, a source of great discomfort and loss of efficiency.

Automatic control, because it permits of the adjustment of the fire by an experienced operator and because, once this adjustment is made, the variation of temperature in the house is obtained by the stopping and starting of the fire, with the fire, when alight, always burning at high efficiency as originally adjusted by the expert, has placed the jet or nozzle type of equipment in the domestic field as a highly useful and satisfactory equipment.

There have always been certain advantages in connection with the jet type of equipment which were necessarily sacrificed in the use of rotary equipment prior to the development of automatic control because of the better adjustment and efficiency obtained as explained below, such advantages being the ability to place the equipment outside the furnace where it is easily get-at-able for adjustment; the possibility of making installations without the removal of grates, so that in the event of power failure or other adverse condition, coal or wood could be burned with a very slight change such as the removal of the covering of the grates.

Canada, who led the way in the matter of adapting commercial equipment for domestic use still leads in the production of the latest and most satisfactory domestic equipment. There is to-day being produced in Canada by the Association of two old-established and reputable firms, equipment that for simplicity of design, excellence of workmanship, durability, dependable and automatic action and safety is not equalled anywhere else in the world.



Selected Articles



LIFE IN A PUBLIC WARD—INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS OF ANY GENERAL HOSPITAL

P. W. LUCE.

Life in the public ward of a big general hospital is full of interesting sidelights, particularly during the first few days of a patient's internment.

After a few weeks or months, existence settles down to a dull, drab routine, but at first the novelty—even the humor—of the situation does much to relieve the monotony.

In detail, of course, hospital wards differ, but they are all run very much on the same principle. Patients the world over are cheerful, grouchy, patient, peevish, exacting, nervous, resigned, morbid, bad-tempered, vexatious and variable—particularly variable, for the temper of the individual depends to a large extent on his physical condition, which often varies from day to day, sometimes from hour to hour.

In a public ward patients all wear uniforms. As no attempt is made at securing a fit for each individual, the effect is little short of ludicrous. No man is allowed to retain his own clothes. The hospital issues a pair of socks, an undershirt, a pair of grey trousers and top shirt, a pair of rubber-soled shoes, and a light overcoat. The clothes are handed out in a somewhat haphazard method, and there is one chance that they may fit to six that they will not. This is where the man of average size has the advantage, for the institution does not cater to the tall man or the short man. "Shorty" must needs pull up the bottom of his trousers, sailor fashion, and loll around in a coat several sizes too big, but he is in clover compared to his tall brother, who is not only a ridiculous figure, but positively uncomfortable. A man standing six feet or more usually wanders around with an abbreviated jacket that flaps grotesquely, three or four inches above his waistline, while there is a hiatus of several inches between his trousers and his socks, shamelessly displaying a cold expanse of shivering shins.

In the public ward two socks make one pair, but it does not follow that they are mates. One may be blue and the

other grey, green or brown, or it may be so darned that the original color is buried beneath the accretions of ages.

Patients frequently try to remedy the sartorial shortcomings by exchanging wearing apparel, and, if he stays in the ward long enough, a man will get what approximates a fit, except the tall man, who seeks in vain for a pair of No. 12 shoes as he shuffles around in his stockinged feet.

The day begins early in the public ward, between five-thirty and six o'clock, and officially ends at or shortly after nine o'clock at night. Those harassing individuals who have all their lives left their beds at the first streak of dawn, or earlier, are possessed of the idea that they should continue the system while under treatment, and they can see no earthly reason why other patients should wish to sleep another half hour. So they talk, and joke and laugh, and complain, until the whole ward is awake. Then the night orderly comes along with basins, and tooth-washing cups, for the bedridden patients, and the day's routine has started in real earnest.

Bedridden patients seldom average more than twenty per cent., though there are always a number of other "cases" that move around with difficulty. A total disability may have quite a cheerful time if he is of a sunny disposition, but if a "grouch," his corner is apt to be shunned by others who rightly consider they have enough troubles of their own.

One of the peculiarities of the "lifer" as the incurable is known, is that he is always anxious to know the exact time. I have known one carry this idiosyncrasy so far as to have four watches by his bed, so that he might detect any slight variation. This man has been a bed case for eighteen years, and the matter of time could be of no possible consequence to him. But it amused him, while waiting patiently for the supreme moment that was slowly, slowly, but remorselessly, approaching nearer and nearer.

Another diversion of the incurables is to watch the swing doors through which visitors arrive. It is sad, but inevitable, that the longer a man is in a hospital, the fewer callers he has. At first, friends, flowers, books, magazines, notes of sympathy. Then a gradual dwindling down of all these until only one or two faithful relatives or friends remain. It is so easy to get used to the idea of others being ill.

Visitors are usually quiet and decorous, but occasionally the noisy, boisterous type creeps in, and sometimes has to be taken to task for unnecessary exhilaration. In their enthusiasm for "cheering up" their particular friend, they forget the

score or so of other patients who fail to respond to their infusion of pep and patter.

Patients are not encouraged in controversial discussions, and especially are political diatribes frowned upon. Socialist patients are the worst sinners in this respect, never overlooking a chance to work in a little judicious propaganda. They may mean well, but they evidently do not believe that a soft answer turneth away wrath, though to give them their due, they are ready enough to cease their wrangling on request from authority.

Oddly enough, not a few patients are quasi-converts to Christian Science, and Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's famous textbook, "Science and Health," is frequently seen on the little table by the side of a sufferer whose flesh is weaker than the spirit.

Practical Christian Scientists, of course, are seldom to be found in the wards; it is only those of little faith who feel the need of old-fashioned methods of treatment which do not recognize "Error" as a factor in determining causes of ailments.

The preparation of food is a serious question, the needs, likes and dislikes of each individual have to be studied closely, and every effort is made to tempt the jaded appetite. Time was when hospitals had regular hours for meals, with a rigid menu, but the days of "Take it or leave it" have passed away. Nowadays a patient can have anything in reason, and can get light refreshment between meals if he so desires. Three substantial repasts are served each day, while clear broth, cocoa, egg-nogs, milk, or bovril are given in the morning, afternoon, and just before retiring.

Some patients are most unreasonable in their demands, sending back food for the flimsiest reasons. Even when it is apparent that there is not the slightest cause for complaint, the patient is humored, but there is a limit even to official patience, and once in a while a cantankerous trouble-maker who has little the matter with him is taken aside by the resident doctor, and, after a straight-from-the-shoulder talk, given the option of behaving himself or getting his congé. Better discipline is invariably the result.

An impression that is prevalent amongst the public is that hospital patients suffer from lack of reading matter. The reverse is the case. Very few visitors go to a public ward without an armful of books, magazines or newspapers, in most of which they have marked articles which they later insist on discussing with the patient, who feels in duty bound to read stuff in which he has not the remotest interest. Every day a

great quantity of reading matter is fed to the furnaces of our modern hospitals, but the supply keeps coming in in almost unlimited quantity. It is regrettable but true, that most of the reading matter sent to the hospital is the veriest trash. The "popular" American magazines make up fully ninety per cent. of the literary diet of the patients.

