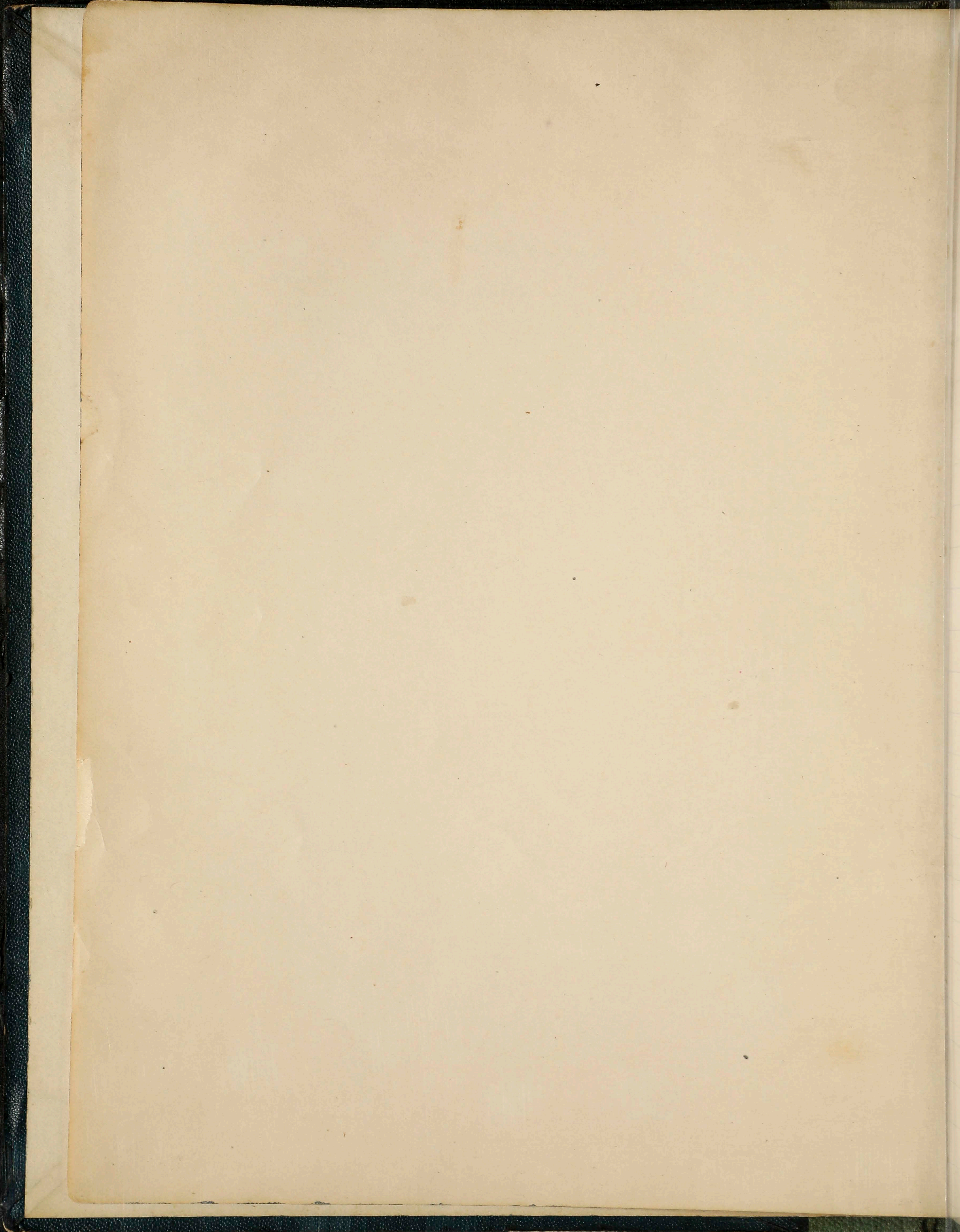


Harris' Book Store  
London, Ont.

Ruby M. Carter,

Victoria Nurse's Home,

Oct. 24, 1926.



Probation Class, Sept. 15/26.

Hazel English	Jagersall.
Margaret Ball.	Clinton.
Marion Bowes	Owen Sound
Lillian Brady	London.
Helen Bycroft	London
Bessie Capling.	Yorkton, Sask
Ruby Carter	South River.
Fal Carrothers	London
Jessie Coleridge	Owen Sound
Ruby Fraser	Sturgeon Falls
Helen Fritz	Listowel
Madeline Green	Southampton
Theda Guymen	London
Marjorie Mansford	London
Gene Hardy	Toronto.
Gladys Healy	Glanworth
Leah Heslip	Blacksburg.
Edith Hill	Callingwood
Oliver Jervis	London
Ethel Kelso	Sturgeon Falls
Alice Lightfoot	Alouinston.
Helen McCallum	London
Ada Mitchell	Exeter
Millicent Farris	Mount Forest
Florence Quigley	London
Anne Sabiston	Owen Sound

Probies.

Gwen Shields	London
Ethel Simmons	Mount Elgin
Gara Skinner	St. Marys
Leta Taylor	Ridgetown
Bert Turville	Wallacetown
Bert Underhage	London
Ida Wambold	London
Jean Watt	Wallaceburg
Marian Webber	Wallaceburg
Abbie Wilson	London.

First duty on Ward 8. on Oct. 30/26.

First duty in C.H. Nov. 19/26.

Capped Jan. 13/27. First Night Duty Aug 3-

All of Us.

1926.

You can always tell a Probie

She is so sedately dressed.

You can always tell a Junior

By the way she holds her chest.

You can always tell an "Inter"

By her timid ways and such.

You can always tell a Senior

But you can't tell her much!!!

## The Same Old Way.

The world grows better year by year.  
Because some nurse in her little sphere  
Puts on her apron, smiles and sings,  
And keeps on doing the same old things.  
Taking the temperatures, giving the pills  
To remedy mankind's numerous ills.  
Feeding the baby, answering bells  
Being polite with a heart that rebels.  
Longing for home and all the while  
Wearing the same old professional smile.  
Blessing the newborn baby's first breath.  
Closing the eyes that are still in death.  
Taking the blame for all the mistakes.  
O dear! what a lot of patience it takes.  
Going off duty at seven o'clock.  
Tired, discouraged, just ready to drop.  
Called back to "special" at seven-fifteen.  
With woe in her heart but it must not be seen.  
Morning and evening, noon and night.  
Just doing it over and hoping it's right.  
When we report off duty to cross the Bar.  
Dear Lord will you give us just one little star:  
To wear on our Cap with our uniform new  
In the new world above  
Where the "head nurse" is you.

We Wonder —

Is Madeline Green?

Has Gwen Shields?

Will Ruby Carter?

Is Bert Underhage?

Is Irene Hardy?

Has Marion Bowles?

Will Cora Skinner?

Does Margaret Ball?

Is Hazel English?

Does He slip?

Does Mac Call 'um?

Nurse - What do you do for your cough?  
Patient - 'Cough'

Keep your face always toward the  
sunshine,

And the shadows will fall behind.

The Gods we worship write their names  
in our faces.



## Success.

To live well, To laugh often, To love much,  
To gain the respect of intelligent men.  
To win the love of little children.  
To feel one's niche and accomplish one's task.  
To leave the world better than one finds it,  
Whether by an improved flower, a perfect poem  
Or another life ennobled.  
To never lack appreciation of earth's beauty, or  
Fail to express it. To always look for the best in others.  
To give the best one has.  
To make one's life an inspiration  
And one's memory a benediction.  
This is Success.

## Four Things

Four things we all must learn to do  
If we would make our record true.  
To think without confusion clearly  
To love our fellow men sincerely  
To act for honest motives purely  
To trust in God and Heaven securely.

It takes sixty-four muscles to frown and  
only thirteen to smile.

Thy Will Be Done.  
"Thy will not mine be done" I said,  
Yet hoped He would adjust  
His will to mine in days ahead.  
And though I knew He safely led,  
I spoke the words in fear and dread  
Because I must.

One day I saw that on the tree  
My life the Saviour bought.  
He suffered untold agony  
That I might be redeemed and free  
And so I yielded tremblingly  
Because I ought.

Yet still I loved my way the best  
And still rebellion rose  
Until my heart could find no rest  
And then at last my need confessed  
I brought Him all that I possessed  
Because I chose.

And so He led me gently till  
I might His wisdom prove  
Now all my heart is hushed and still  
And seeks His wishes to fulfil  
For I delight to do His will. Because I love.

If.

If you can run on autoclave all summer:

And freeze all winter in a fresh air ward.

If you can stand the yells of fifty infants

And "do" a district in a worn out Ford.

If you have had a college education

Have studied Greek yet quite prefer De Lux

Know how to give a talk on evolution

Yet rub old backs and make beds smooth and such.

If you remember: all that's told and taught you

Of Atkins, Kimball, Pope and Maxwell too

Forgetting never Blumy's hard solutions

And in a tough emergency pull through.

If you can be a probie or a senior

And work as if both have been tolled in one

If you can fill each unforgiving minute

With sixty seconds worth of distance run

If you can meet with Doctor or with Interne.

And treat them with reserve or with respect.

Not make your calling an excuse for rambling

Or let the personal too much project

Then you may pass the test of adaptation

Can run a ward, a hospital or worse

And join the rank of fuel sophistication

And find yourself now fit to be a nurse.

Oh No!

My parents told me not to smoke  
I don't.

Nor listen to a naughty joke  
I don't

They made it clear I must not wink  
At snappy men, nor even think  
About intoxicating drink  
I don't.

To flirt or dance is very wrong  
I don't

Wild women chase youths, wine and song  
I don't

I kiss no boys, not even one  
I do not know how it is done  
You wouldn't I had much fun  
I don't.

As It Looks To A Probie.

A senior stood on the railway track.  
The train was coming fast  
The train got off the railroad track.  
And let the senior pass.

## Victoria Hospital.

Countless windows, ochre walls  
Sunlight streaming through the walls  
Beds of white and flowers gay  
Easing thoughts of patient's gray.

White capped nurses clothed in blue.  
Ceaseless to their duty true  
Case to case like flitting bees  
Soothing all like shady trees.

Make the patients ether bound  
Dead to either sight or sound.  
Blessed peace from pain's hard grip  
Anchorage for the wounded ship.

Master shipwrights take in hand  
Derelicts from every strand  
Build anew and then equip  
Vessels frail for many a trip.

Ye who reckless of the cost  
Spend your lives in pleasure lost  
Pause awhile and think of those  
Toiling here for other's woes.

## The Nurse.

For many days we've heard the praise  
Of nurses brave and splendid.  
We've listened long to this old song  
Until our patience ended.

We've heard it told how nurses bold  
Defy each dread disease  
Bind up each sore, lost faith restore  
And try each whim to please.

But have you heard how many a bird  
Perched in the green wall creepers.  
Has fled with fear as some poor dear  
Climbs up to join the sleepers.

Among the charms are house men's arms  
When night sounds he is making  
They sit at ease upon his knees  
All dignity forsaking.

And it is right that many a night  
Shut out by bolts and locks.  
They wait with fear till dawn appears.  
Up in the "biscuit box".

## The Perfect Nurse.

Take an oceanful of energy.

A teaspoonful of quite

About a quart of innocence

A little less of wile

A pinch or two of Judgment

With a touch or two of nerve.

A hamperful of courage

And twice as much reserve

A large amount of sweetness

With a sprinkling of conceit.

And as much of human frailty

As will make both ends just meet

A booklet full of passion

A riverful of love

The wisdom of a serpent

And the meekness of a dove

Take a good big hunk of thoughtfulness

The same amount of care

And as large a sense of humour

As the Doctor says yow dare.

A tiny bit of cussedness

A good deal more of spice

And just enough of goodness

As to make you not too nice

Now mix these all together for better or for worse

Take a basketful at bedtime and you'll be a Perfect Nurse.

## "Dissillusioned"

She was going to be a nurse - So she said  
And this fancy stuck you see in her head.

To soothe each brow she'd yearn  
And each pillow hot she'd turn  
And to help the sick she'd yearn - So she said.

To a hospital she went bright and gay  
And there a week she spent - So they say.  
She made up countless beds  
And wore her shoes to shreds  
But she never stroked a head - So they say.

She lost a pound a day - Yes a pound  
And her hair was turning gray all around  
She worked like any man  
Even cleaned the garbage can  
And she never walked - she ran - all around.

This tale is true I say all too true  
Where to find her every day - I'll tell you,  
She is working day and night  
In a sweat shop with delight.  
But she says the work is light,  
Which is true.



## The Nurse

Thou angel of mercy - reliever of pain  
Who bringest back health to the sufferer again  
So patient and kindly - so cheery and bright  
Thou dost herald the dawn - after pain's weary night.

Through lips parched and burning thou dost water pour  
Thy cool hands relieve the limbs weary and sore  
The pains of wounds gaping Thy skilled fingers sooth  
For brows hot and aching - Cool pillows dost smooth.

Thou: feet may be weary and tired - muscles ache  
Thou: eyes may be heavy no rest must thou take  
Thou soldier of peace - When stern duty demands  
Thou must do with thy might whatever findest thy hands.

Thou: the way seem hard - Thy reward maybe small  
Sense of duty well done is the greatest of all  
When thy battle is ended with sickness and pain  
Thy Captain's "Well Done" will make lifes loss  
seem gain.

My Sentiments Exactly. Nov. 29/26.

I wish I was a little rock a sittin' on a hill  
A doin' nothin' all day long but just  
a sittin' still

I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't sleep, I wouldn't  
even wash

I'd just sit still a thousand years and rest  
Myself B'gosh.

### Our Ten Commandments.

And the traditions of nursing speak all these  
words saying.

I am the standards of nursing who hath been born  
in ages.

(i) Thou shalt not appear untidy.

(ii) Thou shalt not come on duty late or come off too early.

(iii) Thou shalt be able to stand severe and unkind  
criticism well.

(iv) Seven days shalt thou labour and do all thy work and  
help thy co workers

(v) Thou shalt not break thy technique

(vi) Thou shalt not vamp thy patients.

(vii) Honour thy Supervisors that their work may be  
fruitful and well directed.

(viii) Thou shalt not lack sense of humour or thy duties  
shall be as a millstone about thy neck.

(ix) Thou shalt not shift responsibility.

## Commandments Concl'd.

Thou shalt not covet thy co-workers position or ability.

Follow these that thy days may be long in the Institution that thy fore runners hath built for thee.

## The End of a Nurse's Day.

Seven o'clock, and the nurse's work,  
Was done for another day.

She heaved a sort of a tired sigh  
And put the charts away.

Then sat a moment and bowed her head.

Over the little white desk

"I wonder" She said to herself "after all  
Am I really doing my best?"

Perhaps I could have begun the day

With a brighter, cheerier smile

And answered the bells with a "Right away!"

Instead of an "After a while."

And I might have listened with sweeter grace

To the story of Six's woes

She may be suffering more perhaps

The End of a Nurse's Day.  
More than anyone knows.

And I might have refrained from that  
half-way frown.

Although I was busy then  
When that frail little body with sad blue eyes  
Kept ringing again and again.

And I might have spoken a kinder word  
To the heart of that restless boy.  
And stopped a moment to help him find  
The missing part of his toy.

She sighed again and brushed a tear  
Then whispered praying low.  
"Oh, God, how can you accept this day  
When it has been lacking so."

And God looked down. He heard that sigh  
And saw the shining tear.  
Then sent his angel messenger  
To whisper near her ear.

## The End of a Nurse's Day.

"Perhaps you could have done better today,  
But the kind Omnipotent One  
Seeing your faults, does not forget  
The beautiful things you have done."

And the nurse looked up with a tender smile  
"To-morrow I'll make it right."

Then added a note in the order book.

"Be good to them to-night."

## My Creed Jan. 2/27.

I would be true - for there are those who trust me.

I would be pure - for there are those who care.

I would be strong - for there is much to suffer.

I would be brave - for there is much to dare.

I would be friend to all - the foe - the friendless.

I would be giving and forget the gift.

I would be humble for I know my weakness.

I would look up - and laugh - and love - and lift.

Howard Arnold Walkers.

A Well Spent Day.  
Take a dash of water, cold  
And a little leaven of prayer.  
A little bit of sunshine gold  
Dissolved in the morning air.  
Add to your meal some merriment  
And a thought for kith and kin.  
And then as a prime ingredient  
A plenty of work thrown in  
But spice it all with the essence of love  
And a little whiff of play.  
Let a wise old book and a glance above  
Complete a well spent day.

Mon. March 7/27.

M.I. - V.H.

Remember me is all I ask  
But if remembering proves a task  
Forget me.

Laura Mae Beeson

Mon. March 7/27. As sure as the grass grows round the stump

You are my darling sugar-lump

Edna A. H. Carr

## Meditations of a Nurse.

To the public the great mystery of life is -  
"What a nurse does with her time all day"

In the public's blithe philosophy all she needs to do is press a button and Presto! The hospital starts running itself and keeps right on running while she sits in the office polishing her finger nails and meditating upon the future of the soul. That is why she worries so much. That is why she is so restless and peevish and introspective.

If only she had something to do - You know how it is! -

Bedclothes pick themselves off the beds and hop gaily into the laundry hamper, and bed pans automatically hop down from their racks and find their many needed friends.

Trays leave the room at a signal, plunge merrily into the kitchen sink, give themselves a hot shower bath and a rub down, before filing into their places on the shelves.

The medicine cupboard whisks the dust off its hands and feet and the office desk wipes its own face.

Patients take their own baths and treatment and the articles simply take a running high jump into the patient's rooms.

When the bath has given itself and the treatment is done simply press a button. That is all there is to that. They simply find their places like well trained chorus girls.

Lights <sup>??!!</sup> She never answers a light!

She just waits until all the lights are on and the corridor looks like Broadway when she gives a whistle as if she were a traffic cop and the desired articles do a fox trot to their respective friends.

Nothing ever needs repairing, the sterilizers never run dry, the maid in the kitchen never gets ill or balky, the enema cans are always in perfect order.

Everything is just where you want it. The telephone never interrupts, the laundry finds its place on the shelves, Babies never cry. — Water runs up hill — The moon is made of green cheese and —

Nursing is just one glad day of rest. ? ? ? ?  
? ? ! ! ? ? ☆ !!! ? ? ☆ ☆ ? ?

Life is one damn thing after another  
Love is two damn fools after another

BE Allen

Brewery is the soul of wit  
So ill just sign my name and quit.

M. Saunders "30"



# Chronological History of VCH

1847. Shed on Market Square for sick and indigent emigrants from Scotland.
1855. Hospital of 40 beds on east Hamilton Road.
1862. Two storey frame building on corner of York & Thomas Sts.
1870. Military Hospital situated where Victoria Park now stands. taken over by the City.
1875. First buildings on present site.
1883. Training School for Nurses inaugurated.
1887. Management vested in Board of Trustees.
1898. Hospital enlarged & named "Victoria". Present Nurses home built.
1904. Present Nurses home built.
1909. Isolation Hospital built.
1923. War Memorial Children's Hospital built.
1926. New Nurses Home. "Bartshere Residence".
1927. New Operating Rooms.

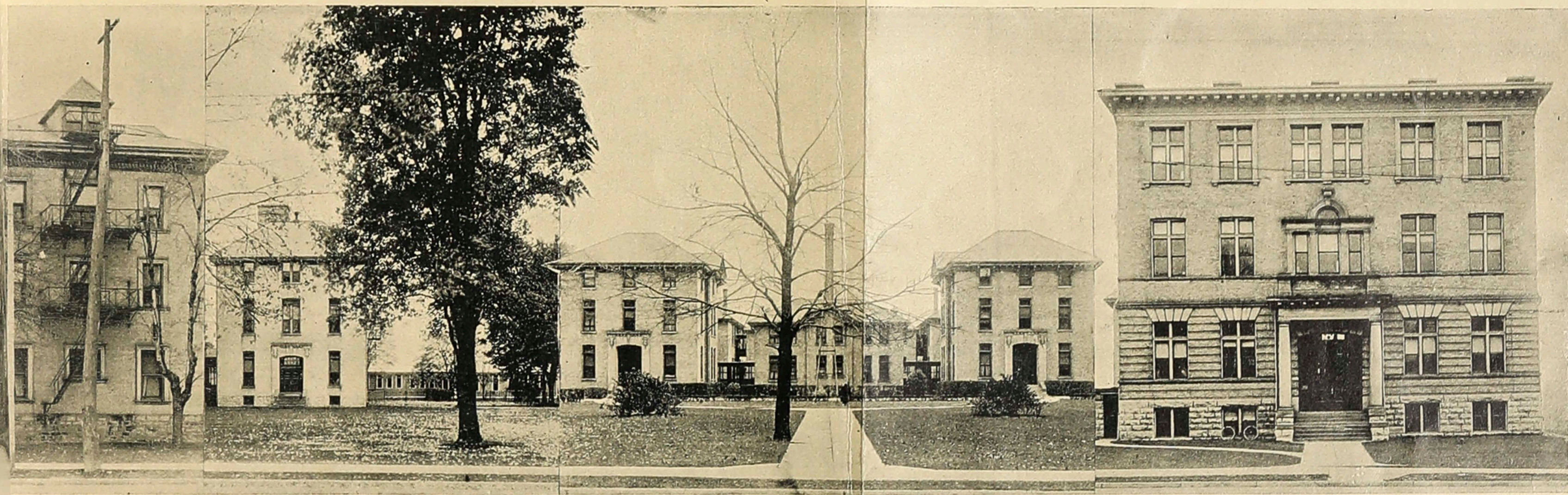


Private Pavilion

Administration Building

Admission and Outpatient Department

MAIN GROUP, VICTORIA



gent Nurses' Home

Eye Ear, Nose and Throat  
Semi-Private and Maternity  
Department

Isolation Hospital

Institute of Public Health

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

She jus  
corridor  
whistle  
desired  
respect  
7/10  
never  
gets ill  
perfect  
Everyth  
never in  
shelves,  
The mo  
Nursing  
??!

P.P.  
love

Bro  
So

### Uniforms

During probation students wear blue dresses and white aprons (full particulars being sent at time of acceptance). When accepted each student is required to provide herself with the full uniform of the School.

### Allowance

No charges are made for tuition. In order to cover incidental expenses, an allowance is made of \$5.00 monthly to accepted students, total amount during course being \$165.00. The Superintendent of Nurses may at any time suspend a nurse for inefficiency or misconduct.

### Residence

Students receive Board, Lodging and Laundry from date of admission. There is a Supervisor in charge of the Nurses' Residence to whom the students should refer on all matters relating to their home life.

### Recreation and Vacation

A vacation of three weeks is allowed each year, three hours duty daily, one half day each week and part of each Sunday. At the completion of night duty terms, two days' leave is granted. The hours, however, are subject to the requirements of the work.

### Religion

The School is non-sectarian. Students are urged to attend the place of worship they prefer and to make themselves known to the clergyman. Accepted pupils will find it helpful if they will have the clergyman of their community write to the pastor of the same denomination in London, informing him of the fact that she is taking the Student Course at the Victoria Hospital.

Morning prayers are conducted daily, before going on duty.

### Illness

The pupils of the School are cared for gratuitously by the hospital and receive the best medical attention available.

Time lost through illness, or from any other cause, must be made up. Student nurses will not be allowed, during their course of instruction, to nurse relatives at home, or to absent themselves for other personal reasons. Absence will be allowed in extreme cases.

1848

Long narrow valley with the same soil  
as the valley of the river. The  
mountain is covered with a dense forest  
of oak and chestnut.

1849

The valley is very fertile. The soil is  
rich and the crops are abundant. The  
mountain is covered with a dense forest  
of oak and chestnut.

1850

The valley is very fertile. The soil is  
rich and the crops are abundant. The  
mountain is covered with a dense forest  
of oak and chestnut.

1851

The valley is very fertile. The soil is  
rich and the crops are abundant. The  
mountain is covered with a dense forest  
of oak and chestnut.

1852

The valley is very fertile. The soil is  
rich and the crops are abundant. The  
mountain is covered with a dense forest  
of oak and chestnut.

1853

The valley is very fertile. The soil is  
rich and the crops are abundant. The  
mountain is covered with a dense forest  
of oak and chestnut.

ADS

**FREZZELL, DR. M. J.**—386½ Richmond St., over Taylor's drug store.

**HOSS, DR. J. V.**—Corner Dundas and Richmond, Metcalf 7374.

**TAYLOR, DR. H. D.**—532 Dundas St. Evening appointments, Fairmount 900.

**THOMAS, DR. ROSS**—General practice, Specialist pyorrhea, X-ray, 381 Queen's.

### INSURANCE

**G. M. GUNN & SON, LTD.**—George C. Gunn, Pres. Estab. 1850. Insurance, real estate, loans. Next Free Press.

**COL. E. G. SHANNON**—Insurance in all forms, 606½ Dundas St. Fairmount 1240.

**WILSON, S.**—Sick, accident, holdup, robbery, fire and automobile insurance, money to loan, mortgages, rents collected, 216 Richmond St. Metcalf 2103W.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**GENERAL business, Western Ontario Village!** exceptional opportunity; bargain; terms. Apply Box 79, Advertiser.

### ACCOUNTANTS

**WM. C. BENSON, C.A.**, resident partner Oscar Hudson & Co., chartered accountants, trustees, liquidators, etc.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE

**OLD GOLD and silver jewelry, etc.** J. J. Reaney, 12 Market Lane, Met. 765J.

### THE LONDON ADVERTISER

#### DISPLAY ADVERTISING.

Amusements—15c per line each insertion.

Meetings—15c per line each insertion.

The London Advertiser will not insert a "make good" more than one in correct insertion of an advertisement ordered more than one time.

#### WANT AD DEPARTMENT.

reserves the right to classify properly all advertisements submitted for publication.

Not responsible for errors in advertisement following date of first publication.

Ads not canceled after 10 p.m.

Ads for morning paper must be in by 10 p.m.

Ads for evening paper by 1 p.m.

All advertisements for Saturday's paper must be in by 10 p.m. Friday.

#### CLASSIFIED RATES.

Cash.

1 day ..... 2c per word

3 days ..... 5½c per word

6 days ..... 10c per word

Minimum, 15 words.

When Advertiser Box is required allow 3 words. A charge of 10c for mailing is also added.

Marrriages, Births and Deaths—One insertion, \$1; two insertions, \$1.50. Memoriam Notices—12c per count line (10 lines the minimum).

Engagement notices on Women's Page (75c one insertion, \$1 two insertions). Notices must be signed by the

A deposit on any of the above cars will hold till spring without storage charges.

## Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

LONDON'S FORD DEALER

TALBOT ST. AT QUEEN'S AVE.

PHONES 1840-1841

Open Evenings 7:11 to 10 o'clock.

## ESSEX COACHES

Owing to the great popularity of the new Essex coach, we have at present several late 1926 Essex coaches, which have been turned in on the new model.

We are able to offer these cars at very attractive figures. This is an opportunity to secure a splendid coach at a price which will make driving it a real pleasure.

## The London Hudson-

### Essex Sales

374 DUNDAS ST.

METCALF 138

## TODAY'S BEST SNAPS

**FORD—Coupe, 1924; 5 balloon tires, paint and upholstery the best, motor running fine. Snap, \$120 cash, balance easy.**

**CHEVROLET—Coupe, 1926, original finish and upholstery like new, mechanically O.K. A real buy, \$235, balance to suit.**

**FORD—Coupe, 1923; 5 balloon tires, paint and upholstery good, motor A1; \$75 cash, balance to suit.**

## LONDON MOTOR MARKET

J. W. EDDY, MANAGER

129 QUEEN'S AVE. METCALF 8118

## VETERINARY SURGEONS

**HEATERS for Fords, 75c; wheels, chains, etc. Left Auto Supplies, 96 Fullarton St. Phone Metcalf 9380.**

**BRADEN & F. G. McALLIS**—Barristers, etc., Dundas Bldg.

**WILLIAMS & DYER**—Barristers, Dundas St.

**J. SON & PERRIN**—Barristers, Dundas St. Metcalf 554.

**JUD & HENDERSON**, Barristers, Toronto Chambers.

**W. D. SMITH, F. A.**—Barrister, 404 Talbot St. Metcalf 6556.

**ES & CLIFF**—Barristers, solicitors, etc., 404 Talbot St. Metcalf 874.

**W. P. H. GUNN & MURPHY**—Bank Toronto Chambers. Metcalf 170.

**THANIEL MILLS**—Solicitor, conveyancer, etc., 102 Dominion Savings Building.

**RELY, HOMER B.**, Barrister, solicitor, 110 Dundas St. Metcalf 6387.

**RIDOUT & MAYBEE**—156 Yonge St., Toronto, solicitors of patents and experts in patent law. Send for our handbook.

**SCANDRETT, J. W.**—Barrister, solicitor, notary. Money loaned, 98 Dundas.

**SPENCER & BRAUND**—Barristers, solicitors, 211 Dominion Savings Bldg.

**TENNENT & TENNENT**—Barristers, notaries, etc., 78 Dundas St.

**WINNETT, MOREHEAD & CO.**—Barristers, 418½ Talbot St. Money to loan.

**W. ELLIOTT KELLY, B.A.**—Barrister, etc., Labelle Bld., Windsor. Seneca 4827.

## CHIROPRACTIC

**A. W. MACFIE, Dom. Sav. Bldg. Registered chiropractor, drugless therapist. Electro-magnetic baths. Met. 4710, 5710.**

**CHICKETON, MAURICE L.**—Chiropractor, mechanic and electro-therapy. 169½ Dundas. Metcalf 4205, 3409J.

**MAUD NATTRASS**—Chiropractor, 475 Adelaide St. Metcalf 9248.

## MEDICAL CARDS

**BANGHART, DR.**—Women's diseases, surgery. Dundas, Maitland. Metcalf 3500.

**RICE, DR. E.**—241 Queen's Ave. Diseases of kidney, bladder, rectum and cases of women.

**CAMERON, DR. D. A.**—Dundas and Waterloo. Diseases of women and stomach. Metcalf 1786 and 1722.

**HUFFMAN, DR. J. I.**—Midwifery, 746 Waterloo St., corner Oxford. Metcalf 5822.

**HOLMES, DR. L. S.**—Clinic Bldg., 241 Queen's Ave. Specialist skin diseases. X-ray, all forms of electric treatment.

**LAIDLAW, DR. A. H.**, 219 Queen's Ave. Specialty, diseases peculiar to women and surgery. Metcalf 6646.

**STEVENSON, DR. W. J.**, 391 Dundas. Specialties, diseases women, surgery, Dr. H. A. Stevenson, X-ray. Dr. M. G. Peever, genito-urinary.

## Nurses' Pockets.

When it comes to being a safe deposit box, a small boy's pockets are not in it with the uniform pockets of a nurse.

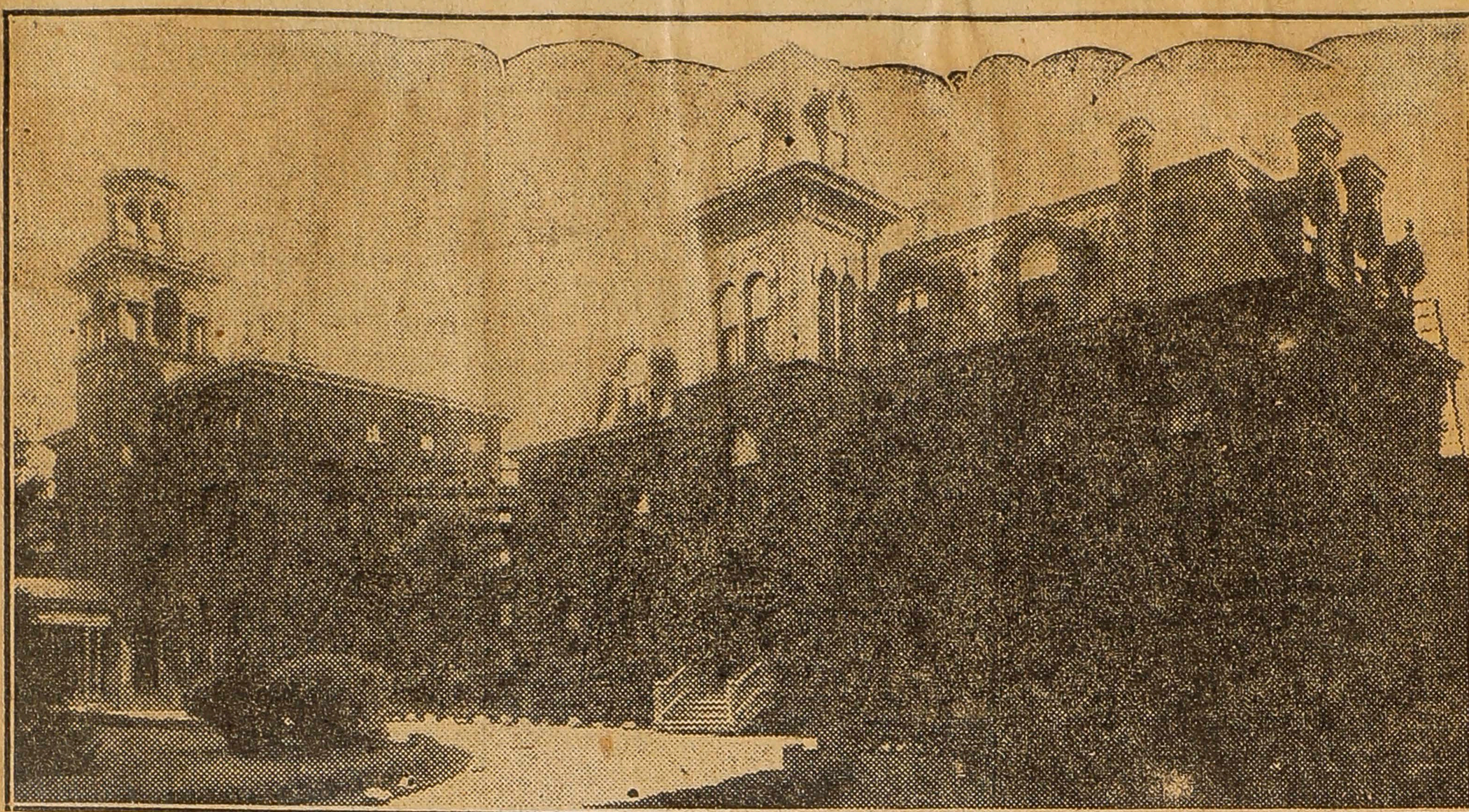
Everything that the modern Florence Nightengale wishes to store away for the moment goes into her pocket and everything and anything that is needed is straightway produced from those same receptacles.

