1858

ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

1958

HR
WX 28
DC 2.2 V4
R6 M8
1958

Royal Jubilee Hospital

This is the story of the first one hundred years in the development of The Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, British Columbia.

In its beginnings in 1858 as The Royal Hospital it was a pioneer effort. Today it has taken its place with the foremost institutions in Canada. Located on what was, in 1858, merely an isolated island in the distant, vast Pacific Ocean, as far as eastern Canada was concerned, the traditions were British as Vancouver Island was then a Crown Colony, but the geographical associations were those of the Pacific slope.

At this particular period in world history, with its tensions and insistence on scientific development, it is interesting to note how quickly the great scientific advances in medicine in the last one hundred years, were appraised and incorporated in the day-to-day routines of the Jubilee Hospital.

ARY

TY OF
MBIA

R. L. Reid
diana
sh Columbia

Jan 25/56
Dept. Med. Lodge

THE LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

The F. W. Howay and R. L. Reid
Collection of Canadiana
The University of British Columbia

Appt 25/56 Royal Jub. Hosp.

Royal Jubilee Hospital

VICTORIA, B.C.

1858 – 1958

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL - - - - - - - -	1858-1890
THE PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL -	1890-1938
THE ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL - - - -	1938-1958

Herbert H. Murphy

B.A., M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S.

HEBDEN PRINTING CO. LTD.

VICTORIA, B.C.

FOREWORD

When requested by the Board of Directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital to write this brief story of the hospital's development, Mr. George Masters, Administrator, and his staff arranged for me to have full access to the existing records, not only of the present hospital from its construction, but of the original Royal Hospital also. I deeply appreciate their assistance and advice.

I am indebted to many other individual members of the hospital staff: to Dr. J. L. Murray Anderson, Medical Administrator; to Mr. Michael A. M. Fraser, the Assistant Administrator; to Mrs. Robert Pethick for accurate clerical assistance and help, cheerfully given in confirming certain data; Miss Mary L. Richmond, the Director of Nursing in the Training School, and her Assistant, Miss Florence Ferguson, have given invaluable assistance in securing data on the School of Nursing.

The Provincial Archives, a Department of the Provincial Library, and the Provincial Board of Health have also assisted me. The errors and omissions are mine alone.

H. H. M.

Victoria, British Columbia
December, 1957.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter I—The Development of the Royal Jubilee Hospital	1
Chapter II—The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital—Construction	7
Chapter III—The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1890-1956	15
Chapter IV—The Board of Directors and Management	31
Chapter V—Nursing Staff and School	37
Chapter VI—The Medical Staff	44
Chapter VII—The Department of Radiology	55
Chapter VIII—The Pathological Laboratory	59
Chapter IX—Maintenance and Housekeeping	62
Chapter X—Pharmacy	66
Chapter XI—Department of Anaesthesia	68
Chapter XII—Department of Dietetics	70
Chapter XIII—Women's Organizations and Service Clubs	72
Chapter XIV—Social Service	75
Chapter XV—Dr. J. S. Helmcken	77
Chronological History	82

ILLUSTRATIONS

Royal Jubilee Hospital — Veterans' Hospital in Background.

Victoria, 1858. Horse Carts Used to Distribute Water to Dwellings.

The Right Reverend Edward Cridge — Bishop of British Columbia.

Christ Church Cathedral and Parsonage.

Royal Hospital, 1859-1869 — Marine Hospital (centre); S.S. Beaver (foreground).

Victoria Female Infirmary, 1864-1869 — Later the Royal Hospital, 1869-1890.

Joshua Davies, First President of the Board of Directors.

Invitation to the Laying of the Corner Stone, 1889.

Trowel Presented to Mrs. Nelson at the Laying of the Corner Stone, 1889.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Party at Opening Ceremony, May 21st, 1890.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1890.

Pemberton Memorial Operating Room — 1896.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital with Strathcona Addition.

Interior, Surgical Ward, Male, Approximately 1910.

Original Residence for Nurses — 1909-1930.

Present Residence for Nurses — Opened 1930.

Pemberton Memorial Chapel, 1909.

Pemberton Memorial Chapel, Interior.

Pavilion for Tuberculosis.

Children's Ward.

Psychiatric Block, 1956.

Graph of Income and Expenditure, 1956.

East Wing and Flag Pole (left); Annex (right).

Capping Ceremony.

Graduation Ceremony.

Maternity Block.

Present Operating Room Number 1.

Dr. John S. Helmcken.

Present Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Royal Jubilee Hospital — Veterans' Hospital in the Background.

Victoria, 1858 — Horse Carts Used to Distribute Water to Dwellings.

CHAPTER I

The Development of the Royal Jubilee Hospital

Victoria, British Columbia

"The knowledge of past times is naturally growing less in all cases not of publick record, and the past time of Scotland is so unlike the present, that it is already difficult for a Scotchman to imagine the economy of his grandfather."

SAMUEL JOHNSON TO JAMES BOSWELL
October 27th, 1779.

When we attempt to look backwards over a period of one hundred years we must not assume an attitude of superiority. The men and women of that earlier day helped to build the civilization which we know today. We are often inclined to term this "our civilization" as if we, and we alone, were entitled to the credit, leaving to our ancestors the responsibility for any errors or omissions. We must also remember the change in the purchasing power of our currency, and the revolution in living conditions and habits of thought which have occurred in that century. So marked have these changes been that had Elizabeth the First of England visited New Caledonia in 1858, for such was the name of the mainland of British Columbia at that time, she would easily have understood the problems of daily living. She would not have understood how the famous "Beaver" of the Hudson's Bay Company was driven when using steam power and paddle wheels but crossing the Atlantic and rounding the Horn as this ship did, under sail, would have seemed quite reasonable to Good Queen Bess.

In 1858, on November 19th, New Caledonia passed into history and the Crown Colony of British Columbia was proclaimed. It was associated with the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island, which had been formed in 1850. Both were under the direction of Governor Douglas. The two Crown

Colonies joined in 1866 with Victoria as the united capital. Not until 1871 did British Columbia become a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

The discovery of gold on the Fraser River added much to the importance of 1858 in the history of British Columbia and Victoria. The latter changed in a few weeks from a small sleepy village around a Hudson's Bay Fort to the commercial outfitting centre for the gold rush.

What this influx of miners must have meant to Victoria will be realized when we recall that at that time the water supply of Victoria came from the springs on Spring Ridge and was distributed by carts. George Hunter Cary, described as "an able lawyer, but of irascible disposition," was Attorney-General. Realizing the commercial possibilities he purchased the lots on which the springs were located and fenced them in, planning to sell the water at a shilling a barrel. However, there was such an outcry that the deal was cancelled. It is interesting to note in passing that he built the first house on the site of the present Government House. Later this house served as Government House and was known as "Cary Castle." Even today, the old term is occasionally applied to the present Government House. A picture of the original "Cary Castle" hangs in the Provincial Archives.

Under these circumstances it did not seem too unusual in that year when a sick man was found on a mattress inside the gate of the garden of the Anglican Clergyman, the Reverend Edward Cridge, later to be the much-beloved Bishop Cridge. The patient admitted that he had been brought there by friends. As Mr. Cridge told the story—"I asked him why they had brought him to my house, and clandestinely, too." 'Oh,' he said, 'they thought you were the proper man,' "and I suppose I was under the circumstances. I appealed to His Excellency, the Governor, who took the matter up and nominated a Provisional Committee as follows: Mr. Dallas, a Director of the Hudson's Bay Company; Mr. A. F. Pemberton, Magistrate and Commissioner of Police, and myself, District Minister of Victoria. So the Parsonage became the first Home Hospital in the Colony. We used temporarily a cottage kindly loaned rent free, by Mr. Blinkhorn on the corner of Yates and Broad Streets."—(From "Pioneer Days" by Patience Day—Colonist Press, 1924).

The need for such accommodation was soon demonstrated as the small cottage was kept full and the necessity for larger quarters became urgent. The Committee finally "took possession of a piece of land on the Songhees Indian Reserve and erected a wooden building on the site later to be occupied by the Marine Hospital. The Government, be it noted, "though not consulted, offered no objection." The first medical officer in charge was Dr. Trimble and the first item in the sundry account book is "6 bars of soap 1/6." Evidently this supply was not maintained, as on February 1st, 1861, the report of the Grand Jury, following an inspection of the hospital, reads as follows: "The Committee also visited the hospital and found 13 patients, including one Indian, who all appeared to be doing well. We found that a water closet was much needed for the sick ward, also sundrie small repairs were needed to the building. We would also urge that more bedding, cots, etc., be furnished so that the inmates be made as comfortable as possible, as we noticed that the present blankets are much soiled owing to not having a change of bedding. A new stove is much needed, or the old one should be repaired and would also urge that a brick chimney be built in the kitchen." This report was evidently not a popular one and Chief Justice Cameron held that the Grand Jury had "exceeded its powers." However, in May of the following year, the Department of Lands and Works reported to the Colonial Secretary that "additional accommodation and equipment could be secured for $625.00 and that construction could be completed in a fortnight."

According to the Diary of Bishop Cridge, on February 13th, 1859, collections were taken up at morning and afternoon services at Christ Church for The Royal Hospital and amounted to $149.00. This is referred to in other records as "Hospital Sunday." As we know it today "Hospital Sunday" is a national observance in the United States and Canada. The idea was sponsored by the American College of Surgeons soon after its founding in 1913, but is considered generally to have been based on a "Hospital Sunday" started by St. Luke's Hospital in New York in 1874. In Victoria "Hospital Sunday" antedated St. Luke's by fifteen years, but here it was observed only sporadically, but it is still of historical significance.

In 1860 the French hospital was opened by the French Benevolent and Mutual Society to *"care"* for its members who

paid one dollar monthly. It was merged in the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital later and only within the last few years was the *"care"* given by the Jubilee to the last surviving member.

In 1868, Mrs. Cridge seems to have been the moving spirit in establishing The Female Aid Association to "provide hospital care for females in need and sickness along lines similar to those in force at The Royal Hospital." It was in 1862 that the first "bride ship," the "Tynemouth," arrived in Victoria, followed shortly by the second and last, the "Robert Lowe." Two of the girls on the second ship were ill on arrival and later died. This undoubtedly focused attention on the need for such accommodation.

The Directors of The Royal Hospital secured a grant of 150 pounds from the Government for the purpose of building "a female ward." Under the patronage of Mrs. Douglas, "The Women's Association" was formed. This small group of women was untiring in their efforts and their reward came on November 24th, 1864, when the cornerstone of the Female Infirmary at the head of Pandora Street was laid by Mrs. Harris, the wife of the Mayor of Victoria. The Colonist gave an exceptionally full report and described the building and the site as follows: "The building, which is a commodious one storey frame, is situated on a commanding site at the head of Pandora Street, overlooking the city and harbour, Royal Bay and the Straits, from Dungeness to Point Ringgold—the view taking in for a long distance the American and Metchosin shores, Race Rocks, etc.: the whole presenting a scene of unexampled beauty and loveliness to which the pencil of an artist could scarce do justice." The medical attendants were Drs. Ash, Davie, Dickson, Haggin, Powell and Trimble. A woman "of very superior character" was appointed Matron at a salary of $25.00 per month. In this connection the following minute appeared in the record: "It was unanimously agreed that when there is no patient in the Infirmary no salary shall be paid to the Matron but the usual allowances for board, lights and firing be continued." When compared with conditions of employment today we are apt to smile and be very critical but we must recall that even in Upper and Lower Canada the Labour movement was negligible before 1850, although certain ill defined unions were formed as early as 1827 in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. The first Canadian Congress of Labour was

held in 1873 and that distinguished statesman and clever politician, Sir John A. Macdonald, promised "respectful and prompt" attention to whatever suggestions for Labour legislation the Trades Assemblies might wish to make. In a private letter to his old friend Alexander Campbell he wrote: "The workingmen are at a white heat in my favour just now," but this meant little in British Columbia, which had become a Province of the Dominion of Canada only two years earlier. It is probably a safe assumption that conditions of employment in Victoria at the time of the founding of The Royal Hospital were no better than those prevailing in the large centres of the Atlantic seaboard. The following rules for guidance of employees hung in the store of John Wanamaker in Philadelphia in 1854:

"Store must be open at 6:30 a.m. and remain open until 9 p.m. the year round.

"The store must be swept, counters, base shelves and show cases dusted, lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned; pens made; doors and windows opened; a pail of water and a scuttle of coal must be brought in by each clerk before breakfast, if there is time to do so, and attend to the customers who call.

"The store must not be open on the Sabbath day, unless absolutely necessary, and then only for a few minutes. Any employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, getting shaved at the barber shop, going to dances and other places of amusement will most surely give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and all-around honesty.

"Each employee must pay not less than $5.00 per year to the church and must attend Sabbath school each Sabbath.

"Men employees are given an evening a week for courting purposes and two if they go to prayer meeting regularly.

"After fourteen hours' work in the store, the leisure time must be spent in reading good literature."

The Royal Jubilee Hospital Employees' Association, with full bargaining rights, was not to come until 1949.

In 1869, the Female Infirmary and The Royal Hospital were amalgamated under the name of The Royal Hospital and all patients were accommodated in the institution on Pandora Avenue. The old Royal Hospital Building on the Indian Reserve served to house the mentally ill from 1872-1878 and

was known as the Lunatic Asylum. Thus Victoria solved its most urgent hospital problem—the care of illness amongst the indigent. However, the growth of the city combined with the steady advance in medical science, during the next two decades not only made this accommodation inadequate but also made clear the need for hospital care for those who were not indigent.

———o———

CHAPTER II

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

CONSTRUCTION

"He builded better than he knew." (EMERSON, THE PROBLEM.)

"Chiefs—Our road is not built to last a thousand years, yet in a sense it is. When a road is once built, it is a strange thing how it collects traffic, how every year as it goes on, more and more people are found to walk thereon, and others are raised up to repair and perpetuate it and keep it alive."

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, 1850-1894
Vailima Letters. Address to the Chiefs on the Opening of the Road of Gratitude, October, 1894.

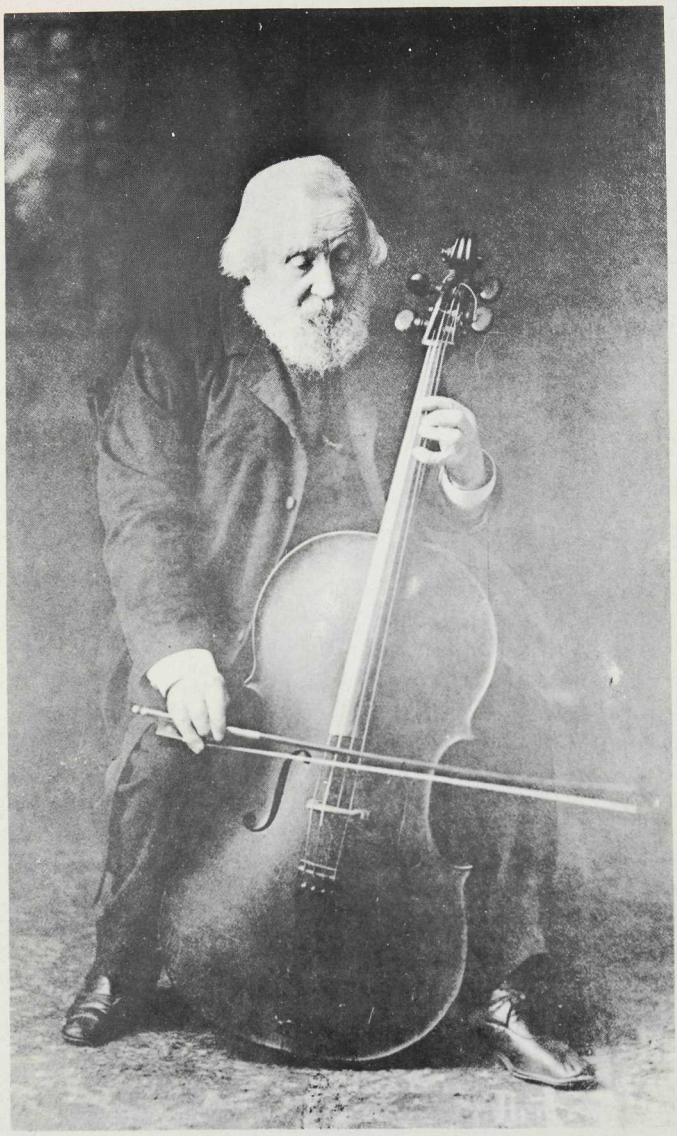
It was very natural and fitting that in 1887 when the whole British Empire was planning how best to honour Queen Victoria on the occasion of her approaching Jubilee in 1888, the City of Victoria should give careful thought and consideration to her plans for this great event. Thoughtful citizens knew that the Royal Hospital was no longer adequate for rapidly growing Victoria and the idea of marking the Jubilee year by building a new and modern hospital made a general appeal when Dr. Davie first made it. As usual The Victoria Daily Colonist presented the argument clearly and emphatically in an editorial on February 20th, 1887.

> "What more acceptable and more in keeping with the Jubilee Year than the erection of a general hospital. . . . The Royal Hospital is utterly inadequate for the relief which it is supposed to afford. It has been in its day and is yet a most worthy institution but its accommodations are entirely too limited to fill the want which it is now supposed to fill. With the increasing importance of this port some institution such as is found in the leading cities of the Dominion must be established here. . . . The hospital should be a stately structure, an ornament to the city, built on the most modern plans, with wards for men and women and surrounded by spacious grounds for recreation and pleasure. . . . Nothing but a first class hospital should be built, and the promoters of the idea will demand nothing less."

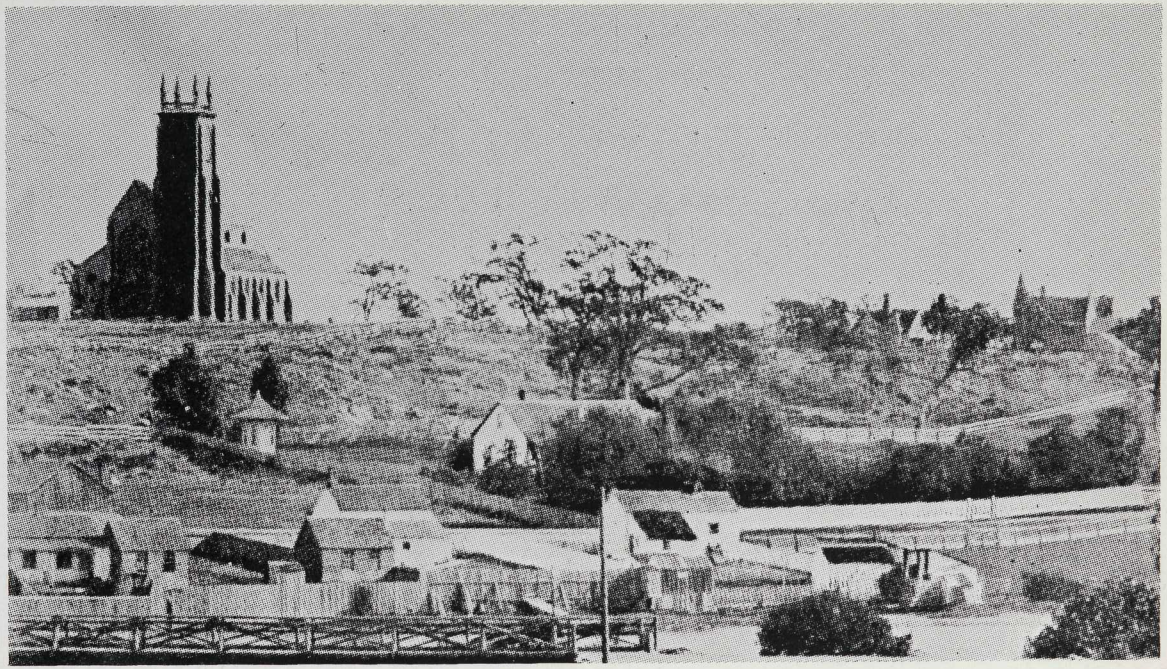
The plan had evidently been well thought out, as the following day The Daily Times announced that at a meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Hospital held that morning in the rooms of the Board of Trade "it was decided to erect a building with all the improvements and accommodations required at a cost of about $40,000. . . . Mr. Alex McLean was appointed Chairman, Mr. W. Chudley, Secretary and Mr. W. C. Ward, Treasurer. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the government." The names of those attending that first organization meeting are still of interest to us either because of the stature of these men themselves or the success and achievements of their descendants. They were Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, Hon. J. W. Trutch, Hon. Eli Harrison, Jr., Hon. H. Nelson, Lieutenant-Governor; Senator J. MacDonald, Hon. P. O'Reilly, Messrs. Alex. McLean, John S. Yates, A. J. Langley, Joshua Davies, Roderick Finlayson, T. R. Smith (H.B.C.), H. F. Heisterman, M. Strouss, M. F. Woods, C. E. Redfern, J. D. Warren, George Byrnes, J. H. Todd, William Dalby, E. Crow Baker, M.P.; Noah Shakespeare, M.P.; W. C. Ward, William Whyte, W. H. Ellis (Colonist), Mayor Fell, William Chudley, Carlo Bossi, J. H. Turner, R. Dunsmuir, F. Bullen, John Grant, Dennis Harris, B. W. Pearse, M. W. T. Drake, R. E. Jackson, D. W. Higgins, Walter Shears, C. E. Pooley, Edwin Johnson, E. A. McQuade, E. G. Prior, A. A. Green, D. R. Munro (C.P.R.), John Nicholles, Thomas Earle, J. K. Hett, Henry Brown, Alex Wilson, R. T. Williams, T. Cubbe. These men constituted a General Committee, with Alex MacLean as President, William Chudley, Secretary, and W. C. Ward, Treasurer.

The Provincial Government was then consulted and promised a grant of $20,000, provided that an equal sum was raised by private subscription but with the reservation that the grant would not exceed the amount so donated. Few communities are free from sectionalism and a contemporary newspaper clipping reported as follows:

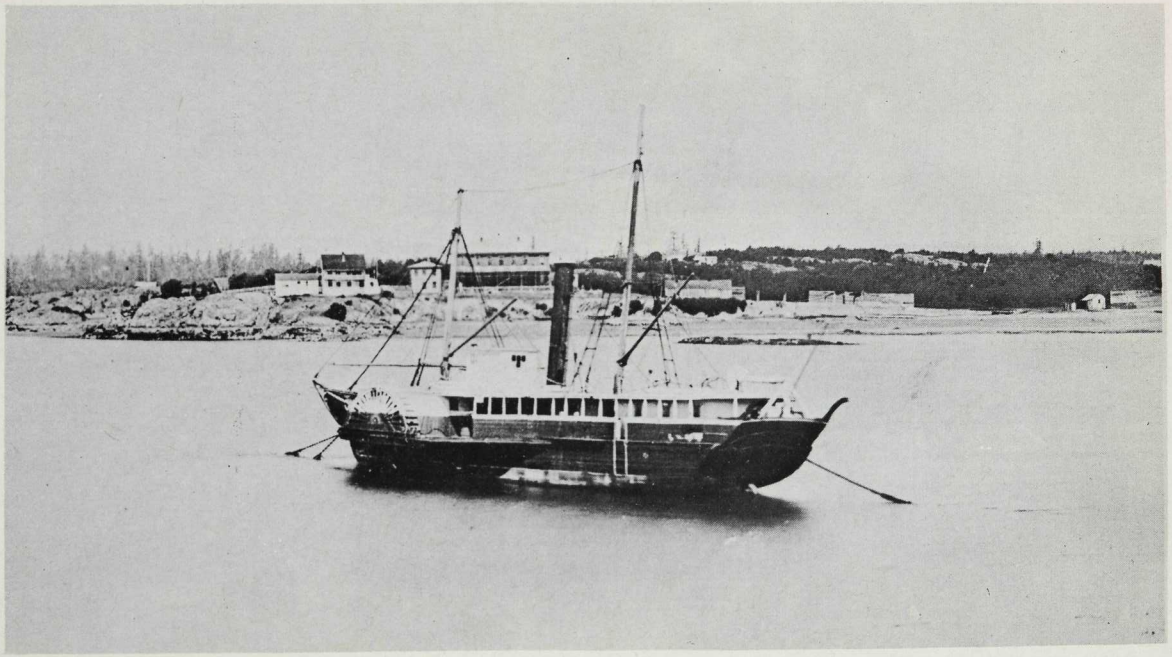
> "When a vote of $20,000 for the Jubilee Hospital came to be read a second time Mr. Bole asked for a division of the house on it. He objected to $20,000 being spent in this way in Victoria. Mr. Thompson said he had been to the Royal Hospital that morning and had found that there were 17 patients there from the mainland. Mr. Higgins—"Yes, of the 35 patients 17 are from the mainland." Mr. Bole—"I am here to look after mainland money not mainland invalids."



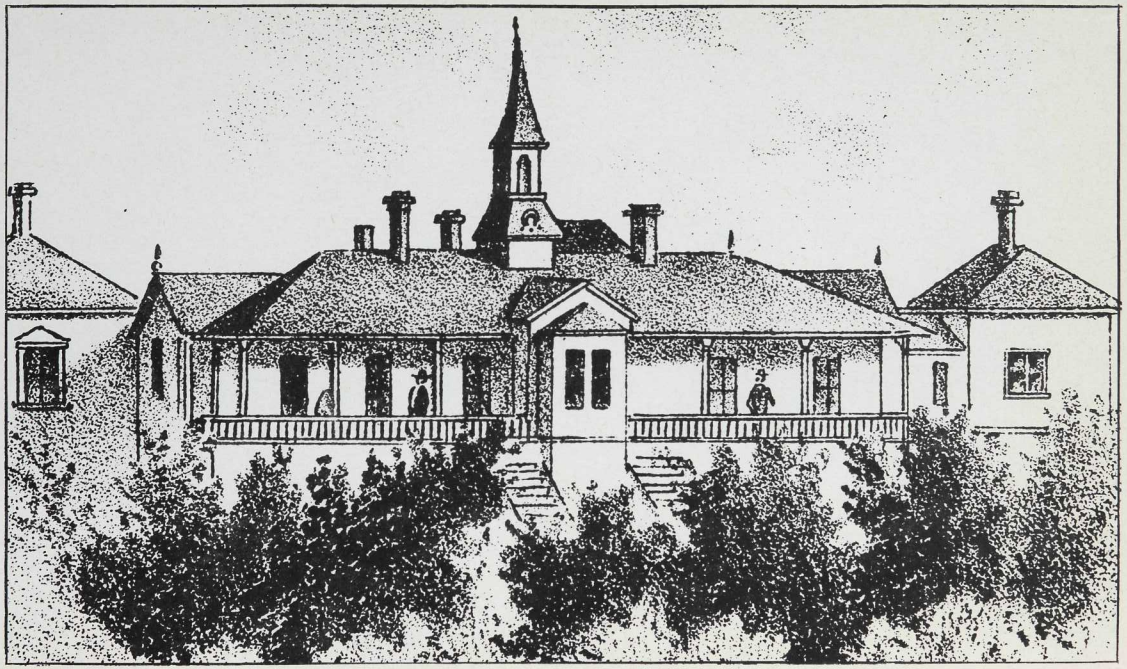
The Right Reverend Edward Cridge, Bishop of British Columbia.



Christ Church Cathedral and Parsonage, 1858.



Royal Hospital, 1859 - 1869 (left). Marine Hospital (centre). S.S. Beaver (foreground).



Victoria Female Infirmary, 1864 - 1869 — Later the Royal Hospital, 1869 - 1890.

The division stood as follows:

Ayes—Robson, Martin, Croft, Thompson, Dunsmuir, Higgins, Davie, Allen, Vernon, Turner, Prior, Beaven, T. Davie, John, Mason, Stenhouse, Anderson, Cowan—18.

Noes—Bole, Ladner, Orr—3.

This substantial support, personal and financial, did much for the morale of the Committee and the following appeal was made to the clergy of the city:

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital
Victoria, B.C., April 2nd, 1887.

Reverend and Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the General Citizens' Committee held yesterday it was moved, "That a circular be sent the Ministers of all denominations asking for their co-operation in this project and if they would devote the proceeds of all services to be held on Sunday, the 19th of June next, to the funds of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, and thus inaugurate a Hospital Sunday."

This date, you will observe, has been chosen as the nearest the day on which the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty occurs, and will, I trust, meet with your convenience and approval.

The weather will then, in all probability, be more settled and a number of visitors in our city will no doubt add to the contributions of those resident here.

I shall be glad of your reply consenting to the above resolution or otherwise at as early a date as may be convenient to yourself.

I am, Rev'd and Dear Sir,

Yours Faithfully,
For the General Committee,
WILLIAM M. CHUDLEY,
Hon'y Secretary.

Victoria was already "tourist conscious."

The Royal Jubilee Hospital through its beginning as the Royal Hospital naturally initiated many hospital procedures in British Columbia and was one of the leaders in Canada in many instances. Finding this reference to "Hospital Sunday" in 1887 in addition to that already mentioned in 1859, sug-

gested that this might have been first in Canada, if not on the continent. However, the Library and Literary Research Department of the American College of Surgeons through its efficient and helpful Director, Miss Marguerite Prime, advises as follows:

> "In 1874, the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital issued an appeal to various Episcopal hospitals of New York for a collection. The last Sunday of every year was designated as 'Hospital Sunday.' The appeal was endorsed by Bishop Potter, head of the Episcopal Church of New York in a circular letter to his clergy. It was so favourably received that the annual collection was initiated and maintained from 1874 onward. Other denominations followed suit and in 1878 these independent campaigns were consolidated into a common and co-ordinated one." *(Joseph Hirsch—Saturday, Sunday and Everyday; History of United Hospital Fund, New York.)*

If the Jubilee did not initiate this custom in Canada, it was certainly in the vanguard.

The response was evidently satisfactory and on July 18th, 1887, the following trustees were appointed:

> Hon. J. W. Trutch, T. R. Smith, Hon. John Robson, Mr. Justice Crease, Robert Dunsmuir, Alex MacLean and James Fell.

The following were named as a "Building Committee":

> Alex. Maclean, Hon. J. W. Trutch, Mayor Fell, Alex Wilson, J. S. Yates, William Chudley and T. R. Smith.

A new site of just under twenty acres was then purchased on the corner of Cadboro Bay Road and Mount Tolmie Road, or Richmond Avenue as it is known today. The price was $6,702.50. The newspaper report refers to it as "a desirable site and the price reasonable." At this time a question with controversial possibilities was raised by the Knights of Labour. This organization asked if Chinese would be admitted to the new hospital. The question was referred to the future when the Board of Management would be appointed.

By August, the Committee had decided on the main details of the proposed building. It was to be of brick and rubble masonry foundation at a cost not to exceed $35,000. Accommodation was to be provided for 100 non-paying patients. Architects' plans were called, a "premium" of $800 to be paid for the plan selected. These plans were to be unsigned but accompanied by a "motto" for identification. In January, 1888, three sets of plans were selected from those submitted, as worthy of further consideration. These were accompanied by the following mottoes, "Fresh Air," "Work and Win," and "Theory and Practice."

Consulting architects primarily interested in hospital construction and experienced in that work were not available in 1888 and we have no historical data on the professional qualifications of the architects who submitted these plans. However, tradition has supplied one account which may well be true. Before the work of Pasteur and Lord Lister, the scourge of institutional surgery was hospital gangrene and one theory of the spread of this dire disease was that it spread upwards through a building from one floor to that above. In accordance with this idea, when the Widal Clinic in Paris was built, it was of one storey. It was hailed as a great advance and widely publicized. Soon afterwards the epoch marking work of Louis Pasteur, the French chemist, and of Lord Lister, the British Surgeon, established the part played by microbic life in most surgical infections and the architectural explanation of hospital gangrene was discarded. However, when a new hospital was to be built in San Francisco the fame of the Widal Clinic had reached the Pacific Coast and bungalow construction was repeated here, oblivious to the fact that microbic infection had been proven. With a brand new hospital in California, what more natural than that the "most modern" ideas in hospital architecture should have been adopted for the new Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital as commercial and social ties between British Columbia and the Golden State were then as now, close and understanding. So today, we still at the Royal Jubilee have several units of bungalow type construction. Whether true in its entirety this bit of tradition reminds us again of that lag between the findings in pure science and their incorporation into daily life. Another example of this is the work done on congenital heart disease by Dr. Maude Abbott at McGill about the turn of the century, which laid the foundation for the modern surgical treatment of the "Blue Babies" of today.

"Work and Win" and "Theory and Practice" plans were finally selected, but when tenders were called the quotations varied from $55,000 to $80,000 and as there was no water supply to this part of Victoria at that time the cost of extending city mains or depending on a supply from wells had also to be considered. After many alterations and much thought and discussion, a modified version of "Work and Win" was accepted and tenders again were called.

These plans called for "a hospital which contains three wards of 16 beds in each, one for male surgical cases, one for medical cases, and a female ward of equal dimensions and similar construction to these, and with day rooms attached to all; an administrative block with the necessary apartments for a resident medical officer, matron, laboratory, accident ward, committee room, kitchen, storerooms and in addition two separate buildings for infectious diseases. There are also 12 separate smaller wards for paying patients.

They recommend heating to be by hot water with separate furnace for each ward . . . ventilation is provided. Water supply is supposed to be brought from the city mains. Drainage is to be by means of drains running to a cesspool at a suitable distance from the building. . . . that the administrative block be of brick or stone and the wards of wood on a brick or stone foundation." These modifications were outlined in a report from a sub-committee of the medical profession and signed by W. Macnaughton Jones, J. Davie, J. S. Helmcken and G. L. Milne.

A small group of citizens became very active and asked that another site be provided closer to the centre of the city. Some of the clergy, and some physicians perhaps, to quote from one petition, "those without horse and carriage" (and this may have applied to the clergy also) supported this idea, but the General Committee stood firmly by their earlier decisions and when the plans were accepted the Colonist commented in a long editorial—"As everyone knows the situation is a lovely one with the view taking in the green fields and wood to the east, the archipelago and the grand mountains beyond, including the lordly Mount Baker."

Messrs. Drake, Jackson and Helmcken were appointed solicitors and on December 4th, 1888, the tender of John P. Elford for $50,558 was accepted. The date for completion of the work was set for December 31st, 1889, with a penalty clause calling for forfeit of $100.00 per week or portion thereof for delay beyond that date. A separate tender was also accepted for extension of city water mains a distance of 3,920 lineal feet at a further cost of $790.00. Ground was broken on January 6th, 1889, and J. Kinsman was appointed Clerk of the Works at $6.00 per working day. The provisional Directors chosen for incorporation were:

Joshua Davies, E. A. McQuade, Alexander Wilson, Stuart Yates, James Fell, W. M. Chudley, Hon. R. Dunsmuir, A. A. Green, Mr. Justice Crease, C. E. Redfern and Charles Hayward.

The Hon. Robert Dunsmuir did not live to see the completion of his Craigdarroch home, neither did he see the completion of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, as he died on May 2nd.

Arrangements were made for the laying of the cornerstone on Easter Monday, but on account of "inclemency of the weather" this was postponed until the following day, April 23rd, 1890. The ceremony was carried out then in perfect Victoria weather. A special silver trowel was purchased with which Mrs. Nelson, the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, officiated. A copper case was placed under the cornerstone and in this case were placed:

A block plan of the building.
Canadian silver currency—50, 25, 10 and 5 cent pieces
One English sovereign.
A copy of the address of the President of the General Committee.
A list of the names of those serving on the General Committee, detailing the circumstances of the day on parchment.

The silver trowel was presented to Mrs. Nelson. This trowel is now in the Provincial Archives and bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Mrs. Nelson, wife of the Honourable Hugh Nelson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, by the Committee at the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of that Institution, Victoria, British Columbia, 22nd April, 1889."

On the reverse of the blade is a monogram of the letters "E.N."

A flag staff was erected at a cost of $50 and the building was taken over from the contractors on April 2nd, 1890. The city agreed to donate 30,000 gallons of water monthly, but no connection to the city sewers was yet available and as the cost of providing discharge into the sea directly was too expensive to be considered, a properly designed cesspool was built.

On April 2nd permission was given to Dr. Davie to use the accommodation provided for infectious diseases, should this prove necessary, and on May 20th, 1890, the official opening by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught made the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital of Victoria available to the citizens of Victoria and of the Province of British Columbia.

On May 31st, 1890, the Colonist reported the final meeting of the Building Committee. Mr. Fell remarked that "it was said of churches that they did not seem to prosper without a debt of some kind" and implied that this might also be true of hospitals. If this was true in those days, the Jubilee Hospital was fully equipped in this manner also, as there was a debt of $15,000.00. Lighting was still to be arranged for, lamps or gas or electricity. Oil lamps sufficed for the time being. Each individual unit had its own heating plant and there were seventeen fireplaces. But it must be stressed that these buildings are, with the exception of the isolation units, still in daily hospital use. The contract was completed without "extras."

The Colonist reported further that:

> "Mr. Chudley, the Honorary Secretary, is just now besieged with applications. There are 50 or more ladies, including trained nurses from the hospitals of London and New York, who solicit employment as nurses. Strange to say a great majority of the applicants make special mention of the fact that they are Presbyterians. Four or five applications have been received for the position of matron and about as many for the post of medical superintendent."
>
> "It was assented to that permission be asked from the proper authorities to fly the Royal Standard presented to the institution by Mr. R. D. Welch of Liverpool."

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was born.

For list of Directors see Appendix XX.

CHAPTER III

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

1890 - 1956

Turn, turn my wheel—'Tis nature's plan
The child should grow into the man.