Very few hospitals have a library from which one could borrow Shakespeare, or Emerson, or any of the good poets; it is not even always easy to borrow a Bible, amazing though this may seem in a place where men are obviously in the proper mental attitude to seek the comforts of religion.

Though there may be a plethora of books, this is not the case with flowers, and a bouquet is always welcome. "Say it with flowers," is certainly good advice for the person who wishes to remember a sick friend.

One of the most pronounced characteristics of the public-ward patient is also one of the most pronounced characteristics of any other patient in any other sphere of life. He insists on talking about his ailments, much to the annoyance of the other patients, who would much rather talk about their troubles than listen to his. This is where the strong, self-assertive man wins out!

On entering a public ward a patient is weighed, first naked, then wearing his uniform. Thereafter he weighs himself daily, and is much exercised or elated according to whether he is losing or gaining weight. A difference of a fraction of a pound provides subject for endless comment and discussion, though the variation may be without importance. The first weighing is usually performed under the supervision of an orderly, a most discreet individual who performs a multiplicity of duties, and who is never, or seldom, to be found when wanted. Business men who have wondered what becomes of office boys after they grow up need investigate no further—the most pronounced cases of office boys develop into hospital orderlies, and spend most of their time waiting for the bell to ring a third time before they condescend to answer it.

The stay of the average patient in a public ward is under a month.—*The Christian Guardian.*

Hospital Items

GRADUATION EXERCISES AT ONTARIO HOSPITAL, HAMILTON

Featured by impressive ceremonies and by a delightful musical and social programme, the fifteenth annual graduating exercises of the training school of the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, took place on June 17th, in the recreation hall of the institution, under happy and auspicious circumstances. Dr. W. M. English occupied the chair, and many friends of the graduates and of the hospital, filled the flower-decked room. On the platform, which was a bower of flowers and greenery, most artistically arranged, the hospital's orchestra dispensed enlivening music and later played for the dancing.

The procession of graduates and other nurses was a charming sight, the graduates marching in with arms full of flowers and taking their places at the front of the hall. Dr. English received many compliments on the splendid type of girls who are entering for service in the institution, and the members of this year's class quite deserved all the encomiums passed on them.

Rev. John Samuel pronounced the invocation, and several delightful vocal numbers were contributed by Mrs. LeBrocq, who received a beautiful bouquet.

Dr. H. A. McKay administered the Florence Nightingale pledge, to which the graduates subscribed their names—an innovation which appealed to all present.

Following were the graduates: Misses Margaret Connery, Charlotte Coomber, Clarice L. Gould, Isabella Johnstone, Letitia McCoo, Dorothy L. Rason, Gladys Rynard, Bride Walsh and Maud Watson.

Dr. W. M. English, superintendent, who occupied the chair, spoke briefly, and took occasion to touch on some of the facilities in the hospital, of the existence of which, perhaps, many of the friends outside were not aware. He told of the dental work done—an important factor in the treatment of mental diseases; and stated that a provincial inspector had been appointed, so that this department was expected shortly to be brought up to the highest state of efficiency. Eye, ear, nose and throat troubles were looked after by specialists; while the X-ray was utilized in the interests of proper diagnosis. During the coming year it was expected that the hospital would have an X-ray apparatus of its own. Very interesting were Dr. English's

remarks on the continuous bath treatment for mental disorders, this being, in cases requiring it, much better than the use of drugs. At the institution was one patient who had been continuously in a warm bath for seventy-two hours, eating and sleeping, and quite comfortable withal. It was, however, seldom necessary to maintain treatment for this length of time. Dr. English touched briefly and appreciatively on the work of Dr. W. Jaffrey in blood examinations of patients, and announced that the hospital's pathologist had, at his own expense, gone to Philadelphia for a supply of a newly-devised drug for paresis. Thus, it would be seen that the most up-to-date treatment was being followed at the Ontario Hospital.

Dr. English laid emphasis on the fact that graduates from the institution were frequently drawn to the United States, where, after taking post-graduate courses, they were able to command salaries much in excess of those received in their own country. Eight of the nurses who had been graduated from the local hospital were now in private practice in New York, at salaries five or six times those given here. He noted last evening the presence of Miss Hennessy, of the class of '23, who had come from New York to visit her training school for the graduation exercises.

Dr. English stated that during the year forty-four students had been under instruction, twenty-nine taking examinations. Counting in the nine graduates who received their diplomas last evening, a total of eighty-five had been graduated in the fifteen years of the training school's activity.

All Ontario hospitals have now provincial examinations, instead of local ones; and it had been decided not to give standing of candidates; therefore, Dr. English had no comparisons to offer with last year's results. He took occasion to express deep regret at the death of the much-esteemed matron and dietitian during the year.

Dr. Ingersol Olmsted recalled the inception and early days of the training school with which he had had so much to do at the General Hospital, and praised highly the work done under Dr. English's able direction. He regretted the fact that many bordering cases, which, if taken in time, would recover much more quickly, had not the benefit of treatment there. He reminded the graduating class of the solemnity of their pledge, and congratulated Dr. English on the very fine work done in the institution, which ranked among the best of its kind in the world.

Rev. J. A. Wilson, who, for twenty years has preached to patients in the hospital, delivered an inspirational address,

expressing his confidence that this year's class would do honor to the training received in the institution. He exhorted the nurses on the nobility of their calling, and urged them to cultivate the graces of gentleness, patience, tenderness and sympathy. Though the foundation so well laid in their training by Dr. English, was of great importance, yet they must realize that the superstructure which they would build in the future also mattered much. It was, he said, much more important to make a life than to make a living. Service should be their motto when they went out into the world to follow their profession.

Rev. Father D. Ford, who, it was stated, looks on the hospital as a part of his parish, and who is always ready to visit there at any hour of the day or night, addressed the class of graduates. He urged them to take outside the walls of the institution that kindness of spirit they had always shown to those within. Never yet had he seen an unkind act done by a nurse, though his association with patients and nurses had been long. To superintendent and staff he voiced his warm appreciation of the many kindnesses and conveniences extended to him.

Mrs. C. A. Sparling, in a graceful little speech, presented to each of the graduates her diploma; and Mrs. English, assisted by Miss Nora Sparling, pinned on their gowns their pins. Mrs. English, whom all within the institution hold in a very special sort of affection, told the graduates that their superintendent had whispered to her of his pride in their high standing; and she warmly commended their ideas—exemplified during the year—in the beautifying of patients' trays. Mrs. English gave a special prize for dietetics, which was presented on her behalf by Mrs. Onderdonk, to Miss Margaret Connelly. So close had been the competition that out of the twenty-five marks given, eight out of nine graduates had received twenty-four.

Leaders in the third, second and first-year classes were: Miss Maude Watson, final year, who received a nurse's dressing case, completely outfitted, Mrs. McKay making the presentation; Miss Catherine C. Weightman, intermediate year, who received a hypodermic case, Mrs. Tennant presenting it; and Miss Olive Allan, whose dressing case was presented by Miss Lynch-Staunton.