Though I've never tried it out, I've no doubt that if I wanted anything from a cream puff to a six room furnished apartment, my nurse would have reached calmly down into the recesses of her skirt and brought it forth.

One day I was accorded the privilege of watching one of the girls on my floor unload her treasure trove. It consisted of — a pair of stiffly starched cuffs, three strings of safety pins, a pair of bandage scissors, a fountain pen, an automatic pencil, a knife four letters and a post card, a thermometer, a book of stamps and a pair of shoe laces.

Some fine morning they will discover, that a couple of the patients are missing, but they needn't worry. It will only be because one of the nurses has absent-mindedly slipped them into her pocket for the night.

## Landmarks of London



VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

This splendid building, or buildings, is a vivid illustration of the progress made in the past 50 years in the public treatment of the sick.

# CHOLERA EPIDEMIC BROUGHT FIRST HOSPITAL TO LONDON

Was Shed Built on Market Place To Care For Immigrants.

ATTITUDE CHANGED

At One Time It Was Disgrace To Be Treated Publicly.

In the following article Mr. E. J. Carty deals with the history of London hospitals. The article is one of a series on the Landmarks of London written especially for The Advertiser.

By E. J. CARTY.

The citizen of London, gazing on the imposing piles of buildings that go to make up Victoria Hospital, on Ottaway avenue, and St. Joseph's Hospital, on Grosvenor street, would never dream that less than half a century ago it was considered a disgrace for anyone to go to a hospital for treatment. The whisper in school: "His mother is in the hospital," was sufficient to cause other pupils to look askance at the person to whom the reference was directed.

At that time hospitals were regarded as places where the poor were ill, as well as the indigent aged, were cared for. Those who had money were provided for in their home, unless they contracted smallpox, when they were rushed anywhere a shack could be seized or rented. For many years it has been the fashionable thing to spend a few weeks in a hospital, especially for those who could afford an operation. Further and deeper than this, however, the people have come to realize that in a well conducted hospital, the patient receives better and more expert care than can usually be secured at home, and where an operation is necessary, the only place to perform it is where there is a well equipped operating room, with trained nurses and eminent surgeons, and physicians at hand.

Agitate For Hospital.

The first agitation for a hospital in London occurred in 1832 during a cholera outbreak when a family from England, who had arrived at Quebec on a ship on which cholera had raged during the voyage across the Atlantic, were permitted to come to this village. In a letter dated July 8, 1832, Colonel Thomas Talbot, the man who settled the London district, wrote that the weather was extremely hot and that some of the residents had died "of what the quacks had diagnosed as cholera." He had "two regular bred physicians, Dr. Donnelly, of the British navy, and Dr. Rolls, a very gentlemanly young man, who had practiced for some years in Old London," brought here, he said. But the epidemic caught Dr. Donnelly, and he died. Dr. Rolls never came to London. An attempt was made to segregate the patients in a shack for a while, but so many became ill that they were allowed to live or die in their homes. Henry Groves, who came to London in that year, and was afterward chief of a fire company and high constable, is said to have showed great heroism, and to have nursed everybody he was able to attend free of charge. Many of the victims, I have been informed, including Dr. Donnelly, were buried in a little graveyard that then was located along the river bank, west of Ridout street, on Carling, then North street. The next year, Dr. Hiram Lee, a native of Connecticut, whose father, Dr. W. H. Lee, kept a tavern and also practiced medicine in Southwold, was appointed medical officer of the London district. Dr. Lee, like his father, kept hotel and was associated with his brothers in the old Robinson Hall and the Mansion House on Dundas street.

Matters dragged on without a civil

hospital until 1847, when another outbreak of cholera occurred amongst the immigrants and spread to the inhabitants. One of the prominent victims was Dr. Lee, the district medical officer. The government in that year ordered the erection of a shed on the market square, to be used for the care of the immigrant sick. The city then owned the land between Wellington and Colborne streets, and between York and Bathurst streets. Part of it was used for a market and the first hospital therefore was erected in that locality. But years ago I was told by a very dear old lady who came to London as a little girl in 1847, that the immigrant sheds were then located on the land where the old Michigan Central roundhouse and freight sheds now stand, between Bathurst and Horton street, on the east side of Waterloo.

Shed For Smallpox.

In 1848, a small shed was erected to take care of a smallpox patient, but I have been unable to learn the location of it. In 1849, the council passed a resolution asking the Government to remove the hospital from the market grounds and on April 1 of that year the hospital and the old market house were set fire and destroyed. In 1849, the records show, Dr. Henry Going, some of whose people still reside at Port Stanley, had charge of a cholera hospital in London.

In 1855, when Murray Anderson was mayor, and London had just become a city, the council erected a small hospital on the Hamilton road, about where West street now intersects, for a hospital. True to form, the people wanted such an institution as far away as possible, the city boundary on the east then being Adelaide street. It is an interesting fact that the hospital cost the citizens in 1856 the sum of £551 3s 8d, or about \$2,700. Someone burnt the place in 1857, and the offering of a large reward failed to bring the guilty party to justice.

When Mayor Moore tells Londoners that they now spend about \$300,000 a year on hospitals and charities, they may ponder the fact that in 1859, with a population of around 15,000, they paid out the sum of \$3,272 for such purposes. That year 124 patients were cared for in the hospital. The stewards were Michael Audley and his wife. Following the fire on the Hamilton road, the city secured the house, which still stands, though it has been brick veneered, at the southeast corner of York and Thames streets, and which had been the home of John D. Kielly, who ran lines of stages out of London before the advent of the railways. It was used as a city hospital for a short while. A Mrs. Noble was matron. This was in 1862.

When the Kielly house was vacated, the city used a small building on the barracks grounds, now Victoria Park, for a hospital. Then in 1870, when a severe outbreak of smallpox occurred, the city erected a small frame building for a hospital. It was located on the southeast corner of a block of land owned by James Daniell, barrister, afterward Judge Daniell, of L'Original. It was on South street, now Ottaway avenue, between Waterloo and Colborne streets, and along the river bank. It was deeded to the city for hospital purposes. That is how Victoria Hospital came to be located there. The little white smallpox hospital was burnt about 35 years ago, after the people had failed to convince the Board of Health that it should be removed from that section. It stood on the ground now occupied by the south end of the east wing of the hospital.

Want Proper Hospital.

The first move for a proper city hospital for London was made on Jan. 9, 1865, when the trustees of the defunct London Savings Bank held a meeting to dispose of the surplus assets. At that meeting were Adam Hope, wholesale merchant, who later went to Hamilton; Lawrence Lawrason, police magistrate; Simeon Morrill, first man to publicly espouse prohibition in London, and first mayor of the municipality after it had been created a town in 1858; Alex. Anderson, Charles Monsarratt, William Begg and John Wilson. The latter, I believe, was Judge Wilson.

The financial statement of the late bank showed that after all claims had been satisfied, the sum of \$234.39 in cash remained; also one \$100 debenture and nine \$1,000 debentures issued by the City of St. Thomas, and one City of London debenture for £500. It was finally decided to donate the entire surplus to the city and county, the interest to be used for the maintenance of a hospital for both city and county patients. In 1872, the city first secured the benefit from this fund, which was applied to the care of patients in the hospital on the old military grounds.

After using the small building already referred to on that location, the city in 1871 had secured from the Government the right to use the old military hospital which stood on the ground in front of where the guns now stand in Victoria Park, and which faced Princess avenue, or the east end of Kent street, as many people still prefer to designate it.

It was on March 28, 1870, that the late Stephen Grant and his wife were appointed steward and matron of the London City Hospital, the name of which was changed, I have been informed, to Victoria Hospital in 1887, when Queen Victoria celebrated her

golden jubilee on the throne. Mr. Grant was afterward assessment commissioner. He succeeded Thomas Busby as steward of the old hospital. Dr. Charles Moore, father of the late Dr. C. S. Moore, was appointed city physician in 1871, and amongst his duties was to see that the patients in the City Hospital were properly cared for. There was no medical superintendent in those days.

Victoria Is Built.

Fire having partially destroyed the old military building on the barracks grounds, the people demanded a new and better hospital, and the first of the buildings now known as Victoria Hospital came into being. It is now almost lost in the maze of structures that line Ottaway avenue on both sides, between Waterloo and Colborne streets. The plans were prepared by William Robinson, later of Robinson & Tracy, architects, in whose office Mayor J. M. Moore was a student. The cost was \$25,000, exclusive of site, and David A. Denham, of 400 King street, was the contractor. There was accommodation for 50 patients, with a few rooms that might be fitted up for private patients. The official opening took place on Aug. 5, 1875, when Lieutenant-Governor D. A. McDonald was present. Benjamin Cronyn, uncle of Major Hume Cronyn, was mayor at the time. Of the first board of visiting doctors, only Dr. William E. Waugh, of 537 Talbot street, living. Dr. Moore, Sen., held the office of physician in 1875, and Dr. D. Hagarty in 1876, but later several superintendents were appointed. The first was Dr. Kains, who was succeeded by Drs. Burkholder, Wilkinson, J. Wilson, Dr. Wilkinson for a second term, Dr. C. W. Belton, Dr. J. D. four, Mr. T. H. Heard, and now G. G. Clegg.

It was in 1897, the last year of a three-year term of Mayor John Little, that the proposition was made to enlarge and improve Victoria Hospital. But it was not until the following year, 1898, when Dr. John D. Wilson was mayor, that the buildings were erected. About \$125,000 was expended. It was then that the Colborne street section and the western wing were built. Subsequently the contagious wards were added, and the Ontario Government added the building known as the Institute of Public Health. The Nurses' Home was built about 20 years ago. Lately, the Medical College of the University of Western Ontario was erected across the street, on the corner of Waterloo, and the Memorial Hospital for Children on the corner of Colborne. Between is the new home for nurses, one of the finest on the continent, which is rapidly nearing completion.

The Gartshore Gift.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Gartshore, chairman of Victoria Hospital Trust, who had for many years taken an active interest in the work of the institution, has won the gratitude of citizens generally by his devotion to the interests of all classes of patients, but especially to those in the public wards. His donations have been munificent, including one of \$75,000.

Delving into hospital history recalls the fact that about 20 years ago, during a smallpox scare in London, the local Board of Health was hard pressed to get a place to house the patients. The late Dr. T. V. Hutchinson, medical officer of health, resorted to strategy, and sending a man to the home of the Misses Franks on Wellington street south, he rented an idle house that stood on the Franks farm across the way from the Foxbar survey, and on the land now known as Riverview Heights. When they learned the place was to be used for a smallpox hospital the Misses Franks objected strenuously, but the Board of Health exerted its very arbitrary powers and the patients were sent to the house. Later the owners destroyed the premises, so as to preclude the possibility of being imposed on again. Subsequently the city built a smallpox hospital in the vicinity of the Coves.



## Nurses' Pockets.

When it comes to being a safe deposit box, a small boy's pockets are not in it with the uniform pockets of a nurse.

Everything that the modern Florence Nightingale wishes to store away for the moment goes into her pocket and everything and anything that is needed is straightway produced from those same receptacles.

Though I've never tried it out, I've no doubt that if I wanted anything from a cream puff to a six room furnished apartment, my nurse would have reached calmly down into the recesses of her skirt and brought it forth.

One day I was accorded the privilege of watching one of the girls on my floor unload her treasure trove. It consisted of —

A pair of stiffly starched cuffs, three strings of safety pins, a pair of bandage scissors, a fountain pen, an automatic pencil, a knife four letters and a post card, a thermometer,

A book of stamps and a pair of shoe laces.

Some fine morning they will discover, that a couple of the patients are missing, but they needn't worry. It will only be because one of the nurses has absent-mindedly slipped them into her pocket for the night.

## Lecture time

There is one frenzied and hurried moment in the life of a nurse, and that is when she has just discovered that she has only two minutes left to get from her ward to her class in Anatomy or Materia Medica or bandaging or whatever else she is studying at the moment.

Any patient who wants something at that particular time might just as well compose himself and wait until the relieving nurse has arrived. The young lady in the blue uniform has too much on her mind to bother about lights and the bark of the professor is much worse than the bite of the patients.

## Class 1929.

If you can please the supervisors, doctors,  
The Superintendent and the patients to,  
The patients' families and your Senior Nurses  
It would seem that you've had quite enough to do.

If you can please the maids that guard the pantry,  
The helpers who massage and bathe the hall  
Who yell because you don't walk on the ceiling  
And smile because you've lost "The Boys" phone call.

## Class, 1929

If you can please the internes and the doctors,  
And not talk back when "bunk" they try to pass,  
Or when cleaning maids and elevator workers  
Think the day is lost to you without their "sass".

If you can stay your tears when in the drug room  
They ask for whom and why you want their wares  
And send you hopping back for signed prescriptions  
And make you climb what seems a million stairs.

If you survive two months in the O.P. room  
With - "Tie my gown" or "Hand me this or that."  
The wild excitement of the doctor's scolding  
Still don't give up and leave your training flat.

If you don't swear the right you've got a "heavy"  
And are informed it's your turn to relieve  
If you still stick when lying tongues are rampant  
Which those in charge seem disposed to believe.

If you can slide past Dave at nearly day break  
And sign the book to look like ten o'clock.  
If you can fool the watchful Supervisors  
In going hatless "for a walk around the block".

Class 1929

If you can keep your head when bells around you  
Are ringing till you don't know what to do  
If you can keep your heart when handsome <sup>internes</sup>  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you.

If now that you have finished all your training  
You look upon your time spent here as "mild".  
Yours is the earth, but I'm right here to tell you  
You're not only a nurse - You'll be a saint  
my child.

You Never Notice —

The hardships in the other fellow's job until  
you get it.

How valuable your friends are until you lose a few.

How persistent your conscience is until you have  
offended it.

The knocking of opportunity, if you are  
knocking your opportunities.

There is so much bad in the best of us,  
And so much good in the worst of us,  
That it ill behoves any one of us,  
To find fault with the rest of us.

M. Shove '27.

I wonder if you really know  
That someone likes you, likes you so  
Thinks the good Lord pretty near  
Made you perfect, your so Dear  
So someone wants to let you know  
That this someone likes you so:

Katharine Seton-Adams.

March 30/27.

Feb. Class - 1929.

You look I know I'm no star  
There are others better looking by far  
But my looks, I don't mind them  
For I am behind them, its the people  
in front that I find  
Lynn Kelly.

## Nursing.

Rising at six in the morning  
Leaving the pleasures of dreamland.  
Breakfast on light or soft diet  
Very thankful to get either one.

As the town clock is pealing out seven  
Together repeat the Lord's Prayer.  
Then each to her post like a soldier  
To fight out the day's busy fear.

With a smile she greets every patient.  
As sweet as sun kissed dew,  
Though feeling "inside" like a storm cloud  
Those feelings must never show through.

Listening to all the discomforts  
Her various patients relate  
Rushing in every direction  
Far beyond the speed limit in gait.

Striving vainly all things to make sportless  
Ere the hours of morning disperse.  
Then in walks an army of doctors.  
Each thinking his patient comes first.

## Nursing

His time is so fearfully precious  
"There's danger and death in delay."  
And sometimes a trip to the office.  
To neglect doctors never does pay.

Each one's presence is very essential  
Some place, to some type of mankind.  
Oh! Why is that nurse so long coming  
She surely can't keep this in mind!

Though Doctors at once may be twenty  
The nurses on duty but two.  
Admitting physicians are clever  
There are some things they never see through.

Trying hard all bells promptly to answer  
Despite that fact, hears a voice say.  
"At the rate they are charging us weekly  
I don't think I should ring here all day."

The hours of the morning are waning  
The Nurse views her work as well done.  
When in walks the Superintendent.  
Highly respected but much dreaded one.

## Nursing

She scans every recess and crevice,  
And away in the corner's deep gloom  
Some dust for a refuge has gathered  
Away from the brush and the broom.

But the all seeing eyes of our lady  
Quickly bring it to plain open sight  
She remarks "How exceedingly careless  
So much dirt here in plain open sight."

Some more dust has mounted a door sill  
At such distance in safety to rest.  
By the aid of a chair she espies it.  
The result is quite easily guessed.

The seemingly neglected patients  
Pour woes in her listening ears.  
The nurse has some things to remember  
When the "lady herself" disappears.

With sore heart and racked brain endeavouring  
All accused wrongs to redress  
When the telephone rings and her presence  
At once in the office requests.



## Nursing

She answers with nerves all a-tingling  
And all her senses alert  
To find that a patient on leaving  
Complains he is minus a shirt.

She cannot remember - how stupid  
Forgetting both colour and style  
While the all important account book  
Comes into the foreground meanwhile.

Revealing that six admissions  
Were made on that very same day.  
And each with an outfit of clothing  
As if they expected to stay.

At last the query is ended  
Replaced is the article lost  
How or what does it matter.

Not withstanding the nurse knows the cost.

She, on wending her way back to duty  
A house surgeon meets in the hall.  
Why does it seem as if some angel close her eyes  
So she can't see him at all.

## Nursing

She looks up with recognition  
Exchanging a "How do you do"  
But Lo! From the office window  
Her Lady ship takes a look to.

To her busy eventful day  
The climax at last has come  
And for an unlimited holiday  
Nurse takes the next train home.

Years pass in faithful service  
To benefit suffering mankind  
The freshness of youth is faded  
Replaced by the traces of time.

But few now wish to employ her  
She is old and is termed "on the shelf"  
The gratitude cruelly shown  
For serving all others but self.

Oh ye - Who are maidens and sweethearts.  
And you who are somebody's wife  
Think not of the wild ambition  
To partake of a Nurse's life.

## Nursing

You who sleep in your beds at sweet freedom  
Give thanks from the depth of your heart  
That dawn's waking hours do not call you  
To take out the Nurse's part.

We are atoms that float on the river of life.  
On its way to the ultimate sea  
And time with its changes its tears &  
its strife

Brings changes to you and to me.  
And if, as the swift footed years hurry  
by,  
We lose sight of each other at last.  
Let us remember that we - you and I -  
were once friends in the far reaching  
past.

E. J. Wilson.

## Advice

Here is a rule that will help you much  
Don't eat too fast, don't eat too much.  
Don't be a goose and eat until  
Your stomach aches and you are ill  
If you would like to feel alright  
Stop eating when your tummy's tight.

## A Good Rx For Happiness.

A friendly thought for every one you meet.

A friendly smile whenever you think it will not be misunderstood.

A friendly word for every acquaintance.

A friendly act whenever you can work it in.

To be applied with a liberal use of the lubricant of humour. the thing that makes us human.

Recommended for all patients and impatience, especially those who suffer and make others suffer from a sour spirit.

Fully guaranteed.

Caution: Rx not good if kept too long before using.

## In Hot Weather.

The soldier boy sticks to his guns through the fray.

The shoe maker sticks to his last.

The labourer sticks to his job till it's done.

The sailor boy sticks to the mast.

The singer - he sticks to the songs he can sing.

The dancer - he sticks to his dance.

But the man in the office can't do any work.

So he just sits and sticks to his pants.

## The Miracle.

I lay with half closed eyes  
Worn out with pain.

And day was night, and night a fearful thing.

I heard a stirring as of flowers in rain.

Or little birds that move before they sing.

And by my side I found a fairy form

"Your own, asturdy son" the kind nurse smiled.

A bundle of pink rose leaves soft and warm

And - unbelievable - a mystic child.

The white garbed angel placed it close to me.

Showed tiny face and dimpled fingers bared.

And smiled again and "hushed" mysteriously.

Then tip-toed round the room and still I stared.

In dashed an interne with a tragic face.

"My God" he cried. "My God" what have you done?

The Infant here! This girl's a tonsil case.

It goes to Mrs. B - in forty one.

In a far country is a little Xindo.

He always does the best he Kin do

In that hot clime he wears no clothes

But makes his little skin do.

Loew's Shearere Parry. Feb 16<sup>th</sup> /27.

## The Nurse Off Duty.

I'm tired, - too tired to live.  
To sleep, or to laugh or to cry.  
I have given them all I can give  
And yet I'm too busy to die.

I'm tired - too tired to move  
My head - my hands - and my soul.  
To weary to hate or to love  
To stimulate, soothe, or console.

I'm tired of crutches and canes.  
Of bandages, medicine, and dope.  
Of doctors, and dressings and pains  
Of sympathy - even of hope.

Of letters to open and read.  
From sister or sweetheart or wife.  
The others that question and plead  
Will haunt me the rest of my life.

I'm tired of striplings untamed.  
They laugh, you love, and they die.  
Of the scarred and the blind and the maimed  
And of forcing myself not to cry.

## The Nurse Off Duty.

Do I like it? This game I must play?  
Does a doom-haunted prisoner sing?  
Don't sister, I'm tired to day.  
Be quiet! Yes that was my ring.

Rested → "No Doctor." "What? Dan?"  
"Hot red headed Don from Duluth!"  
"He shan't die!! We'll save him!!"  
She ran! — For such is the Kingdom  
of youth!

## The Internes.

127.

The Probationers stand with mouths agape.  
What manner of men are these?  
Who come dressed up in their clean white suits  
And who are so hard to please?

First comes J. E. Williams.  
All attention please!  
Don't forget he's a Graduate.  
And conceited, like all M.D.'s.

## The Internes.

Next a red headed vision appears.  
Our boyish Dr. Vine.  
And though you make him wait.  
He never is heard to whine.

Now J. E. Cliff sails in.  
With an "Everything all serene?"  
Not much interested in the nurse.  
That's plain to be seen.

Jackie Jose comes smiling in  
With a laugh and a joke for all.  
A good little houseman just the same.  
And one for whom nurses fall.

Then comes Dr. Henderson.  
We all like him you know.  
He remembers well his dignity.  
And yet he's not just so.

Lloyd is the little man  
that walketh up so straight.  
"Wonders if he'll probably do" —  
If he doesn't arrive too late!



## The Internes.

Jimmy Luntan don't you know  
Is just an awful tease.  
But all the same his pleasant ways  
Do all the nurses please.

Dr. Smith comes smiling in  
And with him Dr. Hain.  
Two dreadful teases, you'll admit.  
But good "on the job" just the same.

Read, he is a good boy.  
At least, so Jim told  
For Arthur withers with a glance  
All those who would be bold.

And so these are our Internes!  
I wonder if they realize  
We aren't merely automatums.  
But have ears and nose and eyes.

We see their faults and failures.  
But admire them "in the main"  
If they only use us fairly.  
We'll use them just the same.

## Prophecies "Fifty Years Hence." ??

The gondolier cried, "All aboard," and in a few moments our little craft "The White Swan" was speeding gracefully on its course, due upward, on a golden shaft to the Man in the Moon.

A pedlar's slightly foreign accent sounded slightly familiar as he called out "Jerusalem Cherries for Sale," and looking up we recognized Mr. Hain. Upon asking him the reason for the degraded position he replied, "Anything to be at home with my wife, a doctor's life took me too much away from her."

We must have looked surprised, so he told us that he and L. Nestip had been married about fifteen years ago and had been living happily and scrappily ever since.

When our barge glided into port at the Customs Office Rene Hardy was quizzing the incoming and outgoing passengers with her usual efficiency. We however managed to survive under the barrage of questions she directed at us.

On glancing in the other direction we heard the rattle of a Ford truck loaded with human cargo, none other than the lion N. Henderson and his beloved wife, formerly Miss A. Carrothers, and family. Once his shapely head had been massed with abundant hair. Now it is a glistening surface.

due to his wife's great popularity with all his business acquaintances.

On the other side of the street we read the following sign, "Dr. Jew, Specialist in Homer's Diseases. Clinics, Wednesdays and Fridays," completely filling the doorway, we heard the voice of his wife the former Ethel Kelso. She invited us into her charming living room and for the next few hours we talked of former friends and times.

"Did you know Mrs Gordon?" Mrs Jew went on to say. "She was Miss English, well after a courtship of thirty long years, has gone and married Gordon of Moonlight Ave. and my dear friend Mrs Dr. Dumlau, formerly Miss Byrmer has two of the most charming children, little Grace, for Miss Fairley you know, is six and Ruth is two. After a delightful repast we were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Henderson at the Rosendale Theatre. When the curtains rose we were introduced to Mrs. Mace who when we had last met her was S. Hobbs Webber.

On the opposite side of the building sat two fragile looking little old ladies, Misses Florence Digley and Bert Kurville. They had

come to this we heard later through old age and lack of exercise. "By their works ye shall know them."

We bade Dr. & Mrs. New "Good Night."

The following morning we visited some of the prominent institutions of this wonderful moonland. On Mars. Ave. we read, "Leapling and Bowes." Day Nursery. Leave your Children with us while you are at Business."

On going from room to room the stories of the different children were most interesting. "This little girl," nurse went on to say. "Was brought here every morning while her mother the former Miss Hansford carried on her divorce suit for neglect." We were extremely sorry to hear of the sad fate of our Precious who like the moth had fluttered too near the flame and had gotten her wings singed.

Being naturally interested in hospitals we looked up their "Charity Institution."

"The Good Samaritan Home For Incurables"

At the entrance we covered as the austere face and form of Miss Tabiston

Superintendent, swayed down the corridor.

He had stopped at the Peanut Vendors Stand and bought some peanuts and popcorn on the way to the hospital. It was almost impossible to get past without buying because it was owned and operated by Miss Lightfoot who did a flourishing business due to her persistence and lack of mercy on her customers. She was assisted in her life work by Mrs. Dr. Wake, formerly Miss Coleridge, who after a very few months of marital happiness had grown bowlegged trying to keep up with her very tall husband and she left him to cast in her lot with Lightie. Getting a very promising commission one every bag of peanuts she sold.

At the Hospital we sought the Public Wards, having more peanuts than we could eat, and in the first bed propped up on a back rest and wheezing like an asthmatic old hand organ was Miss Bycroft. We couldn't see her

long as the nurse was about to do her back. They said it was in bad shape even though it was done 10-2-6 without fail. A few beds down we saw the sullen face of Miss Mitchell. You couldn't see much of her face because one eye was swollen shut and she was swathed in bandages, but Mike the Cop. alias O.G. Jarvis who was guarding her said she had been in a street brawl.

We peeped in at the Cage and there giggling and cackling romped Miss M. Webber. We threw her some peanuts which she devoured shells and all.

Supervising this ward was Miss Green who said that she was always at logger heads with Miss Sabiston and expected to be kicked out any time.

She also said that Miss H. McCallum was Operating Room Supervisor. and did a flourishing business although more came out dead than alive. but give the girl a chance you squealers.

When we left hospital we decided to have lunch at the Famous Road House called Tea Topper Tavern owned

and operated by Mr. Parris and J. Watt.  
The dinner was badly cooked as poor  
Parris had had a bad turn with her  
knees that day.

More than disgusted with our distressing  
experiences in renewing old acquaintances  
we folded our tents like the Arabs and as  
silently stole away to Jupiter.

It was evening when we arrived. An  
excited mob of heathens was crowding  
toward the tabernacle where evangelistic  
services were being conducted. We were  
forced along with the crowd and  
presently found ourselves in the  
sanctuary. Leading the song my, her  
beautiful flute like voice rising like a  
clarion above the rest was Miss M. Ball.  
Her rich bass voice blended harmoniously  
with Miss Ida P. Warnbold's rich tenor.  
The Rector E. D. Dinsmore venerable  
silver hair made a striking picture  
delivering the sermon with forceful  
orations, white with alert steps and  
willing hands, Hilly and Fraser gathered  
in the collection.

After hearing this excellent sermon

We wended our weary way to the Native Inn. And the stout florid land lady Mrs. R. Jones, nee Miss C. Skinner after ordering her husband to clean our shoes offered us reviving drinks of beer. Our rooms were as clean as could be expected as the maid G. Healy had long ago forgotten her technique in dusting (It's easy seen N.S. didn't teach her at good old U.S.L.)

Deciding that home was the best place after all we pressed a button and the Magic Carpet appeared. Flying through the heavens we finally landed on the roof of the new hotel London Ont. where an official reception was accorded us by Mayor Reid and his wife, Misses M. Pendleton and L. Taylor represented the Society of Moral Uplift.

Last but most certainly not least, Misses G. Shields and M. Bowes, Superintendent and Assistant, respectively, of Victoria Hospital, met us here and were most interested to learn the details of our wonderful trip.

Signed.  
Applesauce.



### The Spell of the Training

I wanted the training - I got it.  
I scrubbed and I worked like a slave.  
Was it typhoid or T.B. I fought it.  
I hurried my youth to the grave.  
I wanted the training. - I got it.  
Come out with an R.N. next fall.  
But somehow life's not what I thought it.  
And somehow an R.N.'s not all.

You come to get trained - darned good reason.  
You feel like an exile at first.  
You're bawled around for a season.  
And then it gets worse and still worse.  
You're stuck on a ward your first trainings.  
You're given sick people to mend.  
It's thus it's been since the beginning  
And thus it will be to the end.

I've stood in Miss F's private office.  
I was plum full of hush to the brim.  
I've watched the door open before her  
And hoped that she wouldn't come in.  
Till she stood in full stature before me.  
And my knees were just ready to flop.  
And I felt that my sins were stupendous.  
With the weight of the world piled on top.

They are making my conscience dimmish.  
I'm sick of the scold and the blame.  
Thank God, when I'm strained to a finish  
I'll strike for the homeland again.  
And I'll live, and you bet it's no sham life.  
It's heaven! I've been there before.  
And it's better than this by a long sigh.  
So I'm off for the Homeland once more.

The summers are hotter than ever.  
The pavements and bricks seem aglare  
Like the furnace recorded in scripture  
And you long for some really fresh air.  
Some woods, with no one about you  
Except just a squirrel or a tree.  
The freshness, the freedom that calls you.  
Just such would be plenty for me.

The winter! Hot Water Bags, Blankets.  
The patients are all chilled and numb.  
You rush through the basement half frozen  
To find that the "L" will not run.  
The corridors older than history  
They creak when the wintry winds start.  
This life is a terrible mystery.  
I want to go home - but I can't.

## Service - To a Graduate.

Is it for gold this uniform of service,  
This spotless garb of dignity you wear?  
Is it just for beauty's sake, for beauty only,  
You set the snowy cap upon your hair?  
Is it for these you spend long hours of labour,  
No! Sweeter for your recompense will be,  
"Ye who have served the least of these my brothers"  
The master said. "Have ministered to me."

Is it for fame perchance you have come hither,  
Seeking to comfort those in grief and pain,  
Binding the wounds with healing touch and bringing  
Health to the weary suffering ones again.  
No, not for praise, your days of loving service,  
Higher your ideal far than empty fame  
Yours be the blessing for the least you render,  
"A cup of water given in my name."

So not for fame, nor gold, nor yet for beauty,  
The snowy garb of dignity you wear,  
Down the dim aisles of pain wracked souls of sorrow,  
Your coming breathes a comfort as of prayer.  
For in your life of consecrated service  
It is the master's image that you see  
In every soul to you the word is spoken,  
"Lo I was sick, ye ministered to me."

## A. Hospital Wedding.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized in the Casualty Room V.H.R. at 6<sup>30</sup> this morning, Aug 21<sup>st</sup>/27 when Miss Alice Forcep a graduate of yesterday was united in marriage to Mr. Bone Curette.