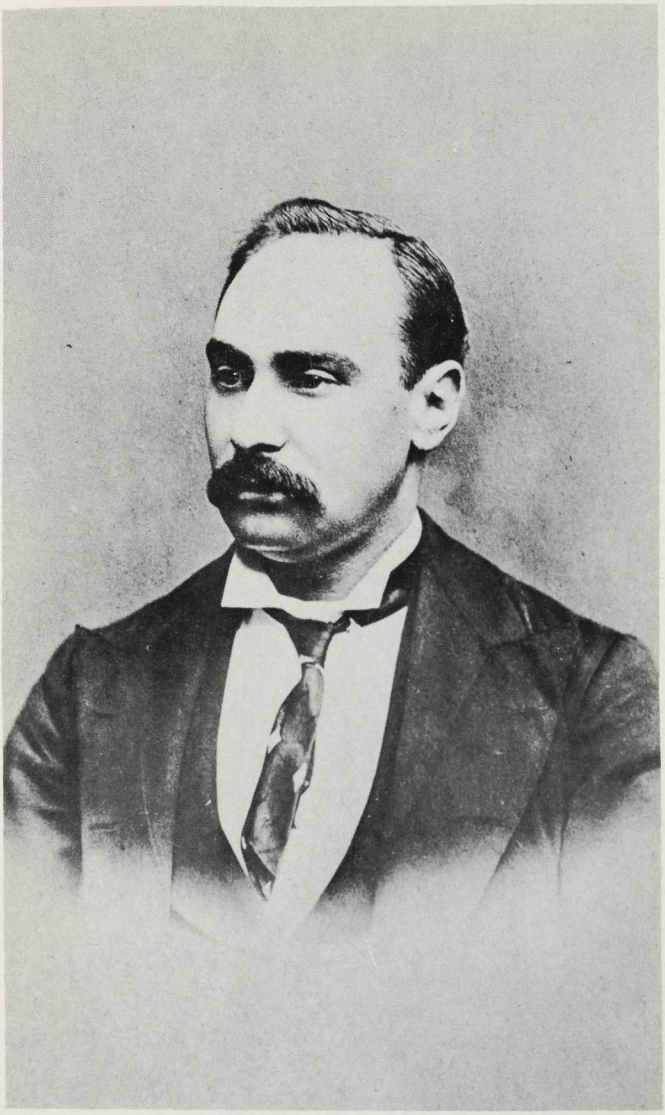
Keramos, HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW (1807-1882).

The second chapter dealt with the birth of The Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital. The period of adolescence was to last about thirty years—until after World War I. The fledgling institution was far from being set soundly on its feet. It carried quite a heavy debt, construction had of necessity been limited to the absolute essentials and as has been the case in almost all older hospitals, modification of the initial structure began almost immediately. This process of adaptation of exisiting structures to new needs still continues as every one of the original buildings and all additions are still functioning. All this is a tribute to the care and foresight shown by the various Boards of Directors in that basic construction was sound and so could be remodelled as occasion arose. The problems facing operation of the new hospital were of many kinds. Perhaps the first one was geographical as the new institution was well outside the city limits and so beyond city sewerage. Several years and the enlargement of the city limits were necessary for satisfactory solution. Many of the problems were only too often due to a steadily increasing demand for modern hospital services beyond the immediate reach of the institution—owing to lack of funds, equipment and adequately trained personnel—not at that time available. Many of these problems were solved then as they still are today by one or more of the many friends of the hospital as when Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken gave a microscope, or by one of the unfailing women's organizations to whom the Directors never turn in vain. Sometimes

the problem arose through the actual gift of a well-meaning friend as when Major Dupont presented the new hospital with a horse-drawn ambulance costing $500.00. However, it was not endowed and horses, then as now, must be purchased and cared for. Mr. Frank, later Sir Frank Barnard, and the officers of the transfer company, solved this problem for the hospital by housing the ambulance in their buildings. There was, however, a second difficulty as some people, as their successors would today, saw only one more free service by the hospital. For this reason the Directors ruled that all ambulance calls must be paid in advance, but a real emergency arose when no one would guarantee the charge. The hospital was criticized and the ruling was rescinded. Later the ambulance was placed on a purely commercial basis—quite distinct from the hospital.

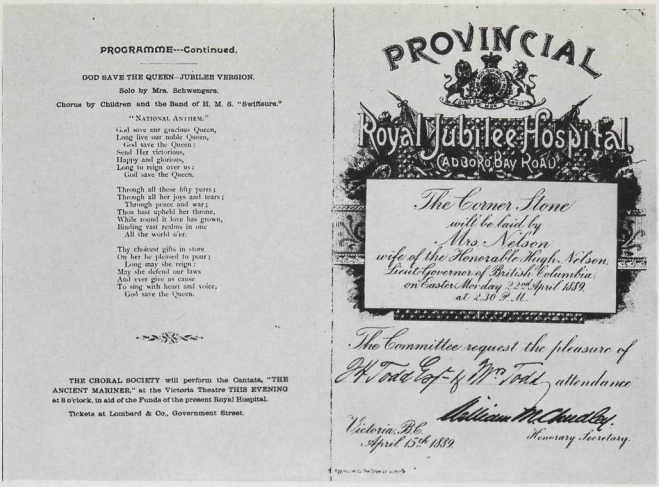
Just how the custom arose, under which the hospital paid for the burial of all city indigents is not clear, but this was done for a time. Not only this but as late as 1894 there is an item of cemetery fees $75.00. Funds were so carefully guarded that there must have been some explanation acceptable at that time. Actually it was not easy for an indigent to gain admission to the hospital. Not only had he to have the approval of a practicing physician but he had then to secure the approval of two Directors of the hospital recommending him as a suitable recipient of charity.

It was a time of small things and people still understood the difference between thrift and meanness—a distinction often forgotten today in the world whose adjectives are huge, super and colossal. A strict account was kept of the returns from the kitchen garden—later referred to in hospital records as "the Farm" and the last entry was in 1925. Pigs and chickens were also part of the farm but the Directors did not act on the suggestion made to keep cows on the grounds that "it was undesirable and could not be done without loss." The chickens were later a cause of complaint from nearby residents as the district became settled and the building of a "sanitary pig sty" would suggest that here, too, some difficulties were encountered. Expenditures were just as carefully supervised and we find the purchase of "six hot water food warmers of copper at one dollar each" came up three times before it was finally passed. But the vision of what the "Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital" would become was never forgotten. At the opening, Mr. Joshua



JOSHUA DAVIES

First President Board of Directors Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.



PROGRAMME---Continued.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN—JUBILEE VERSION.

Solo by Mrs. Schwengers.

Chorus by Children and the Band of H. M. S. "Swiftsure."

"NATIONAL ANTHEM."

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send Her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the Queen.

Through all these fifty years;
Through all her joys and tears;
Through peace and war;
Thou hast upheld her throne,
While round it love has grown,
Binding vast realms in one
All the world o'er.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign:
May she defend our laws
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY will perform the Cantata, "THE ANCIENT MARINER," at the Victoria Theatre THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Funds of the present Royal Hospital.

Tickets at Lombard & Co., Government Street.

PROVINCIAL
Royal Jubilee Hospital
CADBORO BAY ROAD.

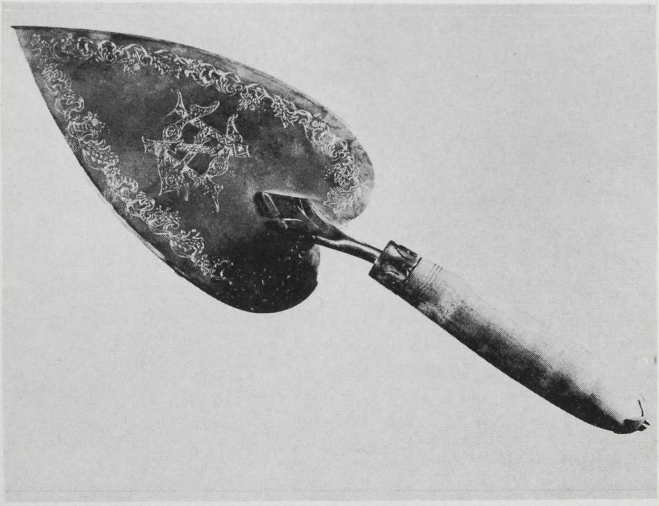
The Corner Stone
will be laid by
Mrs Nelson
wife of the Honorable Hugh Nelson,
Lieut-Governor of British Columbia;
on Easter Monday 22nd April 1889
at 2.30 P.M.

The Committee request the pleasure of
Mr & Mrs Todd attendance

Victoria, B.C.
April 15th 1889.

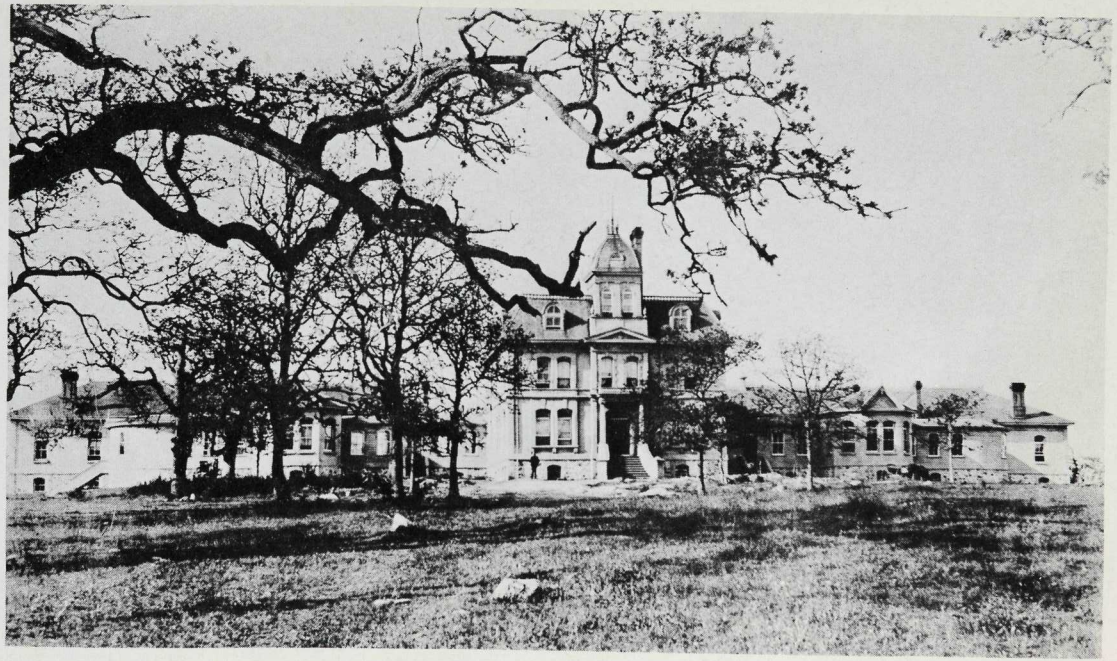
William McCandless,
Honorary Secretary.

Invitation to Laying of the Corner Stone 1889.



Trowel Presented to Mrs. Nelson.

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Official Party at Opening Ceremony, May 21, 1890.



Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, 1890.

Davies referred to the time when there would be a medical school on the hospital grounds. That prophecy has not yet been fulfilled but it is perhaps significant that today the majority of our Medical Internes come from the Medical Faculty of the University of British Columbia.

In July of 1893, Victoria was visited by a severe small pox epidemic. There were no facilities at all for the handling of such a calamity and the citizens were terrified as the community quickly became almost completely isolated from intercourse with the mainland.

The city officials acted at once and selected a site for a quarantine hospital but an injunction was served blocking this move. The hospital acted promptly with courage and decision, recognizing its responsibilities as the city hospital. The record reads: "On Saturday, July 9th, the Board of Directors through its President offered the Mayor the use of a portion of the hospital grounds whereon to erect buildings for the purpose, which offer was gladly accepted. Within twenty-four hours the quarantine hospital was built, the patients removed thereto" (from a miserable pest house on the waterfront where conditions were intolerable) "and a proper staff of female nurses from our hospital was in attendance. Within one week four cottages, each containing two sick wards, nurses' rooms and kitchen, and a general ward 100x20 feet were also built, giving accommodation for over fifty patients. The quarantine was furnished completely from the stock of the Jubilee Hospital. While the hospital had sole charge of the Quarantine Station, the Corporation (of the City of Victoria) defrayed all expenses. The whole of the hospital grounds was guarded and placed under strict quarantine regulations. Our action, while relieving the city of its great danger, had the effect of seriously reducing our income from pay patients to such an extent that it became a question with us whether we would have to close one of the wards for want of funds; fortunately a favourable change took place towards the close of the year which rendered this step unnecessary. The Board, however, find themselves to be considerably more in debt at the end of the fiscal year than they had anticipated, but they feel confident the public, taking into consideration the valuable services rendered by this Institution during the late outbreak, will again come forward and contribute in the same liberal and hearty manner they have hitherto done."

So wrote Mr. Joshua Davies, the President, in his annual report June 1st, 1893. No one who has experienced a severe epidemic of any contagious disease in a community actually unprepared to meet the disaster can fail to be moved by this simple direct statement of determination and courage. The epidemic was over by autumn. The Jubilee had met its first major community responsibility and had not failed. Victoria did not fail to express its appreciation and the following year approved a by-law for $35,000.00 for the Jubilee and the mortgage on the property was paid and the property was clear.

In 1875 at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Joseph's Hospital, Dr. J. S. Helmcken in his address foretold the establishment of a training school for nurses. The Jubilee through its association with the Royal Hospital is historically the first hospital in the province, so it was reasonable that very soon after opening, the Directors of the Jubilee should show real interest in the establishment of such a school. They were not only making history in this western outpost of the Empire, they were conscious of the timing in the stream of world events. To fully understand how intimately the isolated island community of Victoria kept in touch with world thinking a short historical review is necessary.

The Crimean War, with England, France, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey on one side, and Russia on the other, began in 1853 and ended in 1856 with the peace of Paris. Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 and was 33 at the outbreak of the war. From the age of twenty she had interested herself in nursing and sanitation and in spite of the opposition of her family had taken a course in nursing in a Deaconess training institution at Kaiserwerth in Germany. She was appointed superintendent of a private hospital in London in 1853 and was considering accepting the position of superintendent of nurses at King's College Hospital when she was asked by the government to go to Crimea with a group of nurses to try to correct the awful situation which had developed in connection with the care of the sick and wounded in the campaign. Russia and France had religious Sisters with their armies but England had only untrained men and the conditions were nothing short of a national disgrace. This is all difficult to understand when one recalls that the French surgeon Larrey had organized a reasonably good surgical service for Napoleon. When Florence

Nightingale and her 38 nurses (Roman Catholic and Anglican Sisters, lay nurses and others) established order out of chaos and reduced the death rate to 2 per cent the opportunity came to Miss Nightingale to establish the Nightingale School of Nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital in London in 1860. Here she demonstrated her philosophy of Nursing which stipulated that:

1. Nursing requires a special "call."
2. There must be an underlying basis of religious ardour.
3. It is an art and therefore must continually progress.
4. Good nursing always has a definite moral influence.

She demanded two essentials for a training school:

1. That nurses should be technically trained in hospitals organized for that purpose.
2. That they should live in homes fit to form their moral lives and discipline.

This was the gospel of modern scientific nursing that was to sweep throughout the civilized world with a lengthening of life and a lessening of suffering beyond computation.

It is generally accepted that The New England Hospital for Women and Children in Boston, Massachusetts, was the first institution in the United States to establish a true Training School for Nurses. This was done in 1872.

Writing of the Development of nursing in Canada, Miss Minnie Goodnow, R.N., states in her "Nursing History":

> "Doubtless the first attempt to train nurses was that made by the Ursuline Sisters of Quebec, Canada, who about 1640 taught the Indian women to care for their sick."

Miss Goodnow gives the following summary of the establishment of the early training schools in Canada.

1864	General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, Ontario. (This school failed and was restarted in 1874.)
1884	The General Hospital, Toronto, Ontario.
1886	The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario.
1887	The General Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
	The General Hospital, Fredericton, N.B.
1888	The General Hospital, St. John's, N.B.
	The General Hospital, Kingston, Ontario.
1890	The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.
	The General Hospital, Montreal, Quebec.
	St. Boniface General Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

There is a slight error here, as the records of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital give the date of the opening of the Training School as December 16, 1891.

This record is indeed impressive of vision and foresight on the part of the Board of Directors, the Administrative Staff and the Attending Medical Staff. In the latter group, Dr. J. S. Helmcken was the moving spirit. He was at that time the oldest physician in the Province and much beloved. Elsewhere in this volume a short biography of this able man will be found. He gave the official address at the opening of the Training School. He was trained in Philosophy as well as in Medicine and his address repays careful reading today. Perhaps a few short quotations from it will be of interest, although it is never quite fair to a speaker to pluck extracts from the text of an address:

> "What 'matter' may really be: whether or how it originated is unknown, perhaps unknowable. Much, however, is known about its properties; that it undergoes various and numerous changes in form and combination, nothing, however, being lost. It is to these changes that the terms 'beginning' and 'end' 'life and death' are in ordinary language applied. Yet the beginning of one change has been, or is, the end of the preceding one, and that end of the new change will result in another, so that in this respect there is neither beginning or end; but a ring of changes, a circle without a beginning and without a termination. Examining into the causes of these changes in the form of matter, it will be found that they all ensue from, and are governed by so-called natural law. It seems indeed as though every particle of matter, whether organic or inorganic, has, under certain conditions, special and inperative functions or duties to perform, these, as it were, being stamped on them by law. . . . Knowledge of these laws is of the utmost importance to medical science and nursing. What the nature or the source of the law may be, how or whether it had a beginning, is the problem, the mystery which mankind has from the earliest to the present day been endeavouring to discover and solve: thus far the solution has eluded their grasp. Of conceptions and theories there have been a superabundance, those of one period being supplanted by those of a later time, as though one generation lived to correct the errors of its predecessors, and these to make others for successors to examine and quarrel about with a similar result. . . . Good nurses are a blessing to the community generally, in fact, in some cases, they are superior to the professional man, but ordinarily his valuable, cherished and respected handmaids . . . the education of nurses (thus) becomes a question of national importance. . . . Let no one enter this calling from whim or some temporary emotional cause: think well over the matter for it is a very laborious and very responsible occupation, one that will try the strength and temper to the utmost degree. The nurse has no eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for amusement. . . ."

In 1894 a generous gift came from the Hon. J. D. Pemberton to build a Maternity section and this was at a slightly later date supplemented by further gifts from Mrs. Pemberton and it seemed for a time that this much-needed accommodation would be secured. However, after much careful thought and deliberation the Directors decided that the amount of money available was not sufficient for this purpose and with the approval of Mrs. Pemberton the money was used to build The Pemberton Memorial Operating Room which continued in daily use until the East Wing was built in 1925 and the present suite of operating rooms became available. The original Pemberton unit is still sound and in regular use as offices in connection with the Radiation Therapy Department and the Victoria Cancer Clinic. Unfortunately, Dr. J. S. Helmcken, who had for years advocated the establishment of a Maternity Department for the needs of the community as well as to complement the training of nurses in the new school, could not agree with the decision to postpone work on this project and resigned from the Medical Staff in protest, much to the regret of the Directors and Medical Staff. Later this difficulty was overcome.

The cornerstone of the new Operating Room was laid by Mrs. Pemberton on May 15th, 1896. She was presented with a specially constructed trowel described as follows by Mr. Joshua Davies, the President of the Hospital Board, in his address:

> "The blade was made from a silver brick presented by Mr. Andrew B. Hendrix, the ore having been taken from the celebrated Blue Bell Mine and smelted at Pilot Bay and its purity was stamped 999 fine. The base of the handle was made from matte, the product of the Silver King Mine and was presented by the Hall Mining and Smelting Co. of Nelson. The gold ferrule was made from matte, smelted at Trail and smelted from ore from Le Roi Mine, one of the largest and best known mines in the world, so that the trowel is made from metals obtained exclusively from the three largest and best known mines in the Kootenay and smelted by the only three smelters in the Province. I am indebted to Mr. Joseph W. McFarland for the wood from which the handle was made. It is a piece of oak timber from the steamer "Beaver," the first steamer to turn a paddle in the Pacific. The inscription on the silver blade read: 'Presented to Mrs. T. J. D. Pemberton, as a momento of the laying of the corner-stone of the Pemberton Memorial Operating Room, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, May 15th, 1895.' "

Efforts to locate this trowel, made through the Pemberton family and the Provincial Archives have so far been unsuccessful. Further in the hospital records we read:

"Mr. John Teague placed in a receptacle under the stone a copper box, containing the Hospital Reports for 1894-5; Daily and Weekly Colonist, and the special Colonist of April 5th: Daily and Weekly Times, The Province, the Queen's Birthday Celebration Programme, copies of letters and proceedings relating to the Pemberton Memorial, the President's address, the reply on behalf of Mrs. T. J. D. Pemberton, and a fifty, twenty-five, ten and five cent piece. The stone was then lowered into place and plumbed by the contractor for the building, Mr. Thomas Catterall, and Mrs. Pemberton tapped it with her trowel and pronounced the stone well and truly laid. Mr. W. C. Ward, on behalf of Mrs. Pemberton, acknowledged the gift in the following words written by Mrs. Pemberton:

" 'I must thank you, Mr. President, and your Co-Directors, for this interesting and beautiful memento of the occasion of our assemblage here today, and sincerely trust that God's blessing may attend the work that will in future be done in this place.' "

In 1898 when the rush was started for the Klondyke the Directors ruled that to be eligible for free treatment as an indigent, an applicant must be a British subject and resident in the Province for at least one month.

The Architect for the Empress Hotel and for the Parliament Buildings, Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, was resident in Victoria and prepared plans for a residence on the hospital grounds for the Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Hasell. The house was built in 1900 at a cost of $2,500.00 and the Architect donated his services, estimated at $127.57. He was made a Life Member of the hospital society. The Ladies' Auxiliary furnished this house at a cost of $484.79 and it was the residence of the Medical Superintendent or Resident Medical Officer until 1934, when it was demolished.

A good hospital must grow, not only as an institution for the care of the sick, but as a teaching centre and noting the major developments in buildings, extensions and alterations is a convenient series of pegs on which to hang the progress of the years. However, we must never forget that the real growth, the basic progress, is also in a very large degree a measure of the calibre of the men and women, who, in good times and in bad, in periods of construction and in those periods when construction is necessary but impossible and makeshift alterations the only compromise, have never lost their sense of vision and of perspective.

"I am not willing that this discussion should close without mention of the value of a true teacher. Give me a log hut, with only a simple bench, Mark

Hopkins on one end and I on the other, and you may have all the buildings, apparatus and libraries without him."

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD (1831-1881) in his address to Williams College Alumni, New York, December 28th, 1871.

In 1904, a further addition, to accommodate paying patients was completed and named Strathcona Ward because of the generous donation of $5,000.00 from Lord Strathcona, who was then at the apogee of his spectacular career in Canada. This addition provided eleven private rooms with accessory service rooms and a sunroom. It functions today as the Children's Ward and because of its exceptionally sound construction is expected to serve for many years to come. Its total cost was $12,812.10.

The rooms were furnished by:

Colfax Lodge No. 1 of Rebekah I.O.O.F.
The Daughters of Pity.
King's Daughters of Vancouver Island.
Organized Labour in Victoria.
Women's Auxiliary.
Mrs. J. A. Douglas.
Mrs. A. Dunsmuir.
Mrs. R. Dunsmuir.
Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken.
Alexis Martin.
Col. the Hon. J. Lepoer Trench.

The next item of construction mentioned in the records is that of a "Sanitary Pig Sty" in 1905—an expenditure of $200.00 easily justified when in 1902 the "Piggery" had cleared $495.10.

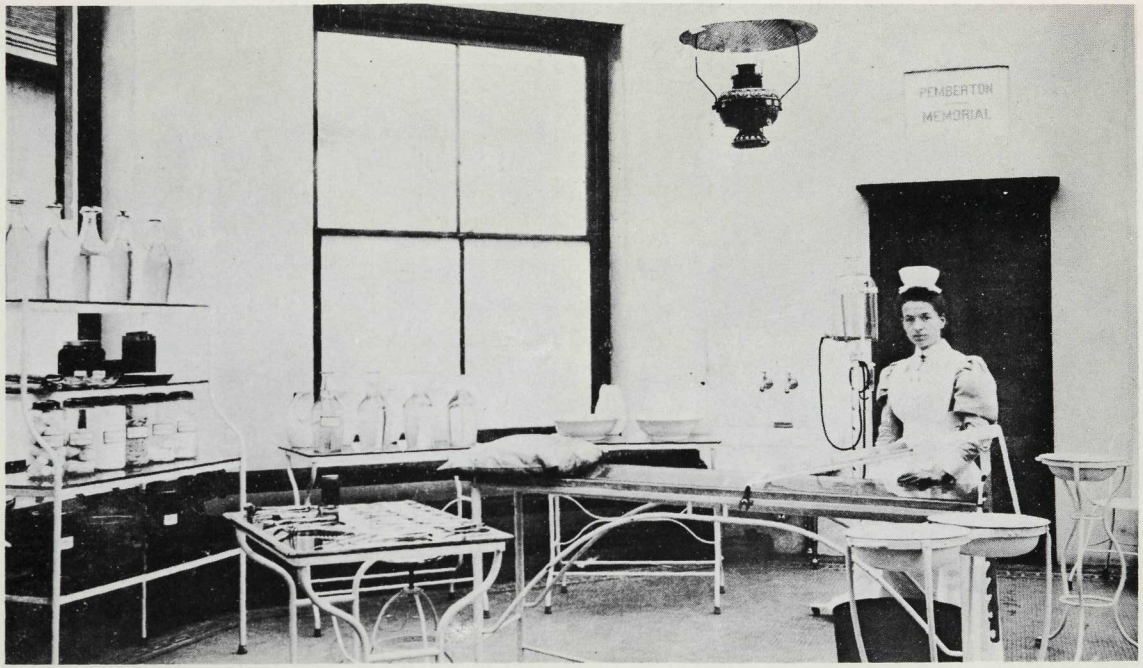
In 1906, the first Children's Ward was built to accommodate twelve patients with the usual service rooms. The contract price was $5,900.00, with heating a separate contract at $1,000.00. As usual the Ladies' Auxiliary had $5,150.14 on hand to help finance this long-wanted addition. However, this new ward was not to be opened until 1908, as more nurses were required to staff it and there was no accommodation for them. Already a house near the hospital had been rented to tide over this emergency until a Nurses' Home could be built.

Plans for this Home (now occupied by Clinic and Lecture Rooms, Executive Offices and Staff Rooms) were drawn up, calling for 30 bedrooms, six bathrooms, one large sitting-room, one sitting-room for the Head Nurse, one study room, one small reception room, one trunk room and a small kitchen. The contract was awarded to Messrs. Parfitt Brothers for $18,750.58 and an addition added in 1912 cost $15,539.70. It was formally opened on January 5th, 1909, by the then Premier of the Province, Sir Richard McBride. In the same year one of the distinctive features of the Jubilee was added—the Pemberton Chapel—donated by Mrs. J. D. Pemberton and opened on December 29th. This Chapel is non-denominational and regular services are held by various clergymen. Many of the graduates in Nursing of the Jubilee have been married here.

In 1910, special accommodation was provided for the care of patients suffering from Tuberculosis. This was enlarged from time to time as the need developed and in 1928, Mr. William Spencer provided excellent additional space for the outdoor clinic. In 1935, the care of Tuberculosis was assumed by the Provincial Government and the space previously occupied was adapted to other hospital services. The Spencer Clinic was later occupied by a Branch of the Provincial Health Service.

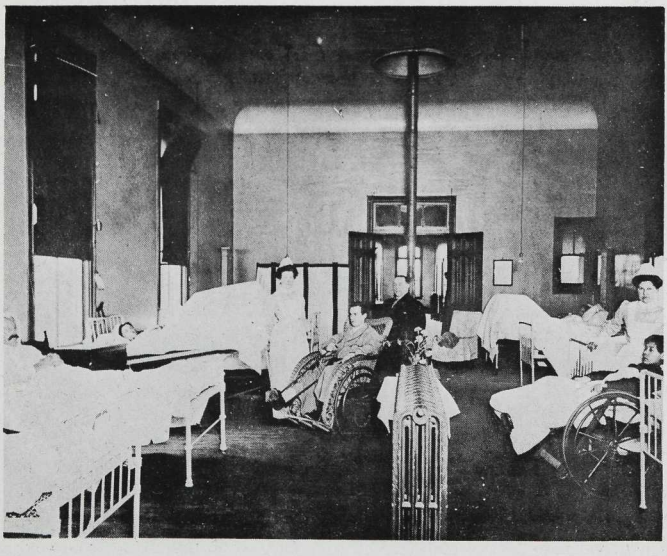
On June 1st, 1899, the first X-ray equipment was presented to the hospital. This unit was built locally by Mr. Robert Hutchison and is further mentioned in Chapter 7, and has been described by Mr. Frank H. Kelley in one of his delightful articles on the Victoria of by-gone days. This was replaced in 1909 with new equipment purchased in England through the generosity of the late Mr. Charles F. Todd. Further replacements were made in 1919 and a full-time Radiologist was appointed in 1919. A further generous donation from Mr. Todd in 1938, came at a most opportune time, as several far reaching improvements in radiological equipment, for both diagnosis and treatment were now available. As equipped and enlarged the department at last ranked among the best in Canada. It was named "The Louisa Todd Memorial" in memory of Mrs. Todd. The dedication service was conducted by Venerable A. E. deL Nunns, M.A., Archdeacon of Victoria.

In the initial construction of the hospital it is stated that provision was made for a laboratory on the third floor of the



Pemberton Memorial Operating Room, 1896.

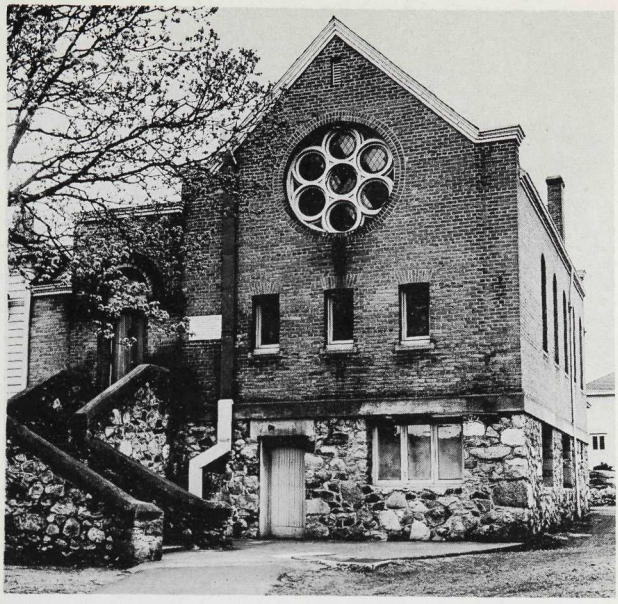
Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital with Strathcona Addition, 1904.



Interior Surgical Ward (Male) — Approximately 1910.

Original Residence for Nurses, 1909 - 1930.

Present Residence for Nurses, Opened 1930.



Pemberton Memorial Chapel, 1909.

Pemberton Memorial Chapel Interior.

Central Block. In 1925, new accommodation for this most essential service was provided in the new East Wing and in 1951 the present Laboratory designed on basic plans drawn by the present Pathologist was built through the generosity of the late J. Keith Wilson. More complete details are given of the development of these special departments in their respective chapters.

The story of the development of a Maternity division in the Jubilee is an interesting one. As early as 1898 Dr. J. S. Helmcken was advocating the opening of a maternity unit as a necessary part of a general hospital and to provide practical training in this subject for the Training School. The following year an anonymous donation to the maternity fund (sent in under the name "Bachelor") was received and what became known in records as the "Bachelor Fund" received a further donation of $25.00 in 1907. The records would suggest that this came from the same source as the original. In 1900, an influential group of women joined Dr. Helmcken in advocating definite action. In 1903, Lord Strathcona, who had already given $5,000.00 to the hospital for new construction, agreed that this money should be used for maternity purposes but for various reasons the Directors felt that the time was not yet opportune and as had happened eight years earlier with the Pemberton donation, this money was used for other construction. By 1909 there was interest in governmental circles in the project and we find that the Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Secretary, promised that a sum of $5,000.00 would be placed in the estimates for the following year. Apparently nothing further happened until 1913 when the Women's Auxiliary gave $4,000.00 to the fund and the Victoria Branch of the Council of Women lent their support. By 1915 the first Great War was well started and Victoria was filled with enlisted men and their families so that the need for a maternity must have been great and once again the Women's Auxiliary stepped into the breach and offered to convert a convalescent ward for maternity purposes and defray all the costs. On May 26th, 1916, this ward was ready and the first birth was recorded the following morning. The Jubilee had a maternity at last. In 1920, the demand was so great that three additional beds were crowded into this area, which today is part of general stores. This served until 1925 when the East Wing was opened

with the fourth floor and 32 beds as a maternity unit. This was to serve for twenty-one years. In 1946, the new Maternity with 90 beds was opened by the Deputy Minister of Health of the Provincial Government, Dr. P. N. Walker. Completed at a cost of $380,000.00, this is a modern, fully equipped and staffed maternity unit. Again we find the Senior Women's Auxiliary active with a donation of $8,500.00 for furnishings.

In 1916, the employees of the Civil Service collected a fund of $1,612.85, which was originally intended to purchase a gift of gold plate to present to Sir Richard McBride, then at the pinnacle of his career. When the Premier learned of this he requested that this money be given to the Jubilee to furnish a ward in the proposed new wing. However, when this was postponed on account of the war, with his approval it was used to renovate and re-furnish the Men's Surgical Ward in the original building and this was known as the Sir Richard McBride Ward. This was later converted to an isolation ward for contagious diseases.

In 1920 the former Men's Medical Ward was refurnished in memory of Private C. H. Fleming, whose mother had been very active in the Red Cross. The old name was dropped and this became "The Fleming Ward." It is today the rehabilitation centre.

In 1913, the need for further general accommodation was recognized and a hospital expert from San Francisco, Miss McCalmant, was consulted. The Directors felt that she gave very valuable advice and John Atchison of Winnipeg was selected as Architect. The Women's Auxiliary put on a drive for funds and collected $110,000.00 The Directors' campaign for funds raised another $100,563.00. The City of Victoria then passed a By-law to give the hospital $225,000.00 and the Provincial Government contributed $150,000.00. Oak Bay Municipality gave $10,000. It seemed that the new wing was assured. However, storm clouds were already beginning to form over Europe and what the diplomats call "incidents" were already occurring and with the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 all building on such a major scale was postponed. The plans had called for a fully equipped hospital of 400 beds, of which 220 in all were the immediate consideration with accommodation for the long-planned-for maternity and space for laboratory and pharmacy. In 1919, when these

plans were re-opened, the Kinsmen and Kiwanis clubs gave valuable support, as they adopted this hospital extension as one of their objectives.

In 1925 this unit was finally completed. This five storey building cost approximately $500,000.00 and added a total of 175 beds, including 34 private wards, and a maternity section of 32 beds. Included also was an operating room suite of six operating rooms with 12 service, lecture and utility rooms donated by the Dunsmuir family in memory of the Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, President of the Council in the A. E. B. Davie Administration (1887-1889) and as already stated, one of the original directors of the hospital. Accommodation was also provided for the Pharmacy, Clinical Laboratory and Admitting Offices. At a public ceremony the building was dedicated by the Right Reverend Charles De Veber Schofield, Bishop of the diocese of British Columbia.

This increase in size of the hospital with increased nursing staff called for a new Nurses' Home. This was undertaken in 1929 and opened on February 14th, 1930, by Mrs. S. F. Tolmie, her husband, the Premier, being unable to be present. The total cost was $176,825.70, and accommodates 209 nurses in 57 single rooms and 76 double rooms. The classrooms and laboratories comprise two lecture rooms each seating 55, one science laboratory, one dietetic laboratory, one demonstration and practice room, one conference room seating 20 around tables and a reference library seating 25 - 30. Recreation rooms have not been overlooked. The main reception room is of generous proportions (67'x31') and serves various functions such as graduation receptions, the capping service, student dances and amateur plays and concerts. On each floor is a small sitting-room for reading and small gatherings. In the annex there is provision for table tennis and TV. In addition there is a hobby room, which is understandably popular, and a small fiction library. The whole building was planned with vision and courage—fortunately it was completed before the worst of the depression years came to Victoria.

Naturally during the great depression of the thirties no major construction was undertaken, although the depression itself brought need for increased accommodation and made that need much more apparent. As further accommodation was urgently needed, 40 beds were set up in the former Nurses'

Home (erected in 1909) and in 1937 this was changed to an active treatment unit, but this change was never thought of as other than emergency accommodation.

However, by 1940 the Directors approved of the construction of the Central Block at a cost of $116,168.50. This unit was opened on November 27th, 1941, by the Honourable E. W. Hamber, the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The dedication was performed by the Right Reverend Harold E. Sexton, now Archbishop of Columbia. His dedication prayer was as follows:

> "O God our Father, we give Thee hearty thanks that Thou hast enabled the Directors of this Hospital to erect new buildings for the relief of the suffering of our fellow-men, and we dedicate them to the glory of Thy Name, praying that Thy blessing may ever abide upon this place. Receive our prayers, and the prayers of all Thy servants who, entering these walls, shall call to Thee for help. Prosper all the works of tenderness and skill that shall be done in Thy spirit, and bless this Hospital to the assuaging of pain, and the solace of helplessness and weariness, through Jesus Christ our Lord." Amen.
>
> ---
>
> "Bestow Thy Benediction, we beseech Thee O Lord on our undertaking this day. Direct us in this and in all our doings with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help, that being ever mindful of the needs of our fellow-men, we may be enabled by our deeds and gifts to alleviate and heal sickness and suffering, and to forward Thy purpose of love, for the sake of Him Who gave Himself in the service of men, even Jesus Christ our Saviour." Amen.
>
> ---
>
> "In the Faith of Jesus Christ, we dedicate these Buildings. May peace, lowliness, kindness, gentleness, and brotherly love ever abide herein. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit." Amen.
>
> ---
>
> "The Peace of God and His Blessing rest upon this place, and upon all who dwell within its walls. May God Almighty bless and prosper all who serve in the Ministry of Healing, and all our good works done in His Name. May He give us light to guide us, courage to support us, and love to unite us, now and always." Amen.
>
> ---

This four storey building added 59 beds (ward and semi-private), with business offices on the first floor. As noted above, the new maternity was opened in 1946.

Under the regulations of the Hospital Insurance Service only one hospital in the Province (the Vancouver General) maintains a fully developed outdoor department. However,

the Jubilee has developed, within the scope allowed, a well-staffed and efficiently managed Emergency.

In 1949 the Employees' Association was granted full bargaining rights. This important development is more fully discussed in Chapter 9 on Maintenance and the opening of the new J. Keith Wilson Laboratory Building in 1952 is included in Chapter 8 on the Clinical Laboratory.