Following the ceremonies, refreshments were served and dancing enjoyed until midnight.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO

Unusual interest was given the thirty-ninth graduation exercises of the Training School for Nurses of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on June 12th, at Convocation Hall, by the presence of the first graduate of the school, Miss Josephine Hamilton, and of the former superintendent, Mrs. L. C. Goodson (nee Miss Louise Brent). The address to the graduates by Rev. Dr. Trevor H. Davies, emphasized the value of regarding their calling as a divine vocation through which infinite love could manifest itself. Mr. H. H. Williams presided, and the Rev. Canon H. F. D. Woodcock conducted the opening devotional exercises. Miss Kathleen Panton, R.N., superintendent, gave the report of the Training School. Mrs. W. E. Gallie presented the Trustees' Scholarships; Mrs. Gilbert C. Storey, president, the Alumnae Scholarships; Mrs. H. H. Williams, the prizes, and Mrs. Goodson, the school pin and diplomas.

Mr. H. H. Williams announced that it was expected to have a country hospital equipped to accommodate about one hundred children next year. He expressed the nurses' appreciation of donations from the Municipal and several primary I.O.D.E. chapters, and of the aid given by Junior Organization of Voluntary Workers, which had provided for an occupational therapy bursary for the hospital.

Dr. Davies paid a warm tribute to the magnificent work of the hospital. A city's humanity and civilization could be judged by the condition of its hospitals, and Toronto's were of the best. There had been a striking advance in the nursing profession with such radiant figures as Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell. There were two factors important in the success of the profession—firstly, the recognition of the work as a mission of love, and secondly, the necessity of realizing the dignity and immortality of the human soul, with which the nurse had to deal in her healing ministry.

Miss Panton stated that 450 applications for admittance to the training school had been received last year, only sixty-four having been accepted owing to the lack of housing accommodation. There were 5,000 children a month treated in the outpatients' department of the hospital, she said. Miss Panton referred to recent advances made in medical science, which had proved of value in promoting the efficiency of the hospital work, which was carried out on a colossal scale. There were now between 500 and 600 graduates from the school, and many of these were holding important positions. Miss Panton paid eloquent tribute to the efforts of the former superintendent,

Mrs. Goodson, who had proved an able co-worker with the founder of the hospital, the late John Ross Robertson.

Following the presentation of diplomas, scholarships and prizes to the fair graduates, a reception was held in the nurses' residence. The graduates were the recipients of numerous gifts of beautiful flowers.

Scholarships were presented as follows: For highest standing in theory and practical work. To pursue a post-graduate university course—Miss Janet Calhoun, Weston, Ont., the Wilmot L. Matthews and the Thomas H. Wood Scholarship, \$700; Miss Beatrice Stickney, Guelph, Ont., the H. H. Williams Scholarship, \$350, for proficiency in operating room; Miss Eleanor Newbery, Toronto, the Alumnae Scholarship (for a university course), \$350.

Prizes—General Proficiency, senior classes, Miss Jean Beaton, March, 1925, Linwood, Ont., awarded by W. L. Matthews, Esq., \$25; Miss Eleanor Newbery, October, 1925, Toronto, awarded by Thos. H. Wood, Esq., \$25. Intermediate class: Miss Helen Howe, Toronto. Junior class: Miss Winnifred Hudson, Ottawa.

The graduating class of 1925 are: Birdie Jean Beaton, Linwood, Ont.; Eva Mae Campbell, Goderich, Ont.; Nona Belle Cook, Port Rowan, Ont.; Mary Dewar, Toronto, Ont.; Jean Gillies, Guelph, Ont.; Viola Lyle, Peterborough, Ont.; Nora Macklin, Kitchener, Ont.; Margaret Marshall, Toronto; Mary deMille, Hampton, N.B.; Marjorie Mayor, Barrie, Ont.; Dorothy Pell, Toronto; Reba Simpson, Toronto; Helen Boothe, Toronto; Florence Carson, Ottawa; Anna Cooper, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Janet Calhoun, Weston, Ont.; Kathleen Crosby, Markham, Ont.; Marjorie Eplett, Coldwater, Ont.; Anna Foote, Toronto; Dorothy Fisher, Wiarton, Ont.; Ellen Louise Hoskin, Toronto; Eirene Jamieson, Oshawa, Ont.; Mary Johnston, Lucknow, Ont.; Sarah Lewis, Newmarket, Ont.; Sadie Matheson, Sudbury, Ont.; Annie MacDonald, Pictou, N.S.; Grace Newbery, Toronto; Sara Oliphant, Toronto; Mabel Snider, Toronto; Beatrice Stickney, Guelph, Ont.; Corona Walters, Forest, Ont.

GRADUATES AT WELLESLEY HOSPITAL

Amidst beautiful trees and shrubbery and in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, twenty nurses, on June 12th, received their school pins and diplomas at the graduating exercises of the 1925 class of Wellesley Hospital, Toronto. The ceremony was held on the spacious Homewood lawn, making

a colorful picture. Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, presided, and, in his opening remarks, he spoke very feelingly of many of his former colleagues on the board, notable among whom was the late Sir Edmund Osler, one of the founders of the hospital. He regarded Sir Edmund as a man of many sterling qualities, and his munificent gifts for many philanthropic purposes would stand as a monument to his life and interest in all that tended toward helpfulness in the cause of humanity. In closing, Sir William heartily congratulated the graduating class.

Mr. Victor Ross said the young women were associated with a noble profession. In embarking upon their new work he trusted they would receive adequate dividends at all times, because such a worthy profession warranted it. Extending congratulations to the graduating nurses, Mr. Ross said he trusted that in their profession they would keep abreast of the swiftly-marching pace of Canadian progress.

Miss Elizabeth G. Flaws, superintendent, reminded the nurses that they occupied a unique place in the world's work, and urged that at all times they uphold the traditions of their training school. The pins and diplomas were then presented by Lady Poynter, and each graduate warmly received as she mounted the improvised platform. They were: Miss Elsie Kathleen Jones, Hamilton; Miss Bessie Cairns Scott, Alliston; Miss Ellen Louise Richardes, Toronto; Miss Florence Fenton Smith, Tillsonburg; Miss Margaret Jean Wilkinson, Toronto; Miss Edith Lovering Carson, Ottawa; Miss Madeline Marie Kettles, Bruce Mines; Miss Aimee Edna Tucker, Antigua, Leeward Islands, B.W.I.; Miss Helen Winnifred Holmes, Clinton; Miss Isobel Gillanders, Ridgetown; Miss Bernice Ethelwyn Hutcheson, Port Perry; Miss Bernice Beryl Reid, Meaford; Miss Muriel Helen Berry, Dunnville; Miss Isobel Anne Fraser, Woodstock; Miss Beatrice Rose Terry, Toronto; Miss Laura Mary Lambe, Ottawa, Miss Leone Rebecca McPherson, Tillsonburg; Miss Annie Blanche Morrison, Parry Sound; Miss Kathleen Gordon Blair, Oxford, Nova Scotia; Miss Edith Elizabeth Maybee, Brighton.