Rev. Pneumo Cocous officiated. Miss Ethyl Chloride presided at the ancient organ and softly played Plumgarven's Wedding March as the Bride entered the room on the arm of a wheel chair.

The Bride was beautifully attired in a gown of white cotton carefully sterilized in the Operating room. Her flowing veil of washed gauze was held in place by a band of adhesive and she carried a bouquet of aloes and James Town Weed. Little Miss Olive Oil acted as flower girl.

The groom looked smart in a suit of white duck and wore rubber gloves. During the signing of the Register Mr. Apo Morphine sang Carrol Dakins, accompanied by Miss Bella Donna on a drum borrowed from the Supply Room.

The Groom's gift to the Bride was a silver gag to be used prn. After the ceremony, the wedding breakfast was served in the nurse's kitchen where the tables were heavily laden with hard boiled eggs and rice pudding.

The Wedding party then journeyed to the X-ray Dept. where the pictures were taken.

Promptly at 7<sup>30</sup> a dressing Carriage arrived at the Ambulance Entrance to convey the Happy Couple to Ontario Hospital where the honeymoon is to be spent.

L. Eruoi

Kipling

When earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are  
twisted and dried.

When the oldest colours have faded and the youngest critic  
has died.

We shall rest and faith we shall need it. Lie down for an  
aeon or two

Till the master of all good workmen shall set us to work <sup>anew.</sup>

And those that were good shall be happy: they shall  
sit in a golden chair

They shall splash at a ten league canvas: with brushes  
of comet's hair.

They shall find real saints to draw from - Magdalene  
Peter and Paul

They shall work for an age at a sitting and never  
get tired at all.

And only the Master shall praise us, and only the  
Master shall blame

And no one shall work for money and no one  
shall work for fame.

But each for the joy of the working and each in  
his separate star

Shall draw the things as he sees them for the  
God of things as they are.

## Smile

Smile and the world smiles with you  
Knock and you go alone  
For the cheerful grin will let you in  
Where the knocker is never known.

Growl and the world looks dreary  
Laugh and the path is bright.  
For a welcome smile brings sunshine  
A frown shuts out the light.

Sing and the world's harmonious  
Grumble and things go wrong  
And all the time you're out of rhyme  
With the busy bustling throng.

Kick and there's trouble brewing  
Whistle and life is gay  
And the world's in tune like a day in June  
And the clouds all melt away.

Nurse: What do you do for your cough?  
Patient: Cough!

Favourite Sayings of the Staff

Miss Fairley: "Nurses, Never allow yourselves - It isn't Professional."

Miss McPherson: Plainly Speaking - um hum um um

Miss Stewart: I'll have to ask Miss Fairley.

Miss Allison: You poor child!

Miss Barrett: Now nurses, we must get off duty <sup>time.</sup> on

Miss Wright: I'd like you to do this and this and this and that.

Miss Gillies: Call me when Dr. Thompson comes.

Miss French: You are large - 13 small - short this week.

Miss McLaughlan: How are you girls sure?

Miss Armstrong: Aren't men the limit?

Miss Bulger "you don't know what love is"

Mr. Gordon. Well for cats sake.

Ode To The Hospital Gown.

A boat without a rudder

A ship without a sail

But the funniest thing I ever saw

Was a shirt without a tail.

Any old cat can be the cat's whiskers, but it takes a Tom Cat to be the cat's paw.

I cough. I sneeze  
I snort. I wheeze  
I'm in an awful frenzy  
My head is dough  
My nose won't go  
I've got the Influenza.

This fate may seem to be unkind,  
There's nothing that is just forgiving;  
Because all life is built upon  
An undefeated love of living.  
J. Watt '29

Just when one is beginning to make  
both ends meet somebody moves  
the ends.

Ode To The Stomach Tube.  
Between the lips, over the tongue  
Down the esophagus, past one lung  
"Well old tummy, here I come"



Bill Martin's Appendix

Bill Martin had his appendix out  
Early one Monday morning  
Dr. Jepson turned on the gas  
And started him as noising.

chorus

I ain't gonna pain no more no more  
I ain't gonna pain no more  
But how in X can Xadley tell  
I ain't gonna pain no more.

Xadley did the dirty deed  
J. C. assisted  
Bill took it all like a real good sport  
And never once resisted

Xadley cut it off so nice  
And cauterized it well  
Threw it over Simpson's head  
And into the pail it fell.

And now it's resting in a jar  
Bill is sporting a great big scar  
If in future Bill gets thin  
Will have his appendix put back in.

## The Weavers.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson.

No lesson could braver be

From the lives of the tapestry weavers

On the other side of the sea.

Above their heads the pattern hangs.

They study it with care.

And while their fingers deftly work

Their eyes are fastened there.

They tell this curious thing beside

Of the patient toiling weaver.

That he works on the wrong side evermore

But he works for the right side ever.

It is only when the weaving stops

And the web is loosed and turned

That he sees his real handiwork

That his marvellous skill has earned.

Ah! the sight of its delicate beauty!

How it pays him for all its cost.

No rarer daintier work than his

Was ever done by the frost

When the master bringeth his golden hire

And giveth him praise as well

And how happy the heart of the weaver is

No tongue but his can tell.

The years of man are the looms of God

## The Weavers.

Let down from the place of the sun  
Where in we are weaving blindly  
Till the mystic web is done.

Weaving blindly but weaving surely.

Each for himself his fate

We may not see how the right side looks

We can only weave and wait.

But looking above for the pattern

No weaver has need to fear

Only let him look straight into Heaven

The perfect pattern is there.

If he keep the face of his Saviour

Forever and always in sight

His toil will be sweeter than honey

His weaving is sure robe-right.

And then God's Holy Angels

To bear him hence shall come down

And God shall give him gold for his hire

Not corn — but a crown.

I want to be a nurse

And with the nurses stand.

A little white cap on my head

And a bed pan in my hand.

What's the use of worrying?  
Do the best you can,  
And you're bound to be  
successful.

In everything you do.

Remember me as I do you.

Gertrude Dietrich.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

PRESCRIPTION

Ward VIII

Date Sept. 17/27

Name Miss Ruby Carter

R

Strong arms ii

Hot lips ii

Peps i

One 3 ii

Mix and take  
at 4 a.m. for sleepiness

S. J. Bunk M.D.  
Physician's signature

Miss Ruby Carter  
Sept. 17 1927  
Wd VIII N.S.  
4 a.m.

# New Victoria Nurses' Residence Is a Home, Not An Institution; Hold Formal Opening In June

Gay Chintz Counterpanes On 126  
Beds, and Many Sunny Win-

strenuous three-year course, are, with very little remuneration, at the complete service of the public; for the most

se sick public that require a nt of tact and patience and rength in the handling.

why the new residence has ned to be as unlike a hospital ch like a home as possible, counts for the chintz count- id the rose red curtains and laces.

126 bedrooms in the new These with the 80 that will equipped in the old residence, modate the 200 students and nurses and instructors who e present quota at Victoria. resent time the nursing body odated in no less than eight nters, a costly method, nec- larger household staff.

ed by tunnel from the old it is an uphill path under venue to the new home, but ill journeys, the prospect on worth the slight climb. Arch- the home has been designed s practical and as econom- sible, the latter with regard ervation of space and of heat of building outlay.

many, many windows; there white walls which will one ed in soft grays and ivories. in each bedroom are done in nroleum, beautifully polished; ily flat varnish on all the relieving the glare, and the nce hall is a lovely place, ntly tinted ivory walls, fres- ts handsome floor of terrazzo

## MENT.

as been forgotten from the point of view. Kitchens are ped in the most up-to-date there are kitchenettes on where tired folk, going off prepare a cup of tea or a

not cocoa. The maids of the household staff have their own dining-room and sitting-rooms and the head nurses' dining-room and the main dining-room on the ground floor are to be chintz curtained and cheery.

The educational section of the build- ing is most interesting with splendidly planned class and demonstration rooms, new desk chairs for students and excel- lent lighting arrangements.

The new compresse paper furniture, which is as effective as reed furniture and as durable, is to be in soft gray- green tones, turning the otherwise waste places of the corridors into rotundas and cosy rest rooms. In the handsome re- ception room will hang a picture of the nurses' memorial erected at Ottawa, to the honor of the Canadian sisters who paid the supreme sacrifice in the

World War. This is to be the gift of the Edith Cavell Nurses Association.

Middlesex County is lending a very generous hand in the equipment of the new home by furnishing, at a cost of \$2,500, the reception rooms. Rugs and tapestries are to be in soft taupe shades and the curtains will be of rose and blue striped silk.

In the entrance hall will hang the memorial tablet and the roll of honor, which specifically honor the graduates of Victoria who served in the cause of the empire. The hall is octagonal in shape and very attractive. The furnish- ings will be the gift of the alumnae association.

Miss Fairley has a small but attractive suite of bedroom, bath and sitting-room and Miss Jacobs, house mother and supervisor of the residence, has an attrac- tive office downstairs where she will confer with her large household and direct the many details of the establish- ment.

Single rooms for every student are the crowning achievement of the home. They are, after all, little rooms, not ex- travagant in size or equipment, but quiet, comfortable, and "mine own" to every tired nurse. The furniture is of walnut, a single bed, plain bureau of excellent lines, bedside table and small desk and two quaint, small chairs, something like a Windsor in design.

## SHOWER BATHS.

And there are, as the nurses put it, "a whole lot" of bathtubs and showers, two at each end of each corridor, and a fine row of basins in shining porcelain in the lavatories. Here the enamel is in French gray and the showers are the latest thing. An innovation that meets strongly with hospital approval are the dental basins, two in each lavatory. At each end of the corridors are the in- structors' rooms, two, connected by a private bath.

The library, which opens into the sunroom, is a charming apartment, with a wide fireplace tiled in autumn tints. And since the sunroom is to be made habitable for winter or summer, the combined spaces give a delightful apartment for the nurses, a corner which is essentially their own, since visitors are to be content with the spa- cious reception room below.

## A DREAM.

As yet the big windows of the sun- room look only on back gardens, and the front of the residence turns its many windows to Ottaway avenue, a city thoroughfare, with a car line. But the hospital unit is growing—Victoria, the Institute of Public Health, the two nurses' residences, the War Memorial Children's Hospital and the splendd

medical school—these make up a hos- pital section out of which any city might well make capital.

And someone, a person of vision, who- ever it was, had the thought that the whole section might some day come to serve as a memorial to the men and women of London and the district who served overseas. That a cenotaph might

women have a greater influence in The Free Press.—"In my opinion, NEW YORK, April 28.—(Special to

BY A. J. TAYLOR.

Matric and then, Ho, for the Dominion!

*Betty*  
*as soon as possible*  
*Pruby this lady would like you to see her*

What's the use of worrying?  
Do the best you can.  
And you're bound to be  
successful.  
In everything you do.  
Remember me a

Gertrude

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

PRESCRIPTION

Ward VIII

Date Sept

Name Miss Ruby Carter

R

Strong arms  
Hot lips  
Peps  
Lime  $\frac{3}{4}$

Mix and take  
at 4 a.m. for sleepiness

S. J. Bunk M.D.  
Physician's signature

Mrs Ruby  
Sept. 17 1897.  
Wed 11:11 P.M.  
4 a.m.

# New Victoria Nurses' Residence Is a Home, Not An Institution; Hold Formal Opening In June

Gay Chintz Counterpanes On 126  
Beds, and Many Sunny Win-  
dows Strike a Cheery Note In

strenuous three-year course, are, with very little remuneration, at the complete service of the public; for the most part nervous sick public that require a

t of tact and patience and length in the handling.

Why the new residence has to be as unlike a hospital as possible, counts for the chintz counterpanes, the rose red curtains and

126 bedrooms in the new residence with the 80 that will be equipped in the old residence, to accommodate the 200 students and nurses and instructors who are present quota at Victoria. At present time the nursing body is numbered in no less than eight hundred, a costly method, necessitating a larger household staff.

Reached by tunnel from the old residence is an uphill path under the avenue to the new home, but on all journeys, the prospect on the north the slight climb. Architecturally the home has been designed to be practical and as economical as possible, the latter with regard to conservation of space and of heat by building outlay.

There are many, many windows; there are white walls which will be decorated in soft grays and ivories. In each bedroom are done in a dark color, beautifully polished; a dark flat varnish on all the woodwork, relieving the glare, and the entrance hall is a lovely place, with its tinted ivory walls, freshly laid handsome floor of terrazzo

## RECEPTION ROOM.

It has not been forgotten from the architect's point of view. Kitchens are equipped in the most up-to-date style; there are kitchenettes on each floor where tired folk, going off to work, can prepare a cup of tea or a cocoa. The maids of the

household staff have their own dining-room and sitting-rooms and the head nurses' dining-room and the main dining-room on the ground floor are to be chintz curtained and cheery.

The educational section of the building is most interesting with splendidly planned class and demonstration rooms, new desk chairs for students and excellent lighting arrangements.

The new compressed paper furniture, which is as effective as reed furniture and as durable, is to be in soft gray-green tones, turning the otherwise waste places of the corridors into rotundas and cosy rest rooms. In the handsome reception room will hang a picture of the nurses' memorial erected at Ottawa, to the honor of the Canadian sisters who paid the supreme sacrifice in the

World War. This is to be the gift of the Edith Cavell Nurses Association.

Middlesex County is lending a very generous hand in the equipment of the new home by furnishing, at a cost of \$2,500, the reception rooms. Rugs and tapestries are to be in soft taupe shades and the curtains will be of rose and blue striped silk.

In the entrance hall will hang the memorial tablet and the roll of honor, which specifically honor the graduates of Victoria who served in the cause of the empire. The hall is octagonal in shape and very attractive. The furnishings will be the gift of the alumnae association.

Miss Fairley has a small but attractive suite of bedroom, bath and sitting-room and Miss Jacobs, house mother and supervisor of the residence, has an attractive office downstairs where she will confer with her large household and direct the many details of the establishment.

Single rooms for every student are the crowning achievement of the home. They are, after all, little rooms, not extravagant in size or equipment, but quiet, comfortable, and "mine own" to every tired nurse. The furniture is of walnut, a single bed, plain bureau of excellent lines, bedside table and small desk and two quaint, small chairs, something like a Windsor in design.

## SHOWER BATHS.

And there are, as the nurses put it, "a whole lot" of bathtubs and showers, two at each end of each corridor, and a fine row of basins in shining porcelain in the lavatories. Here the enamel is in French gray and the showers are the latest thing. An innovation that meets strongly with hospital approval are the dental basins, two in each lavatory. At each end of the corridors are the instructors' rooms, two, connected by a private bath.

The library, which opens into the sunroom, is a charming apartment, with a wide fireplace tiled in autumn tints. And since the sunroom is to be made habitable for winter or summer, the combined spaces give a delightful apartment for the nurses, a corner which is essentially their own, since visitors are to be content with the spacious reception room below.

## A DREAM.

As yet the big windows of the sunroom look only on back gardens, and the front of the residence turns its many windows to Ottawa avenue, a city thoroughfare, with a car line. But the hospital unit is growing—Victoria, the Institute of Public Health, the two nurses' residences, the War Memorial Children's Hospital and the splendid

medical school—these make up a hospital section out of which any city might well make capital.

And someone, a person of vision, whoever it was, had the thought that the whole section might some day come to serve as a memorial to the men and women of London and the district who served overseas. That a cenotaph might

Women have a greater influence in the Free Press.—"In my opinion,"

NEW YORK, April 28.—(Special to

BY A. J. TAYLOR.

Matrie and then, Ho, for me  
Dominion!

Miss Carter  
Room 229

anytime this  
afternoon

E. Macduff

What's the use of worrying?  
Do the best you can.  
And you're bound to be  
successful.  
In everything you do.  
Remember me

Gertrude

VICTORIA HOSPITAL

PRESCRIPTION

Ward VIII

Date Sept 17

Name Miss Ruby Carter

R

Strong arms  
Hot lips  
Peps  
Lime 3

Mix and take  
at 4 a.m. for sleepiness

S. J. Bunk M.D.  
Physician's signature

Miss Ruby Carter  
Sept. 17 1927  
Wed VIII N.S.  
4 a.m.



# New Victoria Nurses' Residence Is a Home, Not An Institution; Hold Formal Opening In June

## Gay Chintz Counterpanes On 126 Beds, and Many Sunny Win- dows Strike a Cheery Note In Handsome New Residence Now Practically Completed

The rose and blue curtains that are to hang at the windows of the new nurses' residence at Victoria Hospital—the jolly chintz counterpanes on every bed; the sunroom floor of rosy English tiling; the huge open fireplaces—these are some of the things that put the word "home" right into the new building and discard once and for all the word "institution."

The new residence is completed, save for the final cleaning up and the new furniture is being hustled into place. In June there will be a formal opening, with some dignitaries as special guests, and this will probably coincide with graduation. The 1927 class will not enjoy the benefits of life in the charming new building, but they are saying a delightful valedictory in their farewell gift, the furnishing of the sunroom, which is being enclosed and equipped as an all-the-year round apartment by the student body as a whole.

### STUDENT BODY.

The Free Press was personally conducted through the new residence the other day by Miss Grace Fairley, principal of the training school, under whose eye the building has been designed and erected. Miss Fairley's first thought has been for her "girls," the splendid body of student nurses who, during their

strenuous three-year course, are, with very little remuneration, at the complete service of the public; for the most part perverse sick public that require a vast amount of tact and patience and physical strength in the handling.

This is why the new residence has been designed to be as unlike a hospital and as much like a home as possible, and this accounts for the chintz counterpanes and the rose red curtains and the open places.

There are 126 bedrooms in the new building. These with the 80 that will be freshly equipped in the old residence, will accommodate the 200 students and staff nurses and instructors who make up the present quota at Victoria.

At the present time the nursing body is accommodated in no less than eight separate centers, a costly method, necessitating a larger household staff.

Approached by tunnel from the old residence, it is an uphill path under Ottaway avenue to the new home, but like all uphill journeys, the prospect on arrival is worth the slight climb. Architecturally the home has been designed on lines as practical and as economical as possible, the latter with regard to the conservation of space and of heat as well as of building outlay.

There are many, many windows; there are shining white walls which will one day be tinted in soft grays and ivories. The floors in each bedroom are done in battleship linoleum, beautifully polished; there is only flat varnish on all the woodwork relieving the glare, and the main entrance hall is a lovely place, with its faintly tinted ivory walls, frescoed, and its handsome floor of terrazzo tiles.

### FINE EQUIPMENT.

Nothing has been forgotten from the housewife's point of view. Kitchens are to be equipped in the most up-to-date fashion and there are kitchenettes on each floor where tired folk, going off duty, may prepare a cup of tea or a mug of hot cocoa. The maids of the household staff have their own dining-room and sitting-rooms and the head nurses' dining-room and the main dining-room on the ground floor are to be chintz curtained and cheery.

The educational section of the building is most interesting with splendidly planned class and demonstration rooms, new desk chairs for students and excellent lighting arrangements.

The new compress paper furniture, which is as effective as reed furniture and as durable, is to be in soft gray-green tones, turning the otherwise waste places of the corridors into rotundas and cosy rest rooms. In the handsome reception room will hang a picture of the nurses' memorial erected at Ottawa, to the honor of the Canadian sisters who paid the supreme sacrifice in the

World War. This is to be the gift of the Edith Cavell Nurses Association.

Middlesex County is lending a very generous hand in the equipment of the new home by furnishing, at a cost of \$2,500, the reception rooms. Rugs and tapestries are to be in soft taupe shades and the curtains will be of rose and blue striped silk.

In the entrance hall will hang the memorial tablet and the roll of honor, which specifically honor the graduates of Victoria who served in the cause of the empire. The hall is octagonal in shape and very attractive. The furnishings will be the gift of the alumnae association.

Miss Fairley has a small but attractive suite of bedroom, bath and sitting-room and Miss Jacobs, house mother and supervisor of the residence, has an attractive office downstairs where she will confer with her large household and direct the many details of the establishment.

Single rooms for every student are the crowning achievement of the home. They are, after all, little rooms, not extravagant in size or equipment, but quiet, comfortable, and "mine own" to every tired nurse. The furniture is of walnut, a single bed, plain bureau of excellent lines, bedside table and small desk and two quaint, small chairs, something like a Windsor in design.

### SHOWER BATHS.

And there are, as the nurses put it, "a whole lot" of bathtubs and showers, two at each end of each corridor, and a fine row of basins in shining porcelain in the lavatories. Here the enamel is in French gray and the showers are the latest thing. An innovation that meets strongly with hospital approval are the dental basins, two in each lavatory. At each end of the corridors are the instructors' rooms, two, connected by a private bath.

The library, which opens into the sunroom, is a charming apartment, with a wide fireplace tiled in autumn tints. And since the sunroom is to be made habitable for winter or summer, the combined spaces give a delightful apartment for the nurses, a corner which is essentially their own, since visitors are to be content with the spacious reception room below.

### A DREAM.

As yet the big windows of the sunroom look only on back gardens, and the front of the residence turns its many windows to Ottaway avenue, a city thoroughfare, with a car line. But the hospital unit is growing—Victoria, the Institute of Public Health, the two nurses' residences, the War Memorial Children's Hospital and the splendid

medical school—these make up a hospital section out of which any city might well make capital.

And someone, a person of vision, whoever it was, had the thought that the whole section might some day come to serve as a memorial to the men and women of London and the district who served overseas. That a cenotaph might

women have a greater influence in  
The Free Press.—"In my opinion,  
NEW YORK, April 28.—(Special to  
BY A. J. TAYLOR.

Matric and then, no, for the  
Dominion!

Ward 10

Victoria Hospital

25/5/27

Dear Miss Carter

I hope you will like this little Bunny. I thought you could make use of it as a pin Cushion or give it to your wee Niece.

I hope you are gaining Strength I am getting on fine, our ward keeps very full two corner beds are up. we have Miss Warrbold on nights she is a real Darling - try to come to have a look at us when you can we all love you. I had Ron to see me yesterday it was a pleasant surprise as I didnt expect him

Wd <sup>viii</sup> Night Duty.



ase three  
room  
of will  
—  
s'  
mills.

I am very sorry  
 for your great a long time  
 the ship was leaving Hong Kong  
 for Singapore so I expect I will  
 get a letter from there before  
 long. I would to hear every week  
 within I hear from you or  
 get  
 with dear lots of love  
 your sincerely  
 G. Jenkins  
 we still have Mrs Brown  
 at the church.

DEPARTMENT OF  
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

NAME Mr. Skipper NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**PATIENT'S PASS**

MONTH OF September } Supper  
} Sleeping  
} Out

ON PASS FROM

1 2 3 / 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

TO REPORT AT

..... A.M. ..... 30 P.M.

1 2 3 / 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Signature of Issuing Officer G. Jenkins

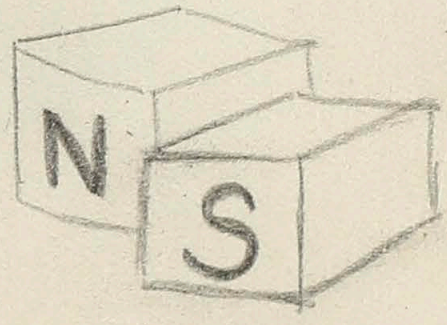
per d.

S.C.R. Form 217. 1,000 Books-5-19.

Wa VIII Night Duty.



Billie Babington /<sup>30</sup>  
Hanover, Ontario.



In fond (?) remembrance of W. M. C. H. (First Floor) and all that helped  
to make life a living torture. — just one darned thing after  
another. — and chiefly "Kids."

11

We shall have Mr. Brown  
 & family  
 from Sunday  
 will wear one of our  
 The Church.

DEPARTMENT OF  
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

NAME Mr. Stripper NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**PATIENT'S PASS**

MONTH OF September { Supper  
Out } Sleeping

ON PASS FROM

1 2 3 / 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

TO REPORT AT

..... A.M. 9:30 P.M.

1 2 3 / 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Signature of Issuing Officer G. C. ...  
per D.

S.C.R. Form 217. 1,000 Books-5-19.

Dear Lo  
growing o  
from gettin  
getting bo  
getting po  
about many

Wd VIII Nighr Duty.



As we looked. Sept. '26.

Miss. Carter

Would you please turn  
the oven on at 6.40 am,  
and the day staff will  
make the toast.  
Please & Thanks.  
Shummers.

realize that I am  
help me to keep  
talkative — from  
me — and from  
and vehement  
subjects about which

Dear Miss

little Bee  
make use  
or give it  
I hope you  
I am getting  
Keeps very  
are up.  
on nights  
try or to  
in when  
you. I hope  
it was  
as I did

Wd viii Nighr Dury.





As we looked. Sept. '26.

Miss. Carter

Would you please turn  
the oven on at 6.40 am,  
and the day staff will  
make the toast.  
Please thank's  
Shummers.



Souvenirs of our  
Party. Sept 16<sup>th</sup> / 27

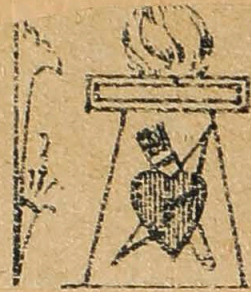


You.

I love you when you're laughing.  
I love you when you're sad  
I love you when you're teasing  
I love you when you're glad.  
I love you when you're feeling  
I love you when you're true  
And the reason why I love you  
Is just because you're you

Maybe you think it's funny  
And then perhaps it ain't.  
But when you're around I'm happy  
And when you ain't, I ain't.

Chloroform, Iodoform & other Sulphur, Gavage.  
Scalpels, Forceps, Stethoscopes & Saws.  
Saw 'em up. Cut 'em up.  
Awful consternation.  
As old Johnny Hunt says.  
"Well and Damnation?"



What wilt thou say when I meet thee again,  
Love is a pleasure, or love is a pain?  
Don't think I'll trouble my head on that score,  
Just for this evening I'll love—but no more.



Sept. 27

You.

I love you when you're laughing.

I love you when you're sad

I love you when you're teasing

I love you when you're glad.

I love you when you're feeling

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're

I love you when you're



# SIXTH BABY SUCCUMBS TO DOSE OF BORIC ACID

## Coroner's Inquest Proceeds into Fatalities at Chicago Hospital.

Associated Press.

Chicago, March 4.—The sixth of ten babies accidentally administered boric acid instead of sterile water died to-day while the coroner continued to try to fix responsibility.

The bodies of four of the infants which had been interred without post-mortem examinations were exhumed and a necropsy was ordered in the case of the sixth baby to-day with an inquest into its death to-morrow. One other baby is near death, but the condition of the others gave no cause for alarm.

At to-day's session of the coroner's inquest it developed that the chart of baby Galitz's last hours was not the original, but one that had been prepared when it became known that for the first time in many months an original chart had been lost.

Through testimony of Miss Irene Schwartz, student nurse in the Columbus Memorial Hospital, who mixed and boiled the fatal solution of boric acid, it was brought out that the original chart was made out by Miss Margaret Cuff, the nurse who poured the acid solution into a container used for drinking water.



See the dimple ? ?

*Condition Sheet Wd. viii*

*to Q. 1000*

*repeat 6/10/00*

Ode To The Grouch.

The grouch is my patient.  
I shall not want another.  
He maketh me run down stairs to borrow.  
For he wanteth much of what we have not got.  
He weareth out my sole.  
His light guideth me for his healths sake.  
Yea, though I wait from the service room  
to the kitchen.

I fear it is for naught. He will still want <sup>more.</sup>  
My pillow and Hot Water Bottle comforter.  
I have prepared a Tray in the presence  
of my Supervisor.

My cup runneth over.  
Surely to Goodness patients will not  
follow me all the days of my life.  
Nor I reside in the Nurse's Home forever.

Love never dies, but we have seen cases  
where it has seemed unconscious.

Love is pleasant even if you force a laugh.  
Life's always taking your photograph.

# Victoria Hospital

## OFFICIAL CONDITION REPORT

Form 39 Rev.  
5M-5-27

DATE	WARD AND ROOM	RELIGION	NAME OF PATIENT	CONDITION			REMARKS
				GOOD	FAIR	POOR	
1927.							
Sept. 3rd VIII	Bed 8		Arkison, Richard				Seriously Ill.
	Annex	S.A.	Beach, John	yes.			
	<del>Bed 13</del>		<del>Beach, John</del>				
	Bed 14		Bibb, George	yes.			
	Annex		Borden, Herbert	Cuckoo	yes		Discharged to Ontario Hospital
	Bed 7		Hooker, James		yes		
	Bed 3		Wether, Benjamin		yes		
	Annex A	A.	Larner, Joseph	yes.			
	Annex A	A.	McConnell, James	yes			
	Annex A	A.	Matthews, James		yes		
	Bed 1		Mitchell, Samuel	yes			
	Annex A	A.	Morgan, Charles	yes.			E.W.
	Bed 12.		Munday, George		yes.		E.W.
	Annex		Peterson, John		yes		E.W.
	Bed 16		Richardson, Fred.		yes.		yes.
	Bed 11		Rozelle, Frank	yes.			Discharged.
	Annex A	A.	Skipper, George	yes			
	Annex U	U.	Tilbury, Frank	yes.			
	Bed 15		Thompson, Simpson		yes.		
	Annex A	A.	Wells, William	yes.			
	Bed 6		Williams, Henry		yes.		
	Bed 2		Ward, James	yes.			Discharged

See the drimple ? ?



Ode To The Grouch.

The grouch is my patient.  
I shall not want another.  
He maketh me run down stairs to borrow.  
For he wanteth much of what we have not got.  
He weareth out my sole.  
His light guideth me for his healths sake.  
Yea, though I wait from the service room  
to the kitchen.  
I fear it is for naught. He will still want <sup>more</sup>.  
My pillow and Hot Water Bottle comforted.  
I have prepared a tray in the presence  
of my Supervisor.  
My cup runneth over.  
Surely to goodness patients will not  
follow me all the days of my life.  
Nor I reside in the Nurse's Home forever.

Love never dies, but we have seen cases  
where it has seemed unconscious.

Soon pleasant even if you force a laugh.  
Life's always taking your photograph.

## NEW OPERATING ROOMS IN USE

First Patient Treated By Dr.  
Ernest Williams

ARE MODERNLY EQUIPPED

Suite Is the Gift of Colonel W. M.  
Gartshore

The new suite of operating rooms at Victoria Hospital were placed in use for the first time to-day when Dr. Ernest Williams performed an operation on a patient in the new quarters. The suite had been formally opened some time ago, but were not immediately available for operation cases. All operations in the future will be performed there.

The suite is the gift of Col. W. M. Gartshore, chairman of the Hospital Trust, to the city and it is one of the most up-to-date in Canada. It comprises a number of operating rooms, two for general operations and others designed and equipped especially for eye, ear, nose or throat operations and operations on persons suffering from contagious diseases. In addition there are rest rooms, wash rooms, linen closets, etc., and every other detail that makes for efficiency or comfort of patients, nurses and doctors has been included.

The expense connected with one of the two general operating rooms was borne by a legacy left for the purpose in the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Jeffrey in memory of her son, the late Dr. Jeffrey.

Sept 1927.

## OVER FORTY FOR TRAINING CLASS

Victoria Hospital School For  
Nurses Open to Probationers  
On September 12.

A large class of probationers will enter the Victoria Hospital Training School for Nurses on the 12th of September, when the new class begins. The list, including over 40 young women from all parts of Western Ontario, contains also the name of a probationer from Saskatchewan and one from as far east as Peterborough, Ont.

Names of those entering the training school are:

Misses Viola Allen, Parkhill; Helen Allison, London; Isabel A. Anderson, Kincardine; Alice Andrews, London; Mary Bannerman, St. Marys; Laura Bell, London; Frieda Bilyea, Thorndale; Jessie Brooks, Granton; Marguerite Brown, Mt. Brydges; Dorothy Buchan, Lawrence Station; Leona Cummings, Peterborough; Julia Dancey, Aylmer; Edith Davis, London; Isabel Finnegan, London; Rosa Fry, Stratford; Helen Griffith, London; Vera Hannahson, Arkona; Vera Henderson, Glencoe; Annie Hill, Ferguson; Mary Hodgins, Clandeboye; Muriel Ivison, London; Jessie MacIntosh, Lucknow; Eleanor Mason, Kitchener; Helen McCullough, Kincardine; Mary McLellan, London; Mrs. Edith Millard, London; Misses Laura Mollard, Watrous, Sask.; Agnes Moore, St. Marys; Verna Morgan, Ripley; Thelma Perser, London; Dorothy Robertson, Grimsby; Marion Sinclair, St. Marys; Florence Snell, Stratford; Mayna Thornton, Woodstock; Mary Turner, Shedden; Ruth Vanstone, Byron; Margaret Walker, Grimsby; Edythe Webb, Woodstock; Mary Whiteman, Teeswater; Susanna Winer, Exeter; Luella Wing, New Hamburg; Mildred Wood, Gananoque.