The year 1954 was marked by a vitally significant advance in that an addition containing eight more beds was made to the Psychiatric Unit, built in 1946, and an Electroencephalograph installed with the establishment of a Sub-Department of Neuro-Surgery and a Sub-Department of Neurology under the Department of Medicine. In other words, this was a recognition by the hospital management of the great advances which have marked recent years in the field of Neurology.

It is well within the memory of those still active in medical practice that the general reaction to mental diseases was almost the same as in the days of Shakespeare—a desperately hopeless outlook.

Doctor: Not so sick my lord,
As she is troubled with thick-coming fancies
That keep her from her rest.

Macbeth: Cure her of that:
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?
Doctor: Therein the patient must minister to himself.

WM. SHAPESPEARE (1564-1616)
Macbeth Act 5, Sec. 3, Line 37.

Today while psychiatry and neurology have by no means found final solutions of these many problems much has been accomplished and the medical approach to those still unsolved conditions is that a solution will yet be found. A further addition to this psychiatric unit was completed in 1956, bringing the bed capacity to 24. This year also saw the new Central Supply Room in operation and the start of the "Poison Centre."

The latter is more fully described in Chapter 6, dealing with the Medical Staff.

This brings us to the end of the first century of life and service of the Jubilee. In the history and tradition of the past the present organization finds pride and inspiration for the future.

"Our deeds still travel with us from afar
And what we have been makes us what we are."

GEORGE ELIOT (1819-1880) Middlemarch Ch. Lxx-head lines.

CHAPTER IV

The Board of Directors and Management

"Be there a will and wisdom finds a way."
"The Birth of Flattery"
GEORGE CRABBE (1754-1832)

For all practical purposes the General Committee elected in 1887 to supervise the construction of the original buildings of the present Royal Jubilee Hospital became the first Board of Directors of the new Institution. To be a member of that Board was a high honour and the citizens of Victoria have never allowed the position to lose its prestige or its duties to be lightly undertaken. As a result, although the position carries no salary or emoluments of any kind, a study of the membership over the years shows the personnel to have been drawn from outstanding representatives of commercial and professional life and the record of achievement has shown the Board to have been over the years one characterized by a high sense of responsibility as trustees of the city's general hospital and so guardians of the community health.

The Royal Jubilee Hospital which absorbed the Royal Hospital of Victoria founded in 1858 operates under a special Provincial Government Act and is controlled by a Board of Directors. This Board in 1956 consisted of Representatives appointed annually by the Provincial Government—Mr. J. C. Haddock and Mr. Ian M. Horne; by the City of Victoria—Mr. F. G. Mulliner and Mr. Lloyd G. McKenzie; by the Municipality of Saanich—Reeve Arthur A. Ash; by the Municipality of Oak Bay—Mr. P. A. Moir; by the Municipality of Esquimalt—Reeve A. C. Wurtele; and Dr. L. L. Ptak by virtue of his position as Chief of the Medical Staff. Four members are elected annually by the subscribers—Mrs. W. G. Thorpe, Mr. J. L. Hobbs, Mr. J. C. Thow and Mr. G. H. Stevens. Mr. F. G. Mulliner is the President, Reeve A. C.

Wurtele is Vice-President, and Mr. J. C. Thow is Honorary Treasurer. The Administrator of the Hospital, Mr. George Masters, is the Secretary.

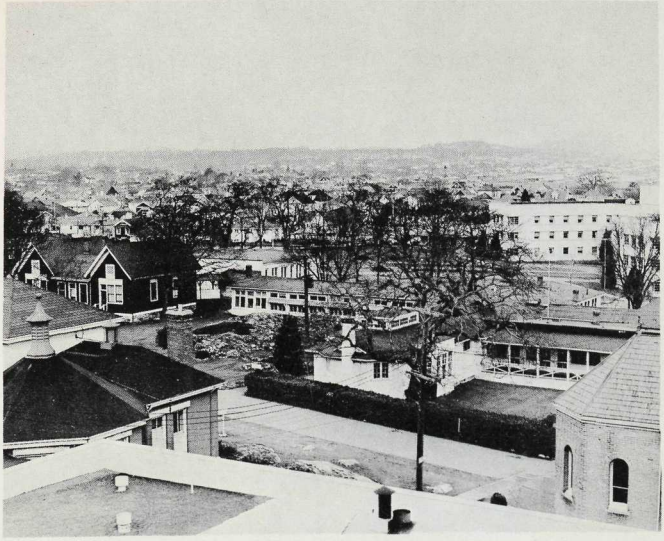
The revenue of the hospital in 1956 was derived as follows:

B.C. Hospital Insurance Service	76.2%
Self-Pay Patients	14 %
Outpatients and Miscellaneous Sources	9.8%

The total income for 1956 was $2,596,351.88 and total operating expenditure was $2,678,141.55, leaving an operating deficit for the year of $81,789.67. A graphic illustration of these figures copied from the Annual Report is included.

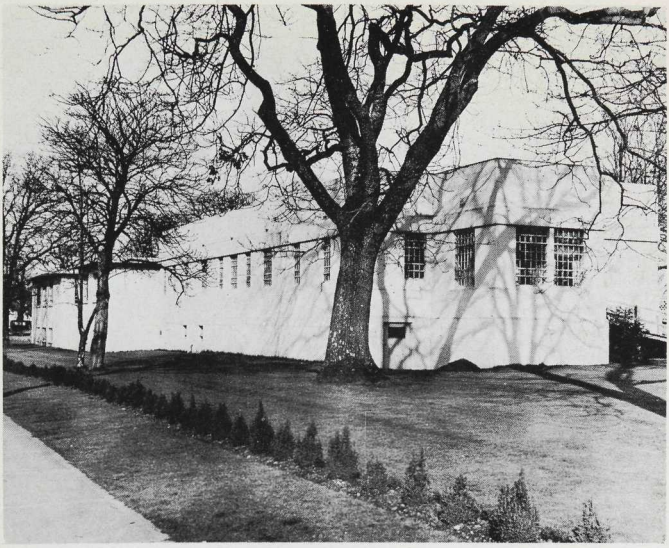
Operating the Jubilee Hospital with a deficit each year is no new experience for the Directors, but then it is no new experience for any general hospital in Canada. So true has this been over the years that before the days of hospital insurance legislation there was an aphorism to the effect that "a general hospital not showing a deficit was failing to give adequate hospital care to its community." The British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service was started in 1949 and while it did not introduce the affliction of deficits it has not yet succeeded in eliminating them. However, in dealing with a recurring evil of so many years duration, to expect that a complete solution could occur in a matter of seven years is perhaps one more example of the triumph of hope over experience. The following extract is from the report of the President in 1949: "It appears much educational work is necessary for the general public to realize any insurance plan, government sponsored or not, can only be successful if expenses are kept within available revenue." In the report of the Medical Superintendent we read: "I must point out that the successful operation of the Hospital Insurance Plan depends on the complete co-operation of doctor, patient, and hospital in limiting stay, so that services may be readily available to all who require admission."

Some at least of the present day problems faced the Directors of 1895, as we find considerable attention given to that perennial question of the per diem rate. This rate was $1.55 for pay patients and $1.33½ for ward cases—an average of $1.47. Some guardian of the public purse had found at least one Eastern hospital where the per diem cost was but 91c.



Pavilion for Tuberculosis.

Children's Ward.



Psychiatric Block, 1956.

J. Keith Wilson Memorial Laboratory.

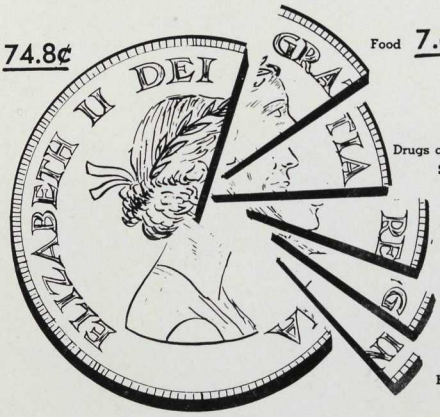
How Your Hospital Dollar is Earned . . .

Self Pay Inpatients **14.0¢**

Outpatients and Miscellaneous Sources **9.8¢**

B.C.H.I.S. **76.2¢**

How Your Hospital Dollar is Spent . . .



Salaries and Wages **74.8¢**

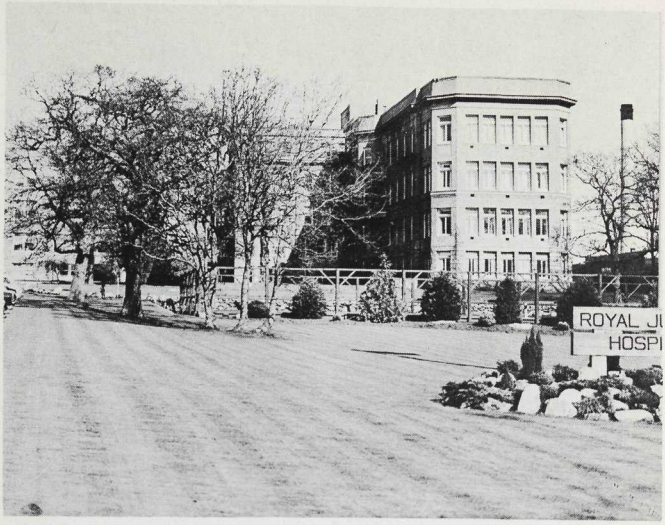
Food **7.6¢**

Drugs and Medical Supplies **6.2¢**

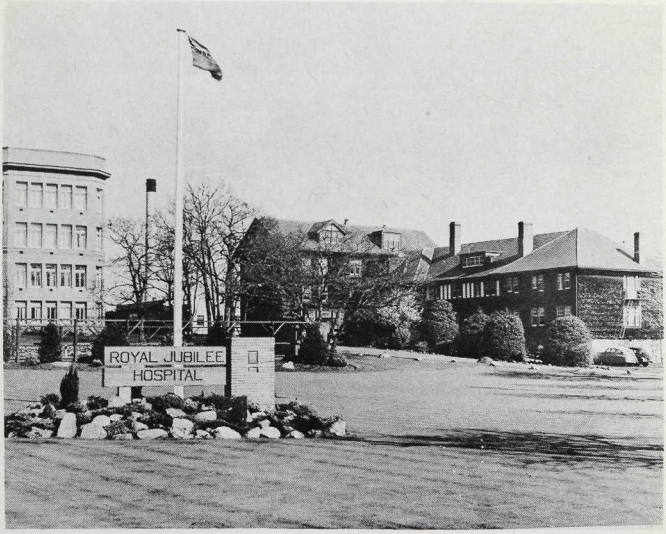
Purchased Services and Sundries **4.5¢**

Other Supplies **5.2¢**

Fuel **1.7¢**



East Wing, 1925.



East Wing (left). Annex (right).

This resulted in a careful study of the costs at the Jubilee and the following breakdown of that $1.47 was reported:

Salaries	53	cents
Drugs and Dressings	14½	"
Food	28½	" (including staff and patients)

The further breakdown analysis of food showed the following:

Groceries	9½	cents
Bread	1½	"
Meat	8½	"
Milk	5	"
Poultry, Game and Fish	1	"
Vegetables and Fruit	3	"

A superficial and hasty survey of the hospital problem in British Columbia today might suggest that the workings of the legislation under which the Hospital Insurance Service operates leaves little scope for initiative and leadership on the part of the Directors of the hospitals of the Province. Such a conclusion would be grossly in error. Guidance and direction such as one Board of Directors after another throughout the years has given to the Royal Jubilee can never be surrendered, without great loss to an absentee bureaucratic group however competent in their own field. Such a governmental committee can and should play the part of the comptroller of a large company, but broad lines of policy for the individual institution are of necessity mapped out by the Directors on the advice of their permanent executive personnel. Hospitals have personality and their own traditions direct their development to a considerable extent. It would be an unhappy day for the Royal Jubilee should it ever forget that through its absorption of the Royal Hospital it was the first hospital in British Columbia. That tradition includes several other firsts—the first Training School of Nurses, the first hospital in the Province to install modern deep therapy equipment and adequate radium for the modern treatment of cancer, the first in British Columbia and probably the first in Canada to establish a radiographic study of the chest on all ambulatory patients admitted and the first to establish a "poison centre" in the province. As noted elsewhere it is probable that the Jubilee established the first Hospital Sunday in Canada, if not on the Continent. In 1898 the Agenorian Society built two rooms at the back of the recently opened Pemberton Operating Room to be used as "recovery rooms." These rooms were later used for other purposes, but this was

probably the earliest use of a "recovery room" in connection with surgery in Canada. This work was revived in the Royal Jubilee on June 17, 1949. Since that date all operative cases (excepting only those which have been done under local anaesthesia) go routinely to the recovery room for supervision and treatment until consciousness returns, when they are returned to the surgical floors. Between June, 1949, and December, 1956, 24,573 cases have been cared for in this manner.

Since the building of the Queen Alexandra Solarium for Children at Cobble Hill, the Directors of the Jubilee have assisted that project in every possible way and as several of the hospital Directors serve the Solarium in a like capacity, development of the two institutions has been happily correlated.

In like manner the Jubilee has identified itself with the modern care of Tuberculosis from the early days of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society through varying degrees of assistance by the Provincial Government until full governmental support and control was developed with Dr. Frederick Kincaid in charge of the Jubilee unit in 1935. On his retirement, Dr. Aubrey Jones headed up this department until his untimely death in 1945. He was succeeded by Dr. R. O. R. Garner and he in turn by Dr. R. M. Lane.

The hospital gave similar support to the establishment of the Department of Venereal Diseases Control under the Provincial Health Department in 1937 under Dr. Allan Fraser, and today with Dr. R. M. Lane as head.

In 1954, the B.C. Forest Products presented the hospital with a flagpole on a brick base as shown in the accompanying illustration—a useful gift and very gratefully accepted. It recalls mention in the records of the early nineties of "The Memorial Gate" which as far as the student of today can determine was never a memorial. On July 14, 1890, the following minute appears in the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors:

> "Moved by Mr. C. Hayward and seconded by Mr. J. Davies and carried that the main entrance gates to the hospital grounds be placed at the Southwest corner of the property and that the corner fence be renewed to suit and that the design be acceptable to Messrs. Smith and Hayward."

The gates were built, probably a private donation from James P. Fell, but the road was never built. They were

unused and were torn down some years later when they had fallen into disrepair.

From the historical point of view there was a definite loss to the Royal Jubilee when the word "Provincial" was dropped from the title in 1938. This was done as there seemed to be some confusion in the public mind as to the significance of the word in the title and some thought that it signified a governmental hospital where treatment was free. Of course with the advent of the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service there is no longer any reason for such an inference and it is to be hoped that the original title of the institution will be revived at an early date.

On May 31, 1890, at the last meeting of the General Committee in charge of the original construction of the Jubilee, there is a minute to the effect that steps should be taken to secure authorization to fly the Royal Standard on the hospital in view of the fact that Mr. Welch of Liverpool, the founder of Rithet Consolidated Ltd., had donated the flag. This is still to be classed as "unfinished business." Perhaps it can be completed in the Centennial Year of 1958, especially as the original building was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught in 1890.

If the Directors of past years could have foreseen the present grounds with the original building still functioning and surrounded by the new additions—the Strathcona Ward, the East and Central Blocks, the new Maternity Building and Nurses' Home, as well as the fine Veterans' Hospital built on seven acres of land donated by the Royal Jubilee in 1944, they would feel that their efforts had been well rewarded. Furthermore, could they look over the present plans for a further new wing to provide new executive offices, X-ray Department, Library and accommodation for the Victoria Cancer Clinic, as well as an additional 100 beds, they would feel that the future of the Jubilee was in competent hands today. Under existing legislation new hospital construction is financed by contributions by the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the individual hospital. The only sources of revenue available to the general hospital to meet its share of the cost of new construction are fees from patients—a portion of the fees from private wards over and above the Hospital Insurance daily allowance and an allowance of ten cents per patient day. These

would be quite insufficient to meet today's costs. It follows then that much dependence must be placed on donations and bequests both large and small. In this respect the citizens of Victoria have been generous to the Royal Jubilee and the new construction now planned is made possible by these donations such as the recent one from the estate of the late David Doig. When we recall that St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London was founded by Rehere, a courtier though a cleric, in 1123, we realize that there is an aura of immortality about a great hospital. The Royal Jubilee Hospital of Victoria is about to enter its second century.

With the advent of the Hospital Insurance Service in 1949 a change was made in hospital management and Mr. George E. Masters was appointed Administrator and Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Royal Jubilee in 1950.

A list of the members of the Board of Directors for past years is included (Appendix I), as well as a list of staff members who have earned Long Service Awards by the Board of Directors, and a list of those employees who had served 15 to 25 years or more but had retired before the institution of the Long Service Medals.

CHAPTER V

Nursing Staff and School

O Woman — in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made:
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou.

Marmion—Canto VI Stanza 30, SIR WALTER SCOTT (1771-1832)

In the 1956 Annual Report of the hospital, the Nursing section begins an unusually interesting report as follows:

"The high level of activities within all departments of our hospital, the changing practices in medical care, an expanding concept of what constitutes 'good nursing' and an increased awareness of our educational responsibilities, not only to student nurses, but also to our graduate nurses and our auxiliary personnel, all have made this a busy and stimulating year.

"The completion of the Central Supply Room and its developing operation has relieved the individual nursing areas of many routine and time-consuming tasks, but has also necessitated much co-operative planning between all areas in order to maintain an adequate supply of materials at the time the changes were being made, and to establish standardized procedures acceptable to all areas. The Supply Room has been a very tangible evidence of the team work of not only the Nursing Service and the School of Nursing, but of the Pharmacy, Maintenance, Purchasing and other departments in our organization.

"Nursing has welcomed also the completion of the dining-room, not only as a pleasant place for employees to eat, but as a real asset to patients and their visitors. We accept this and the extended visiting hours, as in harmony with the creation of an atmosphere in which the patient feels that he is of primary

concern in the provision of facilities and the establishment of policies."

Contrast this with the Annual Report of 1893, in which there is a reference in the President's report to the new Training School for Nurses.

"The Training School for Nurses is in active operation and is fully dealt with by Dr. Richardson in his appended report."

The full report is as follows:

"The Training School for Nurses is in a flourishing condition. During the past year three nurses have graduated, and the eagerness with which their professional services are sought and retained is evidence of their ability."

The first graduation was in 1892 and occasioned the following interesting note in the records:

"On December 30th Nurses J. Grady, H. E. Graves and B. L. Routledge graduated and received their diplomas. The former received 90½%, winning the gold medal and, considering the high standing of Nurses Graves and Routledge the Directors presented them with silver medals, similar in design to the gold one."

The hospital was still lighted with coal oil and as late as 1894. Dr. Hasell, the then Resident Medical Officer, in asking for extra nurses reported in 1897:

"Frequently the Matron and Head Nurse have sat up all night because there were no nurses available to put in charge of special cases."

At this time the salary of the Matron was $50.00 per month and the cost per patient day was $1.29. In 1956 it was $15.80.

In 1912 the Nursing Staff consisted of the Matron still employed at $50.00 per month, a Head Nurse and a Night Supervisor at $30.00 per month each and in this same year we find two male nurses employed but no salary is mentioned. The first male nurse was employed in 1900 at $25.00 per month, so presumably there had been no significant change.

Such contrasts are inherent throughout the economic history of the period and certainly no one would wish to see any return to the early years under consideration. The profession of Nursing, as mentioned elsewhere in this study, started as a long overdue crusade and the spirit of that beginning still

animates the whole organization. The able women who worked so hard, such long hours and with such devotion must look back with a real sense of achievement as they appraise the standing of their profession today. Even the prophetic forecast made by Florence Nightingale in her "Notes on Nursing," written in 1859, have been far surpassed. She wrote:

"The word 'Nursing' has been limited to signify little more than the administration of medicines and the application of poultices. It ought to signify the proper use of fresh air, light, warmth, cleanliness, quiet and the proper choosing and giving of diet, all at the least expense of vital power to the patient." She stressed the need for nursing the well—"domestic hygiene," "psychic aspects of the sick," . . . flowers, colours, variety, windows, change of posture, obstetrical care, infant welfare, social service.

In 1898 the Directors of the Jubilee approved a vote of $100.00 for additional expenses for Miss MacMillan, the then Matron, to attend "an Educational Exhibition of the American Nurses' Association to be held shortly in New York, conditional upon free transportation being furnished by the C.P.R." and the directors knew what they were doing, as the Railway and Navigation Company supplied the needed transportation. As late as 1921 ten more nurses were requisitioned to comply with the eight-hour day and "three extra maids to relieve the nurses of some work as nurses were washing bandages which, if sent to the laundry, were not returned."

It was somewhat earlier than this that a minute appears in the minutes of the Directors' meetings to the effect that a notice be placed on the fire escape of the Nurses' Home as follows:

"This fire escape to be used for emergency only and all persons are warned against using it at any other time." There is no mention of just why this notice was necessary, but looking back from the vantage point of time it would seem that some one had found the said fire escape useful in some "emergency" other than that in the minds of the Directors.

Another type of "emergency" was reported to the Directors.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

Peter and Paul, identical twins, were admitted August 6th at 7:20 p.m. and immediately put into beds that were named, but, as we found out the next afternoon they changed beds during the night.

In the morning, August 7th, 1944, Peter was in Paul's bed and was sent to the Operating Room as Paul and had his tonsils and adenoids removed.

Peter, who was in Paul's bed, went to the Operating Room as Paul, but because of coryza and slight temperature, was returned without having a tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.

In the afternoon the mother visited and said the boy with the coryza was Peter and Paul was the boy who had had the operation. The bed tags were changed immediately.

Yesterday, August 8th, they were out of bed without permission and tore the tie-downs when restrained.

Last night, August 8th, after 7:00 p.m., Peter was checked by Dr. J., the usual pre-operative procedure, white patches were noted on his tonsils so he was evidently in the correct bed.

Today, August 9th at noon, before sending Peter to the Operating Room, we tried to examine his throat, as a check to make certain we had the right child, but he was unco-operative, so we were not successful. When asked their names they did not answer.

At lunch, Peter, whom we thought was Paul, had been given some jelly—a little later we found that he had given it to his brother. This was reported to the Operating Room as well as the fact that we had had trouble telling them apart. When the child was under anaesthetic August 9th in the Operating Room it was discovered that he had had his tonsils removed, so his name was not Peter but Paul. Evidently they had changed their beds during the night.

Paul had been discharged August 8th, but at the request of his mother and since we had the cot to spare, he was left in mainly because she wished the twins to have company.

In future twins must be admitted to private rooms.

Signed "L.F."

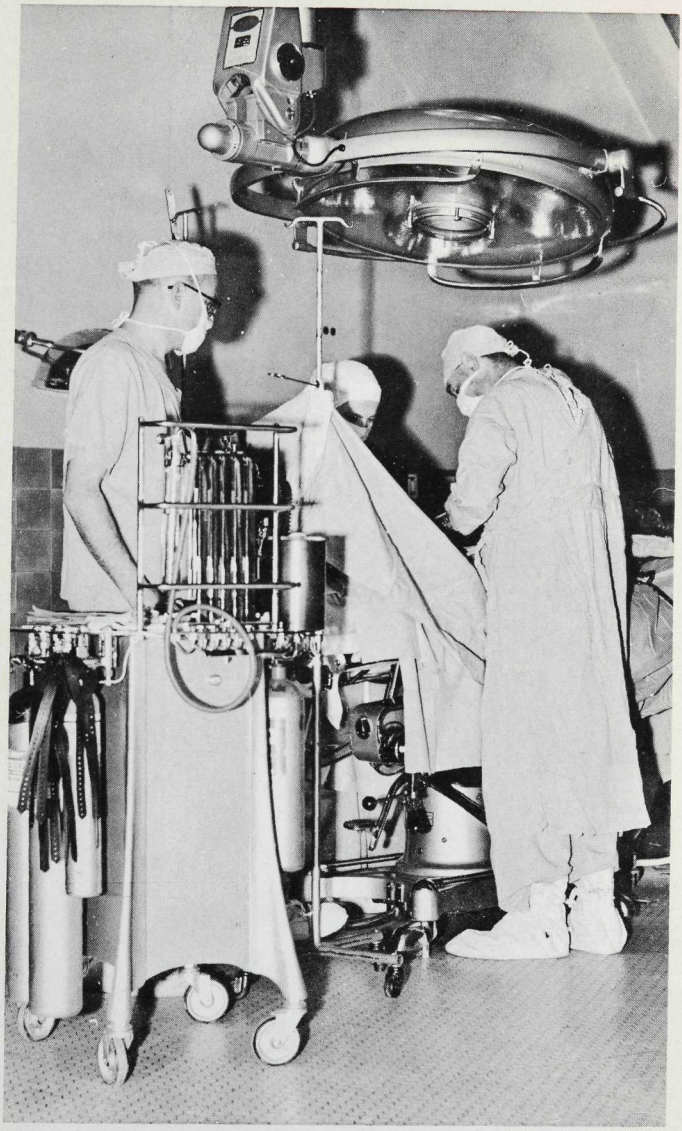
Supervisor of Children's Floor.

Capping Ceremony.

Capping Ceremony.

Graduation Ceremony.

Maternity Block, 1946.



Present Operating Room Number One.

The reference library and study rooms of today had their origin in 1910, when the Directors approved of an expenditure of $37.50 for three years' subscriptions to magazines for the nurses. About the period of the First Great War, Sir Henry May, the Governor of Hong Kong, seems to have been quite interested in the Royal Jubilee. He presented the oil portrait of Dr. E. S. Hasell, now in possession of the hospital, and in 1918 gave $250.00 to form a nucleus for a reference library for the Training School. In the same year the first definite "teacher for nurses" was added to the staff. In 1923 the term "Matron" was changed to "Director of Nursing" and in 1925 the Training School was approved by the Regents of the University of Albany, N.Y., which permitted the graduates from the hospital to practice in the United States. This arrangement was cancelled in 1927 and has, of course, beeen superseded by the qualifying examination of the Registered Nurses' Association of British Columbia, which is recognized in most of the NATO countries today.

In an attempt to assist the smaller hospitals on Vancouver Island the Directors of the Jubilee in 1928 approved of accepting four nurses from Up-Island hospitals each year to complete their training. In 1930, when the King's Daughters' Hospital in Duncan gave up its training school this arrangement enabled six nurses from that hospital to complete their training in the Jubilee and graduate as fully qualified pupils of the school. The fact that smaller hospitals have found it inexpedient to continue training of nurses, although the records show that such schools all over Canada have graduated some of our best and most successful nurses, brings up the question of the cost to the hospital of training a nurse—an aspect of the nursing problem not generally fully appreciated. In 1946 the total cost of training each nurse in the Royal Jubilee through to graduation was $2,600.00. Yet as late as August 21st, 1921, we find a memo in the records to the effect that "a graduate nurse be in charge of the telephone." This would seem to indicate either that well qualified telephone operators were not then available or that for some reason or other there were unemployed nurses. Today the telephone service under Miss Ethel J. Croghan has a staff of nine besides the necessary relief operators.

In the Royal Jubilee School of Nursing extra-curricular activities are stressed today, as evidenced by the various pupil

nurses' organizations, such as the Drama Club and the Glee Club, and special training is given in public speaking. Emphasis is also placed on post-graduate education, enabling graduate nurses to complete University programs in Nursing. In 1956 four members of the staff undertook such post-graduate work—two at the University of British Columbia, one at Columbia University and one at the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, with part time at Columbia.

Since 1950 the "block" system of teaching pupil nurses has been adopted and "has been found to work satisfactorily." "Under this method students attend lectures for one month without the extra burden of ward duties and then take their practical training in the wards."

A comparatively recent addition to the evolving tradition of nursing is the so-called "Capping Ceremony." This is, in fact, a dedication service for the young pupil nurse. One might in a sense use the phraseology of religious orders and describe this ceremony as marking the passage from "Postulant" to "Novice." At this time the young nurse wins her "Cap" and carries a Florence Nightingale lamp at this candlelight semi-religious service. She is presented with a white copy of the "New Testament" by the Gideon Society and the traditions, the ethics and the opportunities of her chosen profession are stressed as factors to be built into her individual life and identified with her own ideals. For the pupil and for her family and friends who are present it is a moving appeal to materialize their own ideals in the work-a-day world of daily living. It is essentially a development which would have appealed strongly to Florence Nightingale herself as it recalls the three-fold origin of the profession—religion, war and science—to mention these components chronologically.

In 1956 the School of Nursing was affiliated with the Willow Street (Vancouver) Unit of Tuberculosis Control under the Provincial Health Department, with the Health Department of Victoria and Saanich and with the Crease Clinic for Psychological Medicine at Essondale. The latter present day association recalls that in 1928 the nurses had ten hours of lectures in Psychology by Mrs. E. C. MacKenzie of London University.

In the 1954 Annual Report of the hospital the purpose of the School of Nurses was stated as follows: "To select young women with aptitudes for nursing and guide them in a pro-

gram designed to help the student acquire the knowledge, skills and aptitude necessary to give complete nursing care to patients of all ages; and to help the student to become a happy, well adjusted individual and a good citizen." This was quoted in the hospital report from the Calendar of the School and a survey of the work today indicated that these objectives are being achieved.

The present Executive Staff of the school with as complete a list of the graduates as is obtainable are tabulated. Also the names of the Matrons and the Directors of Nursing of the past with their assistants and the honour roll from the first Great War. It has not been possible to secure an honour roll for the second Great War. (See Appendix II.)

The present Director of Nursing is Mary L. Richmond, B.N., M.A., R.N.

CHAPTER VI

The Medical Staff

Honour a physician according to thy need of him with the honours due unto him: for verily the Lord hath created him. For from the Most High cometh healing; and from the king he shall receive a gift. The skill of a physician shall lift up his head: and in the sight of the great he shall be admired. The Lord created medicines out of the earth: and a prudent man will have no disgust at them. . . . And he gave men skill that they might be glorified in his marvellous works. With them doth he heal a man, and taketh away his pain. With these will the apothecary make a confection and his works shall not be brought to an end; and from him is peace upon the face of the earth. My son, in thy sickness be not negligent: but pray unto the Lord and he shall heal thee. . . . Then give place to the physician for verily the Lord hath created him: and let him not go from thee for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands is the issue for good. For they shall also beseech the Lord, that he may prosper them in giving relief and in healing for the maintenance of life. He that sinneth before his Maker, let him fall into the hands of the physician."

(The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach—otherwise known as Ecclesiasticus — Book III-XIII — The Modern Reader's Bible edited by Richard G. Moulton, M.A. (Cantab) Ph.D. (Penn.).

When the hospital opened on May 20th, 1890, Dr. W. A. Richardson was appointed Resident Medical Officer. He had living quarters and maintenance in the institution and a salary of $108.00 monthly. He filled this position with distinction until 1898. He did what laboratory work was done and gave all the anaesthetics so that by May 31st, 1892, he had given 1,000 anaesthetics "without any accident" and the attending surgeons in the same period did such major operations for cancer as excision of the upper maxilla; amputation of breast; excision of rectum; sarcoma of anterior mediastinum and excision of

tongue. Also mentioned is an aneurysm of the external iliac artery treated by abdominal section and ligature of the artery with recovery. One case of "typhlitis" was admitted. This was the name under which appendicitis masqueraded at this time.

In January, 1893, there is the first note regarding "specialization" in medical practice. The record reads "the Board established a department for the free treatment of diseases of the eye. Drs. O. M. Jones and M. S. Wade were unanimously appointed Ophthalmic Surgeons to attend free patients on Thursdays and Fridays of each week." Dr. Jones was later to become known throughout the Pacific Coast for his able and successful work as a general surgeon and Dr. Wade was to become known in later years as an historian of British Columbia (his "MacKenzie of Canada" is a textbook for students of Canadian history) and as editor of the Kamloops Sentinel newspaper, which is the Standard-Sentinel of today. A further evidence of the changes occurring in medical practice was the appointment in 1895 of Dr. Mckechnie as Pathologist. However, his duties must have been light, as in the Annual Report of 1896 we find that he had made only two visits to the hospital in the capacity of Pathologist. No initials are given but it is probable that this was Dr. R. E. Mckechnie, later to be so well known and so much beloved in Vancouver.

In the same year a special committee was appointed to examine all aspects of hospital management. This committee consisted of Messrs. C. Hayward, J. S. Yates, F. B. Pemberton and G. H. Brown, under the chairmanship of H. Dallas Helmcken. The following extract is taken from their lengthy report:

"Your committee note that the hospital was built according to most approved modern principles, and is a properly, scientifically conducted hospital, and has to be kept so. Its present high state of efficiency and surgical reputation is, in a great measure, due to the skill and attention of Dr. Davie. Should the hospital be deprived of the hearty pecuniary support of all classes your committee beg to point out with alarm and regret the hospital may be compelled to close its doors."

Your committee would state that the following complaints are made:

1. That a free patient sent to the hospital is lost to the practitioner.

2. The same thing applies when the patient is able to pay $10 per week in the ward.
3. That in both cases no invitation is extended to the practitioner sending such patient to be present when an operation will be performed, nor is he invited to visit the patient.
4. That it is unfair to the profession generally that the staff should be limited: as 1—It enables the medical men in charge to enjoy an advantage over their fellow practitioners; and 2—such a system deprives them of hospital practice.

Your committee are of opinion that the first three heads of complaint can be answered, that as the professional gentlemen in charge are responsible to the Board for the proper treatment of that class of cases, and for the wholesome condition of the hospital, it is only right and proper that the medical men of the hospital should have sole control. And, secondly, that if the medical gentleman who sends a patient to the hospital should desire to visit the patient, the professional gentleman in charge of the particular ward would be only too happy to allow him to accompany him on his rounds or by permission of the Resident Medical Officer to see the patient. If the professional gentleman sending the patient would make a request in writing to be notified when such a patient is to be dealt with his request would be cheerfully acceded to.

The fourth complaint is one to which your committee has paid special attention, and has requested each medical man to present such a scheme, as would in his opinion, satisfy the profession and thus popularize themselves, and, as they say, through them, the hospital, as it is contended that in consequence of the present system some of the medical profession will not and do not send their pay patients to the Jubilee Hospital—and this they assert seriously interferes with the revenue. . . .

Your committee would report that as there exists such a serious difference of opinion in the profession itself with reference to a system which would meet with the general approval of the patients and commend itself to the profession and to the sick in the hospital, your committee believes that it will be judicious to place before you the various suggestions to show the difficult nature of the task entrusted to your committee.

A. Some, without admitting the necessity for change, submit that if an assistant or associate to the surgeon and physician

were added, that would be all that is necessary, to be elected annually.

B. Others again submit that as no distinction is made in the profession in active practice the visiting staff should consist of six medical men, who should hold office for periods of two months, without keeping the surgical and medical professions separate, to be elected annually.

C. Others submit that there should be three physicians and three surgeons (twelve in all) holding office half yearly in alternate quarters to be elected annually, keeping the professions separate.

D. Others again maintained that twelve medical men should be appointed, each one attending the work of the hospital for one month.

E. Others again:

1. That the staff consist of:
   a. a Consulting Staff.
   b. two senior and two junior surgeons, two senior and two junior physicians, oculist and aurist.
   c. Resident Medical Officer.
2. That no appointments be permanent.
3. That the senior men should be appointed tri-annually; and that they be always eligible for re-election.
4. That the junior men be appointed annually, and that they be eligible for only two successive years.
5. Oculist and aurist under the same conditions as senior men.
6. Senior to be consulted on the appointment of juniors.
7. Posts to be advertised when vacant.
8. Surgical and medical visits to be paid at fixed hours, as far as possible.
9. Practitioners having pay patients in public ward may be attended by private physician.
10. Junior men to act as registrars.
11. Chloroformist.

F. Another suggestion would be to add a department of gynaecology, but to make no other changes in the staff.

G. Another suggestion was made to add an associate and registrar to each department.

Pathologist

The profession endorse the appointment of a pathologist through whose services it is confidently expected a pathological laboratory will be created which will be of great value to the profession.

Your committee is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of the hospital that should any alterations take place in the visiting staff it should be in the same direction as has hitherto been the rule, and that instead of the hospital being thrown open to the whole of the profession for hospital practice (with general lack of responsibility) the branches of the profession be kept separate as at present and strongly recommend the following scheme for acceptance, viz.—by the appointment forthwith of:

Surgical.

One surgeon, one associate surgeon, one registrar for the surgical department.

Medical

One physician, one associate physician, one registrar for medical department.

One oculist and aurist, one pathologist.

The present Resident Medical Officer.

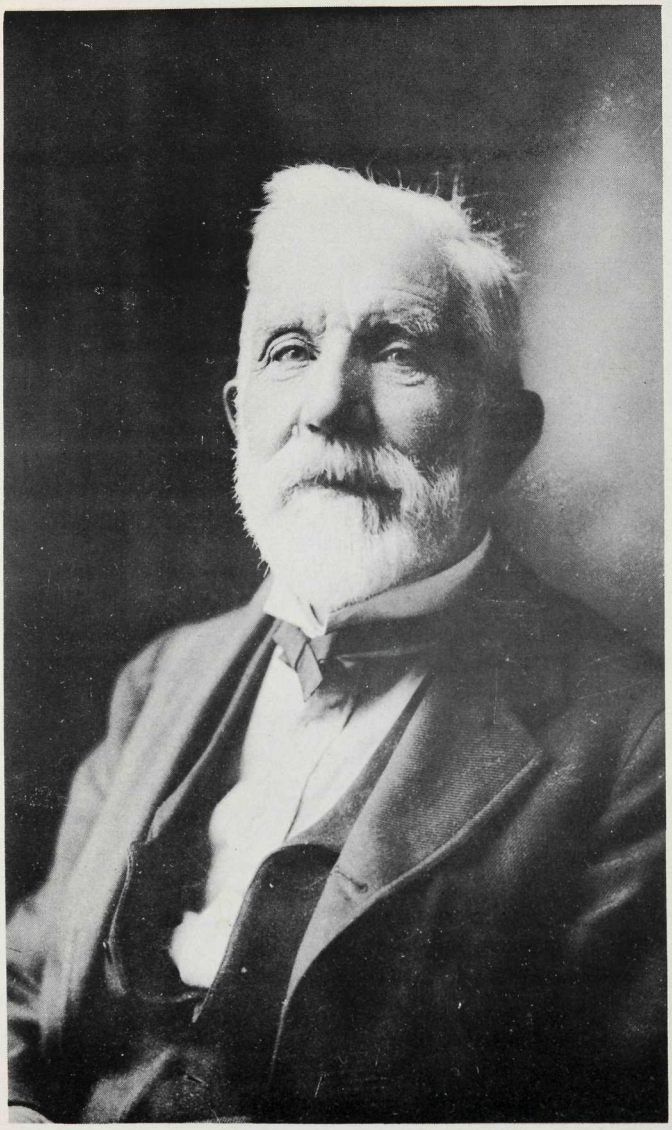
The consultant staff to consist of senior or experienced practitioners not to exceed six in number."