Scholarships for the senior year were presented as follows: Sir Edmund Osler, general proficiency—Miss E. K. Jones and Miss Laura M. Lambe, by Dr. Norman Gwyn; Herbert A. Bruce Scholarship, proficiency in operating room technique—Miss Edith Lovering Carson, by Mrs. Dr. H. A. Bruce, intermediate year, Sir John Eaton scholarship, general proficiency—Miss Millicent Boyd and Miss Lillian Meyer, by Mrs. R. Y.

Eaton, in the absence of Lady Eaton, who is abroad. Junior year, The Sir William Mulock Scholarships, general proficiency—Miss Irene Weirs and Miss Jessie Gordon, by Sir William Mulock.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. John G. Inkster, of Knox Church. Those on the platform were Sir Hugh and Lady Poynter, Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Bruce, Dr. Norman Gwyn, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Rev. John G. Inkster and Miss Elizabeth G. Flaws. At the close of the exercises, Sir Wm. Mulock introduced to the nurses and assemblage, Mr. Fred L. Ratcliffe, who fills the vacancy on the Board of Trustees through the death of Sir Edmund Osler.

TRIBUTE TO WAR NURSES

Impressive by its brevity, and poignant by its reticence, was the service in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, on June 24th, in honor of the 1,300 nurses on active service, whom the war claimed as victims.

The audience was almost entirely composed of women. They gave vent to no overt manifestation of grief, they sat dry-eyed in tragic tenseness. There was no mourning. There was no lamenting, but this stoical restraint created an atmosphere of overpowering sadness which would have been mitigated by tears. It was a memorably solemn service.

The organ wailed a sad opening requiem for the brave dead, whose heroism was shown, not in the impetuous valor of men, but in the most difficult of all bravery, the passive acceptance of anguish and danger, not only for themselves, but for others. All stood with bowed heads in two minutes' silence. Never was silence more indicative of a sorrow that time could not heal.

After a hymn, "O God Our Help in Ages Past," a prayer was offered up by Rev. N. A. McEachren, a war chaplain. The service was appropriately conducted by five clergymen who had war service. Being non-combatants and yet exposed to danger and to the constant sight of suffering, they were best able to appreciate the sacrifices and Gethsemanes of the nursing sisters.

Rev. George H. Williams, who acted as chairman, read, in unison with his congregation of mourners, the twenty-third Psalm, the world's most sublime poem of solace and resignation. Rev. J. B. Grimshaw read the verses of Scripture that tell of those who are clothed in white robes and have come out of great torment.

Then Matron A. J. Hartley, R.R.C., robed in black, came to the lectern in the centre of the platform and in a quiet voice, slowly recited the names on the Canadian army's roll of most imperishable fame, the names of those who, in the truest sense of the phrase, died that others might live.

Forty-four in number were the names: two matrons and forty-two nursing sisters. All are recorded on the screen in York Minster, where, at the exact moment at which the Toronto service began the Duchess of York unveiled by means of a silken cord, "Five Sisters' Window," which is to be a memorial for the empire's heroic sisters of mercy and healing.

Rev. Canon C. W. Hedley, who delivered the memorial address, began with a eulogy of the mother country and depreciation of the ingratitude sometimes manifested towards her in forgetful Canada.

He praised the Canadian nursing sisters for the Canadian initiative with which they had at times burst the bonds of British red tape. He gave a vivid description of scenes at the base hospitals in France when, during the German advance in the spring of 1918, they had almost been turned into field dressing stations.

As the wounded poured in, many brave soldiers could not endure the sight of the terrible wounds, but the sisters endured. The sound of anti-aircraft guns, the occasional detonation of a German bomb, drove nerve-wracked, shell-shocked men almost to madness, but the nurses chatted cheerfully to keep up the spirits of their patients.

At the conclusion of this eloquent address, "Abide With Me" was sung and Capt. McElhinney of the Salvation Army pronounced a closing prayer and benediction. The audience remained standing while Dr. F. A. Moure, at the organ, played the Dead March in Saul.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL GRADUATION

Twenty-seven white-gowned and white-capped young ladies, on May 21st, stepped to the platform in the auditorium of the Toronto Western Hospital and received their diplomas and class pins as graduate nurses of that institution. Mrs. W. F. Nickle, wife of the Attorney-General, presented the diplomas.

It was the twenty-seventh graduation class and numbered as many young ladies. According to the report presented by Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Beatrice Ellis, it was one of the best classes to obtain their diplomas from the Western Hospital.

The presentation of the scholarships and diplomas, an address to the graduates by Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, the valedictory by Miss Laura E. Kemp and Miss Ellis' report were features of the afternoon. Mr. R. W. Eaton was the chairman.

The prizes for the year were awarded as follows: Senior year—A scholarship for the senior year, entitling the winner to one year of post-graduate study with the department of public health nursing at the University of Toronto, went to Miss Winnifred M. Walker, of Regina. This scholarship is the gift of the board and was presented by the Hon. Thomas Crawford. The Colonel Noel Marshall scholarship for general proficiency, went to Miss Olive Irene Speers, of Caledon, Ontario. The John Voke scholarship, as second award in general proficiency, to Miss A. Leota Steacy, of Feeley's Bay, Ontario. The Helen Cringan Memorial scholarship, as presented by Dr. Vernon Carlisle, for the highest standing in practical work, to Miss Mabel C. Rombough, of Finch, Ontario. The Thomas B. Findley scholarship, as presented by Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, as second prize for high standing in practical work, to Miss Laura E. Kemp, of Toronto. The scholarship for operating room technique, as presented by Dr. F. R. Scott, to Miss Marjorie C. Middleboro, of Owen Sound.

The gold medal presented by the ladies' board for general proficiency in obstetrics, was awarded to Miss Olive Speers, the second prize to be won by this young lady. The prize presented by Dr. Gordon Copeland, for practical work in obstetrics, was won by Miss Marjorie Middleboro, also her second.

In the intermediate year, the Dr. John Ferguson prize, for general proficiency, was won by Miss Alva M. Hewitt, of Toronto, and the prize presented by Mrs. Lincoln Goldie, for the highest standing in practical work, was carried off by Miss Audrey A. Williams, of Almonte. In the junior year, the prize for general proficiency, presented by Mrs. Thos. Crawford, was won by Miss Evelyn Smith, of Kenora.

TWO PROMINENT HOSPITAL WORKERS HONORED

Commencement exercises at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., on June 10, were of especial interest to hospital workers and members of the medical profession, because this university saw fit to honor two prominent members of the American College of Surgeons, both of them unusually

active in hospital work, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in Hospital Administration.

The men thus honored were Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, of Chicago, director of hospital activities for the American College of Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Goldwater, of New York City, director of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, Fifth Avenue and One Hundredth Street. They were presented for degrees by Major Edward A. Fitzpatrick, Ph.D., and the Rev. Charles B. Moulinier, S.J., of the Marquette University Hospital College, and the honors were conferred by the Rev. Albert C. Fox, S.J., president of the university. Father Moulinier is president of the Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada.