Sept. 1930.

I dreamed that I died and to heaven I did  
The place where I came from they wanted  
to know.  
When I said "London" Peter did stare  
But he said, "Come in quietly  
You're the first one from there."

know one subject well, this does not mean that I am equally an expert on other subjects.

Help me to watch the faces of those about me so that I will know when I have said enough. Help me to keep from developing the monologue habit. Teach me to listen as well as to speak. Help me to get quickly to the point of my story and then to quit. Help me to avoid giving a biography of all the persons whom I mention. Help me to avoid giving minute details about everything.

Help me to realize that if I am to have young friends, or even old friends, I must not drive them away by long recitals of my discomforts and hardships and the injustices that have been done to me. May I never speak of the ingratitude of my children: May I never describe my backache — except to my physician.

Help me to see that if I am to keep my old friends and find new ones, I must be friendly and I must make it worthwhile for people to come and see me and chat with me. As we visit, I must give them some pleasure and some mental stimulus, or they will not come back. Help me to have a real interest in my guests, sympathy for them, and concern over their problems. Teach me to listen patiently to their tales of woe. Help me to keep up some correspondence with my relatives and my friends.

Help me to keep from getting the idea that I can — and must — direct the lives of those about me. Help me to mind my own affairs, and not to tell other people what to do. Help me to keep from being bossy. Help me to see that I will be lucky if I can take care of my own life wisely.

Above all things, oh Lord, help me to remain kindly; keep me from becoming bitter; keep me from going into tirades. Help me to avoid exploding in wrath over little annoyances.

Help me to keep from becoming miserly and parsimonious in matters of money.

Help me, dear Lord, to keep what redeeming sense of humor and self-criticism I may once have had. Help me to make allowances for the weaknesses and irritabilities of some persons I may meet; goodness knows, they will have to make allowances for the defects and irritabilities they will find in me. Amen.

Us.

English you know is a nice old did.

h she may be tubby.

have a hunch she'll lose much weight  
she has to look after a hubby.

friend Ball is not very tall.

that she's not to blame.

matters little whether large or small  
she's climbing the ladder of fame.

Bowes you know  
big at all

she plays a big part

the boys come to call.

Bycroft comes from a high grass town.

you never could tell by the cut of her gown.

you seen Brady?

a queer old lady!

it must know her of old.

he keeps us laughing from morning till night

he stories the internes have told.

# NEW OPERATING ROOMS IN USE

First Patient Treated By Dr. Ernest Williams

ARE MODERNLY EQUIPPED

Suite Is the Gift of Colonel W. M. Gartshore

The new suite of operating rooms at Victoria Hospital were placed in use for the first time to-day when Dr. Ernest Williams performed an operation on a patient in the new quarters. The suite had been formally opened some time ago, but were not immediately available for operation cases. All operations in the future will be performed there.

The suite is the gift of Col. W. M. Gartshore, chairman of the Hospital Trust, to the city and it is one of the most up-to-date in Canada. It comprises a number of operating rooms, two for general operations and others designed and equipped especially for eye, ear, nose or throat operations and operations on persons suffering from contagious diseases. In addition there are rest rooms, wash rooms, linen closets, etc., and every other detail that makes for efficiency or comfort of patients, nurses and doctors has been included.

The expense connected with one of the two general operating rooms was borne by a legacy left for the purpose in the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Jeffrey in memory of her son, the late Dr. Jeffrey.

Sept 1927.

yesterday.

Miss Alwood and Joyce Myhon, 33, of Prince George now are living with relatives in nearby Dartmouth after being featured at the Atlantic Winter Fair here last week.

"We've had about 400 offers from people wanting to buy our horses," Miss Alwood said, "but not one showed up with any money."

The cross-Canada trip took six months.

## Composer Dies

NEW YORK (AP) — Clarence Williams, 67, who composed such songs as "Baby Won't You Please Come Home," "Jellyroll Blues" and "Everybody Loves My Baby," died Saturday following a stroke.

One of the pioneer Negro jazz musicians, Williams became a professional entertain-

OVER

Victo  
Nur

A la  
enter  
School  
Septem  
The lis  
from a  
contain  
from \$  
far cas  
Nam  
school  
Misse  
Allison,  
Kincard  
Mary  
Bell, L  
Jessie  
Brown,  
Lawren  
Peterbo  
Edith I  
London  
Griffith,  
Arkona  
Annie I  
Clandeb  
Jessie  
Mason,  
Kincard  
Mrs. E  
Laura  
Moore,  
Ripley;  
Dorothy  
Sinclair  
Stratfor  
stock;  
Vanstor  
Grimsby  
Mary  
Winer,  
Hambu

# THANK YOU



ciation to all those  
ne at the polls in  
tion and also to  
ed me in my cam-

ke to say, "Thank

Cam" MILLAR

I dreamed that I died at  
The place where I came  
to know.  
When I said "London"  
But he said, "Come  
You're the first one

Edid  
into

te

Us.

Wazel English you know is a nice old did.

Although she may be tubby.

Miss English But I have a hunch she'll lose much weight  
When she has to look after a hubby.

Our old friend Ball is not very tall.

But for that she's not to blame.

Miss Ball. For it matters little whether large or small  
When she's climbing the ladder of fame.

Marian Bowes you know

Is not big at all

Miss Bowes. But she plays a big part  
When the boys come to call.

Helen Bycroft comes from a high grass town.

Miss Bycroft. But you never could tell by the cut of her gown.

Have you seen Brady?

She's a queer old lady!

You all must know her of old.

Miss Brady. For she keeps us laughing from morning till night  
With the stories the internes have told.

Us.

Our friend Bessie Capling did hail from the west.  
And in Class '29 she's enduring the rest.  
Miss Capling At first she said she would stay as a guest  
But since then she has learned she must work  
like the rest.

In our class there's a girl we call Carter.  
I should like to see any one smarter.  
Miss Carter. In our class she runs head.  
She can sure make a bed  
And better than that she's kind hearted.

Pat Carrothers you know is a cure little duct.  
She's full of laughter and giggles and blurt  
Miss Carrothers She seems to be just filled with fun all the time  
I can't say any more of this poem won't rhyme.

Jessie Coleridge is a funny old bird.  
No matter where she roams she can always be heard.  
Miss Coleridge. Singing or laughing or shouting out loud.  
But we must admit she's the fun of a crowd.

Let's Ruby Fraser is a funny old shaver  
She has never been known to sit still  
Miss Fraser. She's always on the hop. Just try to make her stop.  
You will find your efforts are nil.

Us.

We've a girl in our class called Gene Hardy

She is actually known to be Hardy

Miss Hardy. As a friend there's no finer. No one can outshine her.  
That's why we all like Hardy.

In Class '29 there's a meek little girl.

She works and she works till her head doth whirl.

Then she goes to bed and slumbers so deep

That when lecture time comes she don't even peep.

So Mansford sleeps on till the lecture is done

Deciding at last writing isn't much fun.

For den ban alarij kavit

Sann klog pua det in blavit,

Dan jst ij hanae kai!

May 11th 1929

8-7-29.

Isn't it strange that princes & kings,  
And clowns that caper in sword and tinsel,  
And common folk, like you & me,  
Are building for eternity?  
To each is given a bag of tools,  
A shapeless mass and a book of rules,  
And each must make ere life has flown,  
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

Of all the <sup>spice</sup> good surprises,  
There's nothing to compare  
With treading in the darkness  
On a step that isn't there.

Jeanne Watt '29

Really I'm not altho you may  
think so.

Gordon.



You ask for something original  
I hardly know how to begin  
For there is nothing about me original  
unless it's original sin.

Welma Jane Polyea '25

I will not say "Forget me not,"  
As many others do,  
But I will say "Remember me"  
And I'll remember you.

Engel Gibson '28

Ma 2nd.

Why seek the living among  
the dead?

M. Chapman

Friends are like melons  
Shall I tell you why?

To find one good  
you must a hundred try. Shelia

Oh the gladness of her gladness when she is glad  
and the Sadness of her Sadness when she is sad  
But the gladness of her gladness  
and the Sadness of her Sadness  
are not equal to her madeness  
when she is mad!  
(M.P.H.) Irma Walker '30.

Some write for pleasure,  
Some write for fame,  
But I write only  
To sign my name.  
Margaret Johns '31.

Advice to Student Nurses - Dr. Watson.  
Keep your. ① Mouth shut  
② Eyes open  
③ Ears pinned back.

Take a smile to the mirror and  
A smile will greet you.

## The Finished Nurse.

If you can keep your head while those about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you.

If you can trust yourself while others doubt you.  
And keep within your proper limits to.

And lose it - start anew with smile most winning,  
And not regret the day you started training.

If you can give a bath in fifteen minutes  
And dress a wound not lose the sterile touch.

If you can keep on good terms with your room mate.  
If all men count on you but none too much.

If you can learn the art of good suggestion.  
And practise it, but not take "nurse's shop"

If you can answer any Doctor's question  
And decrease Digitalis drop by drop.

And keep a chart without a single error  
And know by heart the Ladies of the Board.  
If you can come to class room without terror  
And not forget the meaning of a word.

If you can rise at dawn, report at seven  
And do a hard day's work till 7 p.m.  
And then give up your time to make things <sup>even</sup>.  
And keep your apron spotless to the hem.

You miss your supper to admit a patient  
Report at Roll Call and get off at eight.  
Attend a lecture then be put on "Special"  
And then get set on for a weary gait.

## The Finished Nurse.

If you had in your heart the hope of winning  
Only the good and not deceitful fame  
If you can see life ending and beginning  
And treat the two impostors just the same.

If you can live on five or six odd dollars  
And dress as well as on a fuller purse.  
You've done the stunt and everything that's in it.  
And then my dear you are a finished nurse.

Laugh and the world laughs with you  
Sneeze and you sneeze alone.  
For away we sprint at the slightest hint  
We are in the Microbe Zone.  
Gripe and your friends gripe with you  
Cough and they turn and scoot.  
A germ-proof mask and a Whiskey floss  
Are the objects of their pursuit.

## Cover Count.

Of all our troubles in daily life  
Lifting covers causes most strife.  
So here's advice to one and all —  
"Cover covers 'Correct'"  
If you want to live at all.

Prose & Poems.

There's a sort of something about 'em.  
A kind of a - Well let me think.  
It may be their stolid indifference  
It may be their addict to drink.  
Or perhaps it's their general impression of  
"Damn few interns and I hate!"  
When I open my lips to address you  
I don't want a mere nurse to bark.  
But we think that their manner of acting  
Vapidly bored unto death.  
Is their most inexcusable habit.  
Oh well, I'm just wasting my breath.

There's a sort of something about 'em  
A kind of a "Well let us see."  
It may be their grin or their greeting  
It may be their grim repartee  
Or perhaps it's their good disposition  
As they answer so promptly each <sup>call</sup>.  
Or it may be the fun we derive from  
Deciphering their scholarly scrawl.  
But we think what appeals to us most <sup>that</sup>  
Is something for which they've a flair  
What marvelous ability, <sup>verbatim</sup> choice  
Those internes display when they  
"Swear!" "Webbie '30"

Hey Diddle Diddle  
Hey diddle diddle  
Life in here's such a riddle  
We've kept guessing what's to come<sup>next</sup>.  
First we are Frohies so modest.  
Shaped like a pile of sawdust.  
Always looking perplexed.  
Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors last.  
Three years really so quite fast.  
Then after Graduation  
Comes R. N. Examination  
Don't care as long as we've passed.

Hey diddle diddle  
Bread & jam on the middle.  
To see favorite bill of fare  
Eats from the can on Sunday  
Amputation beef on Monday  
Tuesday the ice cream is here  
Wednesday our Canine friends<sup>meet</sup> we  
All ground up in balls so neat.  
Thursday there is cold soup & pickle.  
Friday the fish is fickle  
Saturday is the day we don't eat.

## Only a Nurse.

Only a nurse & a tired face  
Running back from her daily race  
Winning little of gold or fame  
To show how well she has <sup>the same</sup> played  
As she wends her way 'long the weary <sup>road.</sup>

Only a nurse - one of a million more  
Who work their way to the glory shore  
Plodding along in the daily strife  
Bearing the whips and scorns of life  
With never a whimper of pain or hate  
Working against Providence & fate.

Only a nurse neither rich nor fair  
Merely one of the suffering crew.  
Fading and striving from day to day  
Facing whatever may come her way  
Silent whenever the host condemn  
And bearing it all for the love of men.

Only a nurse, but she gives her all  
To help wherever she finds a call.  
Doing with courage, stern & true  
What others would not dare to do.  
So she keeps on till the end of time  
Only a nurse in the world's long line.

A Patient's Tribute to a Hospital Nurse  
All honour to the nurse  
Who has the pluck to stay  
For better or for worse  
In duty's ragged way.

She leads her useful life  
In her gentle quiet way  
Keeping up the steady stride  
That keeps the pain away.

Some think she has an easy life.  
'Professional' they say  
They little know what trials will  
Befall her every day.

Her strength is oft but breaking  
Her patience sorely tried.  
While her heart may still be aching  
For the good old home fire side.

They say there is magic in the hand  
Of a woman sweet and fair  
I know that there is something grand  
In a nurse's gentle care.



While your pillow she is smoothing  
She cheers you up somehow.  
Her hand is cool and soothing  
To a fellow's aching brow.

While you are lying sick and weary  
In the quiet silent room.  
Let your face be bright and cheery  
That's your Nurse's care reward!

Don't get cross nor be dejected.  
If the nurse must leave your side  
Other wants must be respected.  
Other needs must be supplied.

Remember she's a woman  
With the feeling of her sex  
That her heart is only human  
That a slighting word may vex

Remember she is duty bound  
And must obey the rules  
And men who wound her feelings  
Are worse than craven fools.

Still she has her compensations  
She feels her calling grand.  
She fills a noble station  
And obeys Divine commands.

For while the sick she's healing  
And caring for the maimed.  
She is silently revealing  
The rules which Christ hath named.

You may talk about your mission  
To a foreign heathen land.  
But if asked for a decision  
I'd say nursing was more grand.

Then let's salute the hand  
That aids the Doctor's skill.  
And lends vigour to the hand  
In the station that they fill.  
"A Patient" W.D. XIV.

A fellow feeling makes the whole world <sup>kind</sup>  
But perhaps that poet would change <sup>mind</sup> his  
If in a crowd he chanced to find  
A fellow feeling in his coat behind.

Instructions for Internes Moving  
Patients from O.R. car to Bed.  
Stand between the car and the bed.  
Place your arms well under the  
back and shoulders of the patient. -  
a nurse will manage the feet.  
Lift the weight well on your chest.  
Then, finding that the bed is behind  
you, and that you are unable  
to turn around, throw yourself  
on the bed and crawl out from  
under the patient.

If I could have my dearest wish fulfilled  
And take my choice of all earth's  
treasures to  
And ask of heaven whatever I willed  
I'd ask for you.

There is more joy to my true loving <sup>heart</sup>  
In every thing you think or say or do  
Than all the joys that Heaven ever  
imparts.  
Because - It's "you".

I want to be a Surgeon  
And with the Surgeon's stand.  
Enclosed in a sterile white apron  
With a scalpel in my hand.  
In my opinion it would be  
A most exciting life  
To hunt the wild appendix  
With a Button hook and Knife.

V.H. '29

Oh a thousand times I've travelled.  
Up the V.H. corridor.  
With a hose and cans & pullo & pans  
But I won't do that no more.  
Oh three years may seem a long time  
But it's not as long as four.  
Let's celebrate when we graduate  
Cause we won't be here no more.

No water bottles To fill at night.  
No long sleeved binders To pin on tight.  
I don't have to ask for a late leave  
I can dance till my feet get sore  
I may wish a lack that I were back  
Cause I won't be here no more.

Made a million mustard plasters  
For a guy whose chest was sore  
One was much too hot & he swore at  
But I won't do that no more.  
When the doctors cut my head off  
Oh I smiled and smiled some more  
But believe me I did now I'm glad I did  
Cause I won't be here no more.

Worked like a slavey  
Making up beds!  
Ate beans and gravy.  
Wished I was dead.  
On the "Nat" a million babies  
One cries and they all ensoore.  
They can yell Ma Ma but trā-lā  
I won't be here no more.

---

I kissed my girl the other night.  
My conscience bothered me a lack  
I think I'll have to go tonight  
And give the damn thing back.

A Hospital Romance.  
By the shores of Acid Boric.  
By the sparkling Soda Water.  
Lined the sweetest of all maidens  
"Listerine" fair Seidlitz daughter  
She was loved by staunch Chloride  
son of Alum and Carbolic  
New apparent to the Benzine of  
the tribe of Petrolatum.  
Through the Queen Soap strolled the  
lancers.  
Through the "plaster" walks they  
wandered.

"Lovely little Listerine" were the fairy  
words of Chloride.

"No Quinine can quench the love flood.  
No Aspirin still my heart ache"  
Let us live by Sparkling Water!

Experience Teaches.  
Be sure to pick up urinals  
by the handle.

Sad! But True!

Their parting it was sudden.  
And it was very sad.  
She sacrificed her dear young life  
'Twas all the life she had.  
She's sleeping 'neath the daisies  
Her rest is peaceful now.  
Oh there's always something doing.  
When a freight train hits a cow.

Here lies the body of Mary Ann Cowler  
Who burst while drinking a  
Sedlitz Powder.  
She left this world for her heavenly  
rest.  
She should have let it effervesce.

Courtesy.  
Courtesy is the habitual exercise  
of a keen appreciation for the  
feelings of others.  
It is the golden rule applied  
to trifles.

## Appetizing Alphabet.

A is for apples on Saturday night  
after our work helps us all to  
sleep tight.

B is for beans and that lovely  
brown bread. Food for the King  
some one has said.

C is for cabbage and brown  
chocolate cake. The first is for  
Jiggs and the last we will take.

D is for doughnuts that look good to  
eat and it's quite true to say that  
they are a real treat.

E is for eats which we have after <sup>rice</sup>  
and when we're invited we  
never decline.

F is for Friday and also for fish.

To have it more often is nobody's wish.

G is for froaky and gingerbread sweet  
We all quite agree that they cannot  
be beat.

H is Victoria's wonderful hash.

Which we would not exchange for  
a heap of cold cash ???

I is for ice cream of many a flavour  
which adds to our menu a very good  
savour.



J is for jillies with peaches on piles  
Which comes just on Sundays  
and adds to our smiles.

K is the wonderful Strawberry sauce  
Whose absence we deem a very  
great loss.

L is our lemon pie fluffy and light.  
Alas for our capture after the first <sup>bite</sup>  
M is for mustard so much in demand  
by hard working nurses throughout  
all the land.

N is for nut cookies. We like them with berries  
with peaches and pears and little  
red cherries.

O is for onions that float through  
the hall. Long hours before they  
are ready at all.

P is for Pumpkin which makes  
such fine pies. To eat them in  
silence each one of us tries.

Q is for quarters of beef that they  
buy to feed us or have until  
we almost die.

R is for rice pudding served <sup>Hot</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>wooden</sup>  
We know it's coming by sight  
of the spoons.

S is for soup so steaming and hot. which gives us the pep & do such a lot.

T. Well it stands for itself don't you see & when we have drunk it so many are we.

U. is the uselessness of our attempts to improve on the menu our V.V. presents.

V. is for vinegar. It's on every table. But to pull out the cork we'll never be able.

W. is for the water we drink. And often the taste of it makes our hearts <sup>sink</sup>.

X. is the excellence of all V.V. utensils. Of her sauce pans, her spoons & even her kettles.

Y. is for yeast in our rolls crisp and shiny. But when we are hungry they seem very tiny.

Z. is for zest and ~~effervescent~~ zeal with which we all run to the home for each meal?

## The Poor Boy's Prayer.

It was Christmas eve in the city.  
The shops were all bright and gay  
With many a wreath of holly  
And many a mistletoe spray  
And clustered round each window  
Stood groups of children bright,  
Gazing at toys and sweetmeats  
With wonder and delight.

Two little lads were passing  
Hungry, wet and lame  
Born in a slum so wretched  
Living in sin and shame  
Slowly they walked through the city  
On down the busy street.  
Then up a narrow alley  
Tramping with weary feet.

No one to soothe or pity.  
No one to care or love  
Father a drunkard and mother  
Safe in that land above.  
Now they are reaching the attic  
Desolate bare and chill  
Poor little friendless sufferers  
Poor little Mike and Bill.

## Mike's Prayer

Mike he was only seven  
Bill he had just turned four  
Linging in streets for a living  
Begging from door to door  
Christmas had come with its presents  
Greetings for old young & old.  
Thousands next morn would be  
singing. Of angels & harps of gold.

Many a pampered favourite  
With presents enough to spare  
But none to know of the secret  
And the two little urchins there  
"Mike" whispered Bill's a shiver  
"Who is that come Santa Claus?"  
That comes bringing presents Christmas  
He must be a rich guy because -

He never comes down to our alley  
But hangs 'em to rich folks up town  
They say he's got long white whiskers  
And a big red crimson beard.  
If only I knew how to find him  
I'd tell him 'bout you & me.  
And then if he wasn't too stingy  
I'd bring us some bread and tea.

## Mike's Prayer

"I don't think as he lives down here" Bill  
Said the little boy of seven  
I fancy Santa Claus is God &  
Who lives above in Heaven.  
"But that can't be true" says Billy  
"The teacher says" you see.  
That God loves all his children  
So that means you and me.

"And if he were Santa Claus Mike  
He'd know as we live up here.  
My Mother 'ud sure remember him  
She wouldn't forget. don't fear"  
But if you're quite sure about it  
Let's ask him Mike and try  
They say as he's allers a listening  
Though far above the sky.

Then two little eyes looked heaven<sup>ward</sup>  
And two little hearts in prayer  
Ascend to the children's Jesus  
From out that faint bare  
As Mike in a lapping tale  
His story simply told.  
Kneeling by Bill on the altar  
Bumping over and called

Mike's Prayer

"Dear Jesus King of Glory,  
Look down from heaven and see  
Two little boys in the attic  
Billy and Mike. That's me  
Father he kicks and beats us.  
Matters with you up there.  
We've begged all day in the city  
And nobody seems to care.

"Please don't forget the number  
But send Santa Claus this way  
With presents for me & Billy  
To-morrow that's Christmas Day.  
And some shoes and a pair of socks  
For poor little Billy's feet"  
Then two little tired laddies  
Sank down on the floor to sleep  
While angels from heaven descended  
To answer Mike's little prayer

Soon dawned the Christmas morning.  
The churches were bright & gay  
With thousands of joyful children  
Gathered to praise and pray.  
The sun shone into the attic  
And into the shavings here.

## Mike's Prayer.

It lit up the poor pinched faces  
Of two little wretches there.  
But their bodies were cold & lifeless  
For two little souls had fled  
To a Heaven of warmth & comfort  
To a feast of Living Bread.  
And safe in the arms of Jesus  
Two little spirits rest.  
Free from all care and sorrow  
Happy and safe and blest  
And on that bright Christmas <sup>morning</sup>  
Two little angels fair  
Are thanking the Child Jesus  
Who answered Mike's little prayer.

## Things that Count.

Not what we have but what we use.  
Not what we see but what we choose  
Those of the things that man or bless  
The sum of human happiness.

Not what we take but what we give  
Not as we stray but as we live  
Those are the things that make or break  
That give the heart its joy or ache.

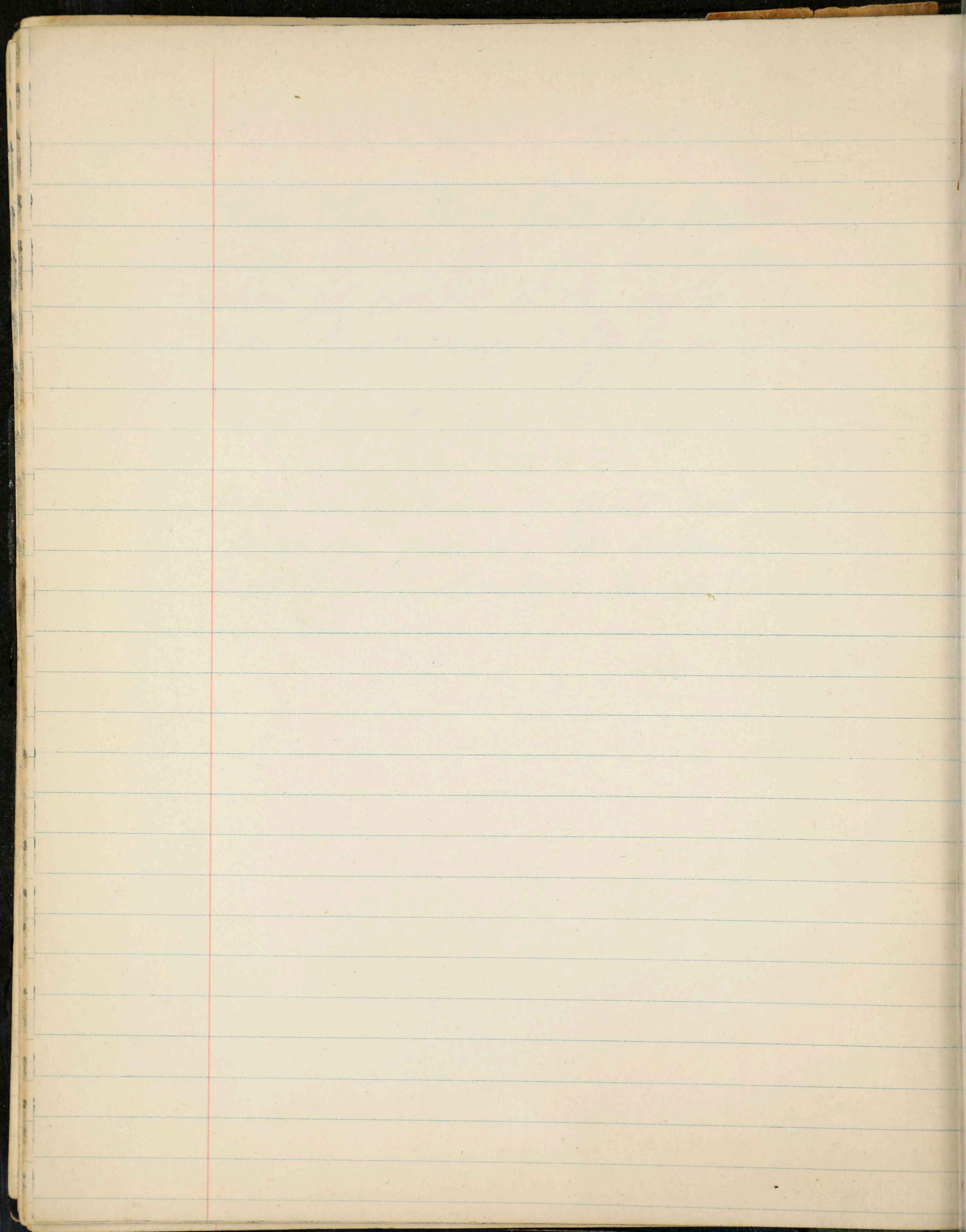
Two chambers hath the heart  
where dwell both joy and pain apart;  
When joy wakes in the one  
Then sleeps pain calmly in its own:  
Oh joy, thyself restrain!  
Sleep softly, lest thou awaken pain.

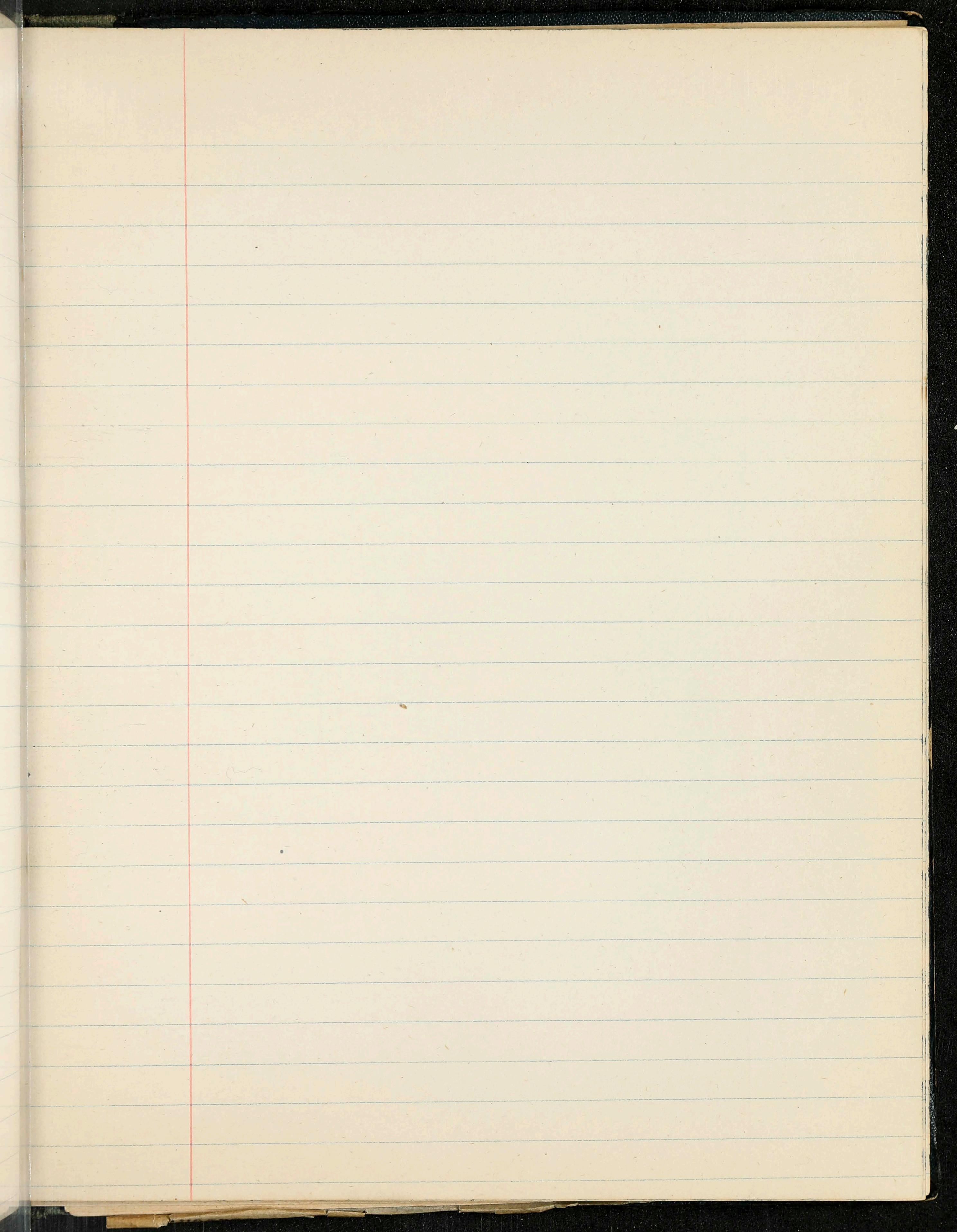
There is nothing so great that I fear to  
do for my friend; nor nothing so small  
that I will disdain to do for him.