This excellent report has been quoted rather fully because it clearly summarizes the difficulties inherent in establishing an organized medical staff in an open hospital. Actually, as will be shown later, many years and much careful thought were necessary before the problem was satisfactorily solved.

In 1897 new regulations came into force permitting all medical practitioners to attend their own cases in the public ward and in the same year we find, for the first time the name of a woman on the visiting medical staff—Mary McNeill.

The members of this committee who were still living in 1912 must have wondered just why they had given so much time and thought to this problem when they read the list of members of the staff of the Royal Provincial Jubilee and found there the name of every man practicing medicine in Victoria and at the bottom of the list "and all doctors of the Province."

The Jubilee was certainly then as widely "open" as any extremist could desire. Robert Southwell (1561-1595) was indeed correct when he wrote:



Dr. John S. Helmcken.

Present Royal Jubilee Hospital.

"Times go by turns, and chances change by course
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse."

In the autumn of 1912 an interesting ruling was established as follows:

> "That all indigent city patients admitted (to the hospital) be reported to the City Health Officer by the doctor admitting him and any patient not so reported, the cost of such patient be charged to the doctor upon whose order he was admitted."

In 1915 a resolution was adopted to "employ two internes at $25.00 per month." Later in the same year the Directors found it necessary to raise this amount to $100.00 if the hospital was to secure any internes. This was the early period of the First Great War and a short item records that Dr. Hasell had resigned "to accept an important military post." In 1916 Dr. O. Coodley was appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer—and Dr. C. W. Duck in 1917—evidently temporary appointments until Dr. Herbert Rogers came to the full post in 1917.

In 1918 a most important forward step was taken in organization of the staff as we know the term today when a representative of The American College of Surgeons visited the hospital for the first time in the interests of standardization and the following decision recorded:

> "A staff of ten practitioners nominated by the medical society to be appointed for one year to function by giving free consultative service to any public ward patient desiring it and to assist the hospital authorities in seeing that the work is done."

In 1920 Dr. Rogers, R.M.O., reported to the Directors that a stenographer was necessary to secure the writing of the necessary histories. Miss B. Ferguson was appointed to this post and today has a staff of eleven competent assistants with adequate equipment to keep the records of the patients in hospital up to modern standards, in order to maintain the approval of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada as well as that of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals functioning in both United States and Canada which recently took over this task of hospital standardization from the American College of Surgeons.

During this post-war period there were other evidences of the ripening and maturing of modern medical thought and

practice. In 1930 the Misses Angus of the great multitude of friends of the Provincial Royal Jubilee (there were 700 on the list before the original building was opened) presented a modern electro-cardiograph to the hospital. The interpretation of the tracings were made by Dr. D. M. Baillie and later by Dr. P. A. C. Cousland and this was the beginning of the Sub Department of Cardiology (under the section of Medicine) as we know it today.

As already noted, extensive major surgery for malignancy was undertaken at the Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital soon after its erection. It is readily understood that when the possibilities of cure and palliation of this much feared disease by various forms of radiation therapy became known, that friends of the institution made certain that modern equipment for this most important work, was provided in 1919. The formation of a Tumour Clinic was approved by the Medical Staff in 1944 and in 1946 this became the Victoria Cancer Clinic—the first branch of the British Columbia Cancer Clinic of Vancouver. Initially the work was limited to diagnosis and in 1951 treatment was officially approved. New accommodation is planned which will be designed to house a cobalt bomb, already on order. The Cancer Clinic serves all of Victoria and the southern end of Vancouver Island. Members of the medical Staff of St. Joseph's Hospital share in the Clinics, consultations and planning.

Gradually as time and experience worked out one problem after another, the organization of the Medical Staff has adjusted itself to deal with the ever-changing problems of providing modern hospital care. The Medical Staff is now appointed annually by the Board of Directors. For Active Medical Staff in 1956 see Appendix VIII.

In 1937 certain gifts were given to the department of Radiology by Mr. J. H. Frank of Victoria and other anonymous donors, in memory of Mr. R. J. Jamieson, who was at that time a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Jamieson had been especially interested in the Radiological department and as he was an expert amateur photographer, he realized the need for clinical photography in the hospital. These donations were used to start a photographic section which has grown into the efficient valuable unit of today and has supplied many of the illustrations in this history. It is now under the direction of Mr. Daniel Thompson.

For some time now the work of the hospital is controlled by the staff through its various committees and this plan has

been found to function satisfactorily from all points of view. The list of Staff Committees is as follows:

Standing Committees:

The Executive Committee.
Records Committee.
Credentials Committee.
Tissue Committee.
Interne Committee.
Programme Committee.
Therapeutics Committee.
Nurses' Lecture Committee.

Special Committees:

Operating Room Committee.
Polio Committee.
Poison Control Committee.
Committee on Sterilization.
Committee on Infections.

In 1920 the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons and this facilitated correlation of hospital work in Victoria with that of other centres in Canada and the United States. In 1934 in tune with the developments in other hospitals, weekly conferences were started to review the more important phases of the work in the Pathological and Radiological Departments. These have been continued up to the present. In addition weekly conferences in the following subjects are held at regular intervals for the Medical Staff, Internes and practitioners of the surrounding district:

Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Cancer. Alternate weeks there is a Clinical and Pathological Conference and a Heart Clinic alternate months.

In accordance with the rulings of the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service a well-equipped and competently staffed Emergency Department is maintained and with the co-operation of the Pharmacy a "Poison Centre" was started in 1956—the first in British Columbia and possibly in Canada. Such centres have been recently established in many cities in the United States and it has been found that such a service is of great value to the community as well as to the Medical Profession. It functions in this manner: The "Centre" in co-operation with other such units, maintains a record of the poisonous element in most of the commercial products in use around the kitchen or garden, in private homes and in industry

as well as data on industrial hazards from the newer chemicals, and can advise the physician in charge or assume active treatment should this be requested. As this information is stated on the label of only a few such products the value of this service will be readily appreciated.

Research work which has the approval of the University of British Columbia is being done by certain members of the staff under Federal Grants. In 1951 the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada approved the hospital for one year's training in Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Diagnostic Radiology. In the following year approval was also given for training in Radiation Therapy. In each instance the year is to be the last year of supervised practice for certification.

In 1940 the Plasma Bank was started and in 1946 the Blood Bank under the auspices of the Red Cross of Canada and now in the closing months of 1956 plans are well matured to open early in the New Year a well-equipped Rehabilitation Centre to aid in the later treatment of those who have suffered injury, poliomyelitis or chronic muscular and nervous diseases. This is a development from the section of Physiotherapy which was first opened in 1930, and has grown into the Department of Physical Medicine under the direction of Mrs. Kathleen M. Thomson, M.C.P.A. During the coming year it is planned to develop the present ward for alcoholics into a treatment unit along the lines of an experiment now being conducted in the Vancouver General Hospital, where the treatment of alcoholics is being placed under a team of Psychiatrists and Social Service Workers.

Reviewing the story of the Royal Jubilee, both yesterday and today, must give us enthusiasm, hope and courage for the future. Starting as a two-bed charity hospital the Royal Jubilee has in its first hundred years, become one of the important forward-looking hospitals of Canada. It is zealously fulfilling its original purpose—the proper care of the sick of the community whether rich or poor. Furthermore, it has in recent years started to assume its proper role as a centre of health education for the public and for the medical profession. How far this later development will proceed remains the secret of time but it requires no gift of prophecy to state that this function will grow with benefit to all. The early prophecy in 1891 by Mr. Joshua Davies, the President of the Board, that

the Jubilee would be part of a medical teaching faculty has been partially fulfilled in that our medical internes are today drawn almost completely from the Medical Faculty of the University of British Columbia. A closer association is probable—perhaps along the lines of the affiliation of the Ottawa Civic Hospital with the Medical of Queen's University in Kingston, where certain physicians of Ottawa are on the Medical Teaching Faculty of Queen's and undergraduate medical students of Queen's act as student internes in the Ottawa hospital.

An article in the New York Times of May 12th, 1957, by Dr. H. A. Rusk directs public attention to the career opportunities in hospital work for students completing their studies in high schools. The great hospital career is of course in nursing but there are many others such as hospital administration, hospital accounting, housekeeping and laundry management, medical and psychiatric social work, medical records librarian, physical and occupational therapy, and as technicians in hospital laboratories and radiological departments and in hospital dietetics. Increasing opportunities in all these fields can be safely predicted.

In the final analysis the hospitals of British Columbia are on a much more secure financial foundation than at any time in the past. The future is indeed bright, where this is combined, as it is, with a Medical Staff that is still guided by the spirit of Hippocrates:

> "Sometimes give your service for nothing, calling to mind a previous benefaction or present satisfaction. And if there is an opportunity to serve one who is a stranger, in financial straits, give full assistance to all such. For where there is love of man, there is love of the art. For some patients, though conscious that their condition is perilous, recover their health simply through their content with the goodness of the physician, and it is well to superintend the sick to make them well, to care for the health to keep them well but also to care for one's own self, so as to observe what is seemly."
>
> HIPPOCRATES (460-377 B.C.)
> Precepts—Chapter 6.
> Translated by HENRY RICH JINES (1817-1885).

The same appraisal of medical practice was made by Sir William Osler in the language of today:

> "The practice of medicine is an art, not a trade, a calling in which your heart will be exercised equally with your head. Often the best part of your work will have nothing to do with potions and powders, but with the exercise of the influence of the strong upon the weak, the righteous upon the wicked, the wise upon the foolish."

So *"in Today already walks tomorrow."*
SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772-1834)

From 1890 until 1920 the Resident Medical Officer was the accepted title for the Medical Director. From 1920 up to the present the post has carried the title of Medical Superintendent or Medical Administrator. A list of those who have occupied this position, with a list of those physicians who over the years have served the hospital as Internes will be found in Appendix VII.

CHAPTER VII

Department of Radiology

"Life's but a walking shadow"
MACBETH—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Act. 5, Scene 5, Line 16 (1564-1616)

"But like a shadow proves the substance true"
Essay on criticism Part II, Line 231
ALEXANDER POPE (1688-1744)

In November, 1895, Wilhelm Konrad von Rontgen, Professor of Physics at Würzburg University, Germany, discovered the rays which perpetuate his name. These were called "X-rays" because "X" is the usual symbol for any unknown factor. These rays have the power of passing through various media which are opaque to ordinary light and effect a photographic plate casting shadows of varying density, depending on the density of the structure through which they have passed. So the radiologist can say with the Hindu King in his Reply to the Missionary:

"And I see but shadows around me"
SIR ALFRED COMYN LYALL (1835-1911)

In the International Medical Annual for 1896 the following interesting report is given in part. It was written by E. Hurry Fenwick, F.R.C.S., with additions by J. W. Gifford:

"No record of the progress of the year (1895) could be considered complete that omitted reference to the remarkable development in photography or shadowgraphy, or perhaps still more correctly speaking "electrography" made by Professor Rontgen of Würzburg. His discovery is so recent that it would be rash to prophecy what results may ultimately be expected from its use. Nor would it be wise to predict how far it will aid the physician and surgeon in the clearing up of doubtful diagnosis, and in the avoidance of dangerous exploratory operations.

"It seems to have been assumed that the medical profession was the one which would of all others benefit most from this discovery, and undoubtedly it may be of great use in a restricted field. In the first place the apparatus which will give results with an exposure of four minutes is complicated, expensive and would require special technical skill in its manipulation. (The apparatus

used by Mr. Gifford, as given below, entails a cost of between 50 and 60 pounds.)

"Even with induction coils giving a six-inch spark results appear to be very uncertain, and yet if it were proposed to introduce even so feeble a light as this into one of the cavities of the body it would be necessary to insulate the wires going to the Crookes' tube in a very effectual manner.

"Nor must it be forgotten that the result is not a photograph, with clear outline and detail, but a shadowgram, whose edges will be blurred and ill defined, in proportion as the photographic plate is removed from the object throwing the shadow. . . . As bone is opaque to the X-rays, the use of this discovery will not be at present available just where we most need it, in the thoracic and cranial cavities . . . yet it has already been proved that this method can indicate the position of such bodies as bullets, needles, and sequestra in a limb, and thus greatly assist in their removal. . . . Already a calculus has been revealed in the bladder, but here the sound, the cystoscope, and the finger leave but little room for improvement. . . . We must therefore necessarily conclude that the time has not yet come to say how great will be the utility to the medical profession of what is distinctly a new field in physical science. . . ."

How shrewd the appraisal was, to have been written within a few months of the original discovery, in view of existing knowledge—and how far from a true vision of what the future of today held for this remarkable discovery in pure science.

It is historically interesting that on October 28th, 1898 (just about three years after the initial discovery) the Board of Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee received a letter from Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, enclosing the sum of $100.00, earned at an entertainment, to be placed in a special account to purchase X-ray equipment and in May of the following year a further sum of $250.00 was received from the same source to be added to the earlier donation. Action soon followed. On July 12th, 1899, X-ray apparatus "not excelled by any other hospital on the Pacific Coast" was made in Victoria for the hospital.

It was Robert Hutchison who was responsible for the construction. He was an electrician associated with the late E. Crow-Baker in the first commercial production of electricity in Victoria at the corner of Fort and Langley. The story was told by Frank H. Kelley in the Colonist of January 20th, 1957. In the late thirties Mr. Hutchison was a member of the Board of Directors of the hospital.

In September of 1899 we read that Dr. Hasell, the Resident Medical Officer, demonstrated this X-ray unit to the members of the Natural History Society. In this connection it might be mentioned that one large hospital in one of the

largest cities in the United States had no X-ray equipment of any kind until 1911 and in two other large hospitals, one in Canada and one in the United States, the interpretation of all radiographs was entrusted to a photographer until after the First Great War. In the year 1910 Dr. Hasell had taken 73 "X-ray Photographs." New X-ray equipment was purchased in England, in 1910, but when it arrived there was no place to set it up. However, with help from The Daughters of Pity and very extensive help from the Women's Auxiliary a new X-ray room was built the following year off the corridor leading to the Pemberton Memorial Operating Room.

Evidently the demand for such examinations showed prompt growth, as in 1912 a ruling was adopted as follows:

> "That all X-ray patients first call at the office to obtain a voucher before seeing the radiographer."

A full time Radiologist, Dr. Stannier, was appointed in 1916 when Dr. Hasell had resigned. Dr. Stannier's contract had some interesting terms; prophetic of many of the agreements of today between radiologists and hospitals in both Canada and the United States. The basis terms of payment were as follows:

> "The radiologist to receive 60% of all work done on the hospital machine and 90% if the work should be taken to the radiologist's PRIVATE OFFICE. Free patients not to be charged."

In 1918 an addition 19′ x 20′ was built and new equipment costing $2,700.00 was added. In 1918 Dr. L. K. Poyntz was appointed Radiologist and continued until 1923. He was succeeded for a few months by Dr. Warren and in the same year Dr. W. M. Carr took over the work and carried it on until 1931, when Dr. H. H. Murphy was appointed. He was followed in 1951 by Dr. H. M. Edmison, who had been appointed Associate Radiologist in 1946.

Through the generosity of the late Mr. Charles F. Todd new equipment was added in 1919 and again in 1938, and since that date has been maintained at a high standard.

As previously mentioned, Radium, for the treatment of malignant conditions, was available at the hospital, comparatively soon after its discovery by Pierre and Marie Curie. The first donation, for this purpose, was made by Mr. Joseph Graves of The Douglas Lake Cattle Co. of Nicola, shortly before the first Great War. Soon after the cessation of hostilities, a generous gift from Mr. Joseph Sayward, of Victoria,

brought the supply up to the demands of current standards of treatment. Realizing how much had been accomplished by her father's gift, a further donation, in his memory, was made by his daughter, Mrs. M. L. Sayward-Wilson. This gift again made the supply sufficient for the demands of the period.

The department is now approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada for residencies in connection with the approved course of training in Radiology—both diagnostic and therapeutic.

Training in Radiological technique began early and the first pupil completed training in 1922. A list of graduates is included in Appendix X.

The post of Assistant Radiologist was established in 1938 and was filled by Dr. J. B. Roberts and later by Dr. H. M. Edmison, the present Director. For a chronological list of Radiologists see Appendix IX.

———o———

CHAPTER VIII

The Pathological Laboratory

"Medical instruction does not exist to provide individuals with an opportunity of learning how to make a living but in order to make possible the protection of the health of the public."

RUDOLF VIRCHOW (1821-1902) in an address to a class of medical students at the Pathological Institute, Berlin. Quoted by Erwin H. Ackernecht in his biography of Professor Virchow.

The origin of the study of Radiology can be accurately placed in the history of medical progress—the year, the day of the month and almost the exact hour of the great discovery are known. No such exact placement in time can be given for the great science of Pathology. Its beginnings may date from the days of the astrologers—almost certainly from the peak period of Arabian medicine.

Many valuable discoveries were made in the early part of the last century, as for example the detection of acetone in the blood and urine of diabetic persons which occurred in 1857. However, as we understand the word today and as the science is practiced we can well think of the great German Pathologist Rudolf Virchow as the founder. His book on cellular Pathology was published in Berlin in 1858. Here he described what Lord Lister termed "the true and fertile doctrine that every morbid structure consists of cells which have been derived from pre-existing cells as a progeny." On account of his liberal political beliefs he was banished from Berlin by Bismarck and the University of Wurzburg profited enormously by having him for many years as a member of the Faculty. Then followed the discoveries in Bacteriology by Koch of the bacillus of Tuberculosis in 1882 and by Friedrich Loffler of the organism causing diphtheria in 1884 and the reaction in the blood discovered by the French physician Fernand Widal which makes possible a positive diagnosis of Typhoid.

Then came Ehrlich with his simple equipment and his enquiring mind. "It was his conviction that there is nothing so practical as a theory that works and that practical applications always follow sound theoretical work. . . . In the end he taught physicians to look upon the blood in a new way, to learn how tumours should be classified, to diagnose tuberculosis scientifically, to consider infection as a chemical process, to study immunology as a branch of chemistry."

Gradually all the multitude of chemical, bio-chemical and hormonal examinations were developed which have contributed so greatly to making medicine what it is today.

As has been noted, a room was provided in the original central building of the Royal Jubilee for a laboratory on the third floor. It would appear that the few examinations made were done by the Resident Medical Officer and in 1911 Dr. Hasell asked for an additional room. However, Dr. Horn, who had been appointed Pathologist at $75.00 per month reported in 1913 that "work has continued in the Laboratory with the same accommodation as before, one sink, one water tap and no room for more." However, in spite of these difficulties he was able to report also an average of 140 examinations per month "blood counts, Wassermann tests and examinations of sputum, of which 25% showed the tubercle bacillus." However, the first Great War terminated Dr. Horn's appointment, as he received some appointment from the War Office in London in 1916 and was succeeded by Dr. Long, and he in turn by Dr. W. P. Walker in 1917, a position which he held until 1931.

In 1919 the new Provincial regulations regarding venereal disease became active and a special governmental grant was made to the Provincial Royal Jubilee to cover the costs of the necessary tests and examinations for the area of Vancouver Island. This really established the Laboratory as a branch of the Provincial Health Service. This work in public health has naturally grown tremendously over the years up to the present and in 1931 all Public Health work on Vancouver Island was centred here. The average number of examinations performed in the Laboratory today is 16,000 per month.

When the new east wing was opened in 1925 new quarters considered ample at the time, were assigned to the Laboratory on the first floor. However, these were outgrown by 1951 when through the generosity of the late J. Keith Wilson of Victoria the present laboratory building was constructed.

As is mentioned elsewhere the basic plan was developed by the present pathologist and has proven very satisfactory, both as regards the use of space and light.

In 1936 studies in Basal Matabolism were commenced, the Plasma Bank in 1940 and in 1945 the Red Cross established the Blood Bank. Quite naturally it was placed under the aegis of the laboratory. This meant much more than just the undertaking of more work of the same kind. It was a break with tradition, and a wise one, as the laboratory had up to this time been concerned primarily and almost completely with diagnosis in one form or another. Now the staff was definitely identified with treatment. Present plans are well matured to establish in connection with the laboratory in the coming year, facilities for the use of radioactive isotopes both in diagnosis and treatment, thus further identifying this department with actual treatment.

In 1952 this department was approved by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons for post-graduate training. The present Director is Dr. R. G. D. McNeely. The Directors of the Laboratory are listed in Appendix XII.

CHAPTER IX

Maintenance and Housekeeping

"The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne."

The Parlement of Foules
GEOFFREY CHAUCER (1340-1400).

The Housekeeping division started when the first nurse swept or dusted a patients' ward and the Maintenance Department when the first handyman was appointed in June, 1902. It is probable that much of this man's time was filled with the care of the four furnaces and the 17 fireplaces. At any rate, an item appears in the Annual Report of 1896 of $182.00 collected from patients for extra fires. One can imagine the convalescent patient really enjoying his private ward with a good fire in the grate—but if you were not prepared to pay for "extra fires," convalescence and even the acute period of any illness in bed in an unheated room must have seemed quite reminiscent of Victorian England.

This man was also busy with the kitchen garden, the chickens and the pigs or, as it was referred to in the reports, "the Farm." As early as 1892 the Directors appealed for shrubs and plants for the grounds and anyone who knew anything of old Victoria, to say nothing of modern Victoria, knows that such an appeal was never unanswered. The gardens and grounds represent the thoughtfulness of those who love and have loved the hospital. In 1908 we read that "Patients were disturbed by dogs barking, the cow bellowing and the noise from the chicken yard." This resulted in a ruling by the Directors that "the chicken yard be abolished and that no member of the staff will be allowed to keep animals on the premises." In 1907 changes were beginning, as the furnaces which had grown in number to six, were now replaced by a steam plant. While no definite department of housekeeping was yet recognized there were ward maids in 1900 as there was an official ruling regarding holidays. "Ward maids must

arrange work to be covered when any are on holidays as a Chinaman cannot be secured under $1.00 per day."

The laundry was at first all done by Chinese help but in 1921 machinery had been installed and there is a note that "a man from the laundry be sent for two weeks' training at the Victoria Steam Laundry and later to fill the post in the laundry at the Jubilee." In other words, the day of the "handy man" was drawing to a close; specialization was beginning and the need for special training was gaining recognition.

These notes from the past are interesting, as they contrast so definitely with present conditions. Today the maintenance of a large hospital is as completely organized, equipped with power tools and trained competent personnel as complete as the much advertised perfection of maintenance of a large first-class modern hotel—with the difference that all the "guests" in the hospital are ill or injured and all cleaning, servicing, renewal and much new construction must be carried through without undue disturbance of patients or hospital equipment which must be available to function at any time day or night. All this requires constant competent supervision and planning with prompt efficient completion of all work in the minimum of time.

In the last twenty-five years much of the routine work was systematized, as for example, the complete servicing of a private ward when vacated with replacement of any furniture which needed refinishing. Such refinishing was carried to a high point of efficiency and much new construction was carried out, some of which would be classified as major in character. By this time the electrical equipment in the Department of Radiology, in the elevators and throughout the hospital generally had become so complicated that skilled mechanics were necessary to keep it all functioning satisfactorily. The Housekeeping section was organized as a separate department in 1947. Perhaps the most outstanding major construction undertaken on the advice and carried out under the supervision of the Maintenance Department was the installation in 1936 of two high pressure steam boilers at a total cost of slightly over $12,000. After twenty-one years of satisfactory service these boilers are carried in the inventory at $30,000. The story is an interesting one.

In 1935 the whole country was still in the grip of the Great Depression and it seemed like the irony of fate that

replacement of the power plant should be required just at that time. However, there was no room for argument in view of obsolescence and increased load due to growth. Mr. Maurice J. Madeley, Chief Engineer, reported to the Directors that two suitable boilers, owned by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. could be purchased for $2,000 "as is and where is" and located near Cassidy on Vancouver Island. The hazards inherent in the purchase of such used equipment were obvious, but the units were purchased on Mr. Madeley's assurance that they were in sound condition and could be safely moved and re-installed at a reasonable cost.

The complete equipment weighed over 40 tons and had to be dismantled and each piece carefully labelled for re-assembling. The actual transportation was by railway flat car to Chemainus; by sea barge to H.M.C. Dockyard at Esquimalt, where cranes were available to transfer it all to trucks and so to the hospital. Installation was uneventful with an interruption of steam service for only three hours. I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Syme of the Purchasing Department for this exact data.

In 1949 the Employees' Association was granted bargaining rights for those employees not covered by some other labour organization. Through the efforts of this organization the employees' monthly paper, *"The Harmonizer"* was started and has contributed much towards unification of the staff. The other professional and craft organizations with hospital representation are:

The Registered Nurses' Association of British Columbia.
The International Union of Operating Engineers.
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

In conclusion it is worthy of note that providing 24-hour care seven days a week at the Royal Jubilee in 1950 called for the following staff:

210 Student Nurses.
164 Graduate Nurses.
56 Ward Aides.
69 Clerical Workers.
32 Technicians.
16 Physicians, including Internes.
34 Laundry Employees.

41 on Dietary Staff.
30 in the Maintenance Department.
78 Household Staff.
28 Orderlies.
14 Technical Students.

D. W. Hughes is presently in charge of the Power Plant and Maintenance Department. The Housekeeping Department also comes under his jurisdiction. See Appendix XIV for chronological list of earlier members.

———o———

CHAPTER X

Pharmacy

"Better use medicines at the outset than at the last moment."

Maxim 866—PUBLILIUS SYRUS about 42 B.C.

The Lord created medicines out of the earth and a prudent man will have no disgust at them. And He gave men skill that they might be glorified in His marvellous works. With these He doth heal a man, and taketh away his pain. With these will the apothecary make a confection, and His works shall not be brought to an end. . . .

The wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach, otherwise known as Eccleasticus. Book III—xiii—The Modern Readers' Bible edited by RICHARD G. MOULTON, M.A. (Cantab Ph.D. (Penn.)

It is always interesting and disappointing as one visits a hospital—especially if it is not brand new, to find the Pharmacy hidden away in some remote dark corner—and when on enquiry you usually find that this space was originally designed for some other purpose. Such indeed was the case in the Provincial Royal Jubilee when the East Wing was opened in 1925. Space planned by the architect for a clothes cupboard was pressed into service as the Pharmacy and continued to be so used until the new J. Keith Wilson Laboratory was built in 1951, when the space formerly used by the Laboratory was renovated and is today the Pharmacy. It is a bright, well ventilated department and the renovation was carefully and thoughtfully done so that the accommodation for this important department of the hospital is no longer a reproach reminiscent of an old oversight.

Originally a Pharmacy is not mentioned in the report of the plans as accepted, so it is probable that if any special provision was made that it was on the third floor of the administration central block, and it is quite definite that the Resident Medical Officer (the Medical Superintendent of today) did the dispensing as late as 1907. In the days of the Royal Hospital an indigent patient had to be approved for admission not only

by his physician, but also in writing by two members of the Board of Directors. With this background it is a little easier to understand the ruling, operative as late as 1922 to the effect that all prescriptions for ward cases required approval by the Resident Medical Officer and by the matron before being compounded.

For a time during the closing years of the First Great War and for a short time afterwards prescriptions were filled by the Hall Drug Store in Victoria. The first full time dispenser was appointed in 1922 and the first Assistant Pharmacist in 1930.

In 1944 the Pharmacy had a vividly impressive exhibit on display in the hospital, showing the extent to which manufacturing for hospital use had developed. This occasioned much favourable comment on the part of the Directors and members of the Medical Staff. In that year the total manufactured products were:

Tablets	46,500
Hand-filled capsules	35,000
Ointments	300 lbs.
Suppositories	2,500
Syrups, tinctures and other liquid preparations	200 gallons

as well as special narcotic solutions and parenteral solutions.

In view of the rabbit-like production of new drugs in recent years the Therapeutics Committee of the Medical Staff prepared a special bulletin "giving unbiased information on drugs and therapeutic techniques." The special knowledge and co-operation of the staff of the Pharmacy was much in evidence in this effort and was deeply appreciated.

The present Pharmacist is E. Smith.

For a list of Pharmacists and Assistants see Appendix XV.

CHAPTER XI

Department of Anaesthesia

"The thick sweet mystery of chloroform
The drunken dark, the little death-in-life."

. . . . . .

And face to face with chance, I shrink a little
My hopes are strong, my will is something weak."

"In Hospital" by W. E. HENLEY (1849-1903).

The use of Chloroform for anaesthesia was discovered by Sir James Young Simpson in Edinburgh in 1847 and one most important factor in popularizing the use of anaesthesia, especially in Obstetrics was the fact that "in April, 1853, he (Sir James) received a letter from Sir James Clark, physician in ordinary to Her Majesty, informing him that the Queen (Victoria) had been brought under the influence of chloroform, and had expressed herself as greatly pleased with the result. It was at the birth of the late Prince Leopold that Her Majesty set her subjects this judicious example." (Sir James Young Simpson by H. Laing Gordon, page 129.) The use of ether as an anaesthetic was discovered and used by Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, a surgeon in Georgia, U.S.A., in 1842, but he did not report it for some time. It was quite understandable that for many years chloroform was used more frequently than ether in Obstetrics, especially throughout the British Empire, and this accords with the report by Dr. Richardson, the first Resident Medical Officer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, that up to May 31, 1892, he had given 1,000 anaesthetics without any accident. It is probable that many if not most of these were done with chloroform—so much so that in the records we find the anaesthetist occasionally referred to as the "chloroformist." The many new developments of today were of course unknown—the use of local anaesthesia either by infiltration or by nerve block—spinal and intravenous anaesthetics—these were all still secrets in the lap of Time.

As the Resident Medical Officer officiated also as Pharmacist so in the beginning he acted as anaesthetist. Some abuses evidently crept in under this system, as we find a resolution in the Board Minutes to the effect that while the R.M.O. was responsible for all anaesthetics given to in-patients he was not to be expected to give anaesthetics for small operations done on out-patients.

In 1916 Dr. A. B. Hudson was appointed Anaesthetist, followed by Dr. C. W. Duck in 1918. As the department grew, Dr. Duck became Head—a position he occupied until 1956.

More recent appointments to the Anaesthetic Staff were Dr. George Bigelow in 1940 and Dr. Irene Clearihue in 1941.

The Anaesthetic Staff in 1956 were:

Dr. J. L. Andrews—Chief of Department.
Dr. R. A. Fortye.
Dr. J. R. Stone.
Dr. M. Yates.
Dr. C. W. Duck.

———o———

CHAPTER XII

Department of Dietetics

"We may live without poetry, music and art:
We may live without conscience and live without heart.
We may live without friends; we may live without books:
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

Lucile Part I—Canto XIX, EDWARD BULYER LYTTON (Owen Meredith) (1831-1891).

The science of dietetics as practiced today involves an accurate and detailed knowledge of the various foods as required by the human body if physical and mental health and strength are to be maintained. Meals must be provided which contain the proper portion of the basic elements—proteins, fats and carbohydrates with vitamins and minerals and in certain diseases special alteration is required. The dietitian must have commercial training so that purchasing may be properly supervised and the storage of food must be constantly supervised as must its distribution. It is easy to make a brief summary of such essential items as these but the far-reaching implications call for national organization and supervision. This is supplied in Canada by the Canadian Dietetic Association formed in 1935. This Association approved the Royal Jubilee Hospital in 1952 for training in this essential science and art. Approval is given annually. Applicants must have "a bachelor's degree with a major in foods and nutrition from a college or university of recognized rank. The prospective student must also furnish a certificate of health and fitness and have a recommendation from the Dean of the School." Prior to 1935 some pupils were taken at the hospital for training in this department but a university degree was not required.

This short summary tells much about the dietetic department and it is indeed a far cry from the opening days of the present hospital when two white cooks and two Chinese were employed. The white ones received $22.50 per month and the

Chinese $27.50. It is interesting to follow in the scanty notes in the records the gradual development of the modern department from this small beginning. In 1899 a Miss Livingstone from the London University gave a short course of lectures to the nurses on invalid cooking and the Directors expressed "their hopes" of establishing a diet kitchen.

In 1917 this hope was partially realized as two rooms were set aside in the Administration Block to be made into a small kitchen "complete with gas stove cooking, where nurses will receive instruction in invalid cooking." In 1921 a dietitian was placed in charge of the main kitchen.

A list of those who have taken courses in Dietetics will be found in Appendix XVI.

ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL DIETETIC DEPARTMENT

Prior to 1935 the records show that persons could come to the hospital on a short course but were not necessarily university graduates.

While taking their course these graduates were known as student dietitians until the year 1947, when they became known as dietetic internes.

The following list of the students taking the short course prior to 1945 will be found in Appendix XVI.

CHAPTER XIII

Women's Organizations and Service Clubs

"The Honorary Treasurer would respectfully suggest that a committee of ladies could materially assist the Directors in the matter of obtaining annual subscribers, and the Directors would hail with satisfaction such a valuable volunteer body, and there is no doubt that their labours would have a large amount of success."

WILLIAM CHUDLEY, the Honorary Treasurer, in the first Annual Report of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital on May 31st, 1891.

"Ours would be a dreary task were it not for the inspiration and assistance we receive from our Women's organizations."

From the Report of the Board of Directors and the Executive Staff, 1951.

In his second Annual Report, June 1st, 1892, Mr. Chudley wrote as follows:

"The lists of donations and subscriptions have assumed a much more healthy aspect, more especially the subscribers' list of $2,580.35. The result is entirely due to the arduous labours of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, whose term of office expires on the 30th inst., co-equal with the retiring Directors. The Honorary Treasurer hardly expected such substantial results when he suggested last year the formation of a Ladies' Committee, and trust they will continue to act with future Boards."

Thus the first of the many women's organizations which have over the years so generously and enthusiastically supported the Jubilee was called "The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee." In 1864 the "Female Infirmary" was built by a group of women, probably largely the same membership as in that later original Ladies' Auxiliary. The first meeting of the Senior Women's Auxiliary was held in 1898 and the Junior W.A. founded by

Mrs. Herman Robertson commenced in 1924. Mrs. E. S. Hasell in 1898 formed the Daughters of Pity "for younger women interested in public hospital work." It is now the Children's Ward Auxiliary. In the closing years of the last century "The Agenorian Society" was very active and made history by installing electric light throughout the hospital in the year 1897-8, and about the same time pioneered in building two recovery rooms at the rear of the new Pemberton Operating Room. Its members were probably absorbed into other organizations as the name ceased to figure in hospital records, but not until much had been accomplished. This also applies to several other organizations which functioned creditably in the past, such as The Fellowship Club, The Starlets, The Sugar Plum Girls, the King's Daughters and The Little King's Daughters.

The women's organizations which are now active in the work of the Jubilee are listed with their respective presidents and secretaries. From sewing and providing linen to assisting in building and securing new equipment, from supplying books to the patients to scholarships for the School of Nursing, from providing transportation for patients to supplying surgical supports, glasses and dentures, there is no need at the Jubilee that these organizations do not quickly learn about and proceed to solve.

The present Provincial Government paid a very high compliment to the women's organizations connected with the various hospitals of the Province when present rules and regulations were established. The first intention was to disband all women's organizations but when on more mature consideration and study the authorities began to realize just how much these women accomplished, first in terms of money and secondarily in building hospital morale, this order was cancelled and the women of the Province were given governmental approval in their hospital activities.

During the last Great War between June, 1940, and October, 1945, another group of able devoted women known as "The Blue Veils" or "the Ladies in Blue," worked as aides throughout the hospital. This group was organized by Mrs. W. P. D. Pemberton, R.N., under the auspices of St. John Ambulance, and took their name from the attractive uniform which was so distinctive. It has been described by Mrs. E. P. Gillespie, who assumed leadership during Mrs. Pemberton's long and fatal illness, as follows:

"A blue cotton dress with white collar and cuffs, over which we wore a white apron, very similar to the Student Nurses' (Jubilee Training School) apron. We wore square blue veils, the same shade as our dresses, white shoes and stockings and in consequence we became known as "the Ladies in Blue."

Mrs. Gillespie also reports on the great volume of work done as follows:

"The total of our nursing hours on duty at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, as far as can be ascertained at this date, was between 60,000 and 65,000 hours. Approximately 16,000 hours were on paid Staff duty, all the rest were entirely voluntary."

This cheery, efficient group of volunteer workers quickly settled into harmonious relations with the whole permanent hospital staff and there was general regret when October, 1945, terminated their hospital connection.

The Service Clubs of Victoria and surrounding municipalities have also recognized the Jubilee as meriting their loyal support and assistance. See Appendix XVII.

For list of Members of "Ladies in Blue" see Appendix XVIII.

Officers of Women's Organizations see Appendix XXI.

———o———

CHAPTER XIV

Social Service

"Then gently scan your brother-man,
Still gentler sister-woman."

ROBERT BURNS (1759-1796).
Address to the Unco Guid—Stanza.7

Social Service, as we understand the term today is a comparatively recent development in our civilization. Social work gradually developed from early philanthropic work by the churches and small groups of sympathetic and interested groups of private citizens. These efforts were largely to be classed under the heading of charity—emphasis being placed on worthiness, while in social service work of today rehabilitation of the individual is approached not only from the point of view of the individual recipient but also from the community viewpoint.

The first really scientific attempt to solve this problem was made by P. G. F. Le Play, who made a careful study of certain families in France in 1850. In 1890 a study by Charles Booth into wages, prices, working conditions, housing and health standards of living, etc., in London, England, threw new light and emphasis on the whole situation. In 1874 the National Conference of Social Work (originally named The National Conference of Charities and Correction) was formed in the United States. In 1930 the American Federal Government became very active in the field. Chronologically it is interesting to note that the first organized Social Service Work in the Provincial Royal Jubilee was started in 1934 and the credit must go to the Junior Women's Auxiliary who financed the venture with a half-time social worker, Miss J. Hallet. She was succeeded by Miss McBride on a full time basis in 1935. The Canadian Association of Social Workers was formed in 1926.