Dr. MacEachern is a native of Victoria County, Ontario; was educated at Lindsay Collegiate Institute, and was graduated in medicine from McGill University. His accomplishments and organizations include: house surgeon, Royal Victoria Hospital, 1910; house surgeon and medical superintendent, Montreal Maternity Hospital, 1911 and 1913; general superintendent, Vancouver General Hospital, 1913-1923; associate director, American College of Surgeons—director of hospital activities; president, American Hospital Association, 1923-24; organizer and first president of both the Greater Vancouver Public Health and Welfare Association, 1920, and the British Columbia Hospital Association, 1918-20; member of the Vancouver Club; member of the Press Club, Chicago; secretary, Medical Council United States Veterans' Bureau; honorary medical adviser, Victoria Order of Nurses for Canada; author of many articles found in hospital publications and literature, and member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity.

As superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, from 1903 to 1916, and as director since that time until the present, Dr. Goldwater is one of the world's foremost hospital executives. He was graduated from the medical department of New York University in 1901, and was on the Mt. Sinai house staff in 1901 and 1902, becoming superintendent in 1903. A summary of his career, necessarily a brief and incomplete summary, would include: consulting expert in hospital construction, Bellevue and allied hospitals, 1908-1913; commissioner of public health of New York City, 1914-1915; consultant on health and hospitals, board of estimate and apportionment, New York City, 1917; consulting expert, United States Public Health Service, 1918; consultant in hospital planning and construction, United States Veterans' Bureau,

1924; some time advisory hospital expert to more than one hundred prominent hospitals in all parts of the United States; some time president of the American Hospital Association, and the American Conference on Hospital Service; chairman and officer of many other hospital, medical and public health groups; lecturer at Columbia University, New York School of Philanthropy, and School of Jewish Communal Work; hospital examiner for New Jersey and New York City and state civil service commissions; member of several national medical and hospital organizations; member of editorial staffs of *The Medical News*, *The Modern Hospital* and *Modern Medicine*, and author of many professional and technical articles which have appeared in national publications during the last twenty years.

NURSES ARE HONORED BY GRACE ALUMNÆ

In honor of the graduating class for 1925 from the training school for nurses connected with Grace Hospital, Toronto, the alumnae association of the hospital entertained at a delightfully-arranged dinner-dance in the Prince George hotel on May 25th.

Mrs. John Gray, president of the alumnae association and chairlady of the evening, proposed the toast to the King, while Mrs. W. H. Harris proposed the toast to Grace Hospital, to which Miss Rowan, superintendent of nurses, responded.

The guests of honor of the evening, seventeen nursing graduates-to-be, were paid tribute for their self-sacrificing and kindly qualities necessary to make the successful nurse by Miss Carrie de Vellan. On behalf of the graduating class, Miss Cora M. Gilkinson responded.

Other speakers included Mrs. C. J. Currie, Miss J. Goodman, Miss E. Ogilvie, Miss L. J. Dyer and Dr. C. G. Harcum, assistant professor of the history of industrial art at the University of Toronto. Dr. Harcum delighted her audience with a short talk on "The Art of Dining Two Thousand Years Ago." She pointed out that graduates in nursing and medicine to-day were impressed with the importance of a proper and well balanced diet as a necessity to the well-being of the individual, but that this advice was also given before the days of Christ. Familiar housewords of the kitchen, such as vitamins and calories, were unknown in those days, but nevertheless the Egyptians and other ancient peoples had definite ideas as to a well balanced and nutritious meal.

More than one hundred guests attended the dinner, which is likely to become an annual pre-graduation feature. Graduates of other years were grouped according to the year of their graduation, and reminiscences about the dinner table were the order of the evening. The arrangements for the most successful gathering were in the capable hands of Miss A. S. Perry.

GRACE HOSPITAL GRADUATION

That more emphasis should be laid on the cultural side of a student nurse's training was strongly emphasized by Miss Rowan, Superintendent of Nurses at Grace Hospital, Toronto, in her report presented on May 29, at the thirty-fifth graduation exercises in Jenkins' Art Galleries. With varying backgrounds, young women entering a training school would benefit by a supplemental study of a cultural nature, and Miss Rowan suggested one or two years of English. She stated that sixteen per cent. of the graduates in the last five years were at present following their profession in the United States.

Owing to illness the Chairman of the Board of Governors, E. R. Wood, was unable to be present, and his place was filled by Dr. W. H. Harris, Chairman of the staff. Rev. W. B. Caswell, in a delightfully informal and timely address to the graduates, pointed out to the seventeen young women entering into a larger world of service that mere technical skill is but a small percentage of that which goes to make a life of success, and one of real value to suffering humanity.

The white-clad graduates, each holding a sheaf of deep red roses, were surrounded with their many gift bouquets, which were attractively arranged throughout the galleries. Mrs. J. H. McConnell presented them with diplomas and school pins, and Dr. E. B. Hardy, on behalf of the staff, presented hypodermic syringes.

For the highest standing in final examinations the staff's gold medal was presented to Cora M. Gilkinson by Dr. H. C. Wales, and Dr. W. A. Cerswell made the award of the silver medal to Hazel M. Summers. Marguerite M. Fanning carried off the Vander Smissen medal for general proficiency, presented by Dr. C. J. Currie, and Agnes Clarke received Mrs. R. B. Hamilton's prize for neatness. For highest standing in second year, Margaret G. Hamilton was awarded the staff prize by Dr. H. M. Bowden, and Dr. G. Parker presented a like award for first year to Eva Staples.

BUSINESS MANAGER FOR HAMILTON GENERAL HOSPITAL

Members of the Board of Control and Hospital Board, in joint session on June 24, deferred the appointment of a general manager for the hospital until information regarding the staffs of Montreal and Toronto hospitals is secured. T. H. Pratt, Chairman of the Hospital Board, pointed out that when Dr. Langrill took over the superintendency of the hospital there were thirty-five nurses and fifty beds. To-day there are 194 nurses, 200 other employees and 550 beds. It was too much work for one man to handle, capable as Dr. Langrill is, and his proposal was that Dr. Langrill be placed in charge of the medical side of the work and be relieved of the business administration. It would be possible to conduct the hospital on business lines then, he declared. Attention was called to the urgency of the appointment, Dr. Langrill having made arrangements to go away for several months. It was stated that at the Toronto General Hospital the medical supervisor was under the jurisdiction of the business manager. Col. A. F. Hatch expressed opposition to a division of authority, which, he said, caused trouble in the Winnipeg hospital. Controller Tope commented upon the multifarious duties of the superintendent, and said it would have to be admitted he had too much work to look after.

Fifty men had applied for the position, it was reported, and Col. Hatch favored the appointment of a committee to make full inquiry and decide whether or not a general manager was needed. His suggestion was not approved and it was finally decided that the members of the Hospital Board should meet with Mayor Jutten to draw up a recommendation for submission to the Board of Control. Mayor Jutten called attention to the fact that the outdoor department has already cost \$5,000 more than was estimated and he wanted to know how much farther expenditures were to go.