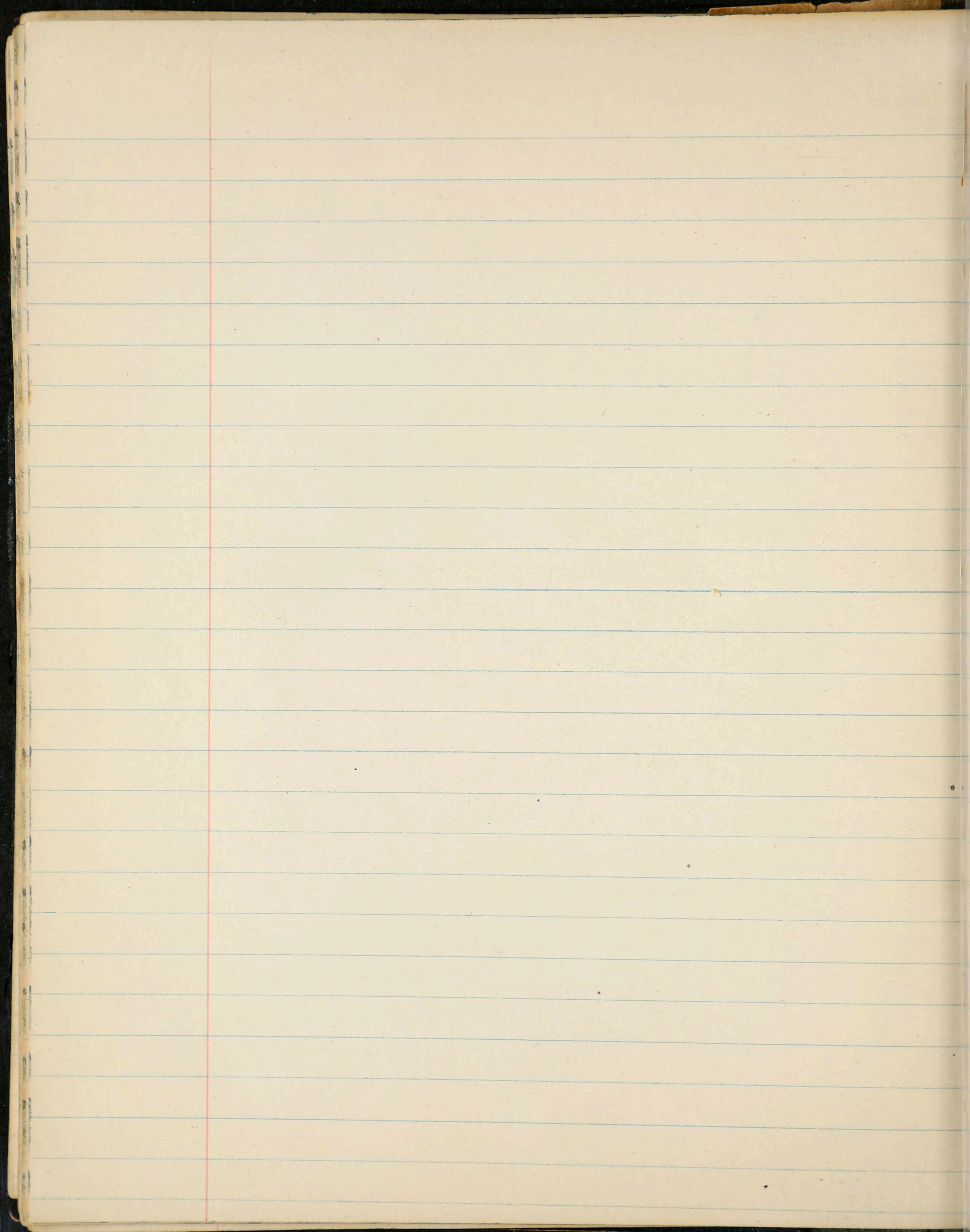
Dec. Aug. 189

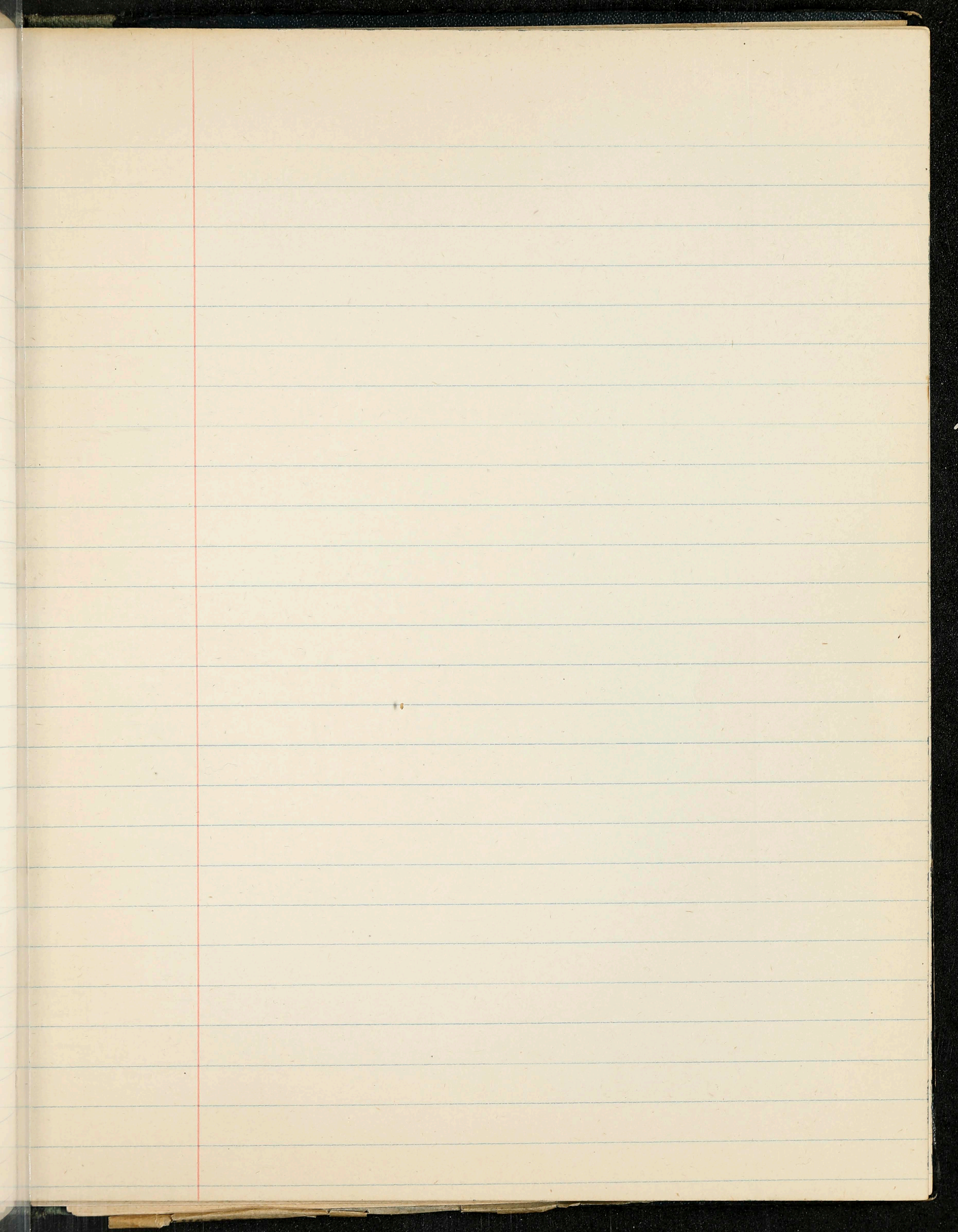


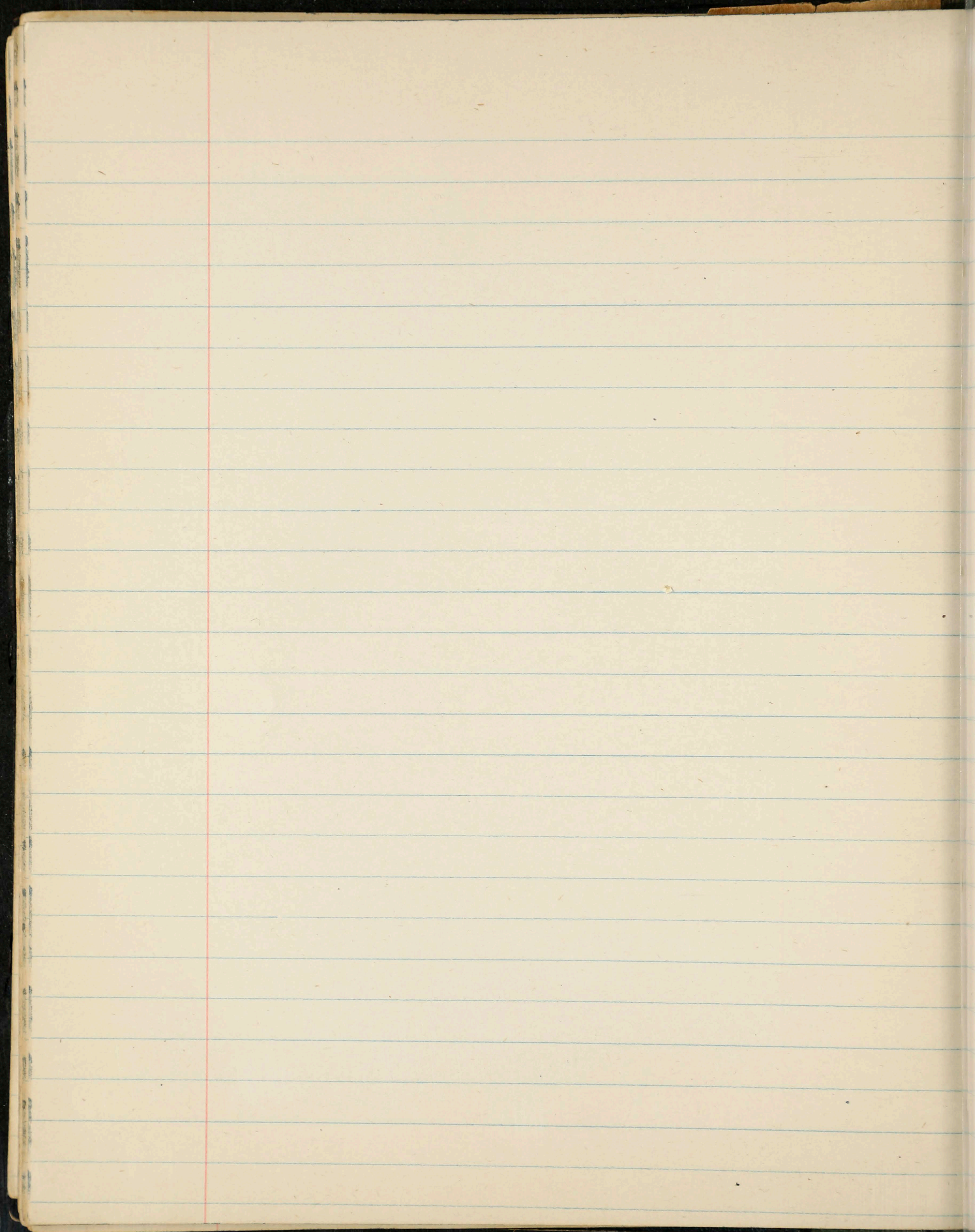
1011

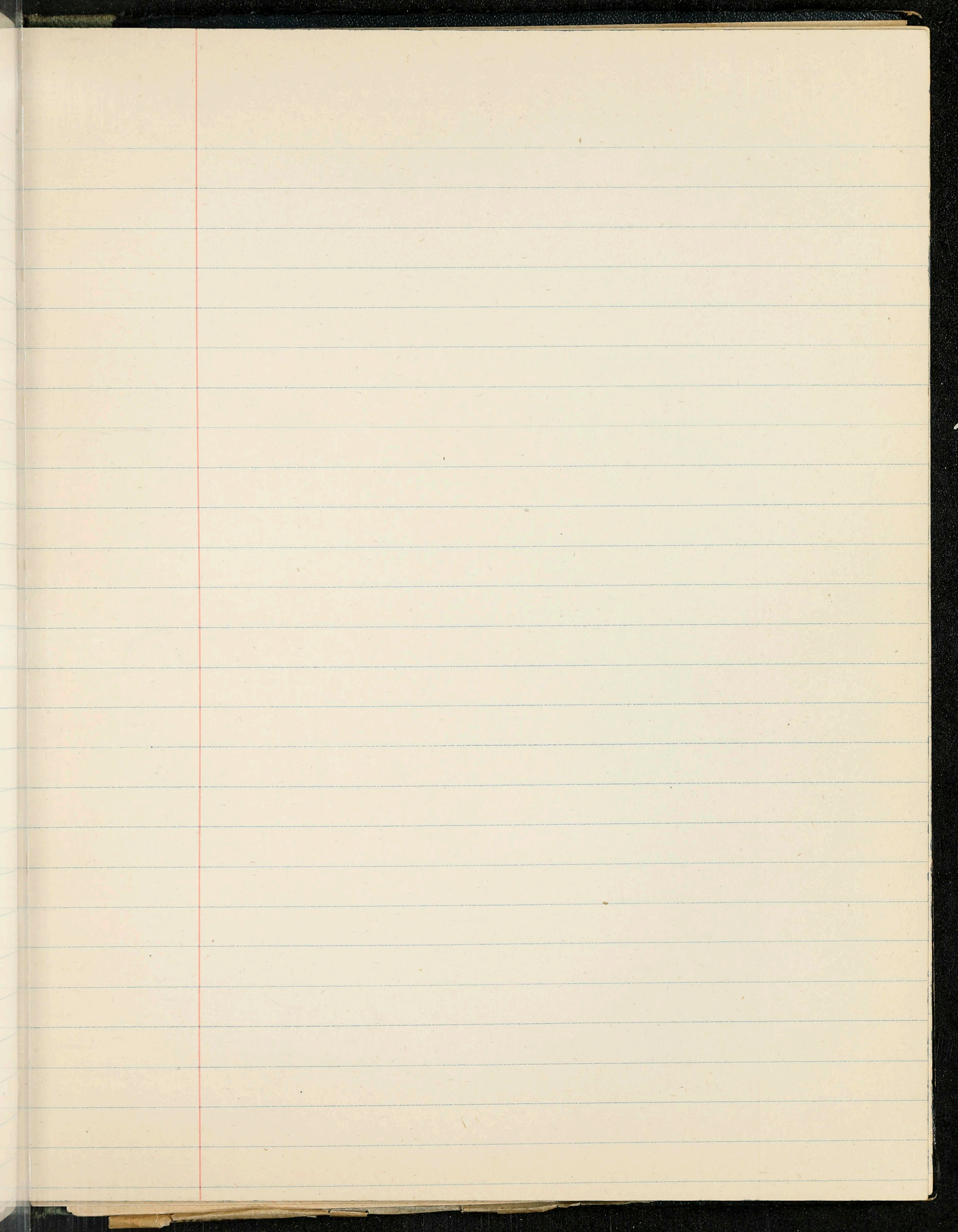


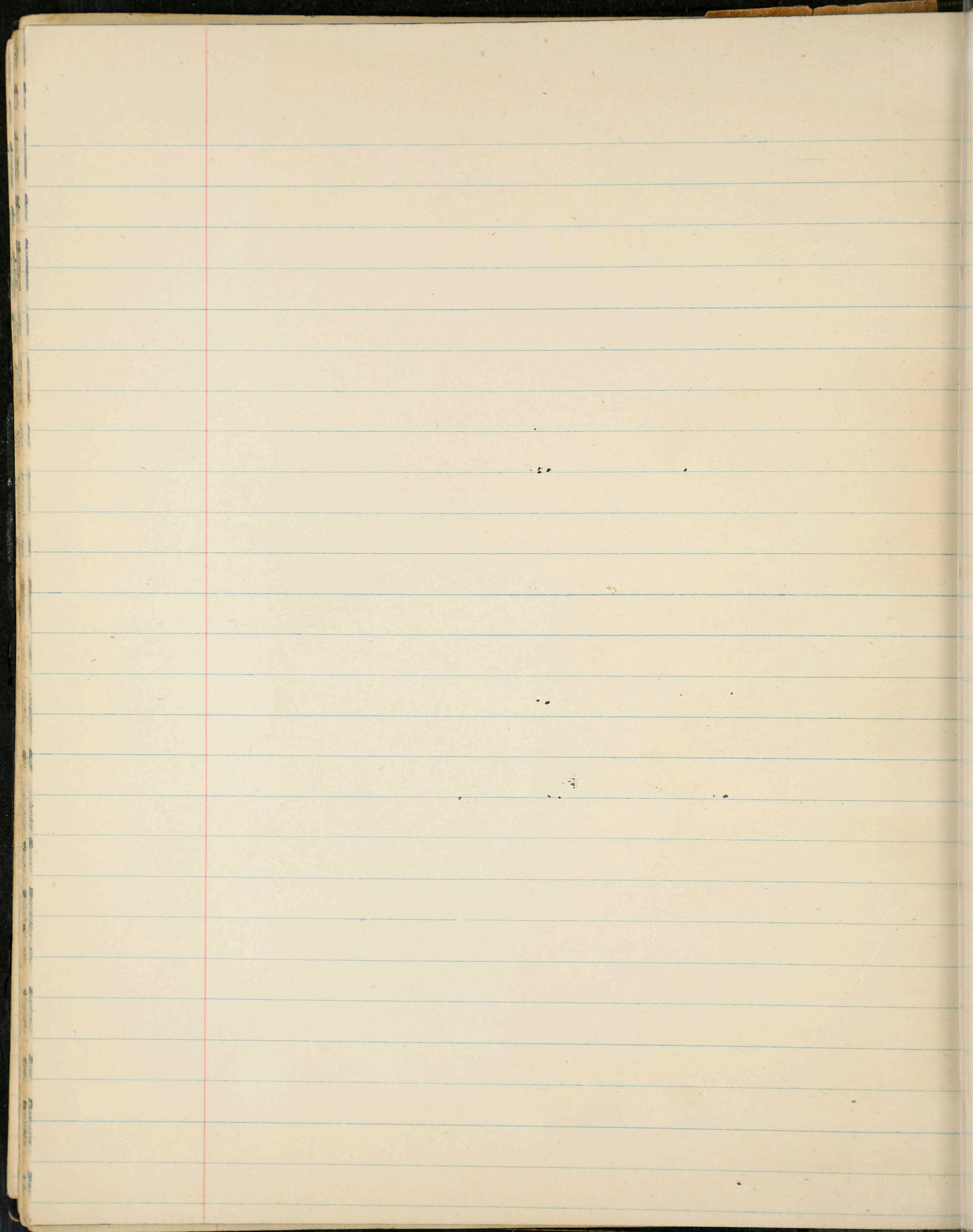




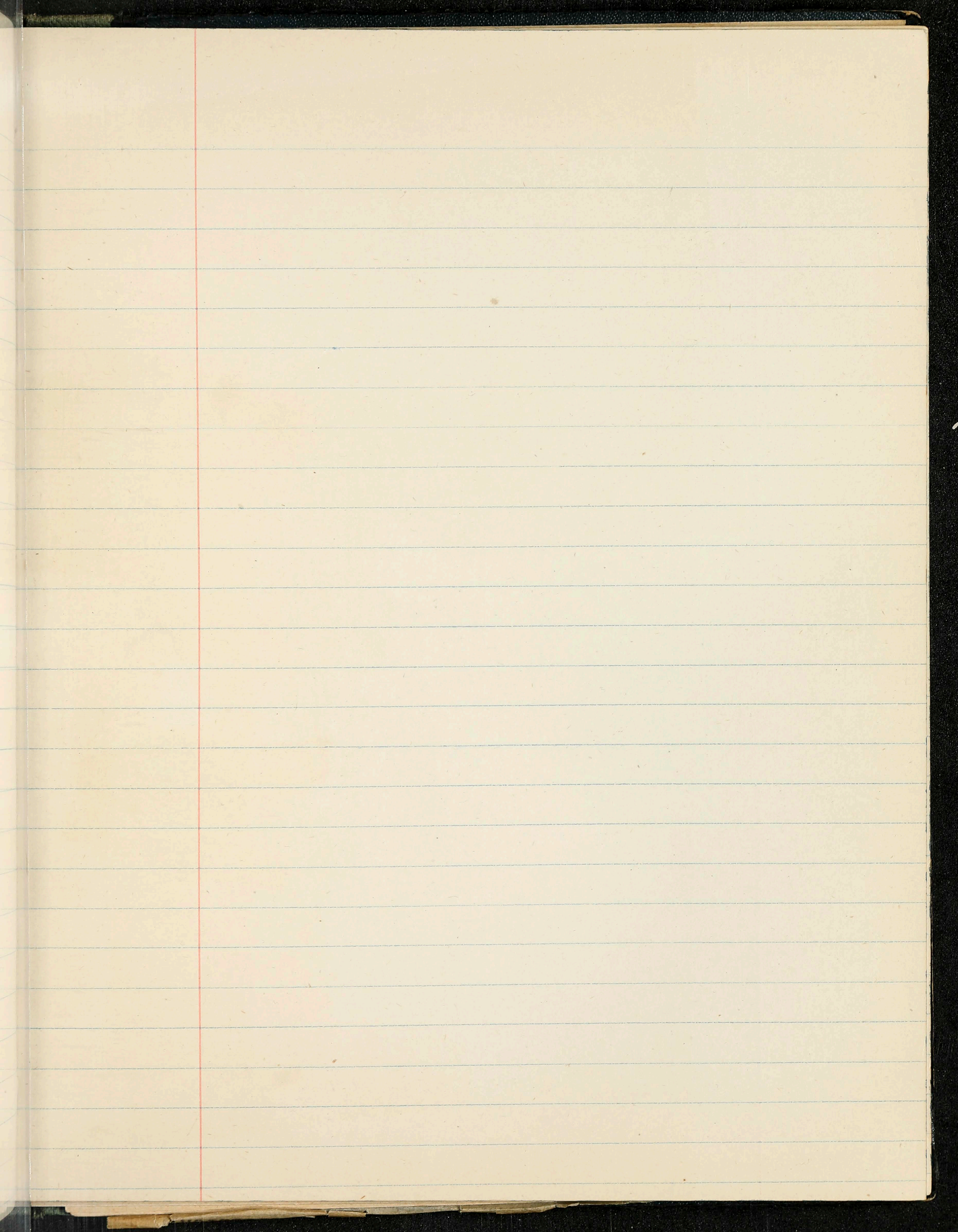


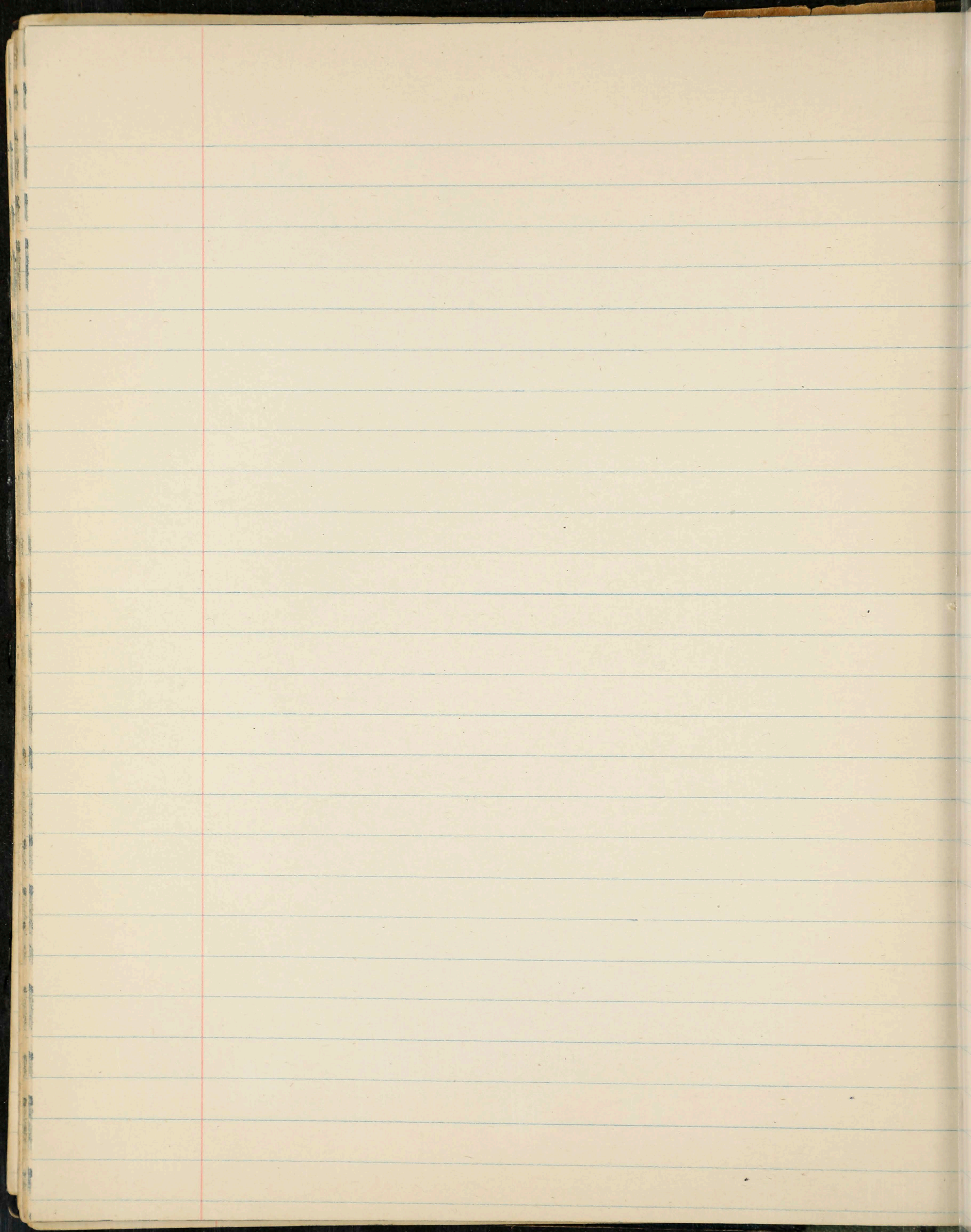


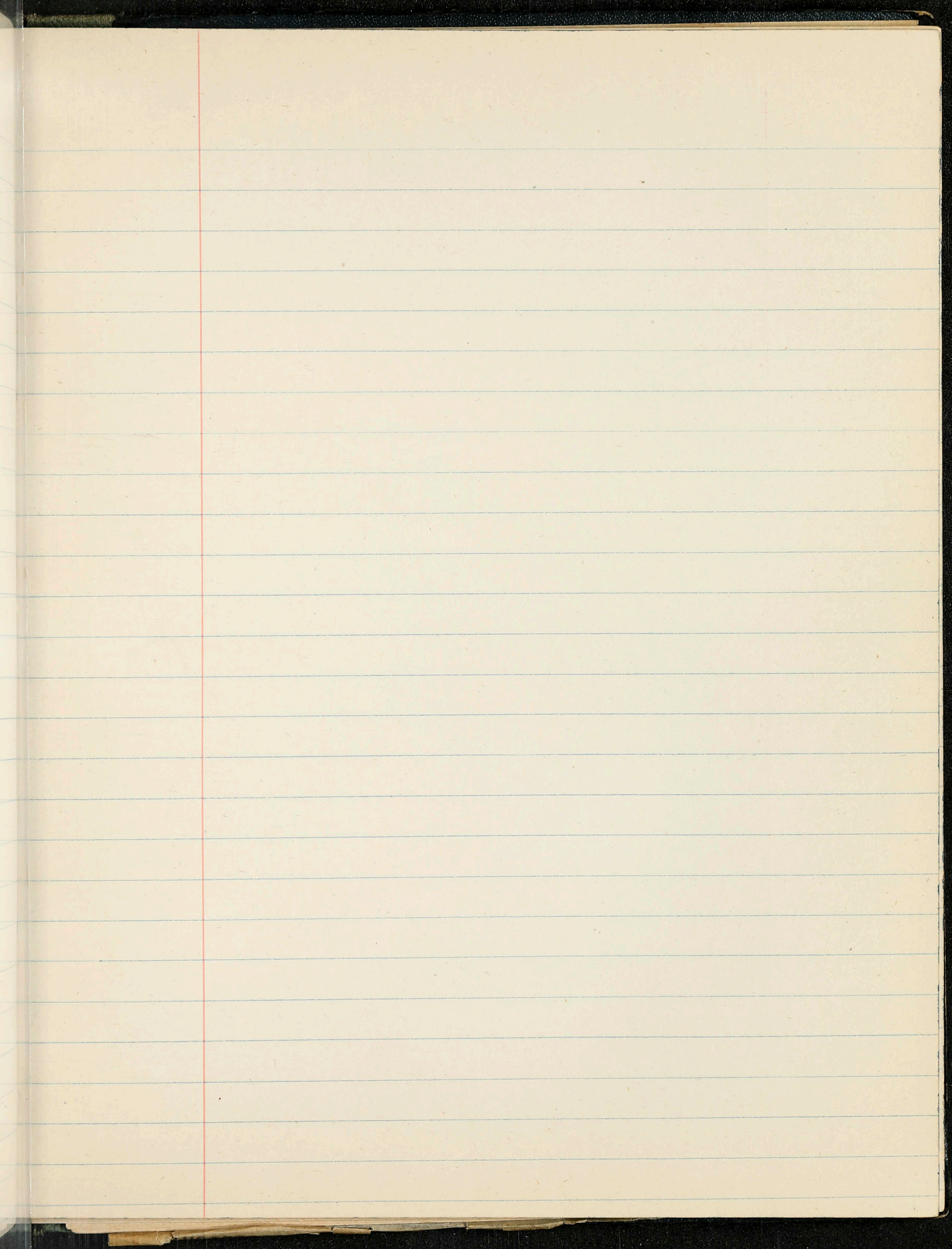


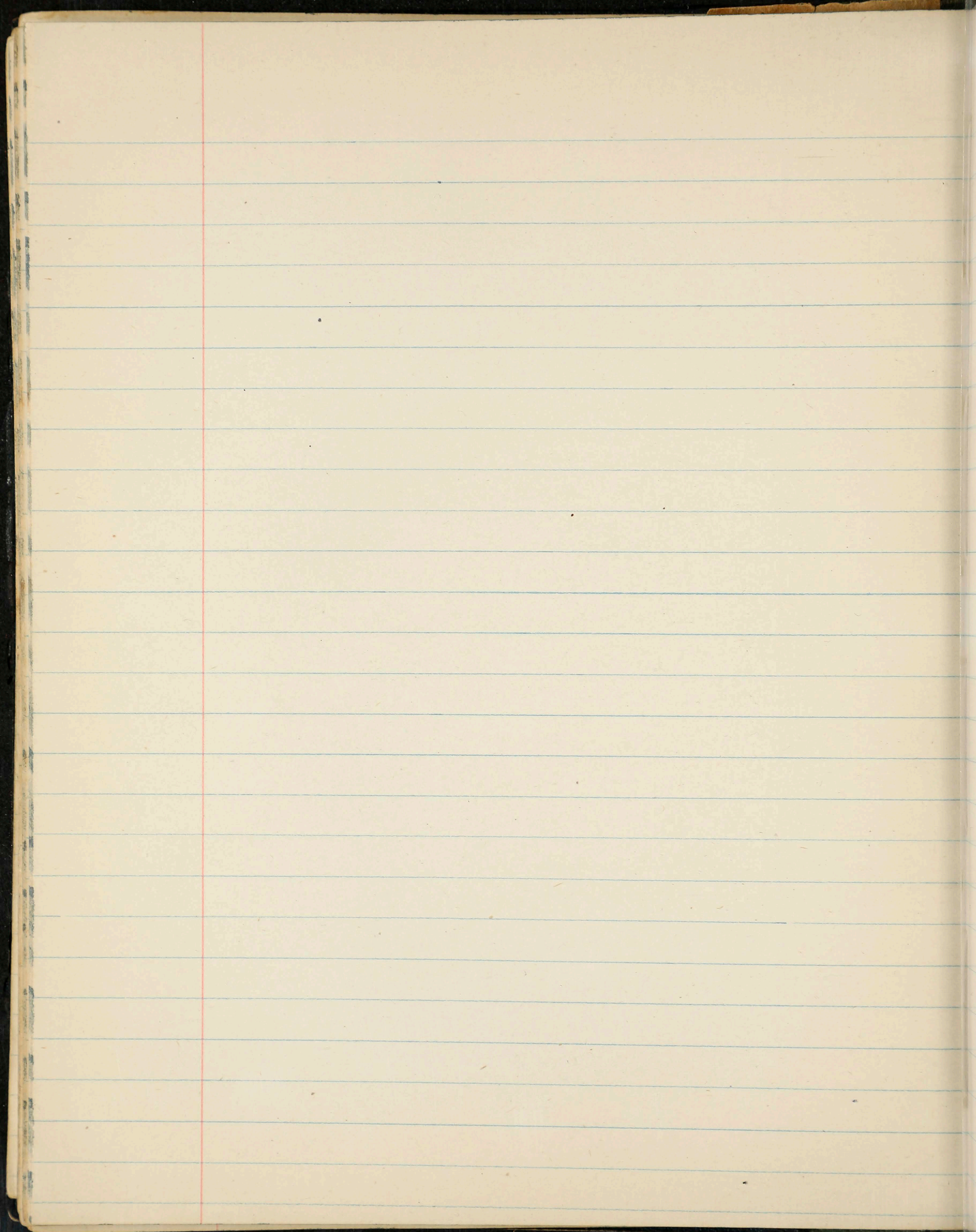


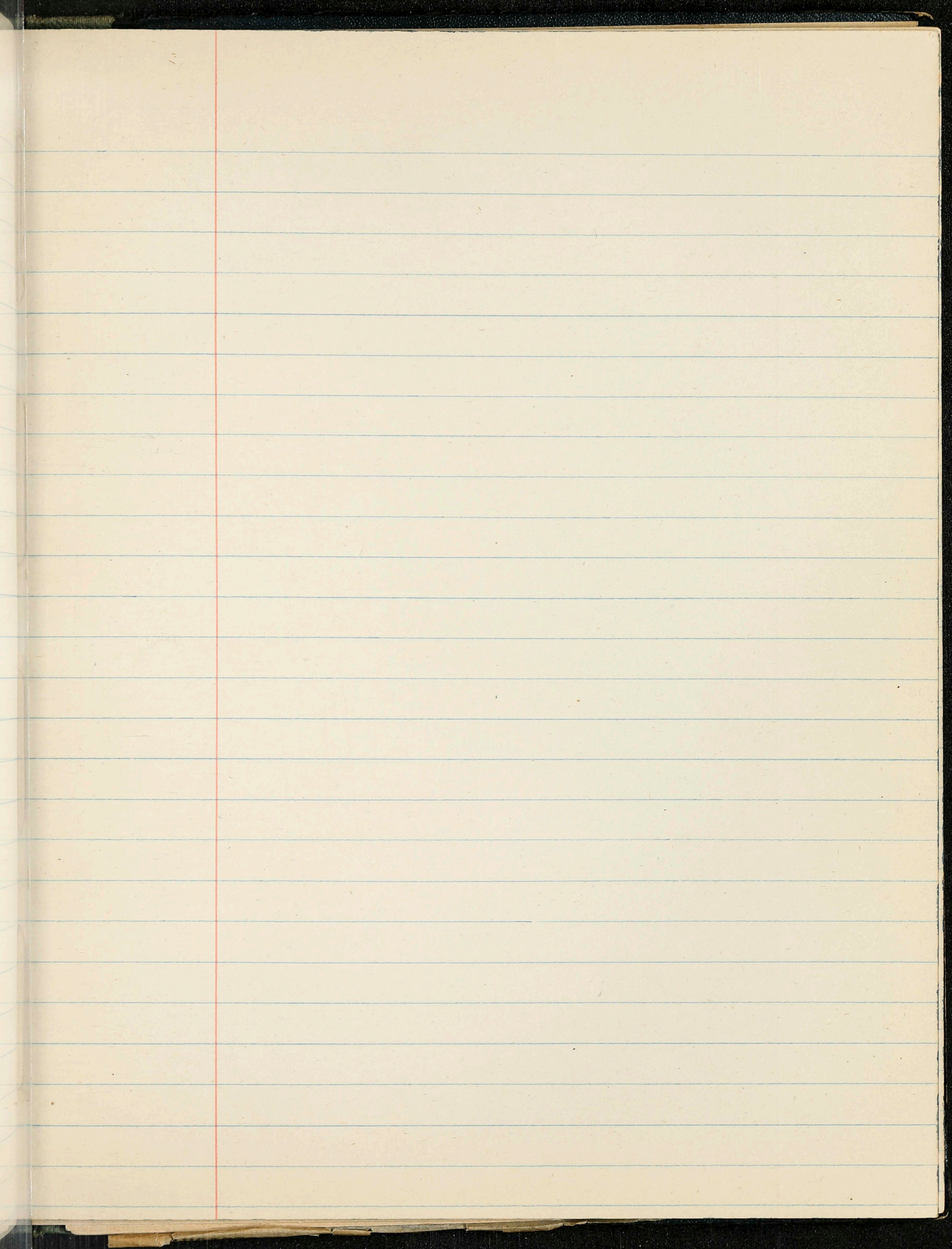


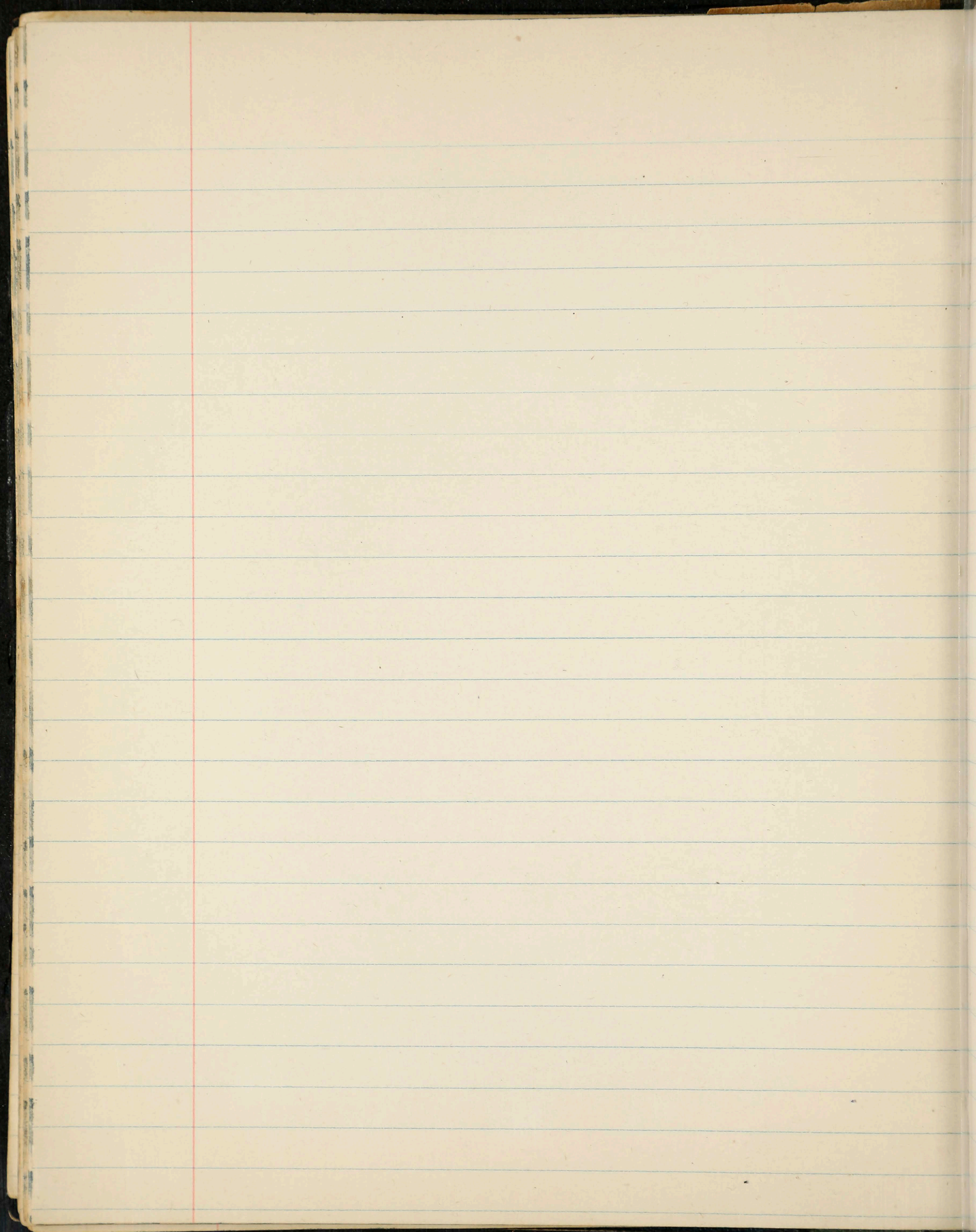


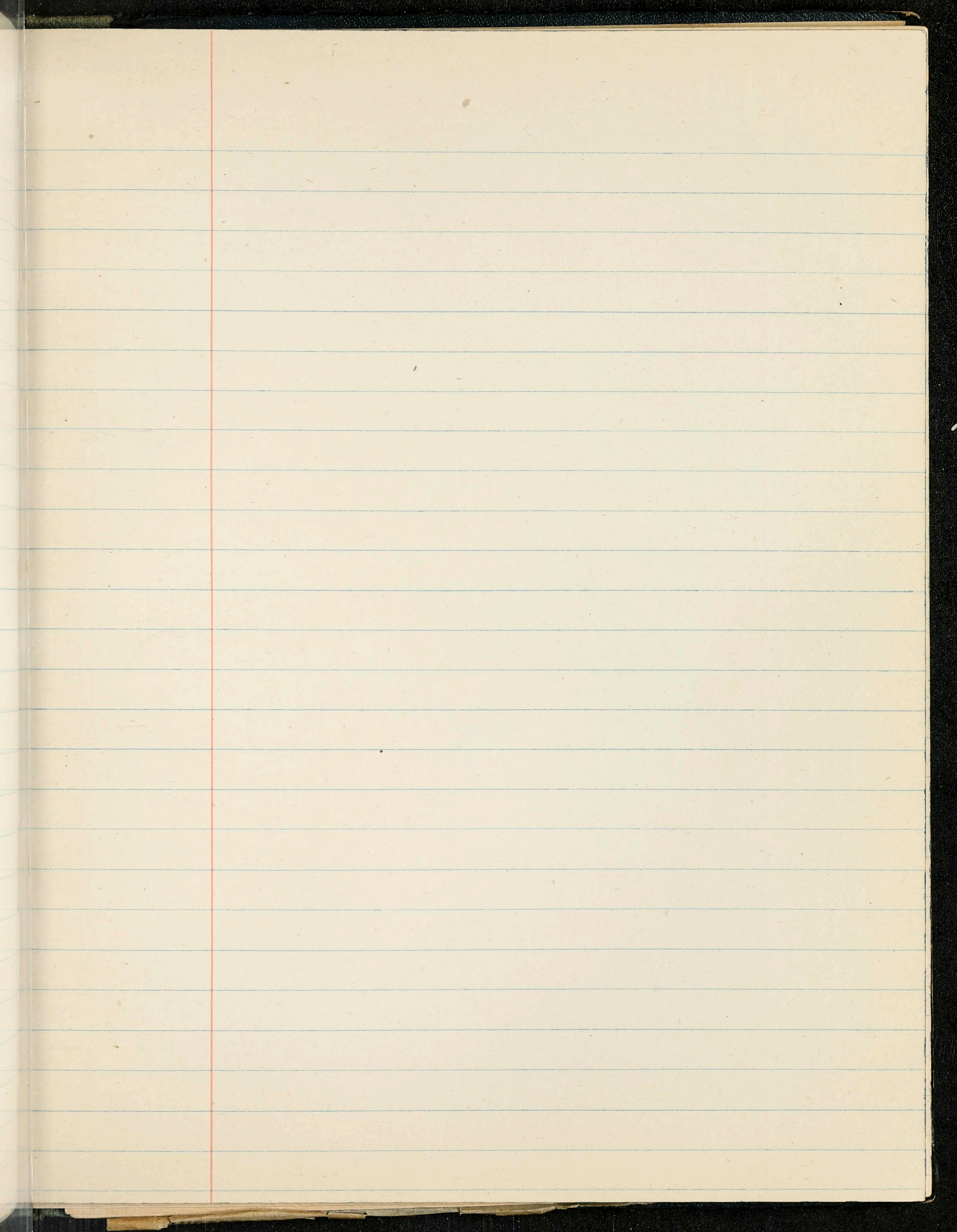


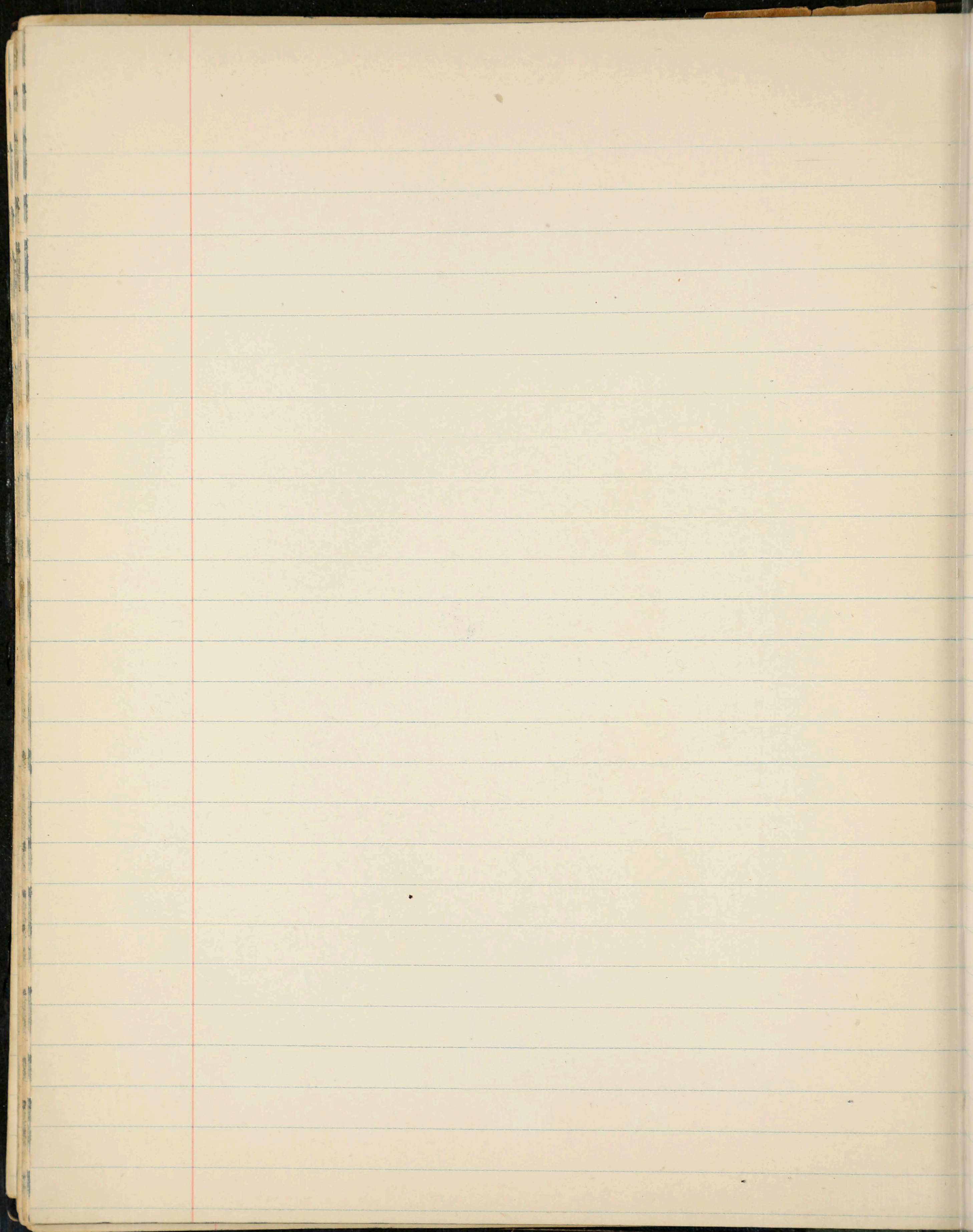




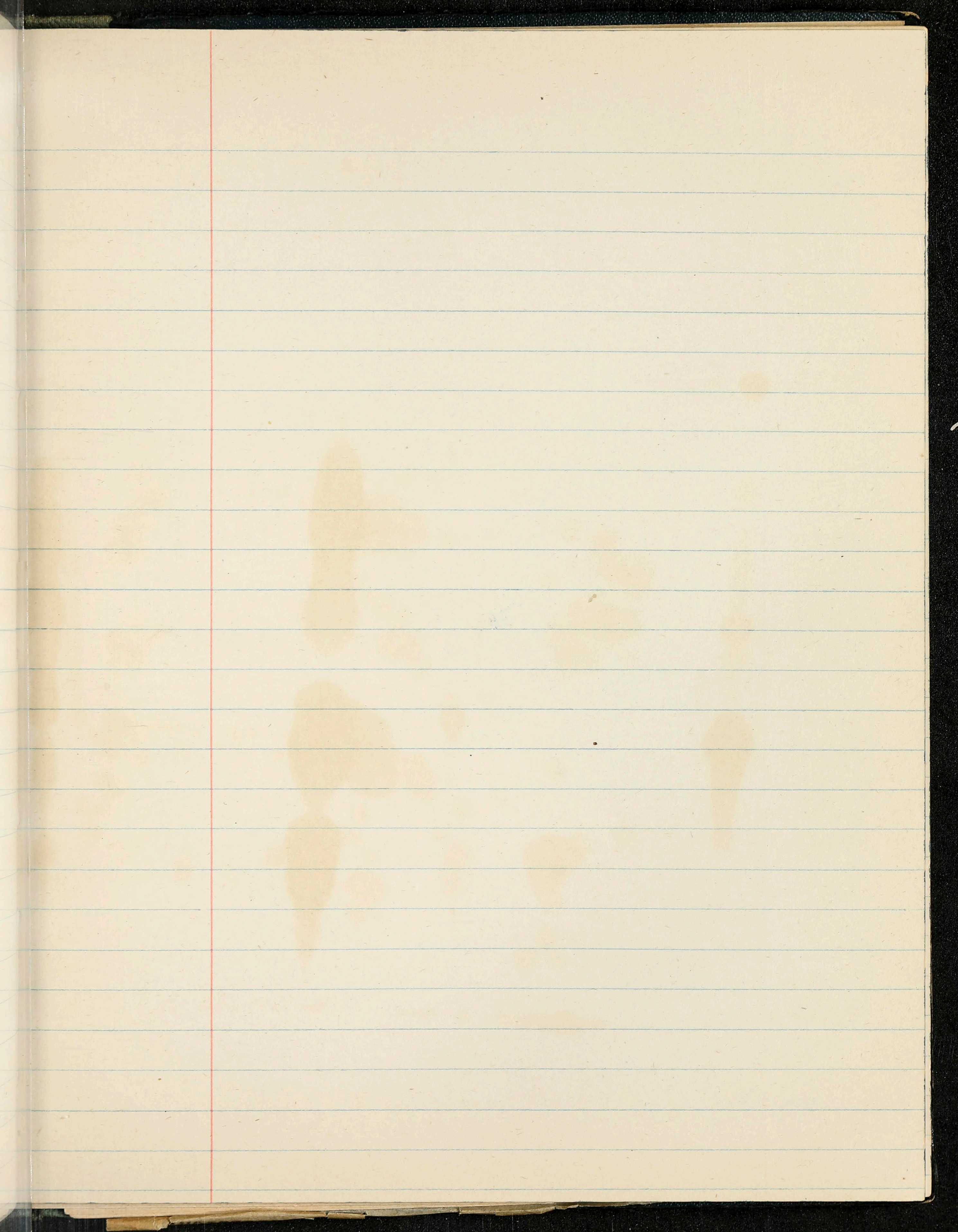


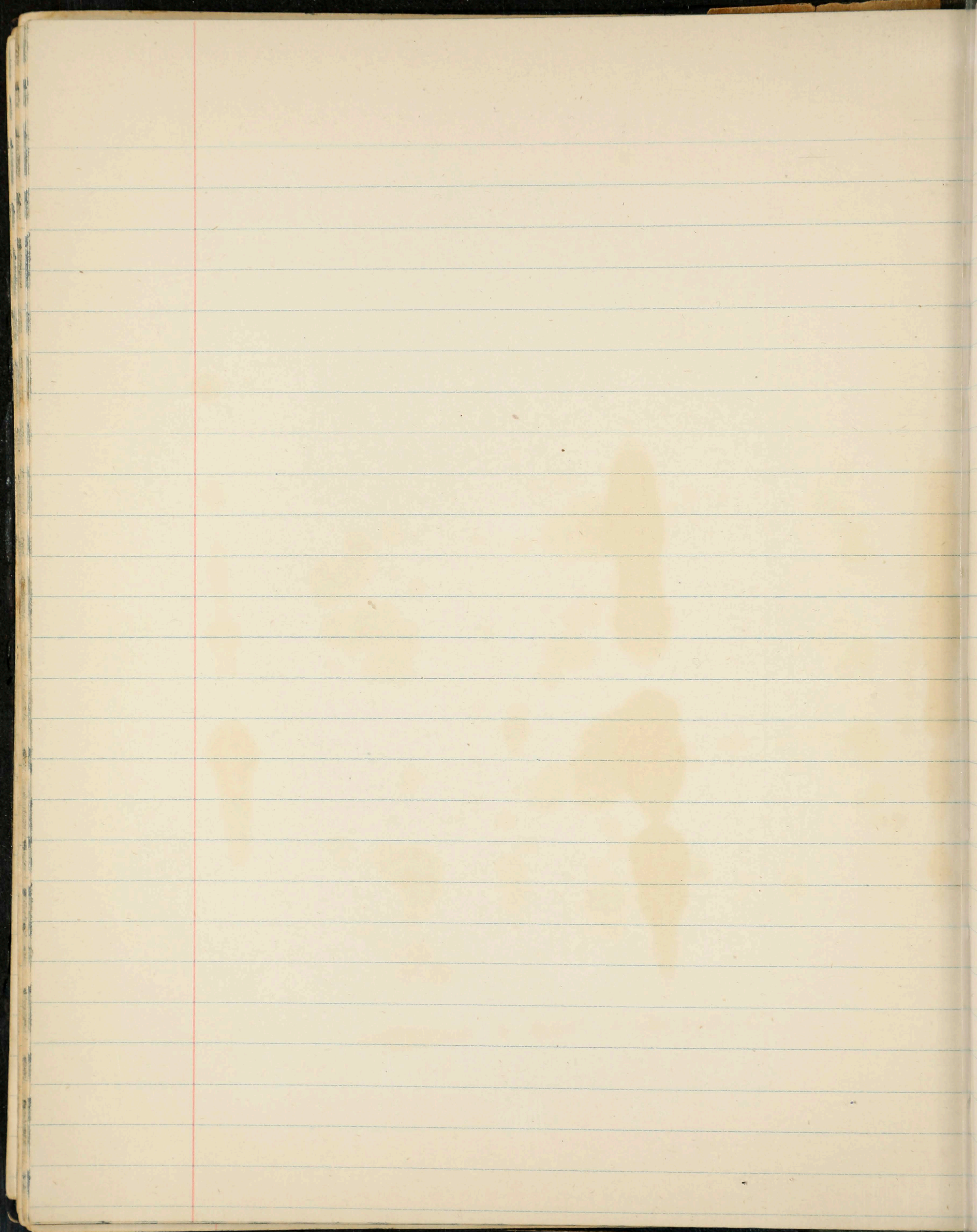


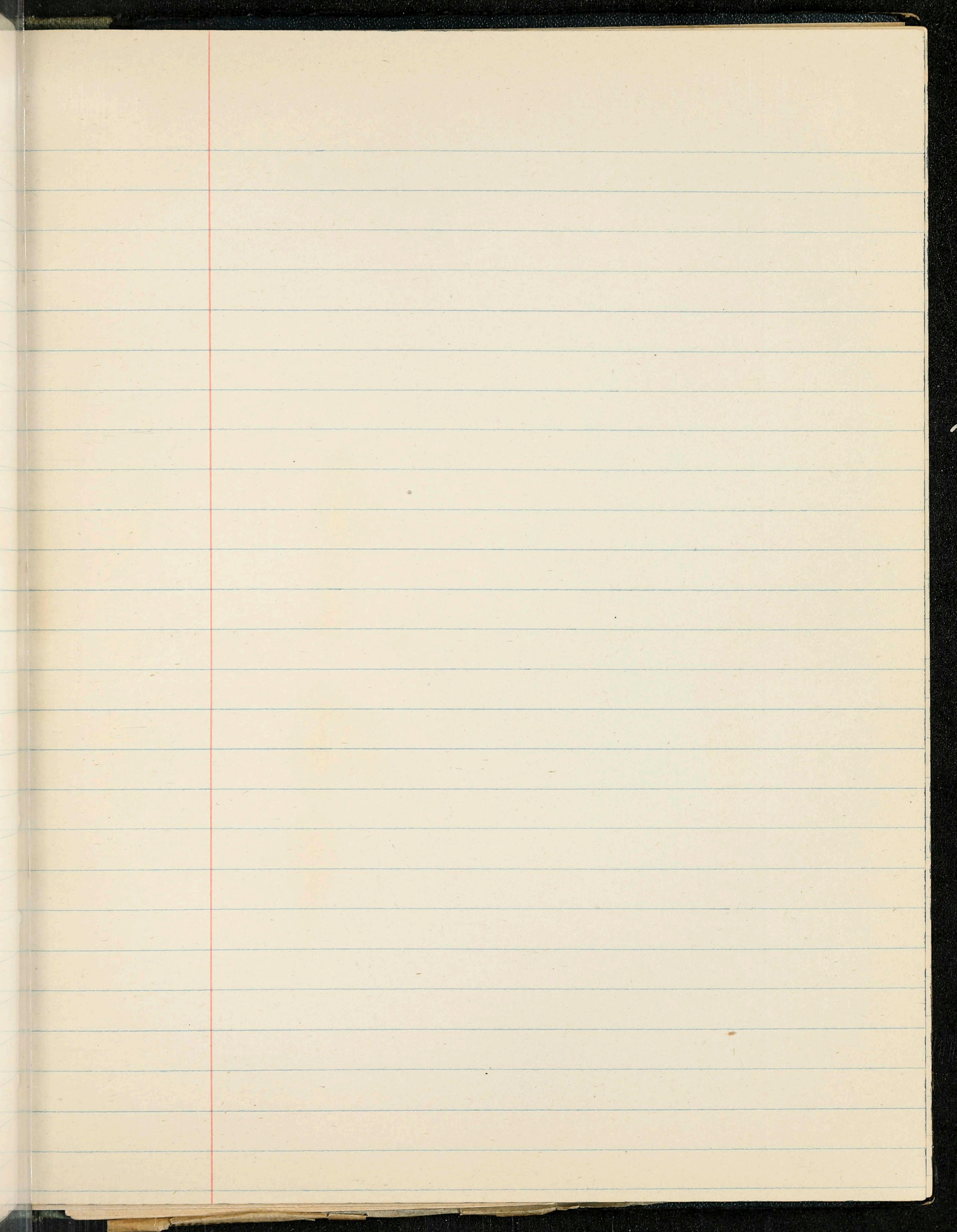


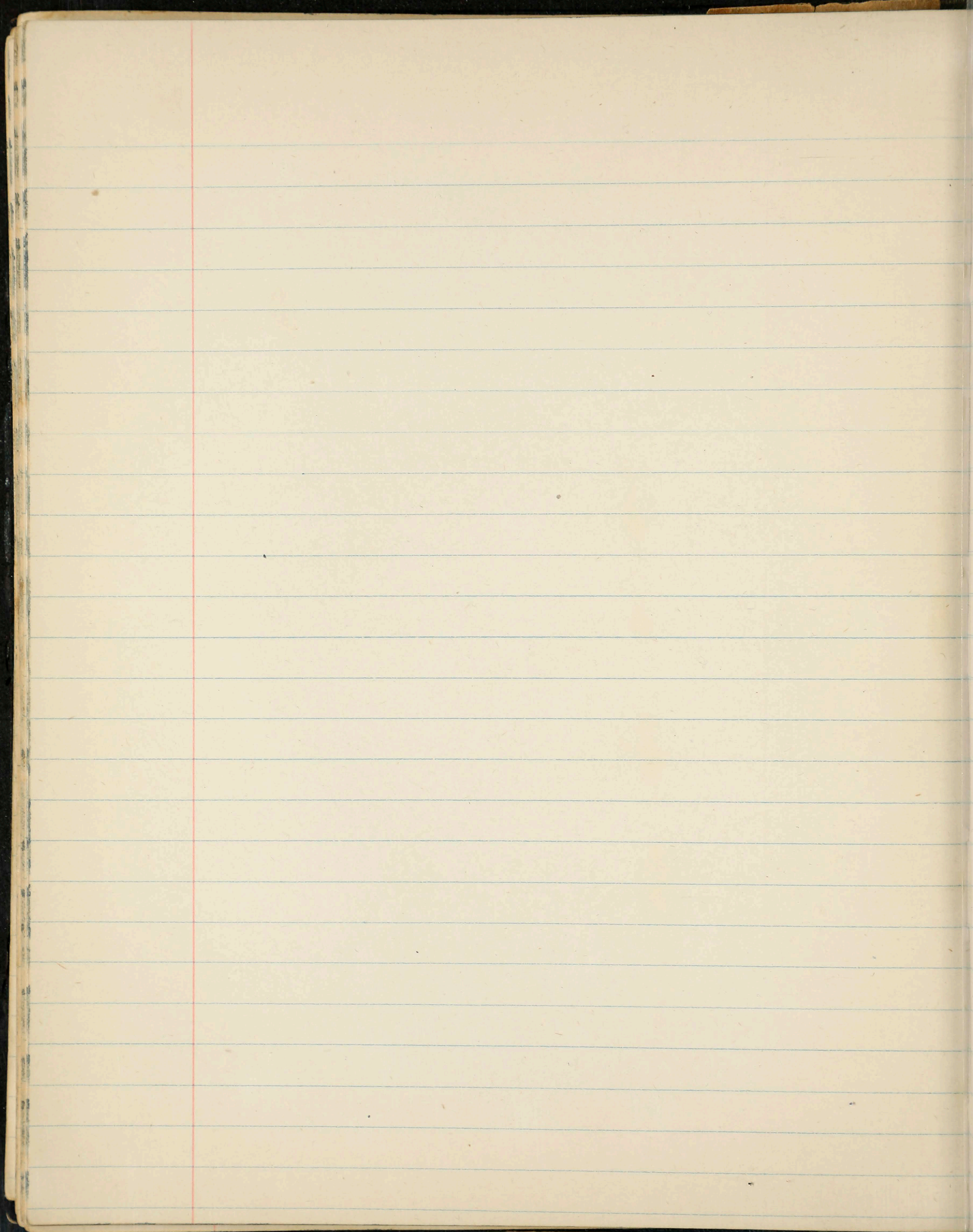


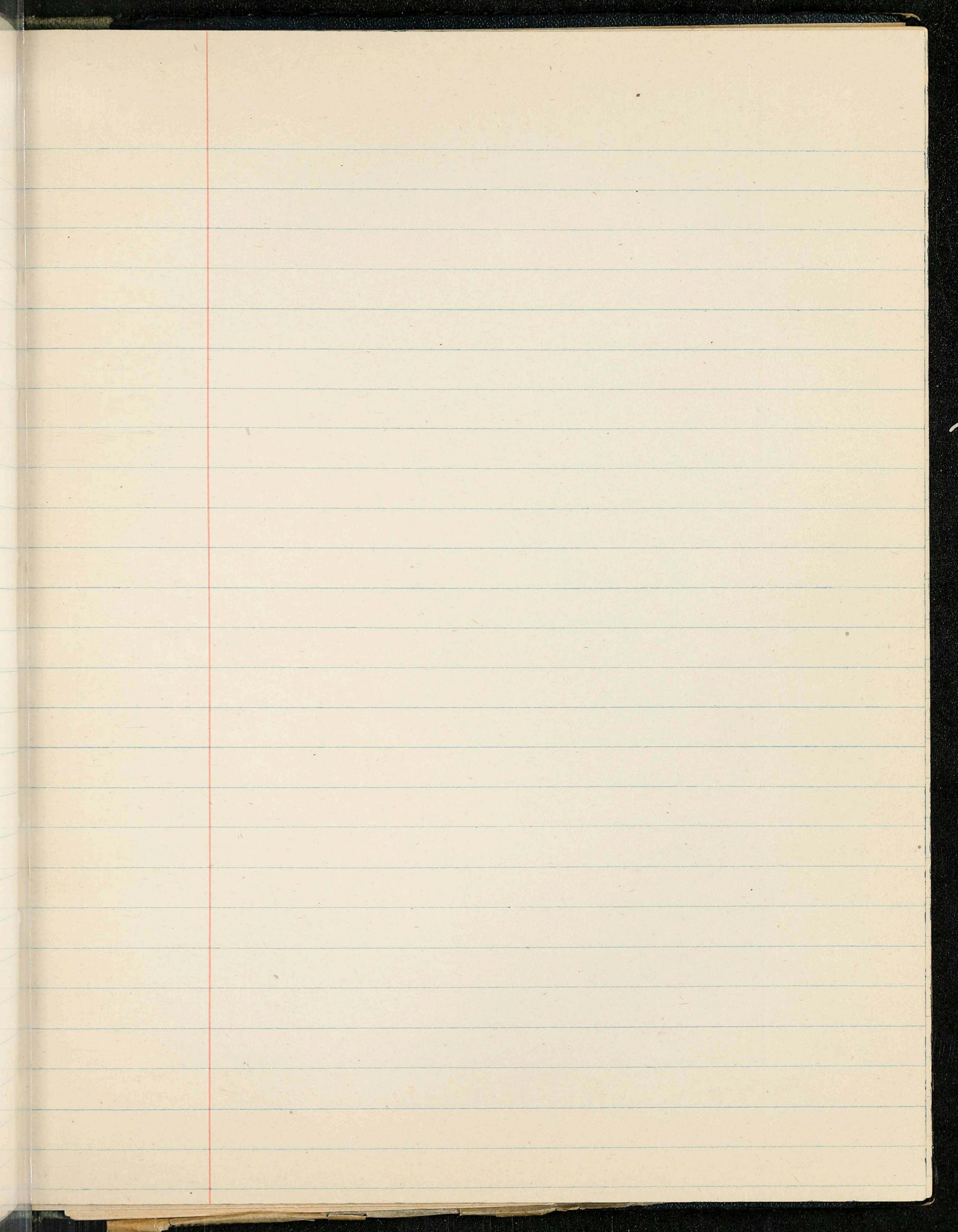


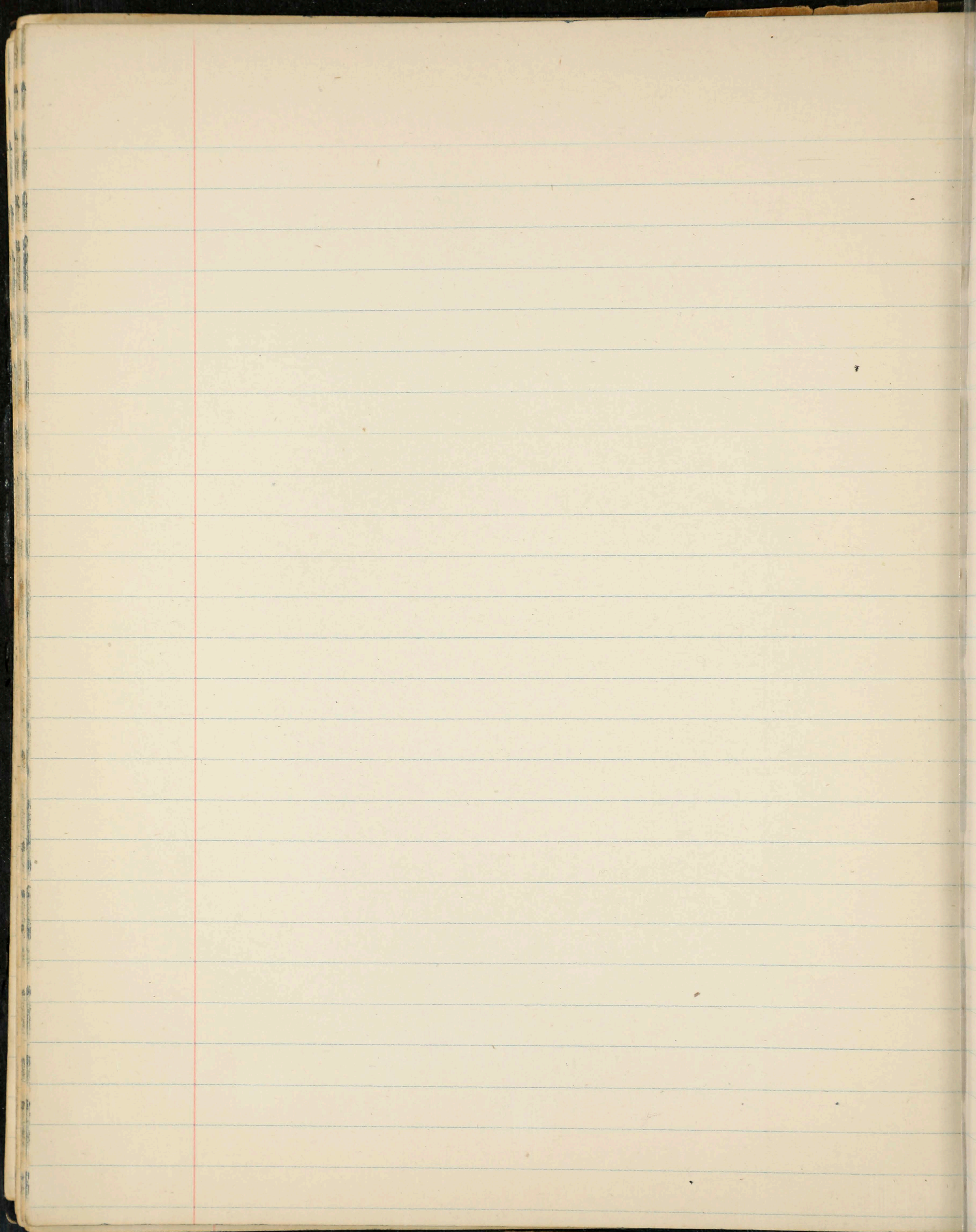


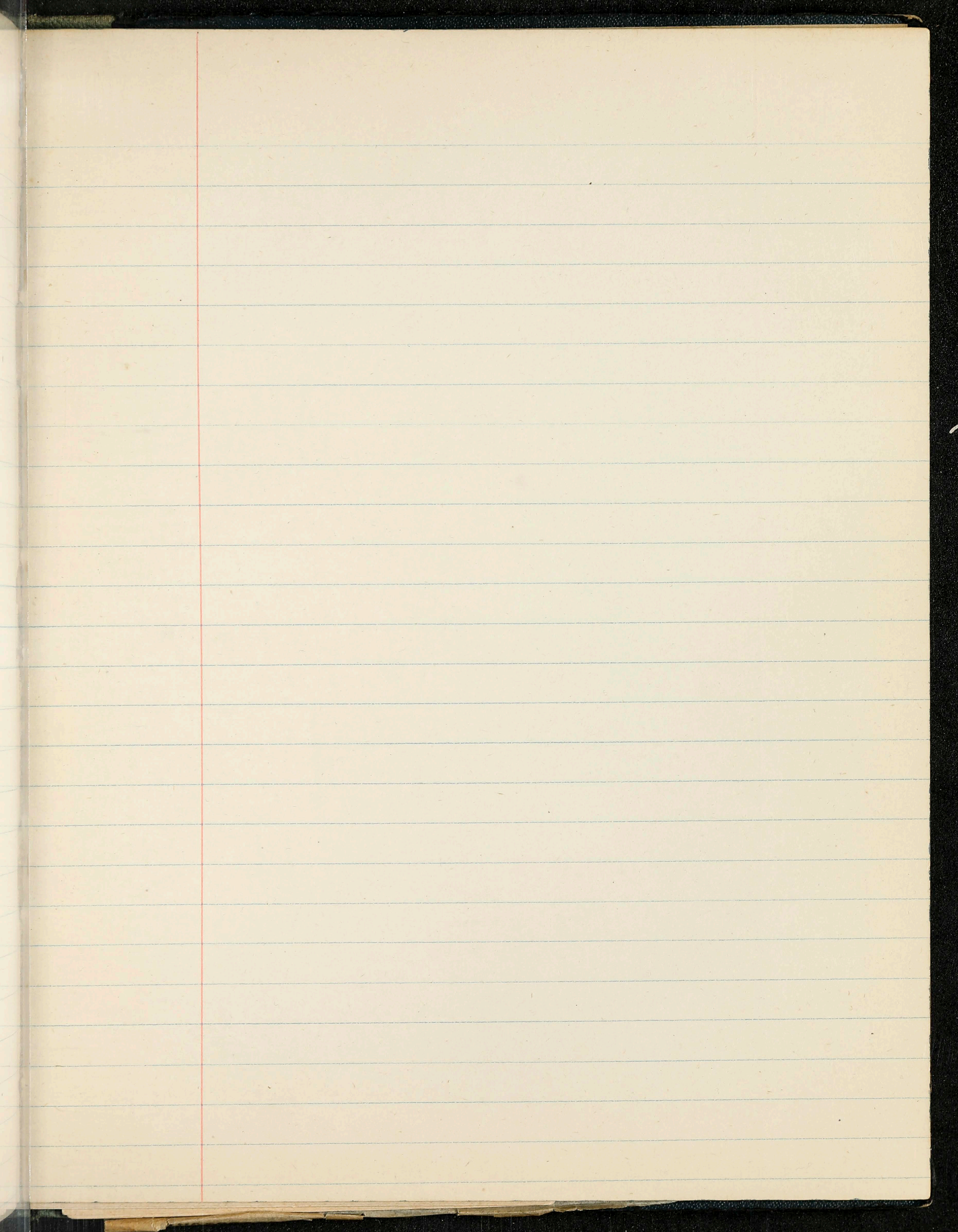


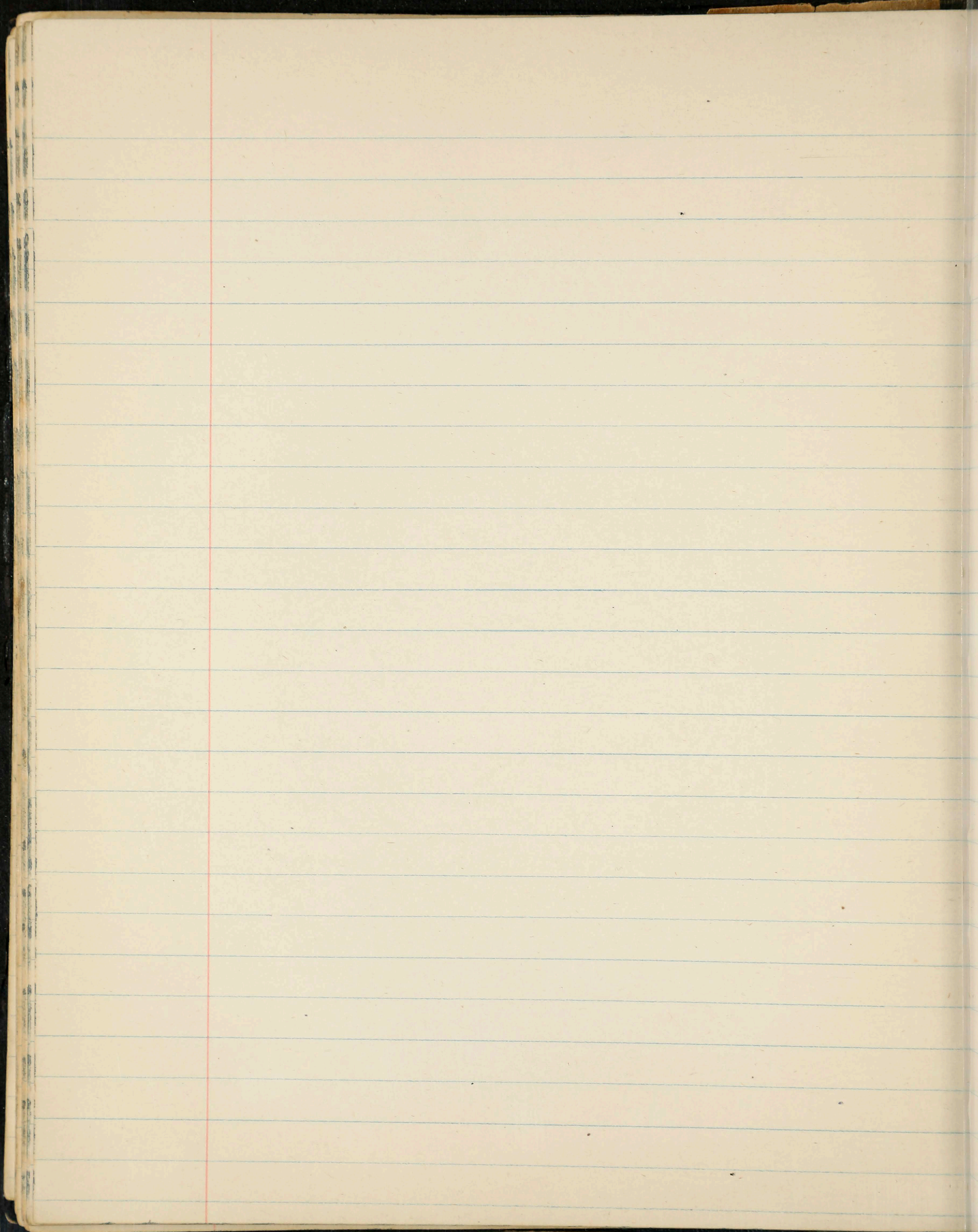




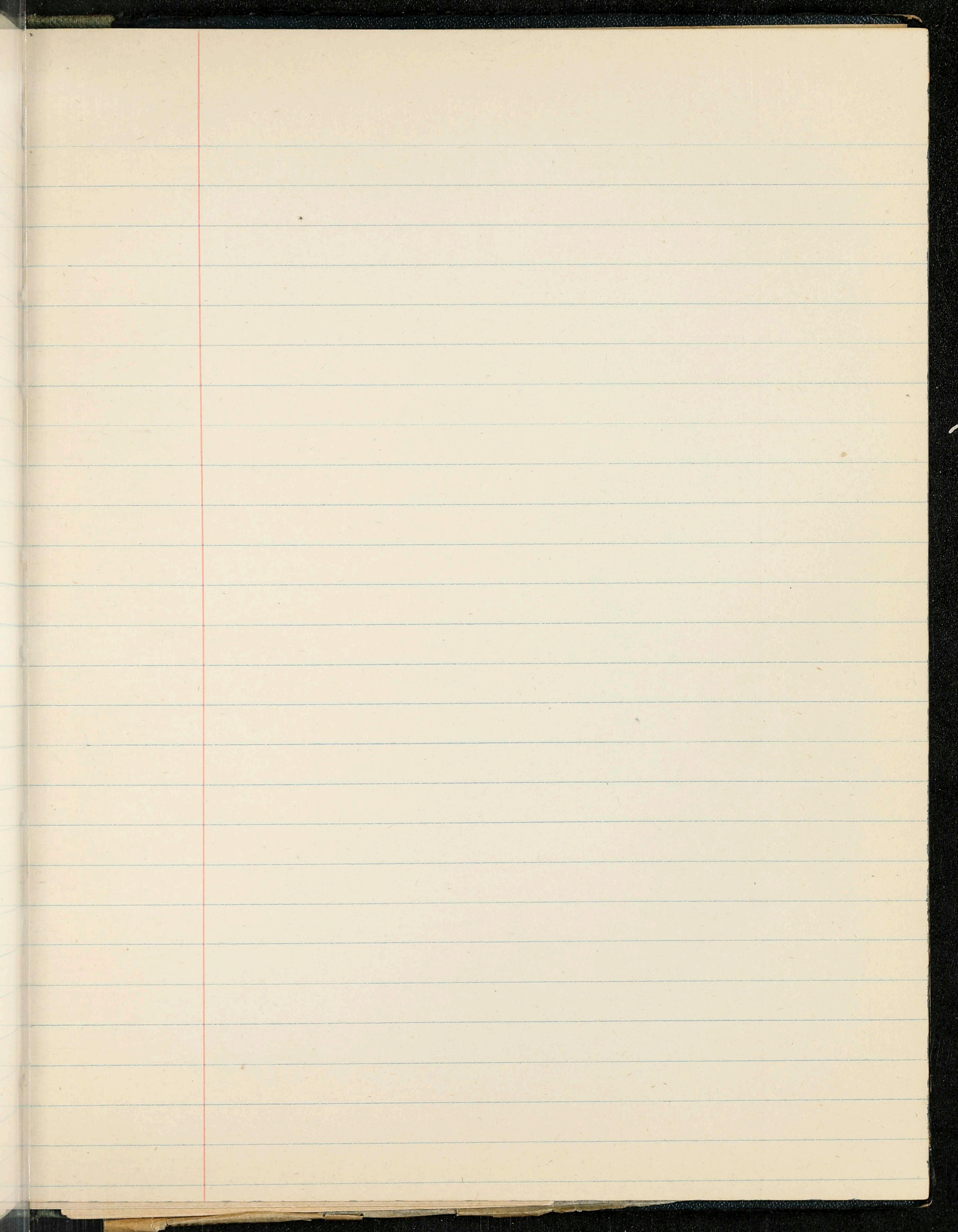


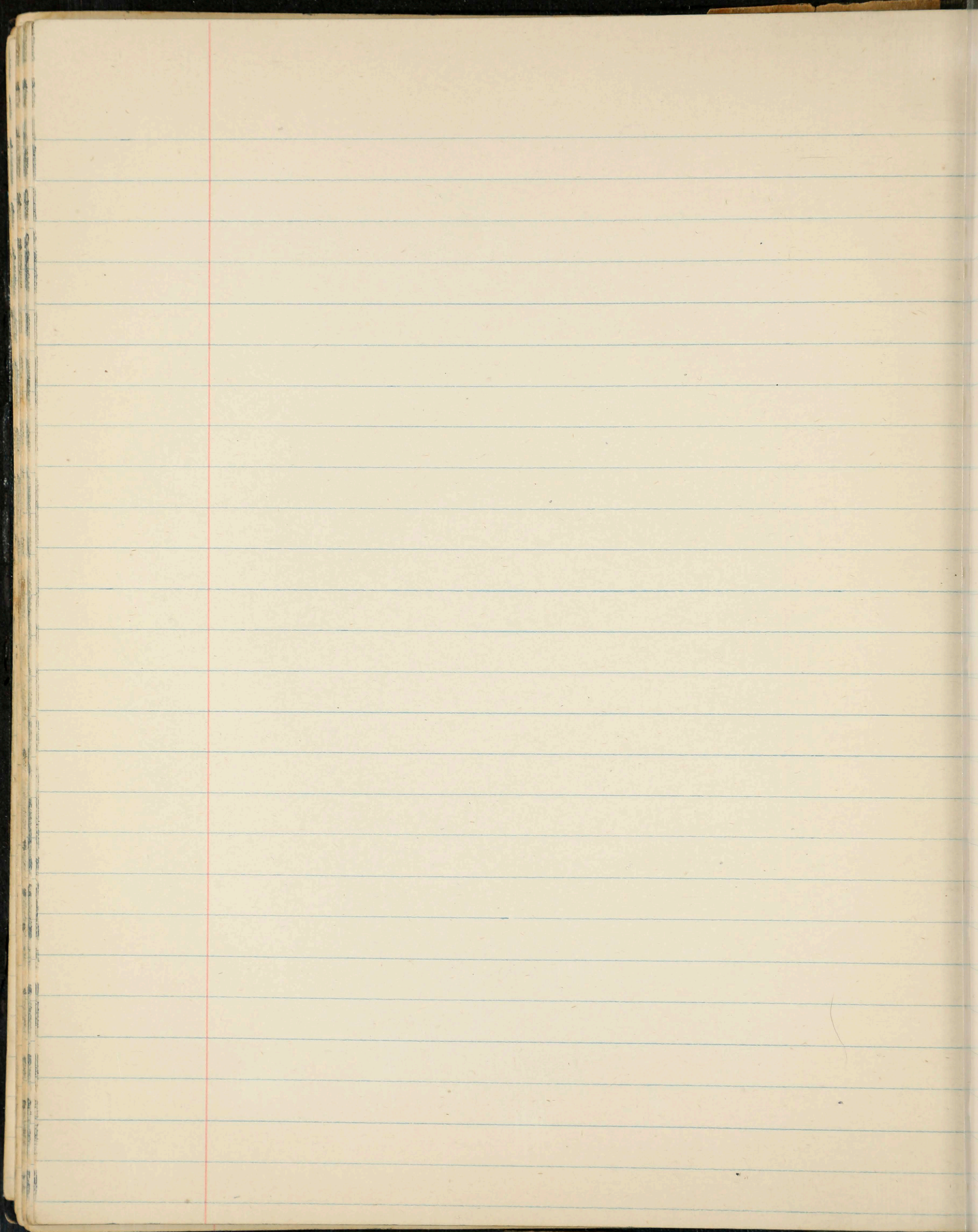


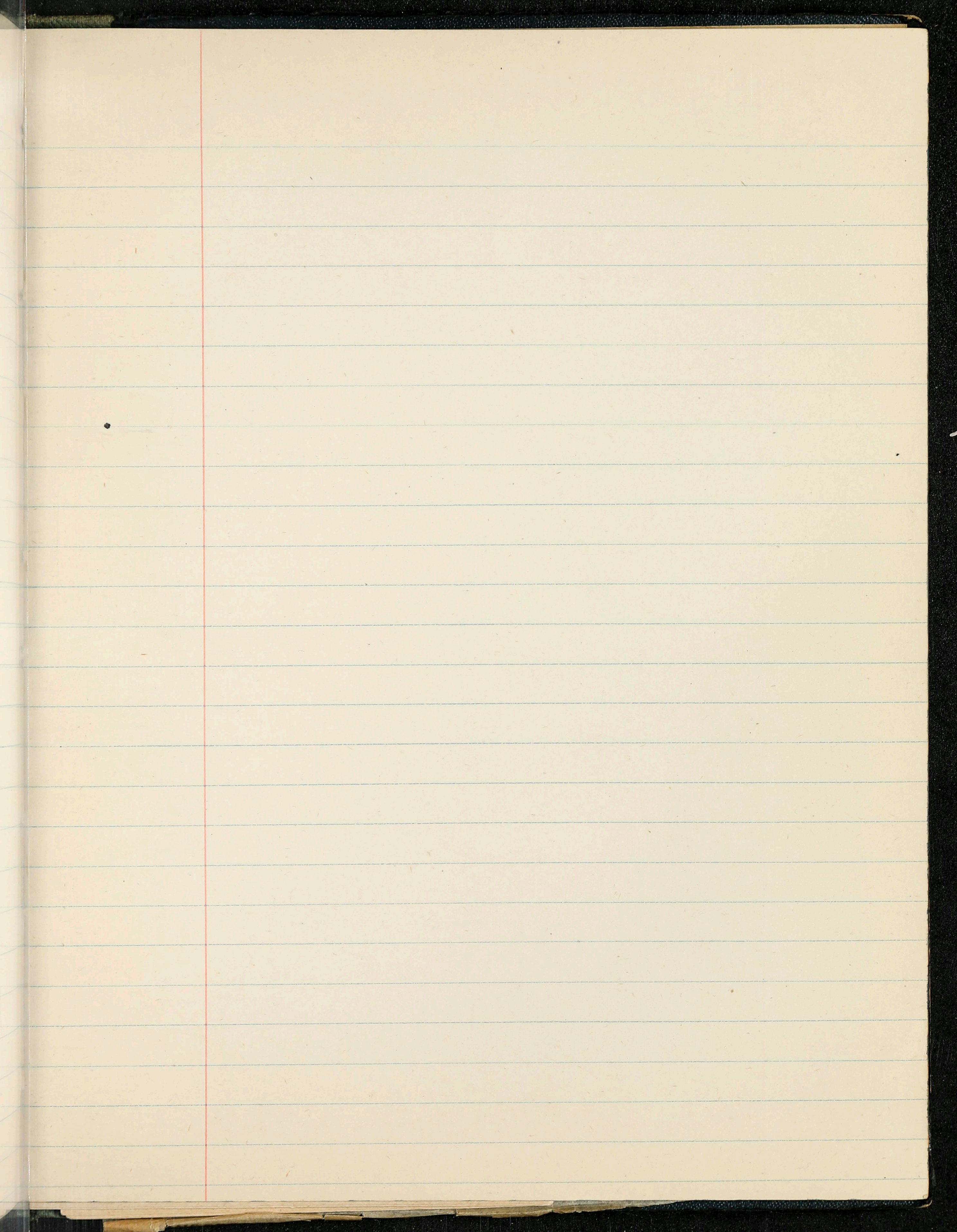


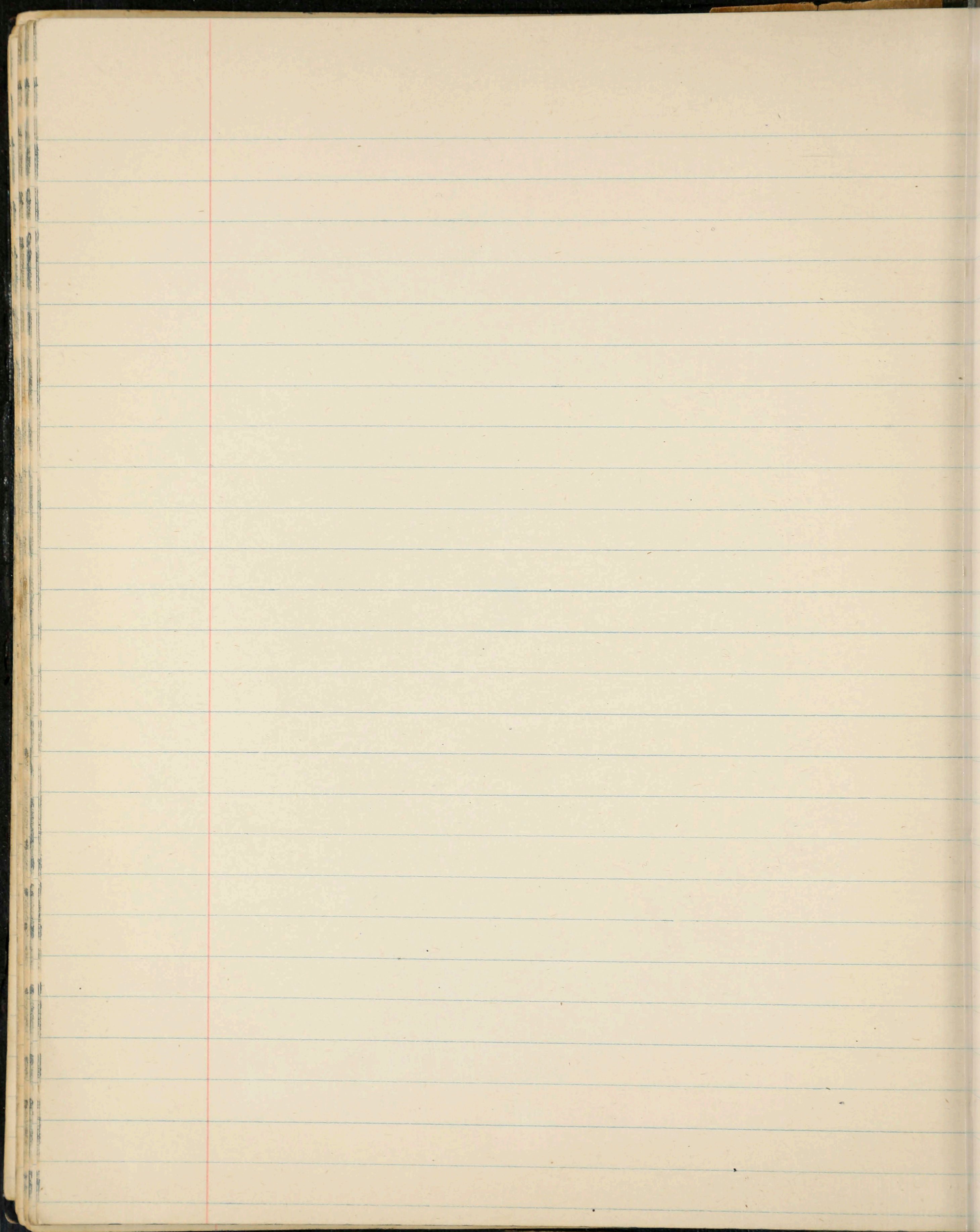


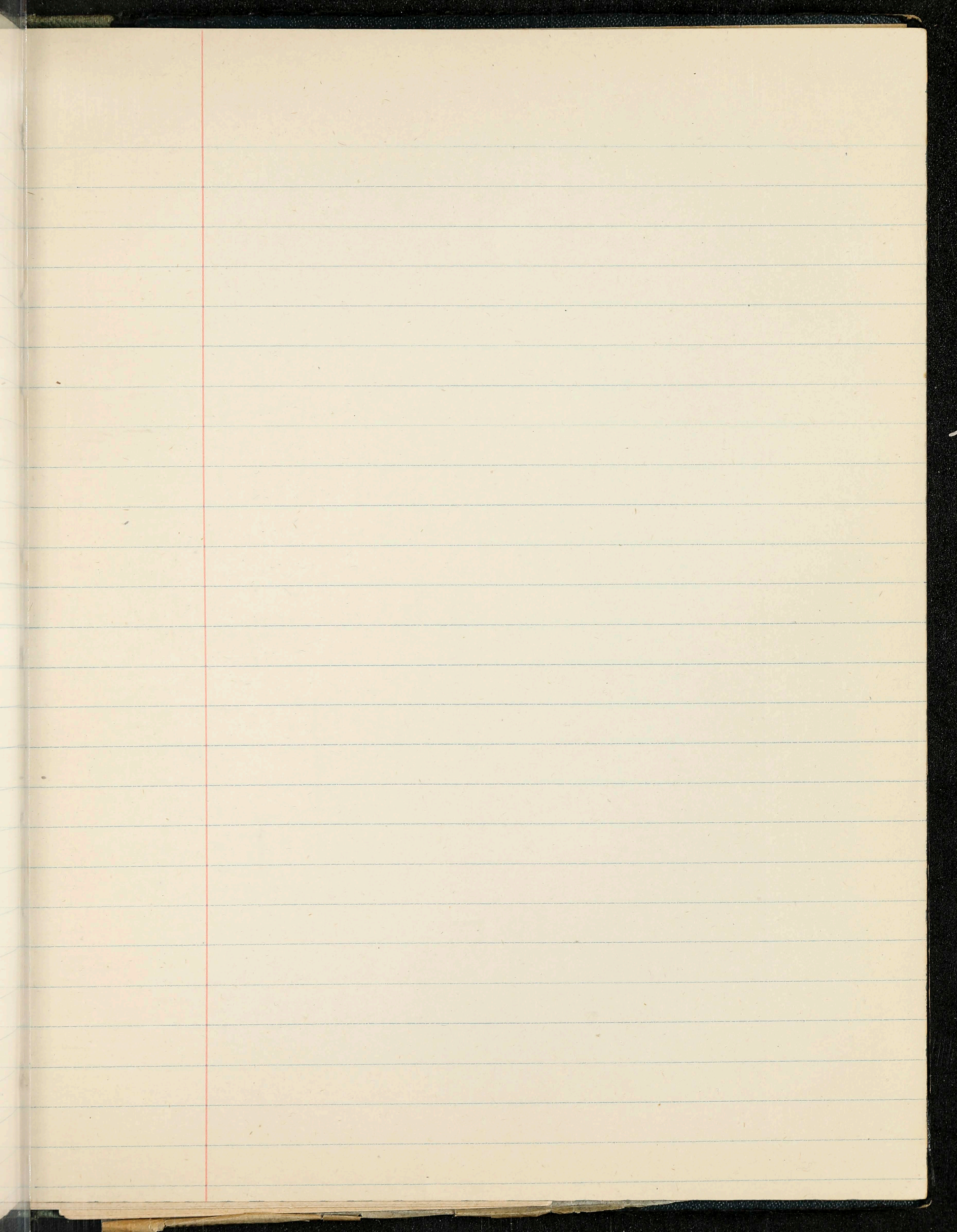


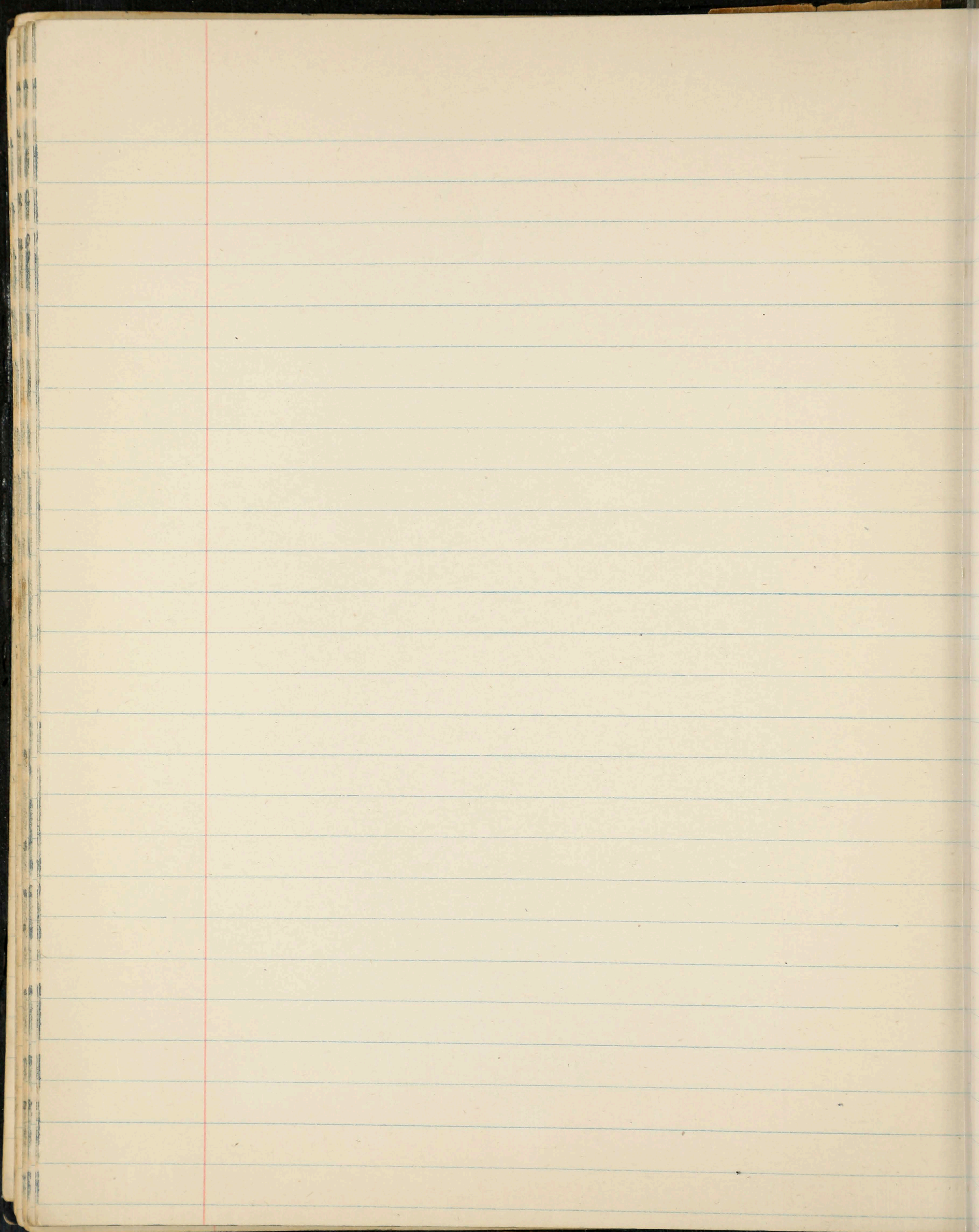


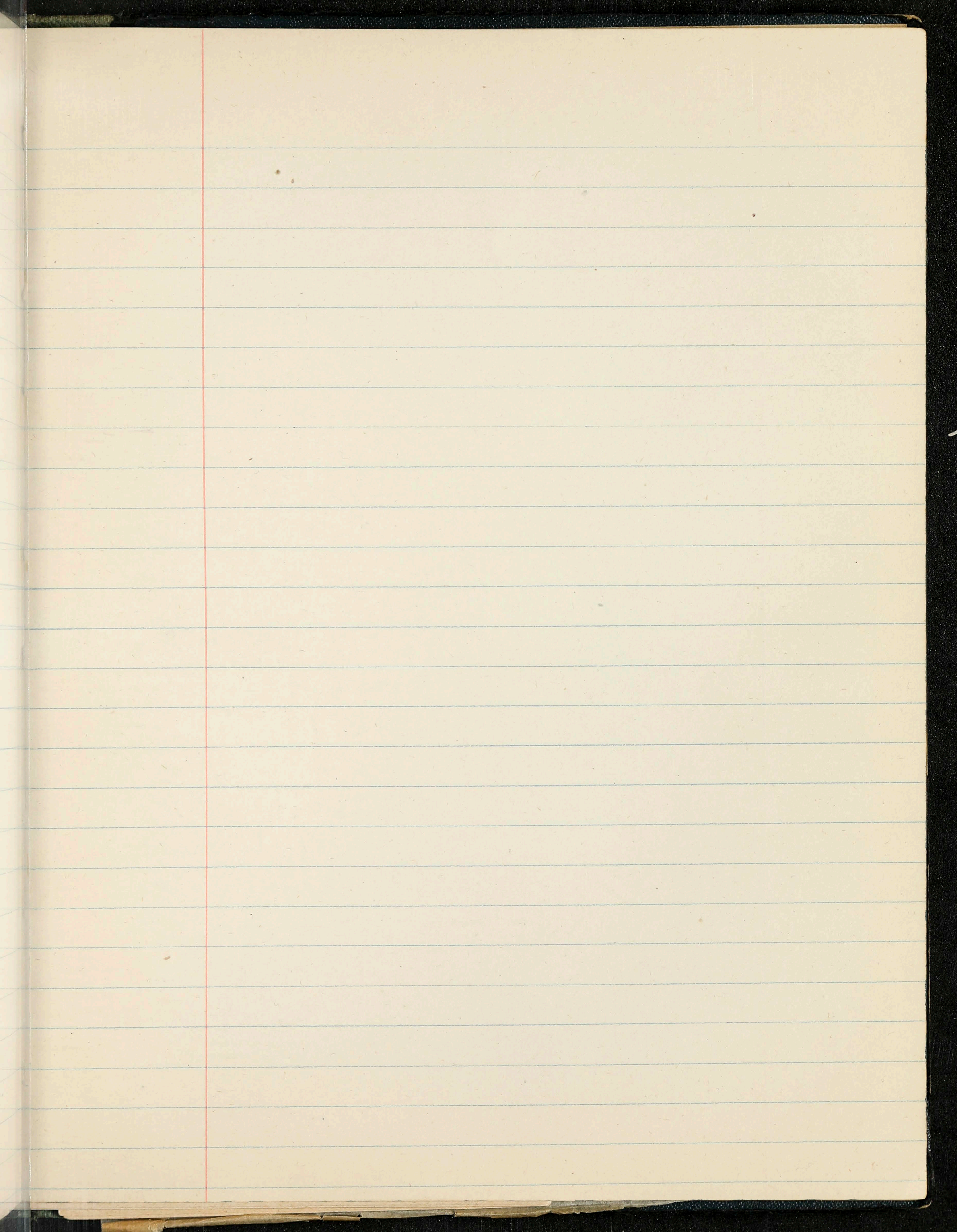


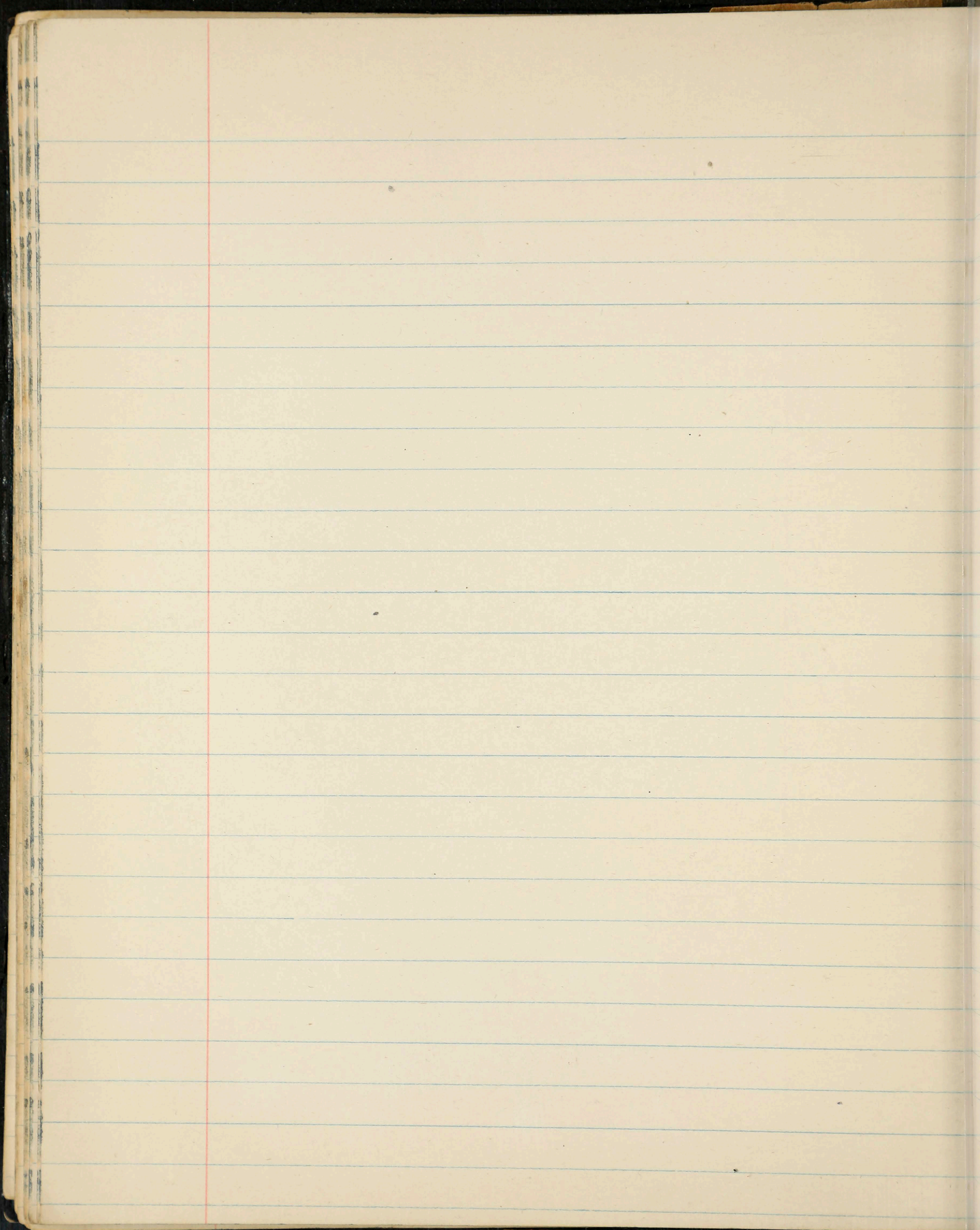




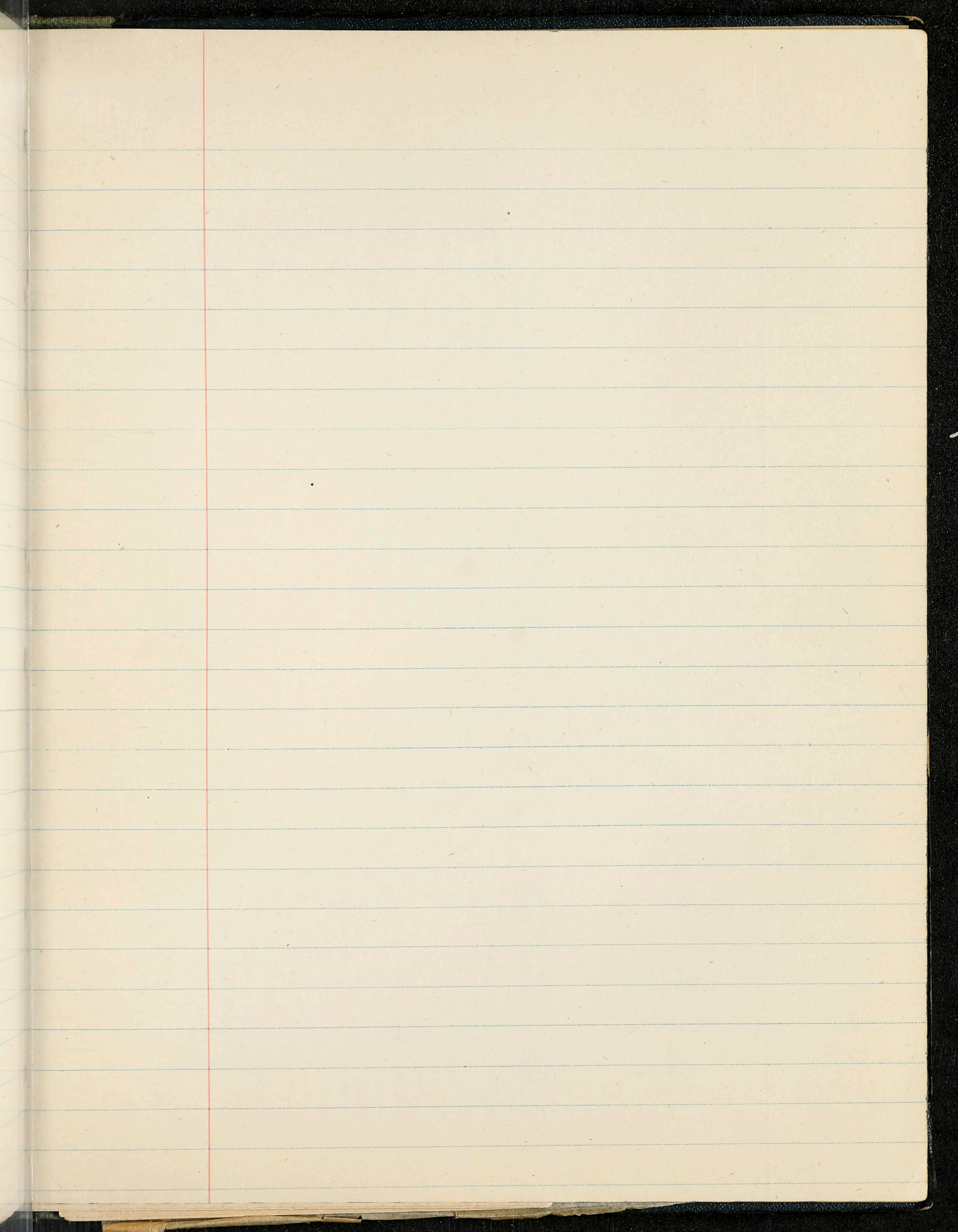


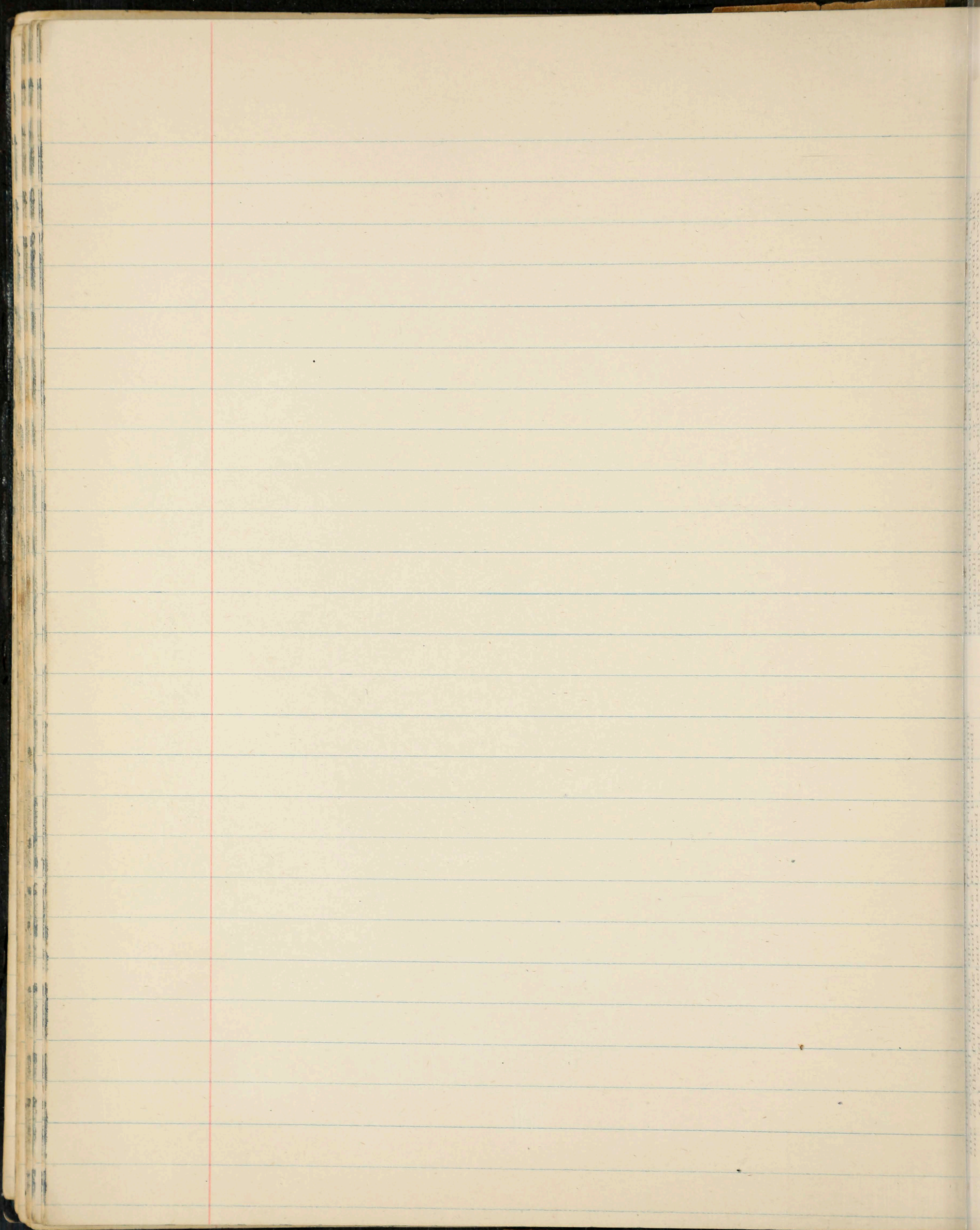












are several courses open. If the rules permit one of the following motions may be proposed:

- (a) That the debate be adjourned;
- (b) That the meeting be adjourned;
- (c) That the chairman do leave the chair;
- (d) That the meeting proceed to the next business;
- (e) The previous question; and
- (f) The closure.

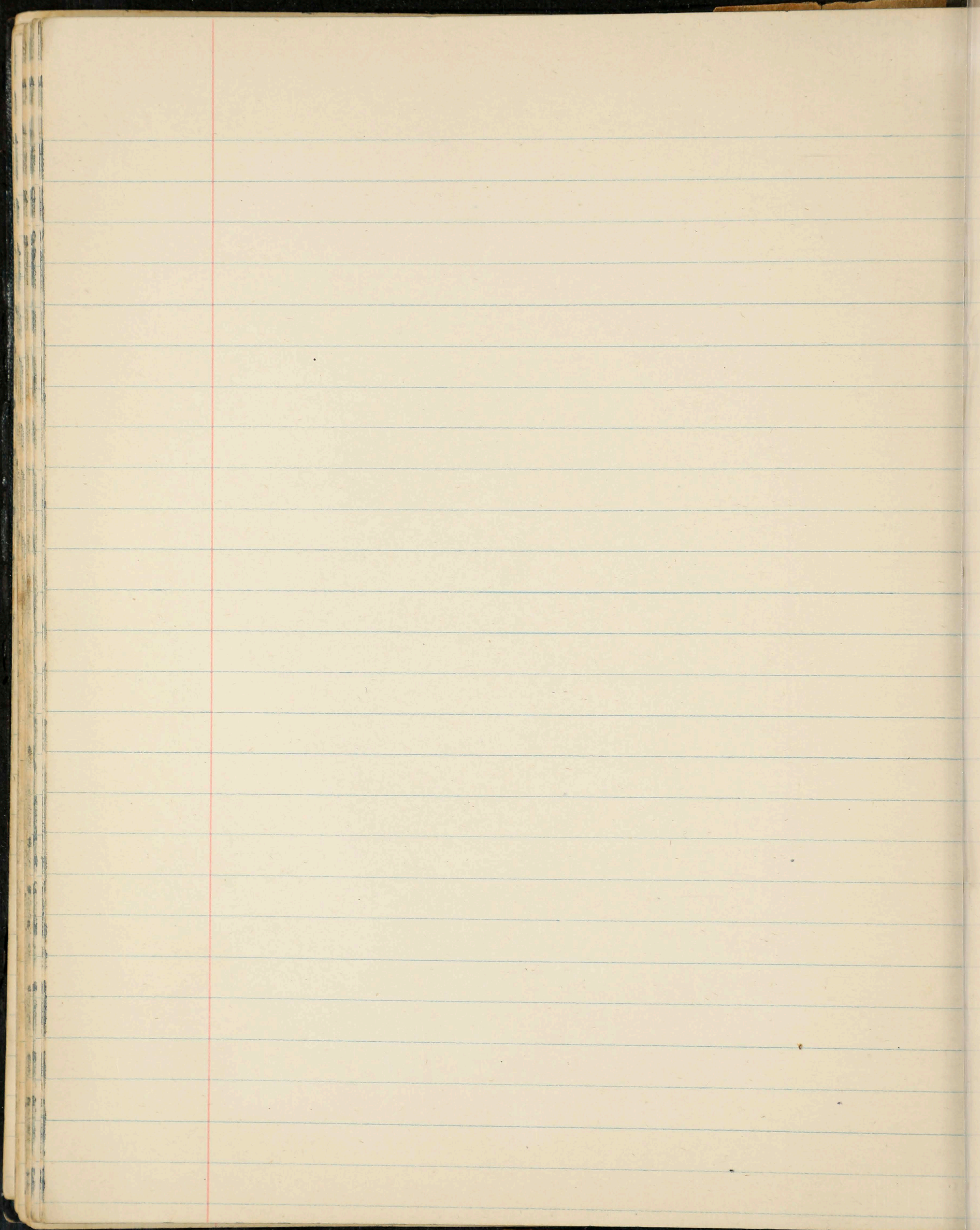
A motion may be laid upon the table to be taken up again when the meeting decides to do so.

These have been called stopping motions. One stopping motion cannot be moved upon another stopping motion. They cannot be moved or seconded by one who has already spoken on the motion then before the meeting. Usually these motions are not detachable, except in the case of the 'previous question' which automatically shortens the time of debate. Amendments may not be moved to any of these motions, except to those for adjournment, when the time of adjournment may be changed by amendment. These motions place a heavy responsibility on the chair. Under the rules of many bodies the chairman accepts or rejects these motions at his discretion. If he accepts a stopping motion he may put it to

to prevent debate, or even to stop discussion, but to enable a meeting or assembly to avoid altogether any question which it may deem irrelevant unprofitable or contentious.

Motions and amendments can only be withdrawn on the proposal of the mover and the consent of the meeting. The question of withdrawal may be debated and is then put to the meeting by the chairman. "In the House of Commons a single voice can prevent such withdrawal. If there are a motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto, all at once before the house, each must be withdrawn in due order. The first amendment or the main motion cannot be withdrawn if the last amendment is persisted in."

It is the right of anyone in a meeting to rise and call the speaker to order. The person called to order shall sit down but may afterwards explain. The one who calls to order should say, "I rise to a point of order." The chairman should say, "Please state your point of order." The objecting member must do this briefly and must not attempt under cover of his objection to discuss the subject-matter of the debate. The chairman decides the point or may ask the opinion of others present. If the objector should not be satisfied he may appeal to the meeting. The



*Compliments of the Author*

# Conducting Meetings



By COLONEL WALTER JAMES BROWN



Compliments of

**The Municipal Review of Canada**

Published Monthly at Lachute, Que.

# Conducting Meetings

*By Col. Walter James Brown.*

SOMEONE has observed that holding meetings is a characteristic of our race, and it was his opinion that should three Britishers be shipwrecked on an uninhabited island in some remote part of the high seas, the first thing after finding themselves ashore would be to call a meeting and elect a chairman and secretary and then after discussing the situation, pass a resolution. It seems that holding meetings and passing resolutions have become a necessary part of the mechanism of our civilized life and make possible concerted action in every sphere of human endeavor.

The first essential in conducting any meeting, whether it be a large assembly or a small committee, is to set up an organization, that is, have a recognized chairman and a secretary, otherwise the meeting is unable to express its corporate opinion and remains an unorganized group. The members present may assent to whatever is agreed to, but no official action can be taken, while only individual responsibility is recognized.