In the 1945 Annual Report of the hospital Social Service was defined as "an attempt to seek out and treat those non-medical factors which aggravate a patient's illness and necessarily

prolongs hospitalization" and the work as carried out at that time in the Royal Jubilee was described as "referring patients to social agencies for nursing or boarding care: care of illegitimate cases; housekeepers in case of illness of mother of family; discharges to Essondale; admissions to St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital; helping patients with adjustment of accounts and reporting on living conditions."

The present Director is Miss M. E. Bradley, S.R.N., S.C.M., P.S.W.

For a list of Directors, past and present, see Appendix XIX.

———o———

CHAPTER XV

Dr. J. S. Helmcken

"Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of time."

LONGFELLOW (1807-1882)

Before closing this short survey of the first hundred years of the Royal Jubilee Hospital it might be worth while to try to sketch in general outline one of those men active in the early days as perhaps more or less characteristic of his generation. Dr. John Sebastian Helmcken, who was later to be known as "The Grand Old Man of British Columbia" would seem to be representative.

Vancouver Island at that time was several months distant from England, as the sea trip via Cape Horn was the only practical route. The Canadian Pacific Railway was not to reach Vancouver until 1886 and there were no railway lines west of the Mississippi in the United States. The first telegraph company in the United States was formed in 1844 and the Trans-Atlantic cable was not to come until 1878. Old age pensions, baby bonuses, disability insurance, Workman's Compensation—in fact, anything approaching the welfare state were still dreams—but dreams that were all realized in the lifetime of Dr. Helmcken. It was a hard life even for the strong and confident. An old Presbyterian worthy in Ontario about this time was accustomed to pray daily for "special grace in that last dread day when every tub must stand upon its own bottom." Vancouver Island in 1858 certainly shared this distinction with the Judgment Day.

It is easy to summarize the main events in Dr. Helmcken's life but not so simple to appraise his impact on this province and on Canada. He was of German descent but born in London on June 5th, 1825. He first took up Pharmacy and later Medicine, graduating from Guy's Hospital in 1848 when he took a post as ship's surgeon on the "Mallacca" (a ship which

had been built by the same firm which built the "Beaver"), where he spent about a year and a half. At this time he received an appointment in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company—or to use the proper designation—"The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." His appointment was a double one, combining the duties of clerk and physician. In company with about 80 others, almost all in the service of the Company, he arrived in Victoria on the "Norman Morrision," under the command of Captain Wishart, in the month of March, 1850. The Company was already interested in the mining of coal at the upper part of Vancouver Island and the young clerk and physician was at once assigned to this area at what was then known as Fort Rupert. He travelled north on the "Beaver" and when Governor Blanshard made his first visit to this community on board H.M.S. Daedalus he appointed Dr. Helmcken a Justice of the Peace—a post which carried considerable authority as the judicial system was just beginning to be developed. Dr. Helmcken found himself faced with what was practically a rebellion on the part of the local Indians (the Newittees) during which three company employees were killed. The Indians at this point were especially savage and were said at one time to have been cannibalistic. Quite a lengthy account of this affair is copied from the Biographical Dictionary of well-known British Columbians in Vol. XXI of Canada and its Provinces, page 94. The conclusion is that Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Blenkinsop, who was associated with him, had conducted the whole affair with judgment combined with decision.

"When the mining operations ceased at that point, Dr. Helmcken went to Victoria and practised his profession. He was elected Speaker of the Legislature of 1856 and remained a member of the assembly, representing the people of Victoria until the year 1871, occupying as well the position of first commoner. A son-in-law of Governor Douglas, he was also guide, philosopher and friend to him and to the assembly in matters political and parliamentary. Although opposed to Confederation as premature and to some extent unsuitable to the needs of the colony, he assisted in preparing the terms when agreed upon by the legislature, and was a delegate to Ottawa to discuss them with the Federal authorities. At that time he could have had any position, either Federal or Provincial, in the gift of the

people of British Columbia, but he refused all posts or honours and retired permanently from public life."

CANADA AND ITS PROVINCES—
Vol. XXI, page 118, by R. E. GOSNELL.

As has been noted elsewhere, Dr. Helmcken was very active in the original campaign for a maternity at the Provincial Royal Jubilee and when the Pemberton bequest was, with the approval of the family, used for an operating room instead of a maternity, Dr. Helmcken resigned from the Consulting Staff in 1896. The Directors requested him to re-consider his action but he did not do so. When the diplomas and medals were presented to the graduating class, the President, Mr. Joshua Davies, referred to this incident in these words:

> "The Directors had asked Dr. Helmcken to present the medals and the diplomas, but he declined on the ground that there 'existed strained and estranged relations' between him and I must assume the Board of Directors and perhaps one or more of our medical men. . . . I have reason to know that neither the Board of Directors nor any of the medical men have any other feeling than that of the loftiest respect for the good Dr. Helmcken has done and is still doing in the city and all of us regret if we have to differ with him upon the question of conducting a maternity ward in conjunction with our hospital—a subject he had set his heart upon. . . . I can assure him that as far as the Directors are concerned they cannot recognize that there exists between them and him any strained relations. . . ."

When we recall that Dr. Helmcken was elected Speaker of the Legislature in 1856 we must not picture him as presiding in anything like the surroundings of the present legislative assembly in our Parliament Buildings (not to be started until 1893), but let Dr. Helmcken tell us this story in his own words.

The following quotation is from an article which appeared in the Vancouver Province on January 14th, 1956. It was written by the well-known historian of British Columbia, Mr. B. A. McKelvie. It describes some aspects of the first election for the colony of Vancouver Island:

> "Dr. J. S. Helmcken, who was elected for Esquimalt, and was named as the first Speaker, has fortunately left some notes about the first election. It was a spirited—at least according to the good doctor, it was a spiritous affair:
>
> "Sooke and Nanaimo were mere nomination boroughs. The Victoria campaign . . . was carried on in the usual manner, that is to say, everyone was button-holed and asked to promise his vote; drinks of course were common, but I don't remember any public meetings being held, save perhaps the assemblage of a few persons behind the counters.
>
> "The bewildering fact was that when sober the voters would promise one way; when ebrius et ebriolus, another. How many times

the candidates visited every freeholder in the district; how many bottles of whiskey were drunk; how many songs were sung, deponent sayeth not. It was a good time for some of the voters and a break in monotony. A small game of fisticuffs did no harm. . . . .

"The votes were so few that two or three made all the difference between success and failure. At the polls there was no sneaking behind a fathom of grey cotton to sign a ballot paper and lie secretly but every man had to vote openly like a man—and lie if he chose like a man."

The first location of the democratic assembly was in "Bachelor's Hall" in Fort Victoria, where the Canadian Bank of Commerce now stands on Government Street at Fort. "The House of Assembly," explained Dr. Helmcken, "was a room about 20 feet in length and about a dozen in breadth, lined with upright planks, unpainted, unadorned, save perhaps with a few cedar mats to cover fissures. On each side were two doors leading to as many dormitories. In the centre stood a large dilapidated rectangular stove, its sides made of sheet iron, beautifully and picturesquely bulging.

"At the end was a wooden home-manufactured table upon which stood a hundred page ledger, but without a mace, pen-knife or postage stamps, although the latter at that time existed for foreign purposes. (The use of postage stamps commenced in England in 1840 and in the United States in 1847.) Around the Speaker's table stood half-a-dozen ordinary chairs for the use of the members and at a respectable distance a couple of benches without backs for the audience. . . .

"At the end of the year the accounts indicated that this august body had cost about twenty-five dollars, which occasioned some ironical remarks from the London Times.

These details are all of interest to us in this study as the events described occurred just two years before the opening of the Royal Hospital in Victoria.

Helmcken House is one of the "Historic sites" of Victoria and will well repay a visit. The house, built in 1852, is still sound and attractive, with its fittings and furniture of a day gone by. How far away 1852 is in house construction will be brought home to any one when it is realized that all the lumber used was "whipsawn" by Chinese labour—in other words, the logs were sawn into usable lumber by hand. This interesting old house with so much to recall that era so completely different to today is under the efficient and enthusiastic management of

the curator, Mrs. Webster, who is never too busy to talk about Dr. Helmcken. An interesting account by Rachel Large appeared in the Daily Colonist of July 28th, 1957.

Such was the man Dr. J. S. Helmcken—well trained in his own profession, wise in counsel, conscious of his responsibility as a citizen, with a will of his own and a clear conception and philosophy of life—what it could give and what it should be made to give—a leader of men and a philosopher.

———o———

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY

Based almost completely on a similar summary prepared earlier by MR. MICHAEL A. M. FRASER, B.A., *Assistant Administrator*

1858—Royal Hospital opened—small house loaned by Mr. Blinkhorn.

1859—New Royal Hospital built on Indian Reserve.

1860—French Benevolent & Mutual Aid Society care for members paying one dollar monthly.

1864—Female Infirmary built at head of Pandora Street.

1869—Female Infirmary taken over by Royal Hospital. Male cases transferred from Indian reserve building to Infirmary.

1890—Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

1891—The School of Nursing established at Jubilee.

1893—Small pox and the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital takes charge.

1896—Pemberton Memorial Operating Room.
All medical practitioners in the city permitted to attend charity cases.
Limited semi-private accommodation provided.

1897—Electricity installed throughout the hospital by the Agenorian Society.

1899—First X-ray machine installed.

1902—Trial of Recovery Rooms connected with Operating Room—successful but shortage of space necessitated use of this space for storage and sterilizing.

1904—Strathcona Ward.

1907—First Children's Ward.

1909—First Nurses' Home.
Pemberton Memorial Chapel.

1912—Pathologist appointed.

1916—First Maternity Ward with six beds.
Men's Surgical Ward refurnished and named for Sir Richard McBride.

1917—Pavilion opened for tuberculosis.

1919—Radiologist appointed.

1925—East Wing opened.

1930—New Nurses' Home opened.

1935—Provincial Government of British Columbia takes over care of Tuberculosis.

1940—McBride Ward becomes an Isolation Ward.

1941—Central Block opened.

1946—Psychiatric unit with eight beds opened.
Tumour Clinic started.
Red Cross Blood Bank.
Maternity Wing opened.

1947—Temporary use of army huts for extra accommodation at Nurses' Home.

1949—Employees' Association given bargaining rights. "Harmonizer," the employees paper, established.

1952—J. Keith Wilson Laboratory opened.

1954—Further extension to Psychiatric unit to bring bed capacity to 24.
Hospital approved for use of radio-active isotopes.

DATE OF ERECTION AND COST OF MAIN BUILDINGS

1890—Original Building—Contract price	$ 50,558.00
1896—Pemberton Operating Room—Approx.	3,500.00
1904—Strathcona Ward	12,812.10
1909—Pemberton Chapel	
1925—East Wing	500,000.00
1930—Nurses' Home	176,825.70
1941—Central Block	120,000.00
1946—Maternity	380,000.00

———o———

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(1890- 1956)

THE PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL
VICTORIA, B.C.

Incorporated 26th April, 1890

TRUSTEES

Hon. Robert Dunsmuir	James Fell, Esq.
Sir Joseph W. Trutch	W. Curtis Ward, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Justice Crease	Thomas R. Smith, Esq.

President ..... Thomas R. Smith
Hon. Treasurer ..... W. Curtis Ward

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1890	18 members
1894	15 members
1914	18 members
1916	21 members
1951	12 members

Capt. A. M. Aitken	1937-1938
Lt.-Col. Hugh R. Allan	1932-1941
D. J. Angus	1918-1931
Arthur A. Ash	1956-Continuing
Dr. D. M. Baillie	1933-1934, 1943-1945
E. Crow Baker	1892-1894
C. F. Banfield	1922-1924
Dr. W. Bapty	1919-1929
F. S. Barnard	1905-1907
H. K. Bate	1953-1955
Charles Baxter	1910-1912
R. K. Beairsto	1948-1950

W. Blakemore 1913-1917
Dr. E. W. Boak 1915-1920, 1932-1935
J. W. Bolden 1905-1915, 1917-1922, 1923-1924
John Braden 1890-1899
I. Braverman 1890-1905
R. E. Brett 1902-1908
George H. Brown 1890-1930
P. R. Brown 1925-1929, 1930-1935
Dr. T. M. Bryant 1937-1941
Dr. G. B. B. Buffam 1943-1945
Miss B. Bullock-Webster 1948-1950
George Byrnes 1891-1899

Henry Callow 1912-1914
D. E. Campbell 1905-1913, 1922-1938
J. W. Casey 1951-1956
Dr. Gavin Chisholm 1953-1956
Wm. M. Chudley 1890-1898
Dr. N. C. Cook 1938-1939
L. U. Conyers 1917-1929
Hon. Mr. Justice Crease 1890-1891
J. L. Crimp 1894-1902
Wm. Crouch 1931-1939

Joshua Davies 1890-1903
R. S. Day 1899-1920
H. M. Diggon 1945-1952
S. J. Drake 1920-1941
A. L. Drury 1899-1903
Hon. Robert Dunsmuir 1890
W. J. Dwyer 1895-1899

D. M. Eberts 1890-1894
Dr. E. H. W. Elkington 1950-1953
W. H. Ellis 1894-1895

James Fell, Esq. 1890
A. C. Flumerfelt 1890-1900, 1909-1910, 1915-1917
James Forman 1899-1909, 1917-1937
Dr. Allan Fraser 1935-1937
A. C. Fraser 1914-1918
Dr. R. L. Fraser 1915-1919

Ben Gordon 1892-1893, 1900-1902
M. P. Gordon 1915-1922
M. W. Graham 1920-1929
H. M. Grahame 1899-1902
John Grant 1891-1892
Dr. T. W. A. Gray 1942-1944
A. A. Green 1890-1891
Mrs. R. F. Green 1917-1920
F. B. Gregory 1893-1894

J. C. Haddock 1953-Continuing
T. Hadfield 1932-1936, 1945-1948
Denis Hagar 1946-1948
Dr. E. Hall 1920-1922
W. J. Hanna 1898-1899
Capt. M. D. Harbord 1920-1922
John Harvey 1924-1929
R. D. Harvey, K.C. 1950-1951
Dr. E. C. Hart 1924-1925
T. W. C. Hawkins 1931-1932
Charles Hayward 1890-1899
H. G. S. Heisterman 1929-1934, 1935-1937, 1939-1946
H. D. Helmcken 1892-1907, 1908-1912
E. E. Henderson 1941-1946
Charles S. Henley 1938-1948
J. H. Hill 1923-1925
J. L. Hobbs 1942-Continuing
H. P. Hodges 1945-1951, 1952-1953
C. A. Holland 1900-1908
Major H. C. Holmes 1929-1930
Ian M. Horne 1955-Continuing
William Humphrey 1902-1905
Dr. J. D. Hunter 1934-1938
Dr. R. A. Hunter 1945-1946
Robert Hutchison 1937-1939

P. T. James 1903-1905
R. J. Jameson 1934-1937
R. V. Jenkin 1948-1952
W. H. Johnston 1937-1945
A. W. Jones 1890-1894
Dr. T. M. Jones 1945-1947

Dr. G. C. Kenning.....1930-1931
Dr. S. G. Kenning.....1935-1938
W. H. Kinsman.....1932-1937
A. I. Kirkpatrick 1912-1914, 1915-1917

A. G. Lambrick 1939-1941
Dr. Forrest Leeder 1914-1915, 1916-1919, 1924-1929
Simon Leiser 1910-1917
Dr. J. W. Lennox 1930-1932, 1940-1941, 1942-1943
E. A. Lewis.....1899-1910
A. C. Abb Lindsay 1946-1948
A. Lockley 1931-1932, 1936-1944
Dr. O. C. Lucas 1941-1942

Dr. J. S. McCallum 1920-1931, 1944-1945
D. A. MacDonald 1929-1931
George McGregor 1915-1934
Lloyd G. McKenzie 1956-Continuing
Dr. A. E. McMicking.....1929-1930
E. W. McMullen 1939-1953
Dr. T. McPherson.....1923-1924, 1927-1932, 1939-1940
E. A. McQuade 1890-1894

William Mable 1905-1938
J. A. Mara 1909-1920
J. B. Martin 1908-1909
Dr. R. L. Miller.....1934-1935
Dr. Thomas Miller 1922-1923, 1931-1933
Dr. W. E. M. Mitchell.....1934-1938, 1947-1949
P. A. Moir 1943-1957
Dr. J. H. Moore 1942-1943, 1944-1947
F. G. Mulliner.....1951-Continuing
E. Musgrave 1903-1905

Dr. A. B. Nash.....1939-1942, 1946-1951
H. E. Newton 1907-1912

W. E. Oliver 1914-1915

James Parfitt 1917-1923
L. H. Passmore 1941-1942
B. W. Pearse 1891-1892
F. B. Pemberton 1894-1897, 1900-1909
W. P. D. Pemberton 1945-1949

Mrs. J. Phethean 1933-1936
E. C. Pollock 1944-1946
R. H. Powell 1929-1932
Capt. D. J. Proudfoot 1948-1951
Dr. L. L. Ptak 1948-1951, 1956-Continuing

C. E. Redfern 1890-1892
C. E. Renouf 1897-1899
Mrs. C. W. Rhodes 1907-1933
Dr. H. E. Ridewood 1925-1927
H. Rivers 1904-1905
J. Vaughan Roberts 1922-1943
H. B. Robertson 1909-1912
Dr. H. M. Robertson 1929-1930, 1932-1933
Dr. R. B. Robertson 1941-1942
Dr. H. B. Rogers 1914-1916, 1919-1922

J. R. Scoby 1941-1942
Dr. R. Scott-Moncrieff 1947-1950
Judge H. H. Shandley 1924-1947
Mrs. E. Sheppard 1936-1956
Thomas Shotbolt 1890-1922
Dr. A. C. Sinclair 1933-1934
C. Sivertz 1917-1920, 1922-1923, 1925-1929
Thomas R. Smith 1890-1891
Chris Spencer 1905-1909
G. Herbert Stevens 1941-1948, 1949-1951, 1952-Continuing
Alex Stewart 1918-1925

L. Tait 1912-1917
Dr. M. W. Thomas 1922-1924
Mrs. W. G. Thorpe 1956-Continuing
J. C. Thow 1950-Continuing
C. F. Todd 1902-1903
Edwin Tomlin 1929-1934, 1935-1944
Dr. W. A. Trenholme 1949-1951
Sir Joseph Trutch 1890
T. H. Twigg 1903-1904

F. W. Vincent 1909-1917

John Wallace 1918-1927
W. Curtis Ward, Esq. 1890-1894
Dr. H. J. Wasson 1914-1920

Dr. C. A. Watson 1938-1939
Mrs. Weiler 1914-1918
Charles Williams 1920-1944
Alex Wilson 1890-1914
R. B. Wilson 1957-1958
F. E. Winslow 1934-1951
R. A. Wootton 1946-1952
J .A. Worthington 1927-1945, 1952-1956
Andrew Wright 1912-1918
Cmdr. A. C. Wurtele 1948-1958

J. Stuart Yates 1890-1900

☆ ☆ ☆

LONG SERVICE AWARDS PRESENTED TO THE FOLLOWING — MARCH 20, 1956

Presented with 25-Year Service Pins—

MISS BERYL FERGUSON ..... 36 years in May, 1956
MR. ROBERT PATRICK ..... Would have been 35 years in April, 1956
MISS MARGARET PATERSON ..... 32 years in July, 1956
MR. PERCY G. HAWKINS ..... 31 years in January, 1956
MRS. ANNIE P. CLEMENTS ..... 30 years in June, 1956
MISS ETHEL J. CROGHAN ..... 27 years in February, 1956
MISS LUCY BENNALLACK ..... 27 years in July, 1956
MR. CHARLES W. WARD ..... 27 years in July, 1956
MR. J. EDWIN SMITH ..... 26 years in January, 1956
MR. WILLIAM HASLAM ..... 26 years in April, 1956

Presented with 15-Year Service Pins—

MR. CHARLES WALKER ..... 24 years in June, 1956
MISS FLORENCE FERGUSON ..... 23 years in September, 1956
MR. FREDERICK BROWN ..... 22 years in September, 1956
MR. JOHN W. GILLIS ..... 21 years in January, 1956
MISS LUCIE P. WOODROW ..... 21 years in February, 1956
MR. WILLIAM ROWLANDSON ..... 21 years in April, 1956
MR. CLIFFORD GRIFFIN ..... 20 years in January, 1956
MR. FRANK TIDBURY ..... 20 years in May, 1956
MR. JOHN STOBART ..... 20 years in July, 1956
MISS MARGARET PLUNKETT ..... 19 years in May, 1956
MISS DOROTHY BURROWS ..... 19 years in June, 1956
MRS. MARJORIE GUNN ..... 19 years in September, 1956
MR. JOHN A. SYME ..... 18 years in January, 1956
MR. WILLIAM DONALD ..... 16 years in January, 1956

MISS IRENE WILCOX ..... 16 years in April, 1956
MRS. LENA IRVING ..... 16 years in April, 1956
MR. WILLIAM PEPPER ..... 16 years in May, 1956
MR. HENRY T. ZALA ..... 16 years in July, 1956
MISS MARY CRAIG ..... 16 years in October, 1956
MR. GUILFORD ASKEY ..... 16 years in December, 1956

APPENDIX II

SCHOOL OF NURSING STAFF — 1956

DIRECTOR: Miss Mary L. Richmond

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NURSING EDUCATION
Mrs. A. T. Ault

INSTRUCTORS

Miss E. Donaldson	Miss M. Irving
Miss M. Doyle	Mrs. E. Michael
Mrs. C. Duffus	Miss E. Moir
Miss C. Gibson	Miss M. Moncrieff
Mrs. J. Harper	Miss N. Wright

☆ ☆ ☆

DIRECTORS OF NURSING

Miss Summerfield	1890 (for six months)
Miss Mowat	1890 - 1892
Miss McMillan	1892 - 1899
Miss J. Grady	1899 - 1901
Miss E. E. P. Alcorn	1901 - 1903
Miss M. C. MacDonald	1903 - 1913
Miss Tombie	1913 - 1914
Miss J. F. MacKenzie	1914 - 1927
Miss A. F. Mitchell (Mrs. Weir)	1927 - 1947
Miss Lucie P. Woodrow	1947 - 1956
Miss Mary L. Richmond	1956 -

APPENDIX III

The following prizes and scholarships are offered annually in the Training School:

AWARDS — 1957

ROBERT S. AND PATIENCE DAY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

PROFICIENCY IN BEDSIDE NURSING—

Awarded by the Florence Nightingale Chapter of the I.O.D.E. Awarded in memory of Dr. Marion Lindeburgh.

HIGHEST AGGREGATE STANDING IN EXAMINATIONS—

Awarded by the British Columbia Cement Company.

GREATEST PROMISE OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT—

Awarded by the R.N.A.B.C. (Victoria Chapter) and the Canadian Nurse.

PROFICIENCY IN CLINICAL SPECIALITIES—

MEDICAL NURSING—

Awarded by the Active Staff of the Department of Medicine.

SURGICAL NURSING—

Awarded by the Liberal Women's Forum.

OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING—

Awarded by the Active Staff of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

PEDIATRIC NURSING—

Awarded by the Active Staff of the Department of Pediatrics.

NURSING DISEASES OF THE EYE—

Awarded by the Active Staff of the Department of Ophthalmology.

OPERATING ROOM TECHNIQUE—

Awarded by the Active Staff of the Department of Surgery.

HIGHEST RATING IN TUBERCULOSIS NURSING—

Awarded by the British Columbia Tuberculosis Society.

HIGHEST STANDING IN R.N. EXAMINATIONS OF THE PAST YEAR—

Awarded by the Board of Directors.

BURSARIES

THE ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE BURSARY
THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY "LENA MITCHELL BURSARY."
THE JUNIOR AUXILIARY BURSARY.

———o———

APPENDIX IV

Graduates of the Royal Jubilee Hospital School of Nursing

1892—

Marie De Bou (Mrs. W. H. Bullock-Webster) (dec'd '55)
Mabel Hardie

1893—

Agnes Crickmay (Mrs. Curtis)
Rose Anderson
Isabelle Atkinson (Mrs. Taschereau)

1895—

Nellie Woodrow
Edna Stewart (Mrs. Agassiz)
Laura Purvis (Mrs. Billingshurst)
Ethel Ferris (Mrs. Gillis)
Jessie Grady (Mrs. J. B. Leu)
H. E. Graves (Mrs. F. J. Nicholson)

1896—

Mrs. M. Routledge (Mrs. Pike)
Ida Halliday (Mrs. C. F. Moss)

1897—

E. Stoddart
C. Campbell
B. Allison
L. Goward (Mrs. C. W. Thornton)
Marion Hardie
W. Dockrill
A. Parson (Mrs. Graham)

1898—

E. DesBrisay
B. Coppock (Mrs. J. P. Wall)

1899—

R. Gordon (Mrs. Llewellyn Jones)
F. W. Johnson
Mary McKeen (Mrs. A. M. Johnson)
G. Hadwen (Mrs. Palmer)
C. Fraser (Mrs. R. B. Boucher)
Sarah Budden
Mrs. O. H. Morley
Mrs. M. Swainson
Sarah McDonald (Mrs. P. Glazier)

1900—

Miss Aplin (Mrs. J. A. MacLoud) (dec'd)
H. Manley
M. C. McDonald
Ada McRae
G. M. Perry (Mrs. McQuiggs)
Mary Beale (Mrs. B. G. Goward)
Etta Fraser (dec'd)

1901—

L. A. Brownrigg (Mrs. R. Cheshrop Janion)
J. Tolmie (dec'd)
Mamie Curtis
Sarah Heany
A. Lund (Mrs. Baker)

1902—

M. M. Black (Mrs. A. C. Janion)
Mary Notter (Mrs. J. Robertson)
G. H. Newton
M. Langford
U. Dickinson (Mrs. Chas. Bunting)

1903—

Begg
M. L. Rankin (dec'd)
A. Toland (Mrs. W. D. Gordon)
Mrs. Rice

1904—

Annie M. Smith (dec'd)
Elizabeth Cameron
Margaret McQuarrie (Mrs. Wilson)
A. B. Calhoun (Mrs. J. H. Fletcher) (dec'd)
Annie Hamilton
Laura Miller
Miss C. Whillans
Mary Dennehy (dec'd)
Jessie Melhuish

1905—

Gertrude Richards (Mrs. Leon Ladner)
(Mrs. T. E. Gardner)
Winifred Child (Mrs. Wylie Johnson)
Constance Jones
Harriet Jukes

1906—

Maud Schwengers (Mrs. H. A. Youdall)
C. M. Powell
Gladys Rant (Mrs. Marriott)
Susie Strickland
Beatrice Cassidy (Mrs. R. Barbour)
Jean Orr (Mrs. W. T. Williams)
Elizabeth Martin (Mrs. G. Lancaster)
Miss Pattinson

1907—

Lillian Lucas (Mrs. Owen)
E. J. S. Herbert
C. A. Baker
Jessie Goldsmith
Janet Charman (Mrs. J. H. Toynbee)
Jessie McQuarrie (Mrs. D. C. Fraser)
Alice Carter (dec'd)
Maude Charman (Mrs. J. Kent)

1908—

Kate Smith
Ethel John (Mrs. David Boyd)
E. Vantreight
Isa Rankin (Mrs. H. D. Bowler)
Ada Cookson

Effie Alexander
H. H. Thompton
Eva Allen (Mrs. David Power)
Constance Davie (Mrs. Babington)
Martha Milligan
Martha Marsden
Nora Burkitt (Mrs. D. A. Rose)
M. Patton (Mrs. J. E. Sears)
Laura Percy
Elizabeth Pierce
Hilda Strongren (Mrs. S. A. Murray)
Jean Campbell

1910—

Laura Lehrman (Mrs. Wallace)
Muriel Vaughan (Mrs. Paul)
Mary Dempster (Mrs. Geo. Cook)
Berta Lee (Mrs. L. S. V. York)
Mary Heggie (Mrs. H. Carter)
Madeline Lloyd (Mrs. F. H. Bowerbank)
Ethel Gardiner (Mrs. Wallace)
Miss M. A. Carter (Mrs. T. Miller)

1911—

Dorothy Collis (Mrs. H. A. Hunt)
Mary Archibald
Mamie McDougall (Mrs. Jack Johnston) (dec'd)
H. J. McIntosh
Lena Boyd
C. L. Talbot
Minnie Gordon
Miss M. McLean (Mrs. E. D. Todd)

1912—

Maude Walker (Mrs. J. P. Bilodreau)
Charlotte Young (Mrs. F. W. Clayton) (dec'd)
Effie Beatty (Mrs. J. B. Anderson)
Winona Orr (Mrs. A. L. Carruthers)
Marion Osborne (Mrs. F. Harris)
Hattie Whitfield (Mrs. W. A. Chambers)
G. Wake (dec'd)
Ethel Cook (Mrs. Cameron)
Mrs. Langford
C. Young Husband (Mrs. C. Clayton)

1913—

Katherine Little (Mrs. B. D. Gillespie)
Lena Bone (Mrs. A. George) (dec'd)
Eva Shaw
Christina Mowbray (Mrs. H. S. Wood)
Margaret Nimmo
Victoria Richards (Mrs. T. E. Ladner)
Marion McKenzie (Mrs. Muirhead)
Phyllis Ashton (Mrs. Guilbride)
Lucy Dewar (Mrs. A. W. Thomas)
Eva Snow

1914—

Penelope Mellon (Mrs. G. Chown)
Margaret Marsden (Mrs. Wm. Ivel) (dec'd)
Mina Hurst
Gladys Carvolth (Mrs. Dr. G. M. Stewart)
Kathleen Wallen (Mrs. G. Burnett)
Minnie Hopper
Evelyn Edwards
Myfanwy Williams
Nora Von Follot (Mrs. Rev. H. Bolton)
Jane Megarry

1915—

Zeta Clarke
Alice Thompson
Hazel McDonald (Mrs. Robert Wheeler)
Constance Drury (Mrs. M. W. Thomas)
Francis Frampton
Joy Croxford
Nancy Bradshaw (Mrs. J. T. Wall)
Mary Mellon (Mrs. Carver)
Margaret Dennan (Mrs. W. T. Wawley)
Francis Paget
Adene Sutton

1916—

Susan Adams (Mrs. R. Taylor)
Elsie Collison
Jessie King (dec'd)
Marie Shaw (Mrs. Dr. McFarlane)
Eleanor Thompson
Amy Worsy

1917—

Edith Bailey
Ruth Clinton
Kathleen Cockrill
Jean Denevon (Mrs. T. G. Norris)
Eleanor Dak
Edith Dowsett (Mrs. R. J. Balcolm)
Edna Graves
Ellen Holdcroft (Mrs. Lambert)
Pearl Hughes (Mrs. Dr. Pollock)
Ethel Hall
Ella May McKenney (dec'd)
Clover Walker (Mrs. T. Chutter)
Beatrice Bradshaw

1918—

Muriel Anderson (Mrs. Alf Rowbury)
Maryon Arnold
Lydia Anderson
Thelma Burrows
Louise Buckley (Mrs. H. C. Jones)
Rosina Comer (Mrs. R. V. Collins)
(Mrs. R. Fulton)
Evelyn Gurd
Jean Harrison
Bernice Johnson (Mrs. B. Walls)
Maude Nason (Mrs. L. M. Dains)
Sybil Parke
Jane Surrey (Mrs. Lancaster)
Juanita Sears

1919—

E. Bray
Amy M. Boyce
Winnifred Ehlers (Mrs. H. Keighley)
Clara Gothard (Mrs. Lowe)
Georgina Hume (Mrs. Charles L. Sandes)
Emily Hobbs (Mrs. E. Harwood)
Ida Merson
Margaret Miller (Mrs. A. B. Fraser)
Amecia Wilson

1920—

V. Bengston
Margaret Bowman (Mrs. E. L. Olson) (dec'd)
Maude Christie
Kathleen Flood (Mrs. A. A. Watt)
Margaret Griffin
Mildred Gibson (Mrs. E. H. Crawford)
Marjorie Hambly
Muriel Harman
Miss Mary R. Henderson
Imogen Warren (Mrs. Harold Hummell)
Kathleen Jones (Mrs. Forrest) (Mrs. D. M. Walls)
Marion Wismer (Mrs. M. McIver)
Blanche Killan (Mrs. Chase)
Barbara Pollard (Mrs. G. W. Duncan)
Isabel Smith (Mrs. David Hill)
Dora Trill
May Wood

1921—

Christine Allan (dec'd)
Winnifred Bellhouse (Mrs. Spalding)
Madge Cruise (dec'd)
Caroline Fowler (Mrs. E. R. Cooley)
Gertrude James (Mrs. E.Symms)
Maude Mirfield
Aline K. Mackay
Ethel Newman
Rose C. Nye
Charlotte Ringrose
Aimie Ryan
Rose Tranfield (dec'd)
Ethel Rhodes (Mrs. Dovey)
Patterson (Mrs. Baynes)

1922—

Edith Brandon (dec'd)
Marjorie Brethour (Mrs. A. B. Smith)
Helen Robinson (Mrs. A. M. Watson)
Annie Dyke
Jessie Dunnett (Mrs. H. L. Hamilton)
Stella Francis (Mrs. R. Renouf)
Beatrice Ferreira (Mrs. Joe Bartlett)
Sarah Fatt

Mary Miller (Mrs. Howard Willis)
Flora Rothnie (Mrs. Rochfort) (dec'd)
Mary Stirling
Kathleen Wright (Mrs. James Mullard)
Mary Ehlers

1923—

Phyllis Bellamy (Mrs. I. Brake)
Bertha Bailey (Mrs. B. Sweat)
Nona Ferneau (Mrs. H. Payne)
Florence Fullerton (Mrs. A. Dowell) (dec'd)
Kathleen Holland (Mrs. James Strang)
Rose Jones (Mrs. W. W. Hobby)
Olive Le Marquand (Mrs. J. Shearer)
Rosamund Mundy (Mrs. M. Shepherd)
Ann M. Wright (Mrs. L. B. Eastman)
Sue Wright (Mrs. A. Henderson)
Ivy Graham
Victoria M. Kelly (Mrs. A. V. Clarke)
Hazel Cook (Mrs. John Russell)
Laura Cummins
Jessie Penzer
Dorothy Frampton

1924—

Dorothy Blythe (Mrs. E. Lamb)
Anne Clothier (Mrs. Andrew)
Doris Coulter (Mrs. Alf. Jones)
Grace Curran (Mrs. A. Campbell)
Florence Dunnett (Mrs. M. Cereghino)
Mildred Edwards (Mrs. M. McKay)
Olga Garrioch (Mrs. T. Simpson)
Mabel Head (Mrs. M. Pearson)
Agnes Kingham (Mrs. F. Logan)
Phoebe McCrea
Velma Miller (Mrs. Charles Burr)
Hilda Murray (Mrs. A. H. Jebb)
Osborne-Jones (Mrs. J. Coles)
Zetta Potter (Mrs. Lockwood)
Mary Purdy (Mrs. C. Hay)
Gladys M. Ridley (Mrs. M. Trerise)
Rosemary Smith
Jean Torrance (Mrs. J. Jarvie)

1925—

Margaret Aikenhead (Mrs. Irvena)
Henrietta Blachford
Catherine Ferrier (Mrs. Litchfield)
Elizabeth Joyce (Mrs. John G. Hay)
Helen Legge-Willis
Eleanor Looseley (Mrs. Turpel)
Elizabeth Maxwell (dec'd)
Helen McQueen
Madeline Parke (Mrs. Knight)
Hilda Restall (Mrs. E. H. Emery)
Gertrude Rowsall (Mrs. George Johnson)
Mabel Rhodes (Mrs. Sterry) (dec'd)
Frances Sheepwash (Mrs. Martin)
Jean Shenfield (Mrs. Atkinson)
Irene Smith (Mrs. DeJong)
Kathleen Snowden (Mrs. C. R. Adams)
Dorothy Taylor

1926—

Elizabeth Brown
Doris Burrows
Margaret Bunbury (Mrs. Linkins)
Maureen Carley (Mrs. H. C. Hartshorne)
Lilian Darke (Mrs. G. E. Pedder)
Kathleen Dickinson (Mrs. Charles Jansson
Edith Gilman (Mrs. Ray Blashfield) (dec'd)
Eileen Gray (Mrs. Hooper) (dec'd)
Margaret Henderson (Mrs. R. Savery)
Edna Knowles (Mrs. G. E. Graham)
Florence McNolty (Mrs. F. McLeod)
Alma B. Mathews (Mrs. F. Ivings)
Annie L. Mobley (Mrs. Stanton) (dec'd)
Ella Morrison (Mrs. W. O. Ellis) (dec'd)
Kathleen Morrison (Mrs. R. E. Jensen)
Selma Peterson (Mrs. W. Hodgson)
Lilly E. Pinder (Mrs. Drake)
Vera H. Ross
Amy Smith (Mrs. J. Cooper)
Nora O. Spencer
Lucy J. Whiteside (Mrs. Austin Reece)

1927—

Blanche Cooley
Lillian Dicken (Mrs. Hogan) (dec'd)
Fern Donaldson (Mrs. Smith)
Nora Drought (Mrs. Featherstonaugh)
Sarah Ellis (Mrs. D. MacLoud)
Edmee Erickson
Agnes Fraser (Mrs. Rogers)
Margaret Glover (Mrs. Mathews)
Edith Green (Mrs. Bergaw)
Edith Hinchcliffe
Jennie Hocking
Elizabeth Innes
Bessie M. Jones
Hazel Jones (Mrs. J. W. Love)
Elizabeth Kent (Mrs. Stanley)
Irma Knowlton (Mrs. G. Henderson)
Margaret Liebscher
Margaret Mitchell (Mrs. Maclean)
Laurie McCall (Mrs. H. Pattinson)
Catherine McKenzie (Mrs. E. Showers)
May McLeod (dec'd)
Viola Neff (Mrs. V. M. Vert)
Maudie Parker (Mrs. M. E. Pearmain)
Jean Patterson (Mrs. P. R. M. Wallis)
Ethel Phinney (Mrs. Vernon Ridgway)
Mabel Plumb (Mrs. E. Cullum)
Novaart Saunders (Mrs. J. McCormick)
Hazel Shumway (Mrs. E. Anderson)
Florence Slade
Grace Temple (Mrs. W. R. Lane)
Frances Thompson (Mrs. D. Leach)
Nora Thompson
Violet Towgood (Mrs. Sturgeon)
Mina Walbaum (Mrs. H. White)
Eunice Whiteside (Mrs. E. Albers)
Joan Wilson (Mrs. C. P. Chaston)
Kathleen Yates (Mrs. Boulton)