ALUMNÆ SCHOLARSHIP

A graduate of the Toronto General Hospital Training School for Nurses last year was enabled to take a course in the public health department at the University of Toronto by the granting of an alumnae scholarship. At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association held June 4th, in the Nurses' Residence of the General Hospital it was announced that of the amount of the scholarship (\$400), through the generosity of

the graduate, \$200 had been returned to the treasury. Following on the success of their first venture along that line, the alumnae is considering the giving next year of a scholarship, preferably for hospital administration, or teacher's course to some one wishing to obtain such a course. Miss P. M. Green read comprehensive reports from the recent convention in London on private duty, public health and hospital administration and reports were given by the conveners of the standing committees and the various officers. It was decided to publish a yearly magazine containing news of interest to graduates of the school. Miss E. Scholey, convener of the Nominations Committee, announced that the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Clara Brown; Vice-Presidents, Miss Alice Thompson and Miss Anna Grisdale; Recording Secretary, Miss Gretta Ross; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Frances Veitch; Treasurers, Miss Mabel Cunningham and Miss Constance Fisher, Executive Committee: Miss Emma McKinnon, Miss Dorothy Wright and Miss Ella Grant.

CONTRACT IS AWARDED FOR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The contract for the new Soldiers' Memorial Hospital at Tillsonburg, was awarded on May 23rd to Schultz Brothers, of Biantford, who recently completed the new hospital at Simcoe. Their tender was \$43,195, and lowest among several submitted. Work will start at once, and it is expected to be completed in about five months. The hospital was made possible to the town by the will of the late John Smith, former mayor, who left his home on Rolph Street, together with the income from \$100,000 for running expenses. The generous offer was accepted two years ago by the council, and has finally led to the awarding of the contract. The original residence has been sold, and the Fergusson home, containing more property, purchased for the site. The hospital will contain twenty-two beds, and to date over \$22,000 has been donated from the James H. Wilson Chapter, I.O.D.E., and it was very befitting that the contract was awarded on Empire Day to a memorial that will in the future commemorate the sacrifice of the local soldiers.

CORNER-STONES LAID AT NURSES' RESIDENCE

Four cornerstones were well and truly laid on June 24th, one at each corner of the new nurses' residence at the Toronto Hospital for Incurables. Despite the inclement weather the

ceremony was carried out as intended, and many friends of the hospital and some of the patients gathered to witness the ceremony.

Engraved silver trowels were presented to the Honorable Lincoln Goldie, provincial secretary, by Mrs. Ambrose Kent, to his Worship, Mayor Foster, by Lady Hearst, to Mr. Ambrose Kent, who has been connected with the hospital for thirty years, and is now president of the Board of Management, by Miss Mortimer Clark, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Noel Marshall, for twenty-five years connected with the hospital, by Mrs. Hugh McMath. It was these trowels that laid the stones. The invocations were delivered by the Rev. Archdeacon Ingles.

When alterations are completed the present nurses' residence, which has a maximum capacity of thirty-five, will be used as ward space for additional patients and the new building will house more than one hundred nurses. It will have a large dining-room, library and assembly rooms; dormitories for more than a hundred nurses and probationers and extensive linen closets and other smaller rooms. The building will be fire-proof, four storeys in height, with basement, and will be completed early in 1926. The total cost will approximate \$200,000.

HOSPITAL DEFICITS

Deficits of the public city hospitals, in Toronto, in 1924 amounted to \$85,000. The city hospital commission met in the mayor's office on June 29th, and sent on to the city council for consideration that the amounts be paid to the respective hospitals as follows:

Toronto General	\$10,548 50
Western	17,391 00
St. Michael's	11,441 00
Sick Children's	24,327 00
Grace	13,812 50
Women's College	1,810 50
St. John's	5,669 50
Total	\$85,000 00

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN

Toronto City Council on June 29th, approved the contribution of \$100,000 toward the erection of a convalescent hospital outside the city as part of the Hospital for Sick Children, and

the addition of a glass sun garden on the roof of the new wing of that hospital on Elizabeth Street.

Ald. Wemp stated that the Provincial Treasurer had announced that the Province would give \$100,000 and that of the remaining \$100,000 necessary to complete the work \$65,000 has already been raised. The balance is assured.

A slight amendment was made in the Board of Control's report to permit the city's gift to be used for either part of the work.

TOWN MUST PAY FOR ITS OWN HOSPITAL

Despite the fact that it is a partner in the ownership of the Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital, and, with Kitchener, is responsible for all debts and deficits of the institution, the town of Waterloo must pay a county tax to that hospital. Vain efforts were made by the town's representative recently, to relieve it of the tax in view of the fact that the hospital last year became a municipal institution under a commission appointed by Kitchener and Waterloo.

As a result of the ruling of the County Council to-day, Waterloo will pay slightly more to the hospital than the ratio fixed in the private bill establishing the hospital commission. An amendment to that private bill now seems the only alternative for the town.

A ROYAL MESSAGE

A message from her Majesty, Queen Mary, expressing appreciation of the services rendered to humanity by the Victorian Order of Nurses, was read at the opening of the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Board of Governors of that organization at Ottawa on May 29. The message read:

"I am so interested in hearing of the continued good work which is being carried on by the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada.

"I fully appreciate that the services which the order renders must be of inestimable value, and I send my heartfelt good wishes to all who are engaged in this noble work.

(Signed) "Mary, R."

NORFOLK HOSPITAL OPENS

In the presence of about four hundred people, the Norfolk General Hospital, at Simcoe, Ont., was formally opened on May 20th, by Lieut.-Gov. Harry Cockshutt.

GUELPH NURSES GRADUATE

Five nurses received their diplomas at the annual graduating exercises held at the Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont., on May 29th, the affair being attended by a large gathering of friends of the graduating class. Miss Zeggie, of Singhampton, Ont., was winner of the chief award for general proficiency in the senior year. The graduates were: Florence Irene Balls, St. Mary's; Annie Mary Jones, Lindsay; Lena Belle Strader, Iroquois; Hazel Ellen Thompson, Courtland, and Margaret Zeggie, Singhampton.

COLLINGWOOD HOSPITAL

At the annual graduation of the G. and M. Hospital, Collingwood, Ont., on June 11th, five young ladies received their diplomas—Jessie McDermid, Janet Currie and Annie I. Brown, of Collingwood; Annie I. Burritt, Kimberley, and Florence M. Crosskill, Meaford. Miss Brown won the general proficiency medal given by Miss Liphardt, Superintendent. The chairman of the trustees, David Williams, presided, and Dr. A. M. McFaul, Jr., Chairman of the Medical Board, addressed the graduating class.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE

The annual graduating exercises of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville, were held in the auditorium of the hospital on May 29. The members of the graduating class are: Florence May Young, Russell; Anna Rose Blue, Moore Creek; Jenny May York, Spencerville; Muriel Ferguson, Cornwall; Evelyn Irene Young, Russell; Anna Elaine Little, Cobden; Eva Sylvia Hodson, Pakenham; Ella Maud York, Spencerville; Jessie Helene Richardson, Lloydstown; Mary Kathleen Boyle, Lachine, Que.