Highly developed communities take a good deal of pride in their public meetings and insist on having them conducted methodically and with orderliness and dignity. A meeting of the opposite type not only wastes everyone's time, but seriously reflects on the intelligence of those present. Noisy meetings, except on those rare occasions when enthusiasm is unbounded and exuberance holds sway, are likely to kill the interest and destroy the pleasure of those attending them. The frequent use of the gavel, that is, the mallet of the presiding officer, and the shouting of the votes have a disturbing effect and should be avoided. Every meeting held for the purpose of transacting business or merely for the purpose of procuring an expression of opinion should be conducted as quietly and as systematically as the circumstances will permit.

Well conducted meetings are effective instruments in public education. They serve first as a means of socialization, secondly, as an opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge, and thirdly, as a forum for the interchange of ideas and the expression of opinion. When they are presided over by capable and tactful officers who understand and follow the generally accepted rules of order or parliamentary procedure they become one of the simplest and most direct methods of training men and women in the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. In a self-governing community their value is so high that they may contribute directly to the welfare and good government of the state.

In these days when public meetings are called for all sorts of purposes and aggregate action operates through so many official bodies, commercial organizations and associations of countless variety, it is of the greatest importance to have wherever possible an efficient chairman and a capable secretary. This primary essential should be taken for granted, but in how many in-

stances the rule is not observed and chairmen and secretaries are elected who have little training or experience and small ability to handle a meeting successfully.

## *Functions and Responsibilities of Chairman.*

The chairman is the supreme authority and should control the meeting absolutely. He should have a working knowledge of procedure, together with firmness, lucidity and impartiality. His business is to manage the proceedings and pilot the meeting through to a satisfactory conclusion. There must be order, courtesy, respect and fair play. He must keep the business at every stage clear beyond question and must not allow the proceedings to drag. While everyone should be given ample opportunity to discuss the matters in hand, he must not allow irrelevant subjects to be interjected or the audience will soon cease to rivet their attention on the point at issue, and will flounder in mental bewilderment. If such a thing should happen, as it often does, the chairman alone is responsible. In a successfully conducted meeting the chairman is alert, logical, unbiased, quick in making decisions, clear and emphatic in whatever he has to say. It is not necessary for him to stand up every time he speaks, but he should do so whenever he has to present a matter of importance.

Courtesy and respect are two important words and should have a large place in every gathering whether large or small. They sum up the attitude of chairman and audience. The chairman must be courteous and respectful to each member of his audience, then the auditors will be courteous to one another and show proper respect to the chair. Sometimes interruptions occur and may prove irritating, but the chairman should not lose his temper or he will surrender at the same time his power to control the meeting; his anger may cloud his view of the proceedings and the dignity of the chair be destroyed. Should the chairman be unable to stop disorder or overrule stupidity, he should vacate the chair. If a buffoon causes disorder and cannot be kept within reasonable bounds he should be asked to leave; if he does not behave himself he may be ejected, but this should be postponed until it is clear that he is attempting to break up the meeting.

## *Demands of Courtesy.*

When discussions are taking place it is well if many speakers are likely to take part to ask the audience by motion and a show of hands to fix a time limit for the speeches. Ten or fifteen minutes should prove ample in most cases except for the principal speaker or where a legislative body is in session. While the chairman may call on a particular person to speak, it is an accepted rule to call the first person who rises. A debate or discussion is better balanced when opposing views are presented alternately. If the chairman knows his audience he should in each instance call out clearly the speaker's name so all may hear. Every speaker should, of course, for-