1928—

Gertrude Arkell (Mrs. W. Sheepwash)
Thelma Attewell
Muriel Banfield (Mrs. H. Reid)
Margaret P. Barbour
Hilda Butterfield
Gladys Carthew (Mrs. H. Mooney)
Bessie Chell (Mrs. McGinnis)
Lorna M. Coburn (Mrs. N. Collison)
Emma Collett (Mrs. Parkington)
Diana Crystal
Grace Elford (Mrs. W. A. Welland)
Edith L. Glen (Mrs. Linn)
Marjorie Grant (Mrs. J. Macdonald)
Mildred Garner (Mrs. Cecil Gregory)
Mary Hardy (Mrs. C. W. Gregory)
Dora Heap
Elizabeth Higgs (Mrs. R. M. Jones)
Mabelle Hopkins (Mrs. V. Johnson)
Doris E. Jerome
Elsie I. Kenny (Mrs. Smith)
Mayford Kerr (Mrs. D. Cavave)
Catherine Lang
Iris Lee (Mrs. A. H. Stokes)
Bertha Montague (Mrs. T. Little)
Marjorie Morrison (Mrs. Currie)
Christine Murray (Mrs. Wyley Grant)
M. L. McComb (Mrs. W. Gutteridge)
Elsie McDonald (Mrs. R. E. Owen)
Evelyn McFarlane (Mrs. G. R. Newell)
R. Kathleen Neild (Mrs. D. L. Sanborn)
Kathleen E. Oliver (Mrs. A. W. Aylard)
Audrey Payne (Mrs. Pollard)
Netta Parfitt (Mrs. N. Harwood)
Hilda Pelly (Mrs. F. Robertson)
Audrey L. Price
Constance Ross (Mrs. Onit)
Evelyn R. Ross (Mrs. R. McFarlane)
N. Ross (Mrs. Heron)
Winnifred Sheepwash (Mrs. Martin)
Iris K. Stewart

1929—

Catherine E. Albutt (Mrs. J. S. Adam)
Selina Dorothy Andrew
Eva M. Ballard (Mrs. H. Roy)
Florence V. Bell (Mrs. E. R. Penty)
M. I. Blakeman (Mrs. Booth)
J. M. Blewett (Mrs. Watson)
N. Bonar (Mrs. Ralph Garland)
D. M. Brown (Mrs. J. C. Sharp)
Vera Brown (Mrs. V. E. Fisk)
H. R. Burton (Mrs. C. W. Cole)
L. Carmichael (Mrs. L. Ballard)
M. Carmichael
E. M. Carruthers (Mrs. C. Rendle)
A. Clarkson (Mrs. Lowe)
V. B. Curran (Mrs. C. F. Ramsay)
Ann Davies (Mrs. A. Prieswerk)
Ilma Davies (Mrs. H. L. Jorgensen)
E. R. Densham (Mrs. Hellyer)
W. F. G. Ede (Mrs. Walter Fletcher)
D. L. Elford (Mrs. Travers Custance)
M. E. Gavin (Mrs. J. Connell)
L. J. Halliday (Mrs. L. Duggan)
E. M. Hambleton (Mrs. Lockwood)
Frances M. Johnson (Mrs. Wrinch)
Eva Johnson (Mrs. Doumont)
F. Johnson
M. Pelly (Mrs. J. Donovan)
H. M. Rendall (Mrs. Bennie)
E. C. Sewell (Mrs. Hurst)
Margaret Thompson (Mrs. F. A. Bell)
K. Tingle (Mrs. William S. Ellis)
K. Watson
Helen Whiteley (Mrs. H. Timson)
Frances E. Winter (Mrs. F. Penman)
R. A. Wrinch (Mrs. J. Dunlop)
King, M. K.
Frances L. Lamb (Mrs. C. Connorton)
D. P. Langdon (Mrs. Harte)
M. M. Marlatt (dec'd)
J. Marshall (Mrs. H. Jones)
E. Phyllis Mason (Mrs. T. E. Watkins)

G. MacDonald (Mrs. R. E. Owen)
Myrtle McDougall (Mrs. W. Nicholson)
M. L. McIntosh (Mrs. Naylor)
M. J. McKay
L. McLachlan (Mrs. C. Bleasdale)
H. F. Paull (Mrs. G. R. Guillemaude)

1930—March

Vera Anderson (Mrs. R. C. Sparks)
Kathleen Boyd (Mrs. J. Crawshaw)
Grace Bremner (Mrs. G. Messer)
Betty Bryden (Mrs. Clelland)
Gwen Clements
Edna Fairhurst (Mrs. R. P. Hawkes)
Doe Freethy (Mrs. A. D. McPhillips)
Kathleen Giles (Mrs. D. McNaughton)
Jessie Grant (Mrs. R. Stokes)
Madeline Gregson (Mrs. W. E. Burnett)
Maisie Hartley (Mrs. D. Harrison) (dec'd)
Rosamund Laidman
Grace McDonald (Mrs. C. Belcher)
Joy Pearse (Mrs. H. W. Riggs)
Jean Randall
Ethel Shaw (dec'd)
Dorothy Todd (Mrs. F. H. Partridge)
Helen Warren (Mrs. Carter)
Alice Webster (Mrs. W. Jordan)

1930—September

Helen Archer (dec'd)
Sybil Archibald (Mrs. G. Bennett)
Iris Beck (Mrs. E. Jappe)
Thelma Birthey (Mrs. A. F. Rose)
Nellie Bowman (Mrs. Newton Ash)
Connie Boyd (Mrs. J. Stewart)
Esme Chennels (Mrs. Cole)
Alice Dyke (Mrs. Mitchell)
Evelyn Eller (Mrs. Matson)
Bertha Ford (Mrs. J. Rosewarn)
Elsie Gregson (Mrs. R. Torrance)
Grace Grossman (Mrs. W. Hawkes)
Mary Hallas (Mrs. J. Stobart)
Dorothy Head (Mrs. E. Burgess)
Lilian Johnson (Mrs. C. Smith)

Sybil Keeler (Mrs. L. Gustafson)
Molly McDiarmid (Mrs. M. McLaren)
Agnes McInnes (Mrs. C. N. Good)
Frances Moore (Mrs. A. Thompson)
Jean Moore (Mrs. G. Bothwell)
Elsie Rose
Ella Siteman (Mrs. J. Brown)
Eileen Snowden (Mrs. D. Ramsey)
Violet Stewart
Rose Townsend (Mrs. W. Dron)
Myrtle Walden (Mrs. Nesbitt)
Isabelle Walton (Mrs. J. Younge)
M. N. Whitehouse (Mrs. D. M. McPherson)
Etta Young (Mrs. H. J. Thorburn)

1931—March

E. Crichton (Mrs. N. King)
Margaret Green
Dorothy Hargreaves (Mrs. A. K. Hughes)
Ella Harman (Mrs. A. Stewart)
Irene Helgeson (Mrs. Storch)
Rae Kirkendale (Mrs. L. Heseltine)
Thelma Lawrence (Mrs. Plant)
Madeline Main
Kathleen Oatway (Mrs. Darters)
Ada Parker
Lilian Parker (Mrs. R. W. Scott)
Maud Parker (Mrs. D. Pearmain)
Ruth Price (Mrs. G. Prowse)
Ethel Steeves (Mrs. E. Hall)

1931—September

Dora Boyd-Wallis
Mabel Brown (Mrs. G. A. S. Townesend)
Dorothy Cuff
Mary Cartwright (Mrs. Clark)
M. Louise Crandlemire (Mrs. Halksworth)
Zella Dawson (Mrs. H. P. Hall)
Verena DeBlaquiere (Mrs. R. W. Bailey)
Margaret Dickson
Enid P. Donnelly (Mrs. G. Mead-Robins)
Vera Freeman
Kathleen Haynes
Marion Head (Mrs. F. Ramsey) (dec'd)

Dorothy Hicks (Mrs. Ogburn)
Evelyn Jones (Mrs. P. Miller)
Georgina Paterson (Mrs. MacQueen)
Beatrice Robson
Gladys Ray
Doris Ross
Margaret Sanderson (Mrs. T. Messenger)
Florence Scott
Nina Schrieber (Mrs. J. Ferguson)
Margaret Scroggie (Mrs. McDonald)
Eva Stender (Mrs. H. F. Fyles)
Dorothy Stewart
Kathleen Strang
Margaret Wilson (Mrs. T. F. Dore)

1932—March

Linea Blomberg (Mrs. H. Duke)
Margaret Burtch (Mrs. P. N. A. Smith)
Mary Clements (Mrs. L. Conyers)
Joyce Collett (Mrs. J. Brooke)
Mary Summings (Mrs. Wood)
Edith Cunningham (Mrs. H. Down)
Eleanor Dempsey (Mrs. H. Morey)
Inez Facey
Margaret Field (Mrs. W. Nevin)
Eva Moody
Kathleen Moore (Mrs. W. Tucker)
Evangeline Pease (Mrs. P. Bowen-Colthurst)
Gwen Smith (Mrs. H. W. Sparks)
Elizabeth Taylor (Mrs. E. V. Bushkirk)
Winnifred Travis (Mrs. W. Hahn)
Jessie Stelmock (Mrs. Parker-Fenton)
Mildred Wilson (Mrs. J. Eckersley)

1932—September

Maude Ault (Mrs. Flinton)
Grace Beech (Mrs. G. Dennis)
Jean Blake (Mrs. J. McKenzie)
Elizabeth Braund
Marie Lenore Chase (Mrs. A. Leger)
Mary Clarke
Florence Ferguson

Isobel Goward (Mrs. Winter)
Barbara Grant (Mrs. J. Calnan)
Dorothy Green (Mrs. P. Turgoose)
Mildred Laidlaw (Mrs. E. Tait)
Maude Laity (Mrs. Ryall)
Doris Lee
Violet Porter (Mrs. W. Mitchell)
Jean Richardson (Mrs. C. Reid)
Edna Rossiter
Eleanor Schroeder (Mrs. L. Smith)
Jean Stewart (Mrs. F. Bonnell)
Constance Todd (Mrs. J. W. Stephen)
Naeta Waind (Mrs. Cockburn)
Anna Williams
Ruth Young (Mrs. Naylen)

1933—March

Evelyn Armstrong (Mrs. W. Lambert)
Helen Baillies (Mrs. J. Mitchell)
Esabel Blythe (Mrs. Ross Tapp)
Mae Cather (Mrs. P. E. Girling)
Margaret Dale (Mrs. A. Scholes)
Winnifred Fairweather (Mrs. W. Price)
Lydia Feikert (Mrs. C. Farrant) (dec'd)
Mary James (Mrs. L. Lemm)
Marjorie Knight (Mrs. B. McMillan)
Patricia Lewis (dec'd)
Freida Lowe (Mrs. Wilson)
Dorothy Lucas (Mrs. G. McCann)
Marjorie Marshall (Mrs. C. Allen)
Kathleen Muckle (Mrs. F. Oliver)
Vera Oatway (Mrs. C. F. M. Guernsey)
Joyce Plant (Mrs. G. J. Dubuc)
Mary Portway (Mrs. Broderick)
Agnes Robertson
Jessie Rothnie
Joan Russell
Lillian Starke (Mrs. Ken McKenzie)
Anna K. Williams
Jane Wilson (Mrs. G. Wilmot)

1933—September

Gladys Beech
Cecily Cox
Cecily Dack (Mrs. C. Tannock)
Mary Downing (dec'd)
Marjorie Fraser (Mrs. Pimm)
Clare Hayden (Mrs. Wilkinson)
Marie Hemmingson (Mrs. G. Tomlin)
Dorothy Hornibrooke
Gertrude Little
Sybil McQuinn (Mrs. C. L. Sutton)
Ida Moffatt (Mrs. W. H. Greany)
Margaret Morrison (Mrs. H. Rankin)
Frances Robertson
Flora Thompson (Mrs. F. Hedley)
Evelyn Toynbee (Mrs. J. Lamb)
Harriet Iris Turpel (Mrs. H. Draper)
Beatrice Weller
Maud Ault
Harriet Brawn

1934—March

Carol Cockell (Mrs. C. J. Robertson)
Lois Cockell (Mrs. R. Ryves)
Barbara Cornwall (Mrs. J. M. Arnold)
Isabel Donald (Mrs. J. Watson)
Noreen Donnelly (Mrs. F. Christensen)
Violet Helgeson (Mrs. R. S. L. Good)
Virginia Hembury (Mrs. C. Gates)
Loris Hibberson (Mrs. E. Haywood-Farmer)
Edith Hood (Mrs. W. G. Brown)
Etta Hood (Mrs. D. J. Butler)
Margaret Johnston (Mrs. Earle)
Lucille Malkin (Mrs. T. W. S. Parsons)
Frances Mollett
Mary Nelson (Mrs. R. J. Weir)
Mary Gwen Rooke (Mrs. J. Currie)
Florence Dowker Smith (Mrs. A. F. H. Gordon)
Mary Thompson (Mrs. W. Cuzner)
Julia Tymich (Mrs. W. C. Jones)
Dorothy Watson (Mrs. D. MacLeavy)
Annie Welch (Mrs. R. Sewell)
Evelyn Williamson (Mrs. D. Tobitt)

1934—September

Grace Baker (Mrs. Murgatroyd)
Elizabeth Blanchet (Mrs. Gilzean)
Evelyn Bland (Mrs. R. O. Wilson)
Pearl Gray (Mrs. F. Hall)
Margaret Hope Hewett (Mrs. W. Parker)
Elizabeth Hickman (Mrs. Thornet)
Reta Jenkins (Mrs. B. English)
Gretchen Johnson (Mrs. R. Angus)
Violet A. Johnstone (Mrs. J. Valentine)
Effie Mitchell
Tilda Noble (Mrs. E. McDonald)
Lillian Porter
Ann Stratton (Mrs. B. T. H. Marteinsson)
Marjorie Thomas
Margaret Wallbank (Mrs. Morrison)
Eileen Welch (Mrs. W. Bowman)

1935—March

Ruth Bailey (Mrs. R. Laird)
Hughie Bowden (Mrs. T. C. Harold)
Mary Campbell (Mrs. R. Fears)
Marion Cochrane
Mary Davis (Mrs. B. Humphries)
Edith Edwards (Mrs. Tweedy)
Helen Gould (Mrs. F. H. Gregory)
Hazel Knight
Madeline Matson
Jean Murray (Mrs. R. Hilton)
Margaret Plunkett
Margaret Shaw
Inez Simmons (Mrs. V. E. Munson)
Margaret Smith (Mrs. B. B. Buffam)

1935—September

Eva Alexander
Johanna M. Coutts (Mrs. J. M. Dawlings)
Margaret J. Coutts
Constance Hellier (Mrs. R. Knechtel)
Dorothy Ingram (Mrs. D. Carey)
Hallet Norris (Mrs. F. Sparks)
Eleanor Roos (Mrs. W. Huxtable)
Dorothy Saunders

1936—January

Louisa A. Cochrane (Mrs. W. Tompkinson)
Eileen R. Conway (Mrs. L. Bassett)
Elizabeth Copeland (Mrs. E. Merrick)
Bessie Harris
Sylvia Hulton-Harrop (Mrs. D. A. Neale)
Honora S. Porritt
Charlotte McClusky (Mrs. D. Smith)
Jean May (Mrs. F. Stokes)
Madeline Megaw
Mary M. Reid (Mrs. R. Godtel)
Miriam Ryall (Mrs. W. Oliver)
Doreen Shute (Mrs. R. Gravlin)

1936—September

Dorothea Baker (Mrs. K. Savory)
Margaret Bawden (Mrs. A. Allan)
Eleanor Bradley
Alvera Bruhn (Mrs. A. Patterson)
Doris Carter
Kathleen Duncan (Mrs. E. Jacques)
Phyllis Edwards (Mrs. T. Milliken)
Una Fawcett (Mrs. A. Meynell)
Catherine Ferguson (Mrs. B. T. Dunham)
Mary Gamon (Mrs. B. Burke)
Catherine MacArthur (Mrs. C. G. Daniel)
Margaret MacKenzie (Mrs. M. Blake)
Eloise Manuel (Mrs. H. LeRoy)
Kathleen Morrison (Mrs. T. C. Anderson)
Barbara Player (Mrs. D. Scott)
Ida Sharples
Barbara Strickland (Mrs. W. Hesson)
Grace Walton (Mrs. I. MacDonald)
Eileen West (Mrs. C. McLean)
Vivienne Wood (Mrs. N. P. McConnell)

1937—March

Margaret Both (Mrs. A. D. McMillin)
Dorothy Boughton (Mrs. O. Lodge)
Margaret Brindle (Mrs. Ostiguy)
Mary Campbell (Mrs. O. Weiler)
Myrtle Collingwood
Florence Edwards (Mrs. Robinson)
Myra Edwards (Mrs. R. B. Van Horne)

Noel Fenton (Mrs. I. Donaldson)
Margaret Fletcher
Alice Heron
Nora Keeler (Mrs. W. Ords)
Helen Latornell (Mrs. O. H. Wood)
Marjorie M. McDougall (Mrs. L. Topley) (dec'd)
Helene McLeod (Mrs. A. Hopfe)
Dorothy McNaughton (Mrs. B. G. Howland)
Mary McRae (Mrs. R. Morley)
Eileen Morton
Muriel Smith (Mrs. J. Crooks)
Olive Wilson

1937—September

Edna Anderson (Mrs. D. Pite)
Dorothy Bird (Mrs. R. Thorstenson)
Marjorie Jean Boyes
Jean Brown (Mrs. B. Nellis)
Helen Bruels (Mrs. R. Schuster)
Flora Fairweather (Mrs. C. Tingley)
Marion Ferry (Mrs. J. Farewell)
Katherine Goward (Mrs. R. Eyles)
Elizabeth Grimes (Mrs. F. Benton)
Jeanne Groos (Mrs. T. W. Walker)
Ethel J. Hooper (dec'd)
Muriel Jeffers (Mrs. D. A. Webster)
Margaret Kerr (Mrs. H. Duncan)
Bertha Krull
Rose Lee (Mrs. W. Blackett)
Bertha M. Lind (Mrs. J. B. Roberts)
Inez Milne
Norma Plante (Mrs. M. Lunn)
Elizabeth Putnam (Mrs. A. S. Yelland)
Noreen Robbins
Jean Rosevear (Mrs. V. Sudlow)
Effie Smallwood

1938—March

Velma Anderson (Mrs. A. E. Acres)
Gladys Abbott (Mrs. Emil Dey)
Mary E. Burton (Mrs. M. E. Stephens)
Annie Daniels (dec'd)
Dorothy Doumont
Leila P. Downing (Mrs. Ross Craig)

Catherine Hayward
Hazel I. Johnson (Mrs. F. S. Taylor)
Florence Kenmuir (Mrs. J. A. Roberts)
Nina M. Martin (Mrs. C. Ames)
Kathleen E. Mohr (Mrs. W. Ross) (dec'd)
Mae J. Montague (Mrs. G. Hood)
Edna M. Murphy (Mrs. A. Langill)
Kathleen Oakley (Mrs. J. Earle)
Rosemary L. Stone (Mrs. H. Harrison)
Joyce M. Taylor (Mrs. H. L. McManus)
Pauline Wunsch (Mrs. P. Henderson)

1938—September

Elizabeth Branch
Jeanne E. Collard (Mrs. J. McAllister)
Margaret Egerton
Mildred Egg (Mrs. R. Wilson)
Louise R. Ferrero (Mrs. W. D. Evans)
Mary Irving
Verena A. J. James (Mrs. G. Ford)
Mary Jellis (Mrs. J. A. McCague)
Wilhelmina Lantinga
Dr. Mary P. Leith
Gertrude J. Montague (Mrs. R. Butler)
Jean D. Morrison (Mrs. C. Passmore)
Beatrice Staples (Mrs. E. MacGrath)
Kathleen Stevens (Mrs. W. Davenport)
Evelyn G. Teir
Dorothy Van (Mrs. H. Gonder)
Van Steinberg (Mrs. A. Broadley)
Frances Wheeler (Mrs. M. A. Martin)
Doris Williams (Mrs. B. Rebagliatti)
Irene E. Wyatt (Mrs. E. Lalonde)

1939—February

Freda Arsens
Violet Bradley (Mrs. F. K. Martindale)
Mary Carter
Ruth Coleman
Frances Dick (Mrs. B. Hendricks)
Margaret Dobson
Joan Evans (Mrs. Clarke)
Ethel Ellis (Mrs. R. M. James)
Doreen Douglas Hamilton (Mrs. A. O. Davidson)

Zoe Harmon
Hazel Jack (Mrs. K. Semple)
Mabel MacKenzie (Mrs. T. M. Hyslop) (dec'd)
Gladys Mercer (Mrs. R. Sutton)
Nadine More (Mrs. W. Auld)
Mary Reynolds (Mrs. E. G. Barton)
Edna Scoble (Mrs. Avendon)
Joan Stroud (Mrs. G. Murtagh)
Pearl Taylor (Mrs. F. R. Moore)
Margaret Toynbee (Mrs. J. L. Greig)
Grace Uhrich
Annie Waites
Margaret Yager

1939—September

Patricia Adams (Mrs. R. W. Draney)
Mary Alexander (Mrs. J. S. Boorman)
Marshie Alexander (Mrs. G. McCall)
Wendy Benson
Margaret Campbell
Patricia Campbell (Mrs. C. Van Horne)
Lorna M. Colwell (Mrs. E. Allen)
Louise Colwell (Mrs. V. V. Marnell)
Lena Fraser (Mrs. J. Buckham)
Marion Fraser (Mrs. G. McNaught)
Gwen Gardiner (Mrs. R. O. Shaw)
Margaret Hewson (Mrs. J. K. McKenzie)
Helen Keyworth (dec'd)
Joyce Laurie (Mrs. B. G. Harvey)
Madeline Lord (Mrs. Davies) (dec'd)
Margaret Lowe (Mrs. M. Hoffmeister)
Grace Mayhew (Mrs. T. W. Cotton)
Margaret Miller (Mrs. Horne)
Christine Molberg (Mrs. A. E. Storey)
Dorothy J. McKay (Mrs. H. Jones)
Florence McKay (Mrs. Haggstrom)
Alice Pidcock (Mrs. G. Dunlop)
Kathleen Powell (Mrs. W. J. Rumple)
Lois Patterson (Mrs. A. Phillips)
Eva Smith (Mrs. A. McAllister)
Phyllis Wood (Mrs. D. J. Hunter)

1940—February

Mary Bryden
Dorothy Chambers (Mrs. W. Gussa)
Marjorie Crane (Mrs. K. Ross)
Ella Fast (Mrs. W. Yardley)
Helen Frame (Mrs. D. Hall)
Joyce Goggin (Mrs. O. Nicholls)
Mary Hamilton
Margaret Hunter (Mrs. Cuche)
Phyllis Jones (Mrs. L. Beamish)
Muriel E. Kipp (Mrs. G. Thompson)
Doris Latornell
Bertha Maher (Mrs. M. Gow)
Phyllis Mercer (Mrs. P. G. Roberts)
Sheila Murray (Mrs. H. Cleland)
Anne Smallwood (Mrs. J. Alsop)
Kathleen Skidmore (Mrs. H. K. Ward)
Marie Walker (Mrs. M. Ryan)
Virginia Walker (Mrs. E. S. L. Jones)

1940—September

Mary Atkinson (Mrs. E. Rice)
Mary E. Adamson (Mrs. Johnson)
Gladys Berndt
Bella E. Black (Mrs. G. Allester)
Violet Cantwell
Eileen Cornwall (Mrs. G. Harris)
Evelyn Christopherson (Mrs. A. Holloway)
Dorothy Chappell (Mrs. D. C. Cameron)
Margaret K. Clark (Mrs. H. J. Williams)
Muriel Fowler (Mrs. R. Thorne)
Phyllis Gray
Vernice Hall (Mrs. J. A. Rockwell)
Margith Johnson (Mrs. Fishley)
Catherine Junget (Mrs. T. O. McLaren)
Beth Ludditt (Mrs. R. Fosker)
Hazel Leeson (Mrs. D. Gazeley)
Ethelwyn Mackie (Mrs. J. Lee)
Gertrude Martin (Mrs. C. Stoll)
Bernice Miller (Mrs. F. Hatcher)
Isobel McLean
Ellen Northcott (Mrs. P. Lund)
Muriel Oatway (Mrs. Sewell)

Margaret Stevens (Mrs. J. Mitchell)
Ada Williamson (Mrs. M. Peeke-Vout)

1941—January

Joan I. Anderson
Lilian Castley
Mildred Farrow (Mrs. J. Wilson)
Doreen Gifford (Mrs. A. Park)
Irene Grodski
Faith Hodgson
Kathleen Houston (Mrs. R. Sangster)
Ruth Kennedy (Mrs. J. Rowlatt)
Marion Livland (Mrs. A. Hohlt)
Margarette Martin
Helen Miller
Catherine Meiklejohn (Mrs. C. Sutton)
Mona McMahon
Mary McMillin
Rowena McNeely
Hilda Pearson (Mrs. H. Jensen)
Jessie Reynolds (Mrs. Black)
Jean Saunderson
Helen Stewart (Mrs. T. M. Cummings)
Carole Strankman (Mrs. A. Alexander)
Lucille Witsch (Mrs. P. Karpan)

1941—September

Violet Berry (Mrs. S. Hiscock)
Margaret Bolton (Mrs. N. MacGregor)
Marion Bray (Mrs. Garwell)
Barbara Bryson
Gladys Foster (Mrs. P. Kime)
Anne Frijouf
Stella Johnson (Mrs. B. C. Ludditt)
Nell Koester (Mrs. D. H. Slimmon)
Ethel Laing
Lois Lord (Mrs. P. Gottseleig)
Doris Manning (Mrs. E. Barton)
Thelma Meiss (Mrs. J. Randall)
Jean MacKay
Phyllis M. Parkes (Mrs. J. Piddington)
Marion Plumb (Mrs. C. P. Comerford)
June Plummer (Mrs. N. Newton)
Betty Rae (Mrs. J. Hewison)

Mary Rutherford (Mrs. W. Myrfield)
Lorraine Smith (Mrs. E. Gargett)
Marion E. Thompson (Mrs. J. Davies)
Rosamund Turner (Mrs. W. Watson)
Violet Waterworth (Mrs. T. Tams)
Roxie Wilson

1942—January

Marcia J. Aitkens
Mary Empey (Mrs. Kerr)
Elizabeth Esau
Lorraine Ferguson
Elizabeth M. Greig (Mrs. Harrison)
Pearl Hamilton
Helen Henderson (Mrs. R. J. Cotter)
Florence Johnson (Mrs. Hughes)
Mary Keller
Irene Knight (Mrs. Logan)
Christine Lahmer (Mrs. Taran)
Margaret Leighton
Shirley Main
Jean Miller (Mrs. M. L. Shore)
Margueritte McNevan (Mrs. J. B. Price)
Hazel O'Rourke (Mrs. H. Miller)
Doreen Pendray
Hilda Richardson (Mrs. H. Ryttersgaard)
Margaret Sansum (Mrs. Booth)
Constance Stephens (Mrs. Sherwood)
Sybil A. Stuart
Diana M. Phillip (Mrs. R. Hayes)

1942—September

Wilma Ambrose (Mrs. Morrison)
Rosemary Bradley-Dyne (Mrs. G. M. Owen)
Isabel Finlayson (Mrs. E. Trudgett)
Pauline Gibbs
Shirley Gooding
Janet Grimes (Mrs. J. Laidlaw)
Lenore Lamb
Maxine Llewellyn
Elizabeth Mackie
Nina Mossman (Mrs. R. F. Kump)
Audrey Morrison)
Marion McLeod (Mrs. D. Shepherd)

Barbara Logan
Beatrice E. Nivin
Irene O'Brien (Mrs. G. Jackson)
Helen Putnam (Mrs. D. S. Serl)
Margaret Roberts (Mrs. G. Davies)
Ruth Umbrite (Mrs. M. A. Bird)
Jessie E. Watt
Muriel Wright (Mrs. D. McLean)
Doreen O. Wymen (Mrs. F. Gebhard)
Ella Yates (Mrs. E. McDonald)

1943—January

Marjorie Allen (Mrs. M. Allen)
Ida Bates
Nancy Brookes (Mrs. L. McKay)
Alice Copeland
Anna-Britt Christianson (Mrs. W. E. McKechnie)
Edna Donaldson
Margaret Fuller (Mrs. G. Smith)
Vivian Gott (Mrs. Burket)
Helen M. Harrigan (Mrs. K. Peters)
Effiie Hughes
Gladys Jones (Mrs. Brimhall)
Marjorie Lantinga (Mrs. D. A. Mulcahy)
Margaret J. Mathews
Madeline Murdoch (Mrs. G. Arsens)
Irma Lamb
Elizabeth Lehmann (Mrs. J. Toran)
Ruth Parham (Mrs. Sibbald)
Elizabeth Peters (Mrs. E. Smith)
Marion Putnam (Mrs. D. H. Bray)
Barbara Rintoul
Joan Sansum (Mrs. Richards)
Pauline Wright

1943—September

Thelma J. Alexander
Margaret Agnew
Gertrude Boorman (Mrs. J. Ritz)
Vivian G. Denham (Mrs. Allen)
Barbara Hardman (Mrs. C. A. Flower)
Margaret Henderson
Jean E. Hooper
Mary M. Hutcheson (Mrs. W. Clarke)

Catherine King (Mrs. W. F. Walker)
Winnifred Kummer (Mrs. Clarke)
Phoebe Moll
Marion MacDonald (Mrs. Hincks)
Muriel McNeil (Mrs. J. Nunn)
Thelma Neimei
Evelyn Ortt (Mrs. Tomashewsky)
Frances Peake (Mrs. F. A. Sansbury)
Verna Pomfret
Peggy Prisk
Mary K. Worsley (Mrs. J. H. F. Mara)
Evelyn Wigmore (Mrs. E. Morrison)
Mildred Williams (Mrs. H. E. Bell)
Margaret Whitecross
Winnifred Yockney (Mrs. H. J. Mayzes)

1944—February

Irene M. Banks (Mrs. W. R. Bullis)
Wilma M. Both (Mrs. W. Barlow)
Louise Coles (Mrs. Coleman)
Muriel E. Comber (Mrs. J. A. Shaw)
Athene Cross
Norma Dady
Margaret Grant (Mrs. MacDonald)
Dorothea Greenwood (Mrs. D. M. Cameron)
Gladys Kirwen
Diana Langford (Mrs. Kyle)
Hanna Lehmann
Ruby Leshure
Kathryrn McDonald
Jean McDougall
Hazel McDowell (Mrs. Denton)
Elizabeth Muir
Olive Parker (Mrs. A. Ferrero)
Jean Pearson
Eileen Rae (Mrs. E. Mitchell)
Jean Robertson (Mrs. J. Woodbury)
Pamela Scott (Mrs. G. G. Robbins)
Mabel Shortreid (Mrs. H. Preistley)
Elberta Sorensen
Alpine Wagenius

1944—September

Mary F. Burton (Mrs. Black)
Lorraine Carruthers (Mrs. N. Haughton)
Marion Conibear
Audrey Gass (Mrs. Masur)
Mary Hammond
Phyllis Harwood (Mrs. E. S. Smith)
Jean Hughes
Mildred Irwin
Norma Kenney
Nellie Kosiec
Frances Lang
Margaret C. Linn (Mrs. L. C. Everson)
Annie MacKenzie
Martha W. Martens
Alison J. Neilans
Ellen Pocock
Maureen M. Seymour
Audrey Smith
Brenda Smith (Mrs. C. G. MacDonald)
Rita Straughan (Mrs. J. Lott)
Mary Thornton
Mary Work
Thelma Botting
Velma K. Bell
Jean Guthrie (Mrs. Greig)
Jessie Layton
Margaret McEwen

1945—January

Iris Bothamley
Barbara Burrows (Mrs. B. McNeish)
Agnes Clarke (Mrs. S. McPherson)
Margaret Frame (Mrs. Shaw)
Dorothy Holmberg
Jessie Layton (Mrs. E. Bodden)
Jean MacKillop
Thelma MacKinnon
Betty Morris
Vivian Osborne (Mrs. F. A. H. Carberry)
Dorothy Ponsford (Mrs. Belsham)
Marjorie Treen (Mrs. B. C. Bishop)
Helen Turner (Mrs. Lamb)
Mildred Waites

1945—September

Kathleen Armishaw (Mrs. H. Schemler)
Dorothy Brown (Mrs. D. C. Wiley)
Dorothy Carroll (Mrs. D. J. Robinson)
Irene Cooper (Mrs. A. Crowson)
Mary Cox (Mrs. D. McKenzie)
Marguerite Crawford
Nora Gladstone (Mrs. E. Baldwin)
Enid Greer (Mrs. D. Sutherland)
Susan Greig (Mrs. W. I. Mouat)
Pearl Haugen (Mrs. G. Wahlberg)
June Johnson (Mrs. J. Tarves)
Eileen Kent
Eleanor Lawson
Willa McClement (Mrs. K. Wakefield)
Ruth McDonald (Mrs. F. Wade)
Marion Morrison (Mrs. P. Aitken)
Frances Nickerson (Mrs. D. D. Wilson)
Joyce Read (Mrs. J. P. Ryall)
Bernice Reid (Mrs. N. Rasmussen)
Alice Shelling (Mrs. R. F. Biscoe)
Helen Street (Mrs. B. Gillespie)
Evelyn Thordarsen
Dorothy Todd (Mrs. F. Thompson)
Irene F. Carter
Kathryn Smyth
Margaret Warren (Mrs. A. J. Kroha)
Lorraine Waters (Mrs. L. Tadey)

1946—January

Barbara Bird
Eileen Cathcart
Lois Charlton (Mrs. Taylor)
Norma Cook
Rose Drewry (Mrs. A. E. Evans)
Florence M. Ferguson
Alice Hollman
Lorraine Holmes (Mrs. Gough)
Frances McKenzie
Elizabeth Meadows (Mrs. W. R. Johnson)
Elizabeth E. Mermod
Margaret Moncrieff
Marie Nixon

Joan Piddington (Mrs. J. Cartwright)
Muriel Raymond
Joan Walker (Mrs. A. McLean)
Margaret Wilson
Mabel Zimmerman

1946—September

Pamela Allan
Shirlee Anderson
Catherine Angus (Mrs. B. Cupples)
Isabel Atkinson (Mrs. Jensen)
Maxine Bolton
Margaret Calvert (Mrs. J. D. Rutledge)
Irene F. Carter
Alice Cockshott (Mrs. J. W. Johnson)
Norma Currie
Vivienne Fox (Mrs. C. F. Rose)
Roberta Grieg
Sheila Hampson (Mrs. D. Booth)
Joan Harris
Margaret Hynds
Nona Jamieson
Marnie Johns (Mrs. D. H. Leggett)
Patricia Johnson (Mrs. W. Lowe)
Marjorie Kembel
Marjorie N. Lang (Mrs. Simpson)
Arline McCullock
Edith Newcombe (Mrs. Humphries)
Irene Ortt
Margaret Osselton (Mrs. Leacock)
Ruth Patterson (Mrs. F. E. Schroeder)
Marion Patterson (Mrs. C. Denham)
Sheila Peasland (Mrs. MacPhail)
Margaret Powell
Winnifred Pritchard (Mrs. D. Porritt)
Isobel Proud (Mrs. D. A. Hughes)
Hilda Russell (Mrs. Manning)
Patricia M. Salmon (Mrs. F. C. Boyd)
Adina Schmidt (Mrs. G. Chapman)
Sheena Smith (Mrs. J. Chedzoy)
Katheryn Smythe
Prudence Stephenson (Mrs. J. F. Rowe)
Ruth Tomlinson

Enid Wallace
Helen Wilson (Mrs. Tribe)

1947—February

Mildred Becker (Mrs. W. J. Hoskyns)
Betty Black
Mona Bolton (Mrs. Steele)
Darleen Bradford (Mrs. G. Ryman)
Jean Cann
Raphael Catalono (Mrs. G. F. Christie)
Shirley Eastman
Anne S. Damery (Mrs. H. Raymond)
Carol Hooper (Mrs. A. Pearson)
Frederica Lyon
Annie Phillips (Mrs. A. Vivian)
Patricia McClymont
Shirley Rennie
Mildred Staverman
Myrtle Thorpe
Enid Twidale (Mrs. L. Amundson)
Yvonne Yates
Victoria Zabolotny

1947—September

Viola Anderton (Mrs. Leahy)
Phyllis Anthony (Mrs. J. W. Logan)
Gladys Barnes
Verna Blackwell (Mrs. D. Sprinkling)
Marjorie J. Broadhurst (Mrs. E. Travers)
Jean Brydon (Mrs. H. Sedgman)
Doreen Burnett (Mrs. Payton)
Catherine Campbell (Mrs. R. Lunde)
Marjorie Braithwaite (Mrs. G. McKenzie)
Beryl Calbick (Mrs. M. F. Brundridge)
Jean Chisholm
Shirley Clark
Vivian Clark (Mrs. Price)
Joyce Crombie (Mrs. Chasson)
Daphne Dean (Mrs. L. F. Trueman)
Jean E. Dempsey (Mrs. D. Grant)
Joan Denison (Mrs. R. A. Wilson)
Thelma Duthrie (Mrs. H. Bendon)
Doris Firth (Mrs. G. O'Farrell)
Yrsa Fredin (Mrs. Q. Bye)

Betty Garrison (Mrs. K. Findlaw)
Ruby Hall (Mrs. R. Fleming)
Elva K. Hughes
Elizabeth Hutton (Mrs. Whitlock)
Laura McDonald (Mrs. Hunt)
Georgina Moore (Mrs. Watt)
Maxine Murray (Mrs. T. Watt)
Carol Perdue
Olga Sather
Noreen Tait
Olive M. Windh (Mrs. B. Dean)