SMITH FALLS GRADUATION

At the graduation exercises held under the auspices of the President and Board of Directors of Smith's Falls Public Hospital, on May 28th, those graduating and receiving their pins and diplomas were: Jean Yuill, Florence P. Hewitt, Ethel J. Parkhill and Winnifred H. Gore. Special prizes for general efficiency were won by Ethel Parkhill and Winnifred Gore. Miss Gore was valedictorian.

ILLNESS OF LIEUT.-COL. GARTSHORE

While working at his desk in his office, Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, Chairman of the Victoria Hospital Trust, at London, Ont., also President of the Ontario Hospital Association, suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. His physician at the time stated that he had every reason to believe that the colonel would recover after a prolonged rest. On the day previous Col. Gartshore had entertained Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt, who went to London to present the diplomas to the graduates of the Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses.

HOSPITAL BEQUESTS

The late George Carruthers, grain merchant, formerly of Toronto, who died at Montreal on September 19th, 1924, made several bequests to Canadian hospitals. They include \$10,000 to the Montreal General Hospital, to endow cots in memory of the testator's father, Andrew Carruthers; \$10,000 to the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, to endow cots in memory of his son, William; \$2,000 to the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, in memory of Alice M. McKay; \$2,000 to the Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal; and \$5,000 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, to endow cots in memory of his mother, Janet Carruthers.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Among the forty-one nurses graduated from the Nurses' Training School of the Montreal General Hospital on June 4th are the following: Misses Lenore Elizabeth Nicol, Toronto; Winnifred Rae Shaver, Strathroy, Ont.; Marion Hoffman-Smith, Sudbury, Ont.; Laura J. Giroux, Pembroke, Ont.; Catharine Ladd, Chazy, N.Y.; Lucretia Eleanor Stewart, Winnipeg, Man.; Helen N. Stewart, Maxville, Ont.; Geraldine Roberta Stewart, Ottawa; Hattie Patterson Tanner, Ottawa.

ONTARIO HOSPITAL, OSHAWA

The annual graduation exercises of the fifth class of the training school for nurses at the Ontario Hospital, Oshawa, was held on June 17th. The class this year includes nine graduates, who are: Misses Gwendolyn Ackney, Uxbridge; Gladys Bartlett, Toronto; Susie Booth, Soo; Gladys Cleaver,

Lindsay; Amy Grey, Lindsay; Velma Hemmingway, Orillia; Eva Hennessey, Trenton; Jessie Powell, Stayner, and Clara Scherer, Ariss, Ont.

GUELPH HOSPITAL

Graduation day for ten nurses at the Guelph General Hospital was observed under most auspicious circumstances on the spacious lawn of the nurses' home, on June 3rd. The successful graduating nurses were: Misses Lillian Jean McRae, London; Gladys Christina Fasken, Elora; Jessie Laurine Rogers, Toronto; Katharine Jean McDonald, Teeswater; Henrietta Ross Barron, Guelph; Beatrice MacDonald, Moffatt, who received the prize for the highest standard of efficiency; Susan May Scales, Wiarton; Mary Neola Paddison, Barrie; Mabel Hill, Barrie; Maude Mylinde Prong, Hespeler.

NICHOLLS HOSPITAL, PETERBORO

Eleven nurses graduated from Nicholls Hospital, Peterboro, on June 8th, and received their diplomas. E. A. Peck presided. The graduates are: Misses Hazel Winnifred Little, Garden Hill; Jessie Ida Paul, R.R. 2, Peterboro; Mary Alma Hazelton, Fraserville; Sarah Isabel Armstrong, Millbrook; Norma Adeline Ingram, Peterboro; Mabel Rutherford, Campbellford; Florence Elsie Lovett, Norwood; Florence Edith Vickers, Peterboro; Winifred Kate Rabey, Port Hope; Myrtle Idelle Woodcuffe, Coalbrook, and May Stone, Peterboro.

FIRE AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON

A fire broke out on June 17th, in the large storage pharmacy department of the Kingston General Hospital, which is situated in the basement of the main building, and, although the blaze was confined to the room in which it started, the loss was heavy, as a large quantity of drugs was destroyed, and there was much damage from smoke and water. The loss is covered by insurance.

HEPBURN HOSPITAL, OGDENSBURG

The following Canadian nurses, out of a class of seventeen, graduated from the Nurses' Training Class of the Hepburn Hospital at Ogdensburg on June 2nd: Misses C. M. Bourke, Montreal; Kathleen F. Higgins, Prescott; Thelma M. Allen, Prescott; Elva Brown, Prescott; Marion B. Breen, Eganville; Margaret E. Lynch, Douglas; Kathleen M. McEvoy, Ottawa; B. M. Conway, Richmond; Mildred Wilson, Ottawa.

NURSES GRADUATE AT GUELPH

Seven young ladies graduated as nurses from St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on June 19th, when they received their diplomas from Dr. McKinnon. The nurses who graduated are: Kathleen Feifried, Harriston; Agnes Heeg, Guelph; Marie Ryan, Newstead; Monica Fleming, Galt; Mayme Short, Waterloo; Elizabeth Sweeney, Guelph, and Edwardine Dixon, Galt.

MIDLAND HOSPITAL

A fashionable gathering assembled in the lawns of St. Andrew's Hospital, Midland, on June 12th, the occasion being the graduation of three young ladies as nurses. They were Miss Velma B. Morrison, of Midland; Miss Annie I. Stewart, of Newton Robinson, and Miss Velma F. Martin, of Stouffville. The graduates received gifts and mementoes from the different societies and were entertained at a dance in the evening.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA

Six young ladies graduated at the General Hospital, Niagara Falls, this year, and the graduation ceremony was a brilliant one. C. N. Clendening, President of the Hospital Board, occupied the chair. The graduates were: Misses Louise E. Campbell, Helena McGlashan, Eva Gladys Bethell, Lydia M. McConnell, Kathleen L. Hickey and Gladys Consuelo Townsend.

EXTENSION TO LAKE EDWARD SANATORIUM

A contract for \$117,000 has just been awarded for considerable extension to the Lake Edward Sanatorium, Lake Edward, Que. The Institution, which is, exclusively devoted to the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, hospitalizes at present sixty patients. With the new wing, seventy new patients will be admitted.

The Sanatorium is situated about one hundred miles north Quebec City, in the heart of the Laurentians.

Dr. J. A. Couillard, B.A., M.D., is the Medical Superintendent, and has been directing the Institution for the last twelve years.

THE HOSPITAL, MEDICAL AND NURSING WORLD very heartily congratulates Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Director of Hospital Activities, American College of Surgeons, who has been the

moving spirit in hospital affairs all over America, on the degree of Doctor of Science recently conferred upon him by Marquette University, the largest Catholic university in America. We are proud to own Dr. MacEachern as a Canadian, and as far as we know it is the very first time in the history of the world that a degree of this kind has been conferred for hospital administration. The honor is more than deserved.