mally address the chair and refer to other speakers and persons in the audience in the third person. When referring to anyone by name, titles of courtesy are always in order. There are in this country some clubs where a different usage is in vogue, but the practice is open to serious objections as it tends to belittle and may destroy the fundamental principles of courtesy. Except in small informal meetings, directors meetings and small round table conferences, a speaker should always stand and address his remarks to the chair. Even in the smallest meeting all remarks should be addressed to the chair. If one speaks from the floor one should endeavor to speak so that all may hear what is being said. It may be necessary on occasion for the speaker to face in the direction where the major portion of the audience is sitting. When speaking from the platform it is less difficult to make oneself heard. The chairman must watch each speaker carefully and check him if he should be irrelevant or should be tiring the audience by his prolixity or incoherence. If the speaker is personally offensive, grossly provocative or uses improper remarks he should be stopped at once.

Should a presiding officer make a speech? Yes, within limits. But this is often a stumbling block. A presiding officer's business is to preside, not to make speeches. When a meeting is called for a specific purpose it is right and proper for the presiding officer to outline as clearly as he is able the purpose of the meeting and to name the subjects to be discussed. If during the discussion points of difficulty or misunderstanding should arise, the presiding officer should not hesitate to make the necessary explanations to facilitate the discussion in hand. He may add now and again an elucidatory remark when needed, but he should not abuse the privilege he has of speaking. When he takes the chair he becomes the manager of the meeting and will best secure deference and discipline by giving his attention chiefly to matters of procedure. He may serve at the end of the meeting a useful purpose also by making a brief summary of the points emphasized in the discussion; but should he wish to submit his own views he should call on another person to preside and make his speech from the platform or floor. It is a just criticism against many chairmen of public meetings that they take advantage of their position and speak frequently and at length. It is a temptation; but to yield to it is fatal.

*Preliminary Study by Chairman  
Ensures Systematic Procedure*

The secret of success in presiding at any meeting is thorough preparation. Few chairmen are capable of handling a meeting well unless they know before hand the purpose of the gathering, the subjects to be discussed and the contents of any resolutions which are likely to be presented for consideration. The chairman for the time being occupies the limelight and should not take the risk of making himself ridiculous by attempting to preside without having taken time to think out quietly the probable sequence of the proceedings and all possible contingencies. The better the meeting is organized the easier it is for the

presiding officer. For most meetings it is essential to have a carefully worked out agenda. The agenda paper should be neatly typewritten and should contain in logical sequence every known step in the proceedings. When the chairman makes himself familiar with the agenda before the meeting is called to order and follows it explicitly during all the stages of the meeting he is in less danger of making serious blunders than he is when he trusts to self-confidence and the inspiration of the moment.

*Brevity in Speeches.*

Most people of experience have had the misfortune now and again to attend meetings which were so badly conducted that they have come away with their minds in a fog. Their time was wasted and they felt aggrieved. They usually have good reason to be vexed. No public interest is served and no cause is advanced when the chairmen or speakers leave their audience in an uncertain or bewildered frame of mind. It would be difficult indeed to over emphasize the importance of clearness. There may be in logic, nineteen different ways to present an argument, yet it is not necessary to be an expert in logic to enable a speaker to make himself understood. Clear thinking is conducive to clearness of expression, while clearness of expression leads to understanding. An incident that occurred in the Ontario Legislative Assembly some years ago illustrates the futility of a great deal of speech-making. A certain member who had a reputation for fluency of speech and was fond of talking for the benefit of the press gallery, during a tumultuous applause from his own side of the house, sat down after a speech of two hours thinking his reputation as an