1948—January

Patricia Bell-Irving
Virginia Bigold (Mrs. W. McPhee)
Geraldine Caldwell (Mrs. R. McKeown)
Dilys Edwards (Mrs. G. R. Fleming)
Jean Harcourt (Mrs. R. Bruce)
Joan Henderson
Irene McKee
Noram MacGregor
Frances Marshall (Mrs. Husband)
Shirley Normand (Mrs. Bishop)
Elizabeth Nutter (Mrs. G. E. Bunce)
Netta Owen (Mrs. Davidson)
Ivy Powell
Joyce Robinson (Mrs. W. R. Hindle)
Mavis Ryall
Pamela Sankey
Kathleen Sutherland (Mrs. A. Balfour)
Helen Turk (Mrs. Johnston)
Nancy Wright

1948—September

Merle Aikenhead (Mrs. R. M. Brockway)
Anna Marie Alder (Mrs. J. L. Davis)
Catherine Bartleman
Joyce Calhoun (Mrs. B. Latramuile)
Jean Cardiff (Mrs. J. Johnston)
Marjorie Cook (Mrs. J. W. Gillis)
Mary Cooke
Dorothy Davidson (Mrs. M. Mackay)
Joyce V. Denby
Donalda Devine (Mrs. C. Adams)

Doris V. Edwards (Mrs. H. Wilson)
Jean Erskine (Mrs. Emery)
Patricia Hamblin (Mrs. J. B. Martin)
Barbara Haycroft (Mrs. J. Bauman)
Rosalie Hayduk (Mrs. R. Jarvis)
Mary Kenneday (Mrs. W. W. Melville)
Ida Lang (Mrs. W. Gerber)
Isobel McKay (Mrs. Stadnicki)
Mary I. McKay
Mary Maximenko (Mrs. M. A. Hundleby)
Norma Melville (Mrs. D. M. Fligg)
Lois Morley
Helen M. Palmer (Mrs. D. Gaede)
Peggy Prisk
Helen Reimer (Mrs. J. R. Parris)
Rosa Stone (Mrs. L. Kahler)
June Wales (Mrs. P. Fehr)
Phyllis Weber (Mrs. D. A. Guthrie)

1949—January

Christie Bean (Mrs. D. A. Stewart)
Noreen Beaton
Patricia Blades (Mrs. F. E. Richardson)
Bernice Bruneski (Mrs. H. Young)
Joyce Campbell (Mrs. R. Hough)
Dolly Damery (Mrs. R. O. Landry)
Jean Galbraith
Edith Gregory
Eleanor M. Hall (Mrs. E. Woodyard)
Helen Harritt (Mrs. F. Lefrancois)
Catherine Jamieson (Mrs. W. R. Hamilton)
Ethel Keeping (Mrs. J. Denniston)
Catherine Leask
Ada Leopald (Mrs. J. Stevenson)
Isobel McKinnon (Mrs. L. Eldridge)
Elizabeth Moore
Mary E. Murphy
Lorna Rutherford (Mrs. C. Lewis)
Irene Watkins
Mildred Wahlstrom (dec'd)
Jennie Wilson
Ruth Wood
Lois Wren (Mrs. W. V. Kilpatrick)
Phyllis Young (Mrs. W. R. Milburn)

1949—September

Charlotte Anderson
Shirley Blanchard (Mrs. R. Gorham)
Olive Campbell (Mrs. J. McFee)
Judith Enerhaug (Mrs. G. Meyers)
Maria Ewanowich (Mrs. R. Montgomery)
Elizabeth Ferrie
Lela Haacke (Mrs. A. F. McMillan)
Constance Hammond (Mrs. A. Wiens)
Bernice Hampton (Mrs. K. Wright)
Olive Holmberg (Mrs. H. Boorman)
Pauline Jenkins (Mrs. P. Smith)
Violet Joe (Mrs. J. Chung)
Elizabeth Lahmer (Mrs. T. Witwicki)
Eileen Lanigan (Mrs. R. G. Eldridge)
Betty Lassen (Mrs. D. Minckler)
Joyce Leachman (Mrs. E. Schuberg)
Ophelia Lesiuk (Mrs. C. Miller)
Eleanor Luetkehoelter (Mrs. D. Gould)
Jean McCuaig (Mrs. J. Peterson)
Mary McDougall
Roberta McRae (Mrs. N. Land)
Margaret Martinuson (Mrs. R. S. Mason)
Sheila O'Neill (Mrs. L. Swanson)
Anna Peden
Bertha Roberts
Jean Roylande (Mrs. H. Ruck)
Constance Smith
May G. Smith (Mrs. J. Murray)
Jane H. Stokes (Mrs. G. R. Hooper)
Mary Straith (Mrs. D. Laurie)
Thais Thomas (Mrs. W. Faunch)
Lois Wheeler (Mrs. W. Anderson)
Vivian Wylie (Mrs. R. Menzies)

1950—January

Patricia Blake (Mrs. K. W. Walker)
Gladys Bool (Mrs. A. Skrecky)
Laura Davison
Vera Krawece
Natalie MacKenzie
Florence Nixon (Mrs. J. Cummings)
Lorraine Northey (Mrs. Hooke)

Eleanor F. Patterson (Mrs. H. T. Walker)
June Phillips (Mrs. K. Hansen)
Ruby Saunders
Caroline Skillings (Mrs. J. O. Mothersill)
Betty M. Spiller (Mrs. G. Chater)
Ljubica V. Starcevic
Dolly E. White (dec'd)
Phyllis M. Worsley

1950—September

Gertrude Ballard
Mary Burchett (Mrs. R. Hemeon)
Joyce Burkholder
Laura Chugg (Mrs. S. Magill)
Patricia Codville (Mrs. R. Fahrig)
Gwen Clarke (Mrs. R. Barber)
Gloria Davies (Mrs. R. Gelpke)
Mathilda Fleming (Mrs. L. Toews)
Ella Gustafson (Mrs. H. Zabel)
Elizabeth Laubach (Mrs. R. Greiner)
Mary Lewis
Marion Matcham
Marilyn Mitchell (Mrs. L. Pritchett)
Marion B. Marr
Elaine Pendray (Mrs. K. Berkenshaw)
Elizabeth Spain (Mrs. F. Garnett)
Jacqueline Stephens (Mrs. J. Simpson)
Ruby Stinson (Mrs. J. Carrier)
Eileen Watkins (Mrs. B. H. Warrender)
Evelyn Wilms (Mrs. G. Hartley)
Elizabeth Friesen

1951—January

Elizabeth Carter (Mrs. I. Brettell)
Daisy Chung
Mary Church (Mrs. M. White)
Mae Conn
Evelyn Davidson
Olga Golik (Mrs. Miller)
Barbara Guy
Barbara Lester (Mrs. T. McCall)
Jessie Lim
Ellen Manring (Mrs. Eric Siems)

Ruth Martin (Mrs. J. Sake)
Shirley Mawdsley (Mrs. H. Sutherland)
Margaret Robertz
Ruth Rogers (Mrs. W. Kirkman)
Myrtle Sather
Lavina Stilwell (Mrs. T. Knight)
Alma M. Sawyer
Mary A. Smith
Sheila Wilton (Mrs. A. Mourant)
E.Winonah Worsley (Mrs. J. D. Pite)

1951—September

Norah Adamson
ShirleyAnderson
Alma Angus
Mae Bell (Mrs. M. Baker)
Margaret Blakemore (Mrs. N. Walker)
Vera Boyd (Mrs. W. M. Bittner)
Athlyn Bruce
Joan Challoner (Mrs. R. Greaves)
Rhoda E. Clarke (Mrs. R. Yeates)
Joan Corbould (Mrs. F. L. Sanderson)
Thurley Duck
Wilma Dyson
Edith French (Mrs. B. Grainger)
Bessie Freeman (Mrs. F. Ayres)
Evelyn Gilchrist
Patricia Glover
Rosemarie Hartwig
Fay Ingram (Mrs. J. Hennekes)
Mary Lou Johns
Jean Kent
Kay Keeble (Mrs. K. Cameron)
Pat Meneley
Shirley Mason
Solveig Mork
Donna Munro (Mrs. D. Chadderton)
Marion Munro
Joan Northcott
Doreen Richmond
Ann Roberts
Joan Shaver (Mrs. F. R. Hooper)

1952—February

Myrtle Adsett (Mrs. W. C. Sanders)
Ruth Balisky (Mrs. G. Foxall)
Peggy Blake
Joyce Booth (Mrs. E. Fredin)
Eva Brown
Leola Carr
Joyce Davies
Dorothy Freeman
June Grier
Audry Hicks
Anita Larsen
Dawn Mawdsley (Mrs. I. Ostrom)
Marjorie Morrison
Audrey Proctor (Mrs. B. L. Aylard)
Mabel Richards (Mrs. P. Hill)
Helen Robertson (Mrs. S. C. Seedhouse)
Mary Robertson
Joyce Watts
June Wood (Mrs. Sobkowiez)

1952—September

Roberta Ballantyne (Mrs. G. Birtwistle)
Audrey Beaumont (Mrs. T. Davie)
Janet Bompas (Mrs. G. Harper)
Nan Campbell (Mrs. C. E. Woods)
Betty Cardiff (dec'd)
Elizabeth Carr (Mrs. A. S. Wagstaff)
Norma Dickie (Mrs. W. D. McDougall)
Corinne Fatt (Mrs. R. Walker)
Anne Gill (Mrs. J. Graham)
Dorothy M. Gray (Mrs. N. Vik)
Norma Hagen
Gwen Hall (Mrs. J. Campbell)
Clara Hannah (Mrs. E. Anastasiou)
Joanne Harper (Mrs. B. Ripley)
Eva Hayman (Mrs. R. Bolt)
June Hedblom (Mrs. A. M. Yeats)
Nancy Idiens (Mrs. C. Kaplan)
Joan Ketcheson
Gail Keyworth (Mrs. B. K. Hicklenton)
Susie Knutson (Mrs. K. Clements)
Ruby Lacy

Joanne Langridge (Mrs. J. Clee)
Grace Litster
Isabel Millner (Mrs. Perry)
May Moore (Mrs. A. Rawcliffe)
Kit Morris (Mrs. G. Hobson)
Margaret Parfitt (Mrs. G. Martinovict)
Dianne Parsons (Mrs. V. Wilson)
Shirley Pauline (Mrs. Cormack)
Lyn Pick
Shirley Reed (Mrs. W. Pickering)
Ann Richardson (Mrs. R. Lees)
Merle Richardson
Nancy Roberts (Mrs. L. Seton)
Idina Scott (Mrs. K. Williams)
Barbara Sinclair (Mrs. J. Owen)
Mildred Smith (Mrs. Schindler)
June Stratton (Mrs. G. D. Litster)
Lucy Straw (Mrs. W. P. Hayward)
Dawn Spencer (Mrs. R. Goddard)
Frances Truit (Mrs. R. Walker)
Olga Voth
Gerry Wallace (Mrs. G. Watson)
Helen Warwick (Mrs. G. Joslin)
Ora Whittles (Mrs. J. Hoglo)
Dorothy Woodward (Mrs. J. Peirson)
Marjorie Young

1953—January

Shirley J. Anderson
Sheila Atkinson (Mrs. P. S. Burgenham)
Beverley Bates (Mrs. E. F. Fallon)
Shirley Cameron (Mrs. H. J. Powell)
Patricia Dickson (Mrs. W. Blanshard)
Cora J. Hansen (Mrs. R. D. Reid)
Norma Harris (Mrs. K. Dick)
Sheila M. Hicks (Mrs. J. Foster)
Colleen Karst (Mrs. C. Whitfill)
Joan H. Kelly (Mrs. W. Abbott)
Anne King (Mrs. J. H. Edgington)
Patricia O'Meara (Mrs. T. Thompson)
Irma Neetz (Mrs. Burgoyne)
Ardis Nelson (Mrs. R. E. Maupin)
Lois Pack (Mrs. C. Naylor)

Margaret Pullen
Irene Schmuland
Ellen Stroud
Eileen A. Thompson (Mrs. H. M. Shore)
Doreen Weismiller
Bernice Williams (Mrs. P. Pool)
Anne Wilson (Mrs. J. A. McDonald)

1953—September

Beverley Berkenstock (Mrs. B. C. More)
Eva Billett (Mrs. L. R. Hargreaves)
Betty Bird (Mrs. M. Soule)
Margaret Broadhurst (Mrs. B. Curtis)
Doris Cadwallader (Mrs. J. C. Turner)
Barbara Cuthbert
Mary Esau
Joyce Fry
Catriona Gillespie (Mrs. J. Graham)
Lily Golik (Mrs. N. A. Negrey)
Cynthia Graham (Mrs. J. F. N. Paget)
Patricia Hemingson (Mrs. W. E. Mower)
Yvonne Hunden (Mrs. D. Bond)
Ann Husband (Mrs. D. Pearson)
Berna F. Ingram (Mrs. R. O. Dennison)
Lorna Johnston (Mrs. R. Aldred)
Shirley R. Loring (Mrs. W. J. Stewart)
Gertrude Luetkehoelter
Mona McLean (Mrs. W. Stewart)
Evelyn McNeil
Harriet Macleod (Mrs. G. F. Denton)
Norma Macfarlane (Mrs. E. Jorgenson)
Jessie Mantle
Beverley Martin
Elaine Mercer (Mrs. A. Inglis)
Edith Moir
Beulah Neish (Mrs. W. Rusk)
Fanny Odell
Christina M. Peate
Norma Plumb (Mrs. Byrington)
Alice Renshaw (Mrs. G. Arnold)
Evelyn Richardson
Robin Saare (Mrs. H. Mede)
Grace Sheppard (Mrs. M. Hall)

Dolly Smith
Beverley Thomas (Mrs. W. Hogg)
Gladys Trembley
June Walker (Mrs. W. Howie)
Lois M. Watley (Mrs. B. MacFarlane)
Donna Weppler (Mrs. D. A. Holly)
Loreen Weiss (Mrs. Sproule)
Della Wilkinson
Myrtle Work (Mrs. L. Nelson)

1954—January

Bernice Arnet (Mrs. D. Lee)
Joyce Bouch (Mrs. R. Illings)
Bernice H. Bray
Elizabeth Brasher
Joan Capling (Mrs. J. Krayenhoff)
Beverley Carter (Mrs. K. Lapham)
Rosemary Condin (Mrs. H. Grant)
Betty Crowder
Jeanette E. Crowther (Mrs. D. Kinney)
Eva Domke
Wendy Dwyer (Mrs. E. Bourdages)
Edith Edler (Mrs. J. Roberts)
Elsie Gildner
Thelma Hanington
Lois Hunter
Maureen Innes (Mrs. M. Meier)
Dianne Johnson
Marguerite Y. Lloyd
Mrs. Ruby May
Ruth Mardel (Mrs. MacKenzie)
Mary Magerowski
Marilyn MacLoud (Mrs. S. Jameson)
Patricia MacNicol
Shirley McKeown (Mrs. J. McAdam)
Jessie McEachern
Joan Naysmith
Maxine Penson (Mrs. R. Martelli)
Vita Rasmussen
Mariln R. Robertson (Mrs. J. Newman)
Patricia Rowling
Mary Strachan (Mrs. D. Hyde-Law)
Barbara Taylor

Joan Tinkess
Lorraine Waters (Mrs. L. Tadey)
Audrey K. Wright (Mrs. A. Almquist)

1954—September

Jackie Aitken (Mrs. R. Prenevost)
Mary I. Atkin
Elsie Blakely (Mrs. R. Mikitka)
Wilma Cain (Mrs. T. Wickham)
Frances Carpentier (Mrs. R. Payne)
M. Dando (Mrs. R. Taylor)
M. Durnin (Mrs. P. F. Taylor)
Iris East (Mrs. D. Parker)
Lois R. Falk (Mrs. C. Baughman)
Marjorie Fatt (Mrs. J. Todd)
Donna Getty
Marilyn Gowan
Phyllis R. Hall (Mrs. R. E. Barbin)
Ida E. Hayward
Joan D. Heighes (Mrs. H. Wallace)
Eugenia Hird (Mrs. W. Hook)
Brahma Hooper
S. Husband (Mrs. L. Ramsey)
Patty Joe (Mrs. C. Mah)
Connie Jones (Mrs. P. Clothier)
Shirley A. King (Mrs. T. Shorter)
Margaret Lewis (Mrs. T. Martin)
Carole Lipsack (Mrs. G. Simpson)
Susan Lutener (Mrs. G. Webster)
D. McCormack (Mrs. V. Gadsby)
Jeannie McDonell (Mrs. G. Pearmain)
Elizabeth K. Neal (Mrs. C. Arnold)
Edith Oldham (Mrs. R. N. Noel)
B. Parr (Mrs. P. Hamilton)
June Rothe (Mrs. P. Lapointe)
Joan Randall (Mrs. N. Christensen)
Margarethe Sheppy
Joyce E. Slang
J. Templeton
Joan Watson (Mrs. K. Wilson)
Joan Whitten

1955—January

L. Balcom (Mrs. D. Cove)
Irene M. Bell
Rosemary Cheeseman (Mrs. T. J. Gower)
Eunice Cook (Mrs. Bradbury)
Edith Christie
Barbara Chung (Mrs. Wong)
Diane M. Earle (Mrs. D. Dunsmore)
Rosemary E. Farmer (Mrs. J. H. Winther)
Ruth Foort
M. Fairful (Mrs. P. Townshend)
L. Irvine (Mrs. M. Victor)
M. Kilgour (Mrs. L. Prevost)
J. Kemp (Mrs. J. McKone)
Margaret A. Linn (Mrs. E. Estlin)
A. MacLean
Margaret MacKenzie (Mrs. R. M. Wallbank)
G. O'Meara (Mrs. J. E. Gatehouse)
O. Rebagliati
Beverly Rivet-Carnac (Mrs. K. Griffin)
Josephine Sanders (Mrs. J. P. Dixon)
Jean E. Smith

1955—September

Sydney I. Barlow (Mrs. D. Baird)
Joan Bayliss
Gail Champion
Jean M. Cheser
Carol J. Clarke (Mrs. Duffis)
Katherine E. Clayton (Mrs. B. Baird)
Bertha D. Cox (Mrs. K. Robertson)
Mary H. Dewar (Mrs. R. Williams)
Evelyn S. Donelly
Ann Drew
Catherine S. Gibson
Robin A. Grant (Mrs. R. Larkin)
Marjory M. Gregg (Mrs. R. Deacon)
Muriel L. Hollett
Edna A. Honstain (Mrs. G. E. Galbraith)
Sylvia A. Hooper (Mrs. J. Higgins)
Elvira R. Janz (Mrs. D. Murdoch)
H. Klemens (Mrs. B. Mullen)
Margaret I. Laubach

Willine Loadman
Louise A. McPherson (Mrs. L. Johnson)
Ann Marling (Mrs. F. G. Montfort)
Helen P. Morrison
Elizabeth K. Pillinger
Doreen M. Robbie
Juanita V. Roberts (Mrs. D. Stewart)
Barbara A. Shoemaker (Mrs. T. James)
Jorun Skeg
Erans E. Smith
Joyce E. Turner
Doris E. Walker
Beatrice L. Wastell (Mrs. J. Robson)
Marion F. Wright (Mrs. G. Luney)

1956—January

Marie Christensen (Mrs. P. Thompson)
Marina Fatt
Alice A. Gallie (Mrs. W. Fergie)
Rachel Johnson
Arlene Knowles (Mrs. G. Aylard)
Patricia Leitch
Betty L. McNiven (Mrs. W. R. Sturrock)
Patricia A. Martin (Mrs. P. Morez)
Anne Murphy
Carolyn I. Pearson (Mrs. N. Blamire)
Sheila D. Petrie
Marilyn H. Phillips
Barbara J. Price
Margaret C. Ritchie (Mrs. M. R. Malcolm)
Vivian Roberts
Margaret S. Strachan
Barbara A. Walton (Mrs. T. Cottrell)
Eva Webb
Valerie D. Wilson (Mrs. K. Barnes)

1956—September

Heather Adam
Doris Barker
Joyce Blackstock (Mrs. K. Richardson)
Marie Clarke
Violet M. Dawson (Mrs. E. A. Powell)
Diana Deans

Dierdre DeBeck (Mrs. D. B. Smith)
Gloria Glock
Audrey Jahn
Patricia Jones
Lois M. McCartney (Mrs. S. Child)
Sheila Mackie (Mrs. J. Clements)
Norma A. McPherson
Audrey Mathew (Mrs. H. Burga)
Lois Mellors (Mrs. Carter)
Margaret Montague (Mrs. Johnson)
Ann Munday
Edith Nixon (Mrs. C. C. Barman)
Shirley Orr (Mrs. A. Johnson)
Jean Renshaw
Geraldine Sammon
Margaret Savory (Mrs. Dady)
Mary Sheppy
Margaret Stewart
Phyllis Stordahl
Marjorie Ure
Eugenie Wong
Sylvia M. Zaferis

APPENDIX V

Graduate Nurses of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

Who were on Active Service with the Expeditionary Forces of 1914-1918

Name	Date of Graduation
*Christina Campbell	1897
†Sarah Heaney	1901
Elizabeth Cameron	1904
Harriet Jukes	1905
Constance Jones	1905
†Elizabeth Martin	1906
Effie Alexander	1908
Ada Cookson	1908
Nora Birkett	1909
Molly Milligan	1909

Name	Date of Graduation
†Elizabeth Pierce	1909
Lena Boyd	1911
Madeline Lloyd	1910
Dorothy Collis	1911
Louise Talbot	1911
Maud Walker	1912
Elsie M. Collison	1916
Marion Osbourne	1912
Clover Walker	1917
Beatrice Bradshaw	1917
Kathleen Cockrell	1917
Ethel Hall	1917
Maude Nason	1918
Emma Black	1912
*Gladys Wake	1912
†Charlotte Younghusband	1912
†Katherine Little	1913
†Christina Mowbray	1913
Gladys Carvolth	1914
Penelope Mellen	1914
Nancy Bradshaw	1914
Ethel Cook	1912
Phyllis Ashton	1913
Joy Croxford	1915
Mary Mellen	1915
Hazel McDonald	1915
Zeta Clarke	1915
Amy Worsey	1916
Frances Paget	1915
†Helen McIntosh	1911
*Jessie Nelson King	1916
Jean Denovan	1917
Ruth Clinton	1917
Elanor Dale	1917
Ella May McKenney	1917
Evelyn Edwards	1914

* *Supreme Sacrifice.* † *Royal Red Cross.*

APPENDIX VI

ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL POST GRADUATE COURSES HELD IN OPERATING ROOM TECHNIQUE

February 1st, 1951, to May 18th, 1951

KING, FAITH—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1949.

GREINER, ELIZABETH (Laubach)—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1950.

Staff: Sept. 15, 1950 to Jan. 31, 1951.
Course: Feb. 1, 1951 to May 18, 1952.
Staff: June 1, 1951 to Sept. 7, 1951: To Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.
Staff: Sept. 15, 1952 to March 31, 1953: To go to England.
Staff: Feb. 1, 1954 to Feb. 28, 1955: Marriage.

LEASK, CATHERINE—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1949.

Staff: Feb. 16, 1949 to Jan. 31, 1951.
Course: Feb. 1, 1951 to May 18, 1951.
Staff: June 1, 1951 to July 15, 1952: Supervisory position, Penticton.

UPHAM, MARGARET—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1926.

October 1st, 1951, to January 31st, 1952

CHISHOLM, MARY R.—Graduate Saskatoon General Hospital 1948.

DESLANDES, EDITH J.—Graduate Calgary General Hospital 1948.

KERSHAW, MARY—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1948.

Course: Oct. 1, 1951 to Jan. 31, 1952.
Staff: Feb. 1, 1952 to Aug. 22, 1952.

MOORES, MAE E.—Graduate Calgary General Hospital 1931.

Staff: Nov. 25, 1946 to Feb. 15, 1947.
Course: Oct. 1, 1951 to Jan. 31, 1952.

REIMAN, SHIRLEY E.—Graduate Yorkton General Hospital 1950.

Course: Oct. 1, 1951 to Jan. 31, 1952.
Staff: Feb. 5, 1952, to May 31, 1952.

March 3rd, 1952, to July 3rd, 1952

STEWART, BARBARA (Ayliffe)—Graduate St. Joseph's Hospital 1946.

Course: March 3, 1952 to July 3, 1952.
Staff: July 7, 1952 to Aug. 3, 1952.
Staff: Aug. 4, 1952 to Aug. 31, 1952.
Staff: Feb. 16, 1953 to Dec. 31, 1953.

FREEMAN, BESSIE—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1951.

Staff: Sept. 17 ,1951 to March 1, 1952.
Course: March 2, 1952 to July 3, 1952.
Staff: July 4, 1952 to Aug. 13 ,1952.
Now: R.C.N.. stationed at H.M.C.S. Naden, Esquimalt.

KORNELSON, BERTHA—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1949.

Went to Korea as a Missionary, where she was drowned.

MCCULLOCH, ELIZABETH—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1943.

Post-Graduate: Neurosurgical Institute, Montreal, 1945. Now married.

RICHMOND, DOREEN—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1951.

Staff: Sept. 13, 1951 to March 1, 1952.
Course: March 2, 1952 to July 3, 1952.
Staff: July 4, 1952 to May 15, 1954.
Staff: Nov. 1, 1954. Still on staff.

SPENCER, JOY—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1948.

Staff: Feb. 11, 1952 to March 1, 1952.
Course: March 2, 1952 to July 3, 1952.
Staff: July 4, 1952. Still on staff.

September 3rd, 1952, to January 3rd, 1953

NESTING, EILEEN—Graduate Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton, 1949.

SHIMBASHI, HELEN—Graduate Medicine Hat General Hospital 1948.

February 9th, 1953, to June 5th, 1953

HARTWIG, ROSE—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1951.

KINNIS, CLAIRE—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1948.

Staff: Jan. 15, 1951 to Feb. 8, 1953.
Course: Feb. 9, 1953 to June 5, 1953.
Staff: June 8, 1953 to Sept. 2, 1956: To U.S.A.

KITCHEN, DOROTHY—Graduate Vancouver General Hospital 1953.

KLASSEN, JOYCE—Graduate Saskatoon General Hospital 1949.

SUTHERLAND, ELEANOR—Graduate Royal Columbian Hospital 1937.

Course: Feb. 9, 1953 to June 5, 1953.
Staff: June 29, 1953. Still on staff.

WATTS, ORA—Graduate Brandon General Hospital 1949.

Course: Feb. 9, 1953 to June 5, 1953.
Staff: June 8, 1953 to June 26, 1953.

January 11th, 1954, to May 28th, 1954

BEIER, ALMA—Graduate General Hospital, Steyr, Austria.

CUTHBERT, BARBARA—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1953.
Staff: Oct. 1, 1953 to Jan. 10, 1954.
Course: Jan. 11, 1954 to May 17, 1954.
Staff: May 18, 1954 to Oct. 31, 1954.

HREHERCHEK, PEARL—Graduate Archer Memorial Hospital, Lamont, Alberta, 1950.

NORDIN, LAURA M.—Graduate Saskatoon General Hospital 1950.

PEEL, SHIRLEY M.—Graduate Calgary General Hospital 1952.

SMITH, DOLINA—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1953.
Staff: Sept. 21, 1953 to Jan. 11, 1954.
Course: Jan. 11, 1954 to May 14, 1954.
Staff: May 17, 1954 to Oct. 31, 1954.

October 4th, 1954, to February 18th, 1955

BRUNSDEN, MARJORIE—Graduate Medicine Hat General Hospital 1954.

COONES, LILLIAN—Graduate Peterborough General Hospital 1951.

HOPPS, SHIRLEY (Haywood)—Graduate St. Paul's Hospital 1954.
Course: Oct. 4, 1954 to Feb. 18, 1955.
Staff: Feb. 28, 1955 to May 31, 1955.

MATOVICH, MARY—Graduate St. Paul's Hospital 1954.

MACFARLANE, NORMA—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1953.
Staff: Sept. 6, 1953 to Dec. 20, 1953.
Course: Oct. 4, 1954 to Feb. 18, 1955.

RICHARDSON, MERLE—Graduate Royal Jubilee Hospital 1952.
Course: Oct. 4, 1954 to Feb. 18, 1955.
Staff: Feb. 24, 1955 to June 30, 1955. To Vernon Jubilee Hospital.

———o———

APPENDIX VII

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS

1890-1897—Dr. W. A. Richardson.
1897-1916—Dr. E. Hasell.
1916 Pro-tem—Dr. O. Coodley.
1917 Pro-tem—Dr. C. W. Duck.
1917-1920—Dr. Herbert Rogers.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS

1920—Dr. P. H. Patterson.
Dr. Layser.
1933—Dr. E. M. Pearse.
1933-1946—Dr. T. W. Walker.
1946—Dr. Morley B. Beckett
(for a few weeks only)
1946 Pro-tem—Dr. R. G. D. McNeely.
1948 to present time—Dr. J. L. Murray Anderson.

Since 1950 Dr. Anderson has also acted as Assistant Administrator.

INTERNES

1908—
Dr. A. H. Wallace.

1909—
Dr. Norman J. Paul.

1910—
Dr. Thomas Miller.

1913—
Dr. Wainwright.
Dr. Briggs.
Dr. McCullough.
Dr. E. C. McFarlane.

1914—
Dr. L. Jones
(for four months)

1915—
Dr. Finch.
Dr. Arnott.
Dr. M. J. Keys.
(for two months).

1916—
Dr. Pollock.

1920—
Dr. McCullough.

1922—
Dr. Lozier.

1925—
Dr. J. L. Murray Anderson.
Dr. C. W. Watson.

1928—
Dr. McDonald.
Dr. Emerson.
Dr. A. R. Wilson.
Dr. W. H. Moore.

1931–32—
Dr. A. P. Miller.

1933—
Dr. A. P. Miller.
Dr. W. J. Endicott.

1934–35—
Dr. O. C. Lucas, Sr.
Dr. R. J. Nodwell.
Dr. L. K. Kennedy.
Dr. F. P. Sparks.

1935–36—
Dr. O. C. Lucas, Sr.
Dr. F. P. Sparks.
Dr. L. K. Kennedy.
Dr. B. Bonar Buffam.
Dr. T. C. Harold.
D. J. M. MacKinnon.
Dr. R. C. Newby.

1936–37—
Dr. R. C. Newby, Sr.
Dr. N. D. C. MacKinnon.
Dr. R. V. Markkanen.
Dr. C. C. McLean.
Dr. H. T. Hogan.
Dr. L. W. Bassett.

1937–38—
Dr. V. M. Markkanen, Sr.
Dr. C. C. McLean, Sr.
Dr. N. D. C. MacKinnon.
Dr. J. S. McCannel.
Dr. D. C. Vroman.
Dr. Gordon Patton.
Dr. C. Pitts.
Dr. J. A. Addison.
Dr. T. R. Harmon.

1938–39—
Dr. D. Vroman, Sr.
Dr. W. T. Maquire, Sr.
Dr. L. L. Ptak.
Dr. D. Smith.
Dr. G. H. Worsley.

1939–40—
Dr. L. L. Ptak, Sr.
Dr. D. Smith, Sr.
Dr. E. W. Black.
Dr. W. W. Stewart.
Dr. R. C. V. Gray.
Dr. J. E. Gilmore.
(three and half months).
Dr. J. R. Ireland.

1940–41—
Dr. W. W. Stewart, Sr.
Dr. L. W. Cromwell, Sr.
Dr. A. N. Barr.
Dr. T. R. Blades.
Dr. P. C. Lund.
Dr. B. L. Newton.

1941–42—
Dr. B. L. Newton, Sr.
Dr. J. E. Barnard, Sr.
Dr. H. L. Dobson.
Dr. C. G. McNeill.

1942–43—
Dr. M. M. Hutton.
Dr. P. E. Pemberton.
(four months).
Dr. J. R. Fowler.
Dr. E. M. Thorp.
Dr. W. J. Dunn.
Dr. J. F. Tysoe.
Dr. R. M. Jameson.

1943—
Dr. M. L. Edgar.
(nine months).

1943–44—
Dr. D. M. Boyd.
Dr. I. B. Cameron.
Dr. H. W. Verville.
Dr. L. Ellison.
Dr. R. P. Bellamy.
Dr. R. M. Jackson.
Dr. L. T. Maxwell.
Dr. S. G. Ruskin.
(six months).
Dr. M. W. Calvert.
Dr. L. G. Sheps.
(six months).

1944–45—
Dr. L. Ellison.
Dr. J. M. Wasserman.
Dr. R. N. Foxgord.
Dr. L. Friesen.
Dr. L. B. Gendron.
Dr. R. M. Jackson.
(six months).

1945–46—
Dr. D. M. Whitley.
Dr. E. C. Mahaffy.
Dr. K. N. Wilson.
Dr. G. M. Paul.
(six months).
Dr. B. B. Robinson.
Dr. J. R. Angus.
Dr. John Hay.
Dr. A. B. Peachey.

1946—
Dr. W. N. Earle.
(6 months).

Dr. J. C. M. Felterly.
(two months).
Dr. H. S. Ford.
(six months).

1946–47—
Dr. J. H. Whiteside.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. D. M. Boyd, Sr.
(Resident in Obst.).
Dr. Q. W. Cochran, Sr.
Dr. E. R. Hall.
Dr. N. E. O'Hara.
Dr. A. W. Perry.
Dr. D. G. Ulrich.
Dr. P. M. Wolfe.

1947–48—
Dr. T. A. Dobson.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. M. P. Armstrong.
Dr. R. A. Gale.
Dr. G. McKenzie.
(Sr. in Paed).
Dr. N. B. Reilly.
Dr. A. G. Vey.

1948–49—
Dr. A. W. Perry.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. A. E. Gillespie.
Dr. G. McKenzie.
(Sr. in Paed).
Dr. W. C. Stewart.
Dr. K. E. Stouffer.
Dr. M. E. Thornhill.

1949–1950—
Dr. A. W. Perry.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. Benson Auld.
Dr. A. M. Beach.
Dr. A. C. Cairns.
Dr. M. E. Marritt.
Dr. F. L. Wilson.
Dr. Garth Walther.
Dr. Jack Zimmerman.
Dr. B. M. McLeod.
(Sr. in Med., six months).
Dr. S. S. Avren.

1950–51—
Dr. A. J. Venables.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. John B. Anderson.
Dr. Keith N. Bryant.
Dr. Archie F. Bull.
Dr. Donald J. McLean.
Dr. John A. Roe.
Dr. Joseph H. Trealeaven

1951–52—
Dr. F. L. Wilson.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. E. A. Dunton.
(Resident in Obs. and Gyn.).
Dr. R. R. Bonnell.
Dr. J. B. Cupples.
Dr. D. A. Holley.
Dr. D. R. Horton.
Dr. C. J. C. Mackenzie.
Dr. R. D. Sargent.
Dr. F. J. Stojan.

1952–53—
Dr. Raymond Duncan.
(Resident in Pathology).
Dr. D. G. Adams.
Dr. D. C. Coleman.
Dr. P. F. d'Estrube.
Dr. R. S. Dolman.
Dr. A. J. M. Johnston.
Dr. N. E. Streight.
Dr. R. J. Stirling.
Dr. W. E. Warwick.
Dr. R. A. Waterman.

1953–54—
Dr. Mary P. Leith.
(Resident in Pathology).

Dr. R. W. Allin.
Dr. A. R. Cameron.
Dr. G. G. Lott.
Dr. W. J. McCall.
Dr. William McCulloch.
Dr. J. E. Miles.
Dr. J. M. W. Penn.
Dr. Robert Watters.

1954–55—

Dr. C. F. Ballam.
Dr. Ilse Destrube.
Dr. J. M. Graham.
Dr. W. H. Levis.
Dr. V. A. McPherson.
Dr. Andre Nyhof.

1955–56—

Dr. J. S. Wilson.
(Resident in Radiology).
Dr. F. L. Appleyard.
Dr. G. E. Cox.
Dr. J. F. Higgins.
Dr. J. D. Hobson.
Dr. J. R. C. LeHuquet.
Dr. R. S. Slinger.
Dr. W. Y. Smith.
Dr. K. Straube.

APPENDIX VIII

ACTIVE MEDICAL STAFF — 1956

MEDICAL STAFF

L. L. Ptak, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S. [E], *Chief of Staff*
P. A. C. Cousland, M.B. [Tor.], *Secretary*

HONORARY STAFF

D. M. Bailey, Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H.
A. N. Beattie, M.D., D.P.H.
F. M. Bryant, M.D., F.A.C.S.
J. I. Durand, M.D.
W. A. Fraser, M.D., F.A.C.S.
E. C. Hart, M.D., C.M.
G. C. Kenning, M.D., C.M.
R. M. Lane, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
J. W. Lennox, M.B. [Tor.]
T. Miller, M.D.
J. H. Moore, M.D., C.M.
H. H. Murphy, B.A., M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S.
T. McPherson, B.A., M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S. [C]
R. B. Robertson, M.D., C.M.
J. W. Stewart, M.D.

CONSULTING STAFF

C. W. Duck, M.D., C.M.

R. A. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P. [C]

W. E. M. Mitchell, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. [E], F.R.C.S., [C], D.P.H.

A. B. Nash, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. [C]

ACTIVE STAFF

MEDICINE

*T. F. Rose, M.A., M.D., C.M.

M. P. Leith, M.D. A. W. Perry, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P. [C]

L. N. Roberts, M.D., F.R.C.P. [C]

SUB-DEPARTMENT CARDIOLOGY

P. A. C. Cousland, M.B. [Tor.]

SUB-DEPARTMENT DERMATOLOGY

K. Greenwood, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. [E]

SUB-DEPARTMENT NEUROLOGY

R. M. Peet, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., M.R.C.P. [I], F.R.C.P. [C]

SUB-DEPARTMENT PSYCHIATRY

D. E. Alcorn, M.D., C.M., F.A.P.A.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

*Gavin Chisholm, M.D., C.M.

N. C. Cook, M.D.

R. Scott-Moncrieff, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.A.B.Ot.

RADIOLOGY

*H. M. Edmison, M.D.

D. H. Taylor Lee, B.A., M.D., D.M.R.

N. S. Lockyer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.R.T.

PATHOLOGY

*R. G. D. McNeely, M.D.

F. L. Wilson, M.D.

ANAESTHESIOLOGY

*J. L. Andrews, M.D.

R. A. Fortye, M.D., C.M. J. R. Stone, M.D.

M. Yates, B.A., M.D., F.A.C.A.

* Head of Department

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PRACTICE

*R C. Newby, M.D.