BOOK REVIEWS

Gynæcology For Nurses and Gynæcological Nursing, Including the Subjects Enumerated, Under Gynæcology and Obstetrics, in the "Syllabus of Lectures and Demonstrations for Education and Training in General Nursing," Issued by the General Nursing Council, by Comyns Berkeley, M.D., M.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.). Fourth edition, with additional illustrations by Dr. G. M. Dupuy, London: The Scientific Press, Limited, 28-9 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2. 1925. Price, 7/6 net.

Here is a fine little book. It is concise and practical. It is well illustrated and well bound. It is written by an authority. It is good stuff all the way through. In fact, it is just the sort of book that any nurse after having been lectured and hectored for three years, and having very properly lost all of her notes and remembered her ward work, would be glad to have with her on not only her first case, but her fiftieth case. There is a good deal of examination twaddle in it, of course, but in spite of this it is a book to be highly recommended to nurses.

Feeding, Diet and the General Care of Children. A Book for Mothers and Trained Nurses, by Albert J. Bell, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati. Second revised edition, illustrated. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, Philadelphia. 1924. Price, \$2.00 net.

Every effort has been made in this book to impress upon mother and nurse the principles for the prevention of disease. All details have been explained in a way which should make their accomplishment easier. Sample diet lists for the first

twelve years of life specifying varieties and definite amounts of food, with their food values for age, weight and height are included. Feeding intervals of four hours for infants are strongly advocated. This is quite a well prepared little book and the subject matter is arranged in a convenient plan which should appeal to most mothers. It is in no sense a text-book, but is a good guide for the inexperienced, and contains many valuable suggestions which will be found useful in the home.

Medical Electricity for Nurses, by Harold Wigg, Radiographer Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital. The Scientific Press, Limited, 28-9 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2, London, England. 1925. Price, 6/- net.

This is a simple, concise book that any nurse can read and benefit from. Such a little volume is necessary in the training school, electro-therapeutics having progressed tremendously during the past decade. Its proper employment has meant much, not only as a diagnostic, but as a curative agent as well.

Diseases of Children for Nurses, including Pediatric Nursing, Infant Feeding, Therapeutic Measures employed in Childhood, Treatment for Emergencies, Prophylaxis and Hygiene, by Robt. S. McCombs, M.D., formerly Physician to the Out-Patient Department of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia and London: The W. B. Saunders Company. Canadian Agents: The J. F. Hartz Company, Limited, Toronto. 1925. Price, \$2.75 net.

It contains outline of methods employed at this hospital. Enough anatomy and pathology are included to give a clear understanding of the body structure and the changes produced by disease. Treatment is described in so far as necessary for an intelligent application of same by the nurse, including heliotherapy. Medical asepsis is described; and chapters are devoted to mental hygiene, nutritional disturbances, preparation of foods, the toxin-antitoxin and Dick tests, the milk laboratory; with a syllabus at the end.

Stay Young, by Raymond Leslie Goldman. New York and Toronto: The Macmillan Company. 1925. Price, \$2.25.

How to be wealthy, how to be healthy, how to be happy? The author says *fitness* should be our destination. He says he

has been over the road himself, gives the details of the trip made under the handicap of infantile paralysis. He is familiar with the landmarks that give direction, the difficult spots that must be avoided, the cross-roads that invite mistakes. He has learned that there is one smooth, fairly easy route that leads straight to the desired destination; and this he points out to the reader. Brightly and forcefully written.

Personal Hygiene Applied, by Jesse Feiring Williams, A.B., M.D., Professor of Physical Education, Teachers College, Columbia University. Second edition, revised. Philadelphia and London: The W. B. Saunders Company. Canadian Agents: The J. F. Hartz Co., Limited, Toronto. 1925. Price, \$2.00.

This new work approaches the problems of health from a biologic standpoint. Data concerning structure and function are presented orderly and logically. The various bodily structures are traced from the embryo up. The *child* is stressed—an unique point. Suggestion of how to apply theories advanced will be valued by teachers, as will the list of spirited questions closing the chapters. *To help the teacher help the student* is constantly kept in mind. The standard curriculum has been followed. Four hundred illustrations (twenty-five colored), add attractiveness.

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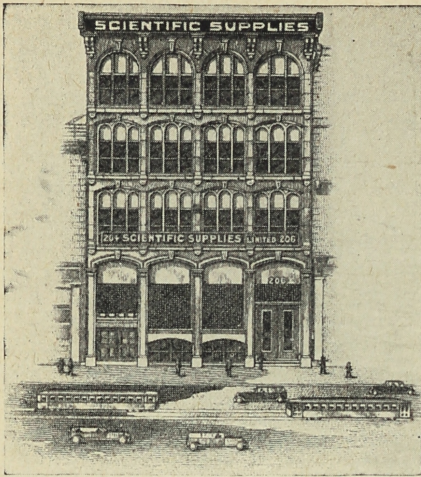
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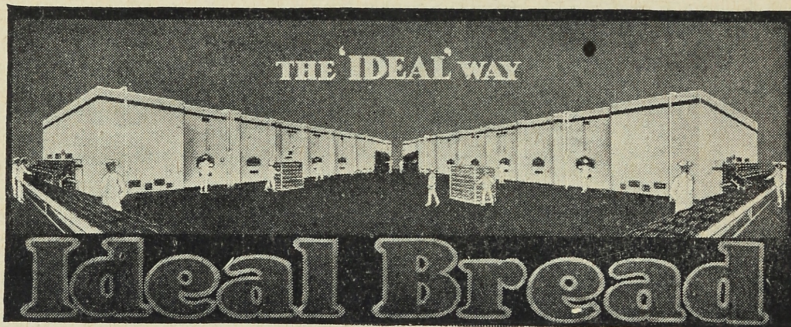
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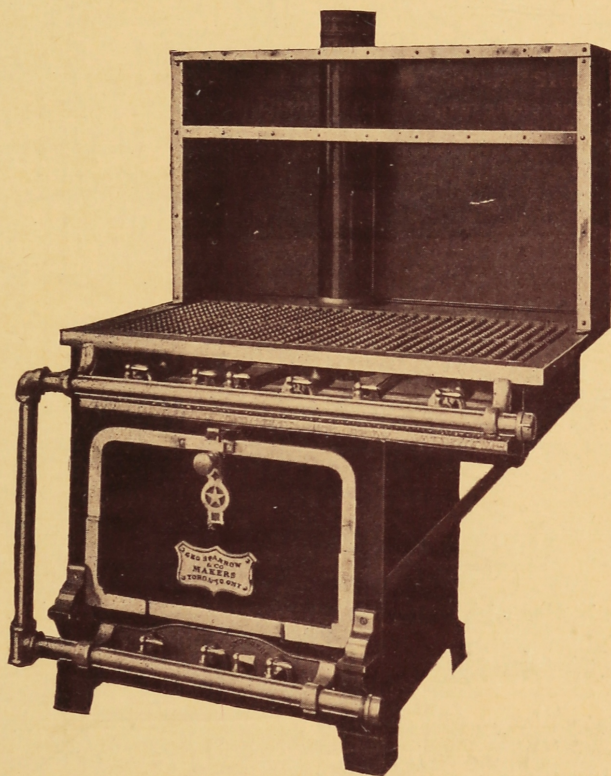


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