G. B. Bigelow, M.D., Ch.B.
G. B. M. Buffam, M.D., C.M.
G. E. Cox, M.D.
W. A. Falk, M.D.
R. A. Gale, B.A., M.D., C.M.
G. F. Houston, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., & H. [L].
W. H. Moore, M.B., Ch.B.
O. C. Lucas, B.Sc., M.D.
N. B. Reilly, B.A., M.D., C.M.
J. A. Roe, B.S.A., M.D., C.M.
W. A. Trenholme, M.D.
J. F. Tysoe, M.D.
P. M. Wolfe, M.D., C.M.

INTERNES AND RESIDENTS, 1956-57

Dr. Hans K. Waldmann – *Resident in Radiology*
Dr. James H. Duxbury – *Resident in Pathology*

Dr. Dennis M. Clark
Dr. Lloyd L. Miller
Dr. Rodney T. H. Nixon
Dr. E. B. Stephens
Dr. Robert N. Young
Dr. John Wong

SURGERY

*G. H. Grant, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. [C]
J. W. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B, F.R.C.S. [E]
E. W. Boak, B.A., M.D., C.M., F.I.C.S.
H. S. Ford, M.D., F.R.C.S. [C]
A. G. Gray, M.D., F.R.C.S. [E]
D. M. N. Longridge, M.A., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. [E]
W. A. McElmoyle, M.D., F.R.C.S. [E], F.R.C.S. [C]
S. Marinker, M.B., F.R.C.S. [E], F.R.C.S. [C]
L. L. Ptak, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S. [E]
D. M. Whitley, M.D., F.R.C.S. [E]
R. J. Wride, M.D.
H. M. Young, M.D., C.M.
W. C. Whiteside, M.D.C.M., F.R.C.S. [C], F.A.C.S., D.A.B.T.S., F.I.C.S.

SUB-DEPARTMENT NEUROSURGERY

J. E. Harvey, B.A., M.A., M.D., Ph.D.

SUB-DEPARTMENT ORTHOPAEDICS

A. E. Trottier, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. [Ed.], F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S. [C]
E. C. Hoodless, M.D., C.M.

* Head of Department

GENITO-URINARY

*A. B. Sinclair, M.D., F.R.C.S. [C]
W. J. McMahen, M.D.

OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

*G. W. Robson, M.D., M.R.C.O.G.
L. E. Horne, M.D.
W. D. Marshall, M.D., M.R.C.O.G., F.R.C.S. [C]
G. M. Mair, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., F.A.A.O.G.
W. C. Stewart, M.D.

PAEDIATRICS

*Glen Simpson, M.D., F.A.A.P.
D. M. BOYD, M.D. G. J. McKenzie, B.A., M.D., C.M.

OPHTHALMOLOGY

*E. H. W. Elkington, M.D., C.M., D.O.M.S.
J. T. Cruise, M.D.
H. G. Grieve, M.D., D.O.M.S., D.L.O., F.R.C.S. [C], F.A.C.S., F.A.A.O.O.
C. H. Moore, M.D., M.S. G. H. Thompson, M.D., C.M.

* Head of Department.

APPENDIX IX

RADIOLOGISTS — 1899 - 1956

1899-1916 ..... Dr. E. S. Hasell, Director
1916-1918 ..... Dr. Stanier, Director
1918-1923 ..... Dr. L. K. Poyntz, Director
1923 (for a few months) ..... Dr. Warren, Director
1923-1931 ..... Dr. W. M. Carr, Director
1931-1951 ..... Dr. H. H. Murphy, Director
1938-1947 ..... Dr. J. B. Roberts, Assistant
1947-1951 ..... Dr. H. M. Edmison, Assistant
1950-1951 ..... Dr. W. M. Gilmore, Assistant
1951-1953 ..... Dr. Colin Ibbotson, Assistant
1951 to present ..... Dr. N. S. Lockyer (Radiation Therapist)
1951 to present ..... Dr. H. M. Edmison, Director
1955 to present ..... Dr. D. H. Taylor-Lee, Assistant
Dr. Taylor-Lee took his final year of training in this department.
1955 ..... Dr. John S. Wilson, Senior Resident
1956 ..... Dr. Hans K. Waldmann, Senior Resident

APPENDIX X

STUDENTS IN ROENTGENOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

Name	Year Completed Training
Miss B. Brooks, R.N.	1922
Miss Marsha Farrar	1924
Mrs. Amie Mathers, R.N.	1926
Miss Carol Strankman, R.N.	1942
Miss Doreen Pendray, R.N.	1943
Miss Ida Bates, R.N.	1944
Mrs. Helen Serl, R.N.	1944
Miss Helen Whitley, R.N.	1940
Miss Ileen Kerr	1948
Miss Eleanor Marsh	1948
Miss Joan Hodge	1953
Miss L. Rimmer	
Miss Margo King	1953
Miss Molly Love	1953
Mrs. Mary Jessop	1953
Miss Winnifred Westmacott	1954
Miss Elsie Houchuk	1954
Miss Rosemary Von Pentz	1954
Miss Audrey Bool	1954
Miss Vanetia Tait	1954
Miss Darleen Marshall	1955
Miss Maxine Norcross	1955
Miss Joy Russell	1955
Miss Beverley Koski	1955
Miss Marion Turigan	1956
Miss Jillian Neesham	1956

APPENDIX XI

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS IN PATHOLOGY

1952-53	Dr. W. R. Duncan
1953-1954	Dr. Patricia Leith
1956-	Dr. James H. Duxbury

APPENDIX XII

DIRECTORS OF THE LABORATORY — 1890 - 1956

1890-1897	Dr. W. A. Richardson
1897-1912	Dr. E. Hasell
1912-1916	Dr. Horn
1916-1917	Dr. Long
1917-1931	Dr. W. P. Walker
1930 (half time)	Dr. J. H. Moore
1931-1937	Dr. J. D. Balfour
1937-1944	Dr. Gordon McCurdy
1945 (pro-tem appointment)	Dr. J. Hoogstraten
1945 to present	Dr. R. G. D. McNeely
Assistant Pathologist	Dr. Lucille Wilson

APPENDIX XIII

STUDENTS IN LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

1944	Miss P. Tingle
1944	Miss G. Kerwin
1945	Miss Ruth McAndrew
1945	Miss Ruth Sherman
1945	Miss Mary Stevenson
1945	Miss W. Ross
1945	Miss Pan Woodward
1945	Miss Nella Kirkham
1946	Miss Pat Bowyer
1946	Miss Shiel Fleming
1946	Miss Christine Bailey
1947	Miss Sylvia Poole
1947	Miss Evelyn Pender
1948	Miss Marie Weins
1948	Mrs. Irene Muir
1949	Mrs. Diana Knowles
1949	Miss Nona Butts
1949	Miss E. Stokes
1950	Miss S. Vigar
1950	Miss K. L. Bailey
1950	Miss L. Sibel
1950	Miss F. Burdick
1951	Miss D. Wade
1951	Miss A. Ells
1951	Miss B. Burgess
1951	Mrs. Jean McKenzie
1952	Miss Val McAllister
1952	Miss C. Jefferson
1952	Miss B. McConnachie
1952	Miss B. Parker
1952	Miss S. Griffin
1952	Miss Elaine Galliford
1953	Miss Mary Stevenson
1953	Miss S. Mortimer
1953	Miss S. Johnston
1953	Miss B. Harvey
1953	Miss M. Wells
1954	Miss J. Sear
1954	Miss Flo Erwin
1954	Miss Sarah Smith
1954	Miss E. Heal
1954	Miss Marion Stevenson
1954	Miss Roberta Crombie
1955	Miss Sally Hughes
1955	Miss Eileen Higgins

APPENDIX XIV

MAINTENANCE

1902	Handyman employed—beginning of Maintenance Department.
Jan. 27, 1908-Jan. 31, 1926	Harry George King
Nov. 1, 1923-Nov. 7, 1930	George Hunter
March 2, 1925-May 31, 1927) March 1, 1928-Aug. 31, 1949)	Maurice J. Madeley
July 16, 1949-Oct. 1, 1950	J. A. Syme
Oct. 1, 1950, to present	D. W. Hughes

HOUSEKEEPERS

1947	Mrs. Rose Hallas
1947 (5 months only)	Mrs. H. Chicoine
1947-1957	Mrs. Olive Slade
1957 to present	Mrs. L. Bailey

OFFICERS OF EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

1956 - 1957

President	Mrs. J. Callan
Vice-President	J. Gillingham
Secretary	Miss A. Meneley
Treasurer	Miss M. K. Barraclough Miss Shiel Fleming (Miss Barraclough resigned and was replaced by Miss Fleming).

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS

Mrs. Laura Agar
C. Trembley
John Hutchinson
Shiel Fleming
*Samuel Boorman
*Mrs. Constance Trueman
*Mrs. M. McLaren

* These three members resigned and were replaced by the following:

J. Strzelecki
Fred Newman
Miss A. Innes

APPENDIX XV

PHARMACISTS AND ASSISTANTS — 1926 - 1956

Pharmacists:

Feb. 26, 1922-Sept. 30, 1926 ..... Lorne D. Fulton
Sept. 16, 1926-Oct. 31, 1930 ..... Harold Davenport
Nov. 30, 1930-March 31, 1932 ..... Alexander J. Campbell
Jan. 22, 1930-1932 ..... E. Smith (Assistant)

In April, 1932, Mr. Smith was appointed Chief Pharmacist and is still employed in this capacity.

Assistant Pharmacists:

1930-1932 ..... E. Smith
1940-1941 ..... G. A. Aaronson
1943 to present ..... C. Burr

———o———

APPENDIX XVI

STUDENTS IN DIETETICS — 1927 - 1932

Miss Betty Thompson, Vancouver, B.C., September 14, 1927.
Miss Jean Reche Morrison, Yellow Grass, Sask., September 3, 1929.
Miss Adelaide Henry, Victoria, B.C., September 2, 1929.
Miss Jean Mary Wishart Keith, March 31, 1930.
Miss Mildred Hazel Bell, University of Alberta, June 1-Sept. 30, 1926.
Miss Claudia M. E. Gardiner, Victoria, B.C., May 4-Aug. 4, 1931.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Christie, Victoria, B.C., Jan. 16, 1932.

POST-GRADUATES IN DIETETICS, ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL

Miss Olive Florence Grant, University of Alberta, Sept. 5, 1934-May 31, 1935. (Married to J. E. Smith, Pharmacist, Sept., 1935.)
Miss Ethel L. Stibbards, University of Alberta, June 1, 1933-Oct. 21, 1933.
Miss Myrtle Kathleen McKenzie, University of Sask., June 1, 1935-Dec. 1, 1935.
Miss May Akhurst, University of Alberta, Dec. 1, 1934-March 31, 1935.
Miss Doris R. Johnstone, University of Alberta, Sept. 1, 1935-March 1, 1936.
Miss Reta Moore, University of Alberta, March 1, 1936, to September 1, 1936.
Miss Margaret McDonald, University of Alberta, June 1, 1936-Dec. 15, 1936.
Miss Anna J. Watercott, University of Saskatchewan, Sept. 1, 1936-April 14, 1936.
Miss Fanny Lyons, University of Manitoba, Dec. 1, 1935-May 31, 1936.
Miss Beatrice Winnifred Miller, University of Alberta, Dec. 1, 1936-July 31, 1937.
Miss Mary Edith Hewitt, University of Alberta, Dec. 1, 1937-May 31, 1938.
Miss Vera Richards, University of Alberta, May 28, 1937-Dec. 1, 1937.
Miss Dorothy Vera Boucher, University of Alberta, Aug. 1, 1937-Jan. 31, 1938.

Miss Riva Secter, University of Manitoba, March 1, 1938-Aug. 31, 1938.
Miss Margaret L. Parsons, University of Alberta, June 1, 1938-Dec. 1, 1938.
Miss Evelyn Vikse, University of Alberta, Sept. 1, 1938-May 31, 1939.
Miss Christina M. Robertson, University of Alberta, Dec. 12, 1938-Sept. 11, 1939.
Miss Kathleen O'Callaghan, University of Alberta, June 1, 1939-Feb. 29, 1940.
Miss Edith Jeanne Crawford, University of Toronto, Feb. 1, 1939-Oct. 31, 1939.
Miss Barbara Bundy, Acadia University, Sept. 1, 1939-July 6, 1940.
Miss Eileen May Price, University of Saskatchewan, Oct. 8, 1939-July 8, 1940.
Miss Ardyce Reynolds, University of Alberta, July 2, 1940-April 2, 1941. (Mrs. J. A. Syme.)
Miss Isobel Chalmers, University of Manitoba. May 18, 1942-May 18, 1943.
Miss Lavone Nerby, University of Saskatchewan, first to complete the one year post-graduate course, May, 1942.
Miss Dorothy Seaman, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 4, 1941-Aug. 3, 1942.
Miss Maxine Ellis, University of Saskatchewan, Nov. 3, 1941-Nov. 3, 1942.
Miss Margaret H. MacLean, University of Saskatchewan, April 1, 1940-Jan. 1, 1941.
Miss Jean M. Hamilton, University of Alberta, March 1, 1940-Nov. 30, 1940.
Miss Margaret H. Lawrence, University of Saskatchewan, Nov. 25, 1940-Aug. 25, 1941.
Miss Marjorie Eleanor Marter, University of Manitoba, Jan. 6, 1941-Oct. 6, 1941.
Miss Jean Oddie, University of Saskatchewan, Sept. 29, 1941-Sept. 29, 1942.
Miss Audrey Eleanor Broatch, University of Saskatchewan, Sept. 14, 1942-July 19, 1943.
Miss Grace Pierce, University of Saskatchewan, Oct. 9, 1942-Oct. 9, 1943.
Miss Jean R. Black, University of Alberta, Sept., 1942-1943.
Miss Margaret E. Brown, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 7, 1943-1944.
Miss Mary F. Weir, University of Alberta, June 7, 1942-1943.
Miss Jean Edwards Mayhew, University of Toronto, March 31, 1944-April 1, 1945.
Miss Gladys Collicutt, University of Manitoba, Aug. 16, 1943-1944.
Miss Myra Inkster, University of Manitoba, Oct. 20, 1943-1944.
Miss Isabel Caswell, University of Manitoba, June 7, 1943-1944.
Miss Patricia Helen Cochlan, University of Alberta, 1944-1945.
Miss Bernice Butteris, University of Alberta, June 1, 1944-1945.
Miss Isabel Ferguson, University of Manitoba, June 1, 1944-1945.
Miss Eileen Marjorie Winters, University of Manitoba, Jan. 1945-1946.
Miss Florence Euphemia Mae McQueen, University of Washington, Sept. 1945-1946.
Miss Agnes Lorna Akister, University of Saskatchewan, June 1945-1946.
Miss Marvel Margaret Jacobs, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 1945-1946.
Miss E. Isabel Cooper, University of Alberta, April 5, 1935,-Sept. 21, 1935.
Miss Muriel Macdonald, University of Alberta, July 1, 1945-1946.
Miss Bernice Thordis Norma Dahl, University of Saskatchewan, July 1, 1946-1947.
Miss Lydia Marie Fahlman, University of Saskatchewan, Sept. 1946-1947.
Miss Dorinne Shirley Berryhill, University of Manitoba, Aug. 1, 1946-1947.
Miss Jakobina Margaret Bjarnarson, University of Manitoba, June 15, 1946-1947.
Miss Ruth Janet Ruste, University of Alberta, June 1, 1946-1947.
Miss Marion Constance Might, University of Alberta, Oct. 1, 1945-1946.

Miss Katherine A. Yuill, Macdonald College, Sept. 1946-1947.
Miss Margaret Ellen Eley, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 22, 1947-1948.
Miss Julia Titof, University of Manitoba, Aug. 8, 1947-1948.
Miss Lorraine Theresa Cantin, St. Francis Xavier University, Aug. 8, 1947-1948.
Miss Ethel May Abrams, University of Saskatchewan, June 1, 1947-1948.
Miss Georgia Kortes, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 1, 1947-1948.
Miss Mildred Doreen McRae, University of B.C., June 15, 1947-1948.
Miss June McCutcheon, University of Alberta, Sept. 15, 1948-1949.
Miss Vera Rose Pawlitza, University of Manitoba, June 15, 1948-1949.
Miss Pierrette Forcier, University of Montreal, Aug. 8, 1948-1949.
Miss Maria Castelli, University of Alberta, June 1, 1948-1949.
Miss Doris Mary Bishop, University of B.C., July 15, 1948-1949.
Miss Marjorie Mabel Sinclair, University of Alberta, July 1, 1948-1949.
Miss Mona Jean Richie, University of Alberta, June 1, 1948-1949.
Miss Marion Charlotte Dewar, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 16, 1948-1949.
Miss Evelyn Morrison, University of Saskatchewan, June 20, 1949-1950.
Miss Laura Pearl Murray, University of Manitoba, Aug. 15, 1949-1950.
Miss Margaret Selena Spencer, University of Manitoba, June 2, 1949-1950.
Miss Lorna Beryl Bell, University of Manitoba, June 15, 1949-1950.
Miss Dorothy Jean Midkiff, University of Saskatchewan, May 31, 1949-1950.
Miss Patricia Mary Lloyd, University of B.C., Sept. 1, 1950-1951.
Miss June Elizabeth Fraser, University of Alberta, June 1, 1950-1951.
Miss Eleanor Joyce Blackhurst, University of Manitoba, July 1, 1950-1951.
Miss Frances Wannamaker, University of Alberta, Sept. 15, 1950-1951.
Miss Joyce Norma McCutcheon, University of Alberta, June 1, 1950-1951.
Miss Shirley Maxine Alguire, University of Manitoba, Sept. 1, 1950-1951.
Miss Elizabeth Rosemary Holmes, University of Toronto, Sept. 15, 1948-1949.
Miss Gwenyth Julia Butt, Macdonald College, Sept. 1, 1951-1952.
Miss Winnifred Ethel Wolstencroft, University of Manitoba, July 1, 1951-1952.
Miss Louise Marie Beauchemin, University of Montreal, Sept. 1, 1951-1952.
Miss Elizabeth Patricia Evenett, Macdonald College, July 1, 1951-1952.
Miss Eleanor Ruth Bowes, University of B.C., June 15, 1951-1952.
Miss Noreen Alice McCarthy, University of B.C., June 1, 1951-1952.
Miss Monique Tessier, Laval University, September 1, 1952-1953.
Miss Erica Brough Pepler, University of B.C., June 15, 1952-1953.
Miss Wineva Sanderson, University of Manitoba, June 15, 1952-1953.
Miss Jocelyn Somers, University of Manitoba, July 1, 1952-1953.
Miss Mary Amelia Stephanie Notzel, University of B.C., Sept. 1, 1953-1954.
Miss Margaret Joan Constable, University of B.C., Sept. 1, 1953-1954.
Miss Joan Lillian Rogal, University of Saskatchewan, Aug. 1, 1953-1954.
Miss Elizabeth May Mitchell, University of Alberta, July 1, 1953-1954.
Miss Isabell Lillian Fairgrieve, University of Manitoba, June 1, 1952-1953.
Miss Doreen A. Warren, University of B.C., Sept. 1, 1954-1955.
Miss Catherine A. Munro, University of B.C., July 1, 1954-1955.
Miss Vivian G. Chu, University of B.C., June 1, 1954-1955.
Miss Doris M. Chin, Macdonald College, May 3, 1954-1955.
Miss Gladys C. Krukowski, University of Alberta, Sept. 1, 1955-1956.
Miss Shirley Ann Penosky, University of Alberta, June 1, 1956-1957.
Miss Phyllis M. Wensink, University of B.C., June 1, 1956-1957.
Miss Grace Loreen Bazley, University of Alberta, Sept. 1, 1956-1957.
Miss Irene Matzen, University of B.C., Sept. 15, 1956-1957.

HEAD DIETITIANS

Miss Baker.
Miss Alberta Schaeffer.
Miss Sally Getty.
Miss Ethel L. Stibbards, Aug. 1934-Sept. 1938.
Miss Elizabeth M. Lawson, Sept. 1938-May 31, 1951.
Miss Christina M. Robertson, June 1, 1951-.

———o———

APPENDIX XVII

VOLUNTEER WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, 1892.
The Senior Women's Auxiliary.
The Junior Women's Auxiliary.
The Children's Ward Auxiliary
(formerly the Daughters of Pity (founded 1898).
Victoria Graduate Nurses' Association.
The Royal Jubilee Hospital Alumnae.
Gonzales Chapter I.O.D.E.
Florence Nightingale Chapter I.O.D.E.
Victoria Women's Institute.
Esquimalt Women's Institute.
Women's Canadian Club.
Fellowship Club.
Starlets.
Victoria Women's Club.
Esquimalt Women's Club.
Agenorian Club.
The Sugar Plum Girls.

Service Clubs—
Rotary.
Kiwanis.
Canadian Club.
Kinsmen.
Gyro.
Optimists.
Eagles.

APPENDIX XVIII

MEMBERSHIP ROLL

UNIT NO. 1 WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO ST. JOHN AMBULANCE

and

JUBILEE HOSPITAL DIVISION NO. 199 ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE — 1940 - 1945

Mrs. J. W. Anderson.
Mrs. Archbold.
Mrs. P. G. Barr.
Mrs. G. B. Barnes.
Mrs. Ballantyne.
Miss Burnett.
Mrs. Lawrence Boyd.
Miss Bette Bailey.
Miss R. Bridgman (now Mrs. Michael Penn).
Mrs. P. E. Corby.
Mrs. Ashley Cooper.
Mrs. Dola Cavendish.
Mrs. Clyde Cousland.
Mrs. Davies.
Mrs. J. Dickson.
Mrs. F. E. Dowdall.
Mrs. Drage.
Miss Roma Dorman (now Mrs. Baiss).
Mrs. J. V. Fisher.
Mrs. R. C. Farrow.
Mrs. J. Gray.
Mrs. A. Gillespie.
Mrs. E. P. Gillespie.
Miss Rosanna Gillespie (now Mrs. H. Hammond).
Miss Heather Gillespie (now Mrs. A. Pearn).
Mrs. Marjorie Hanson.
Mrs. W. B. Holms.
Miss Moyra Hacklett.
Mrs. Basil Hood.
Miss Jane Hutchings.
Miss Margaret Izard.
Miss Mildred Jones (now Mrs. M. G. Gillespie).
Miss Peggy Jones (now Mrs. Poaps).
Miss Joan King.

Mrs. J. Impett.
Mrs. J. Laurie.
Mrs. W. B. Leach.
Mrs. C. E. Lewis.
Miss Sage Ley (now Mrs. German).
Mrs. A. K. Love.
Miss Moira May (now Mrs. Alan Statham).
Mrs. Morley.
Miss Diana MacDowell (now Mrs. Currie Carmichael).
Mrs. J. R. McIllree.
Mrs. McKenzie.
Mrs. Logan Mayhew.
Mrs. Matson (now Mrs. Rhys-Jones).
Miss Elizabeth Martin (now Mrs. Barclay).
Miss Joan Mills (now Mrs. Webber).
Mrs. John Moore, R.N. (Divisional Nursing Officer).
Mrs. H. M. Morton (now Mrs. Ely).
Miss Barbara Muttlebury.
Mrs. Parizeau.
Mrs. Pfender (now Mrs. Meharey).
Miss Patricia Pitts (now Mrs. J. Heald).
Mrs. Pritchard.
Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson.
Miss Ann Ridewood (now Mrs. J. Lang).
Miss Patricia Sprot.
Miss Lola Smith.
Mrs. Smythies.
Miss Kathleen Sheret.
Mrs. Diana Stokes.
Miss Terise Todd.
Mrs. G. Tyson.
Mrs. Zillah Wood.
Mrs. A. H. Wyllie.
Miss Elizabeth Woodward.
Miss Rene Watson.
Mrs. Norman Yarrow.
Miss Cynthia Yarrow (now Mrs. W. Pinckard).
Miss Veryan Yarrow (now Mrs. H. Clarke).
Mrs. M. Wood.
Miss Kathleen Scott.
Miss Mary Young (now Mrs. W. C. Higgins).

APPENDIX XIX

DIRECTORS — SOCIAL SERVICE

1934-1935 ..... Miss J. Hallet
1935-1951 ..... Miss Martha McBride, R.N.
1945-1951 ..... Miss Barbara Adams
First qualified Social Worker on staff of R.J.H.
Feb., 1951-June, 1952 ..... Miss Hattie Staghall
1952-1954 ..... Mr. J. Thompson
1954-1955 ..... Mr. A. G. Gilmore
1955 ..... Miss Margaret E. Bradley, S.R.N., S.C.M., P.S.W.

———o———

APPENDIX XX

VICTORIA CANCER CLINIC

Dr. N. S. Lockyer ..... *Director*
Dr. W. E. M. Mitchell ..... *President*
Dr. S. Marinker ..... *Secretary*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE VICTORIA CANCER CLINIC

Dr. H. M. Edmison ..... *Chairman*
George Masters ..... *Secretary*
Dr. R. G. L. McNeely ..... *Member*
Dr. N. S. Lockyer ..... *Member*
Dr. J. L. M. Anderson ..... *Member*
Mrs. P. E. Corby ..... *Member*
K. W. L. Scace ..... *Member*

———o———

APPENDIX XXI

OFFICERS OF THE AUXILIARIES — 1956

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
President ..... Mrs. W. G. Thorpe
Secretary ..... Mrs. W. E. Speed

JUNIOR WOMEN'S AUXILIARY
President ..... Miss Barbara Bullock-Webster
Secretary ..... Mrs. K. W. L. Scace

CHILDREN'S WARD AUXILIARY
President ..... Mrs. J. A. Church
Secretary ..... Mrs. V. Edward

INDEX

Abbott, Dr. Maude 11
Active Medical Staff, 1956—Appendix VIII 144ff
American College of Surgeons 49–51
Angus, The Misses 50
Ash, Dr. 4
Atchison, John 26

Baillie, Dr. D. M. 50
Baker, E. Crow, M.P. 8, 56
Barnard, Sir Frank 16
British Columbia Cancer Clinic 50
B.C. Forest Products 34
British Columbia Hospital Insurance Service 33, 35, 51
Bismarck, Prince Karl 59
Bossi, Carlo 8
Booth, Charles 75
Brown, G. H. 45
Brown, Henry 8
Bullen, F. 8
Burns, Robert, quoted 75
Byrnes, George 8

Cameron, Chief Justice 3
Campbell, Alexander 5
Canadian Association of Social Workers 75
Canadian Dietetic Association 70
Canadian Pacific Railway 39, 77
Cary, George Hunter 2
Catterall, Thomas 22
Chaucer, Geoffrey, quoted 62
Chudley, W. 8, 10, 13, 14
Clark, Sir James, quoted 68
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, quoted 54
Coodley, Dr. O. 49
Cousland, Dr. P. A. C. 50
Crabbe, George, quoted 31
Crease, Hon. Mr. Justice 8, 10, 13
Cridge, Mrs. Edward 4
Cridge, Rt. Reverend Edward 2
Croghan, Miss Ethel J. 41
Cubbe, T. 8
Curie-Pierre and Marie 57

Dalby, William 8
Dallas (H.B. Co.) 2
Davie, Dr. J. 7, 13, 45
Davies, Joshua 8, 13, 18, 21, 79
Day, Patience, quoted 2
Department of Dietetics — Directors—Appendix XVI 154
Dickson, Dr. 4
Directors, 1890-1956 — See Appendix No. 1 85ff
Doig, David 36
Douglas, Sir James 1, 78
Douglas, Mrs. James 4
Drake, M. W. T. 8, 12
Duck, Dr. C. W. 49
Dunsmuir, Hon. Robert 8, 10, 13, 27
Dunsmuir Family 27
Dupont, Major 16

Earle, Thomas 8
Ecclesiasticus, quoted 44, 66
Ehrlich, Paul 60
Elford, John P. 12
Eliot, George, quoted 30
Ellis, W. H. (Colonist) 8
Emerson, R. W., quoted 7
Employees' Association — Appendix XIV 150

"The Farm" 16
Fell, James 8, 10, 13, 14, 34
Fenwick, E. Hurry, F.R.C.S., quoted 55
Finlayson, Roderick 8
Frank, J. H. 50
Fraser, Dr. Allan 34
French Hospital 3

Garfield, James Abram, quoted 22
Garner, Dr. R. O. R. 34
Gideon Society 42
Gifford, J. W., quoted 55
Government Federal 35
Government, Provincial 8, 27, 34, 35, 60, 151
Graduates and Students in Dietetics Appendix XVI 151ff
Grant, John 8
Graves, Joseph 57
Green, A. A. 8, 13

Haggin, Dr. 4
Hamber, Hon. E. W. 28
Harris, Dennis 8
Harrison, Hon. Eli, Jr 8
Hasell, Dr. E. 38, 49, 56, 57, 60
Hayward, Charles 13, 34, 45
Helmcken, Dr. J. S. 12, 18, 20, 21, 25, 77
Helmcken, Harry 12
Helmcken, Mrs. H. Dallas 15, 56
Helmcken, H., Dallas 45
Helmcken House 80
Heisterman, H. F. 8
Hendrix, Andrew B. 21
Henley, W. E., quotation 68
Hett, J. K. 8
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught 13
Higgins, D. W. 8
Hippocrates, quoted 53

Honour Roll, Graduates in Nursing World War I—Appendix V ... 136ff
House of Assembly ... 80
Horn, Dr. ... 60
Hospitals—
St. Bartholomew's London ... 36
Civic, Ottawa ... 53
General, St. John's, N.B. ... 19
General and Marine, St. Catharines ... 19
General, Kingston ... 19
General, Fredericton, N.B. ... 19
General, Montreal ... 19
General, Toronto ... 19
General, Winnipeg ... 19
Guy's, London ... 77
King's College ... 18
St. Luke's, New York ... 3
New England, Boston ... 19
Provincial Royal Jubilee—
Origin as Royal ... 2
Construction ... 3
Development ... 15ff
The Royal Jubilee—
Recent Advances, Blood Bank ... 52
Psychiatric Unit ... 29
Central Supply ... 29
Louisa Todd Memorial ... 24
Emergency Department ... 24
Plasma Bank ... 52
Rehabilitation Centre ... 52
Poison Centre ... 51
Annual Reports, quoted ... 72, 75
For Sick Children—
Toronto ... 19
St. Boniface, Winnipeg ... 19
St. Joseph's, Victoria ... 18
St. Thomas', London ... 19
Vancouver General ... 28
Hospital Employees' Association 5, 64
Hospital Sunday ... 3, 9, 10, 33
Hotel Empress ... 22
Hudson's Bay Company ... 78
Hutchison, Robert ... 24, 56

Internes—1908-1956—Appendix VII ... 141ff

Jackson, R. E. ... 8, 12
Jameson, R. J. ... 50
Johnson, Edwin ... 8
Johnson, Samuel, quoted ... 1
Jones, Dr. Aubrey ... 34
Jones, Dr. O. M. ... 45
Jones, Dr. W. Macnaughton ... 12

Kelley, Frank H. ... 24, 56
Kincaid, Dr. Frederick ... 34
Kinsman, J. ... 12
Koch, Robert ... 59

Labour, Canadian Congress ... 4
Labour, Knights of ... 10, 23
Laboratory Technology — Graduates—Appendix XIII ... 149
Laing, Gordon H., quoted ... 68
Lane, Dr. R. M. ... 34
Langley, A. J. ... 8
Large, Rachel ... 81
Larrey, French Surgeon ... 18
Leopold, Prince ... 68
LePlay, P. G. E. ... 75
Lister, Joseph Lord ... 11
Livingstone, Miss ... 71
Loffler, Friedrich ... 59
Long, Dr. ... 60
Long, Dr. Crawford Williamson ... 68
Longfellow, H. W., quoted ... 15
Long Service Awards, see Appendix No. 1 ... 90, 91
Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyn, quoted ... 55
Lytton, Edward Bulyer (Owen meredith), quoted ... 70

Madeley, M. J. ... 64
Maintenance Department—Appendix XIV ... 150
Martin, Alexis ... 23
Masters, George E. ... 36
May, Sir Henry ... 41
Milne, Dr. G. L. ... 12
Mines, Blue Bell, Silver King, Le Roi ... 21
Munro, D. R. (C.P.R.) ... 8
Municipality of Oak Bay ... 26
McBride, Sir Richard ... 24, 26
McCalmant, Miss ... 26
Macdonald, Sir John A. ... 5
Mackenzie, Mrs. E. C. ... 42
McFarland, Joseph W. ... 21
McKechnie, Dr. R. E. ... 45
McKelvie, B. A., quoted ... 79
McLean, Alex ... 8, 10
McNeill, Dr. Mary ... 48
McQuade, E. A. ... 8, 13

Napoleon I ... 18
National Conference of Social Work (U.S.) ... 75
Nelson, Hon. H. ... 8
Nelson, Mrs. H. ... 13
New Caledonia ... 1
New York Times, quoted ... 53
Nicholles, John ... 8
Nightingale, Florence ... 18, 39
Nunns, Ven. A. E. deL. ... 24
Nursing—Directors, 1890-1956—Appendix II ... 91

Osler, Sir William, quoted ... 53

Pathological Department Directors, 1890-1956—Appendix XII 149
Pathology—Post Graduate Students —Appendix XI 148
Parfitt Brothers 24
Pasteur, Louis 11
Pearse, B. W. 8
Pemberton, A. F. 2
Pemberton, Hon. J. D. 21
Pemberton, Mrs. T. J. D. 21, 24
Pemberton, F. B. 45
Pharmacists and Assistants, 1926-1956—Appendix XV 151
Pooley, C. E. 8
Pope, Alexander, quoted 55
Post Graduate O.R. Technique, 1951-1956—Appendix VI....138ff
Powell Dr. 4
Prime, Miss Marguerite 10
Prior, E. G. 8
Prizes and Scholarships—Appendix III 92
Publilius Syrus, quoted 66

Queen Alexandria Solarium 34
Queens University 53
Queen Victoria 68

Radiologists, 1899-1956—Appendix IX 147ff
Radium 33, 57
Rattenbury, F. M. 22
Redfern, C. F. 8, 13
Red Cross of Canada 52
Registered Nurses' Association of British Columbia 41
Resident Medical Officers and Medical Superintendents — Appendix VII 140ff
Richardson, Dr. W. A. 38, 44, 68
Roentgenological Technique—Graduates—Appendix X 148
Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (Canada) 49, 61
Robson, Hon. John 10
Rogers, Dr. Herbert 49
Rontgen, William Konrad von..... 55
Rusk, Dr. H. A., quoted 53

Sayward, Joseph 57
Sayward-Wilson, Mrs. M. L. 58
S.S. Beaver 1, 78
Schofield, Right Reverend Charles de Veber 27
Scott, Sir Walter, quoted 37
Service Clubs—
Kinsmen 27
Kiwanis 27
Sexton, Most Reverend Harold E. 28
Shakespeare, Noah 8
Shakespeare, William, quoted....29, 55
Shears, Walter 8
Simpson, Sir James Young 68
Small Pox Epedemic, Victoria..... 17
Smelters—Pilot Bay, Hall Mining and Smelting, Trail 21
Smith, T. R. (H.B. Co.)..... 10, 34
Social Service—Directors, 1934-1956—Appendix XIX 157
Southwell, Robert, quoted 48
Spencer, William 24
Stevenson, R. L., quoted 7
Strathcona, Lord 23, 25
Strouss, M. 8
Syme, J. A. 64

Teague, John 22
The Harmonizer 64
The Vancouver Province, quoted.. 79
Thompson, Daniel 50
Thompson, Mrs. Kathleen M. 52
Tolmie, Mrs. S. F. 27
Todd, Charles F. 24, 57
Todd, J. H. 8
Training School for Nurses 18ff
Training School for Nurses—Graduates, 1892-1956—Appendix IV 93ff
Trimble, Dr. 3, 4
Trench, Hon. J., Lepoer 23
Trutch, Hon. J. W. 8, 10
Turner, J. H. 8

Unions—
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, etc., of America 64
International Operating Engineers 64
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers 64
University of Albany, New York . 41
University of British Columbia 17, 42

Victoria Cancer Clinic 35
Appendix XX 157
Victoria, City of 18, 26
Victoria Daily Colonist, quoted 7, 14
Victoria Daily Times, quoted..... 8
Virchow, Rudolf, quoted 59

Women's Volunteer Organizations—
Appendix XVII 154ff
Appendix XXI 157
Agenorian Society 33
Daughters of Pity (now Children's Ward Auxiliary)....23, 57
Women's Auxiliary 22, 23, 25, 26
Jr. Women's Auxiliary 26, 57, 75
Blue Veils 73ff
" " —Appendix XVIII 155ff

Yates, John S. 8, 10, 13, 45
Young, Hon. Dr. H. E. 25

17

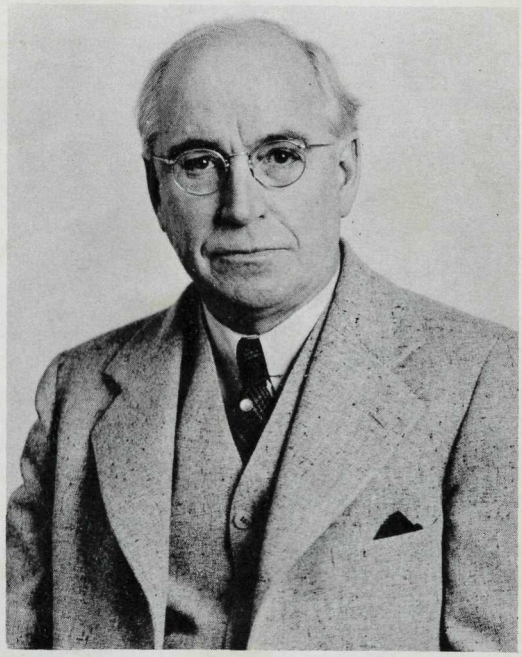
HR
WX 28
DC 2.2 V4
R6 M8
1958

B.C.

1858 1958

CENTENNIAL

The Author—
DR. H. H. MURPHY



Dr. H. H. Murphy was born in Ontario of Scottish-Irish parents. A graduate of McGill University in Arts (1902) and in Medicine (1904) he practised in Ontario for some years before undertaking post-graduate training in his profession in Philadelphia, London and Edinburgh. He is a Fellow of The American College of Surgeons and has been active in a number of Radiological and other medical organizations.

He came to British Columbia in 1912 and practised in Kamloops before coming to Victoria as Director of the Department of Radiology of The Royal Jubilee Hospital in 1931. He continued in this position until his retirement in 1951.