orator was made, when from a seat on the opposite side of the chamber the Prime Minister arose and in a quiet voice said: "Mr. Speaker: will the Hon. member for ..... kindly inform this House whether he was speaking for the amendment or against the amendment, or for the motion or against the motion?" and then resumed his seat. The oratorical balloon was punctured and the Hon. member never again ventured to waste the time of the Legislature by making a pointless speech. Not many untrained speakers have the gift of brevity. In these days short speeches are the fashion. In public gatherings and in legislative bodies men are cultivating the art of making short, concise, clear and convincing speeches. Recently a teacher of public speaking in London, England, announced that anyone with ordinary intelligence and proper instruction could make an acceptable speech. A good speech consisted of three points, viz: (1) a beginning, (2) a middle or body, (3) an end. *Punch* followed this announcement with the observation that, "We are not convinced of the necessity of the first and second points, but fully agree as to the importance of the last."

*Secretary's Duties are Onerous.*

While most of us are aware that a good chairman is necessary, we are not so insistent on having a capable secretary. Experience has proven, however, that should a choice be imperative it is better to have a weak chairman than an

untrained or incompetent secretary. The secretary, scribe or clerk plans the meeting, prepares the agenda, notifies the speakers, prepares or has prepared all resolutions, organizes the meeting, sees that the hall or place of meeting is ready, looks after the lights, seating arrangements, heating, ventilation, etc., etc. Then he helps the chairman to make decisions concerning points of order, counts votes when taken by show of hands, takes notes for the minutes which he will afterwards write up in permanent form, and generally is responsible that the meeting attains its purpose or objective. In business meetings the secretary often assumes a place of extreme importance. A well arranged and thoroughly organized meeting saves everyone's time, facilitates discussion, promotes understanding and good feeling and makes for business efficiency and success.

The office of secretary runs back into ancient times. Various names have been used to describe its functions. Among the Jews we have the word scribe, in Greece the word clerk, while among the Romans the word was *secretarius*. In England the word often used was steward. This might mean a titular officer of the Royal Household, or an administrator and dispenser of wealth or favors, or an officer in a guild, or the treasurer of a manor. The title of secretary has usually carried with it the idea of a confidential office. Secretaries have in recent years acquired positions of great importance. They are now among the chief executives in societies, associations and in incorporated institutions throughout the world. In the British Empire the secretarial profession is standardized by qualifying examinations and is recognized by Royal Charter under the patronage of His Majesty the King. The Chartered Institute of Secretaries was founded in 1891 and has at the present time 6,000 members (Fellows and Associates) and approximately 6,000 registered students. There are seventeen student societies organized for the purpose of promoting the study of professional subjects. Students are allowed, after matriculation, six years in which to qualify for their final examinations. Then they must have five or six years of practical experience in secretarial work before they may be elected to membership in the Institute. A Fellow is officially designated a "chartered secretary." The late Lord Birkenhead was a great admirer of the professional attainments of the Fellows of the Institute. In a widely quoted speech made in London, England, three or four years ago, he said that they were "incredibly efficient" and constituted the backbone of nearly every important governmental, financial, commercial and industrial institution throughout the British Empire.

#### *Perception and Precision Necessary.*

The vast majority of secretaries have little or no professional training. They may act in this capacity because of their availability or their general fitness either because of their education or their experience in this type of work. When they are trained, the work is easy and delightful, but when they are untrained they may find at times the tasks imposed on them extremely arduous. A secretary cannot have too much know-

ledge. He should be able to interpret thought and expression, know what people are trying to say and record it without bias or partiality. He should have the ability to sense the feelings of those about him. His minutes when completed must show beyond a doubt exactly what was done at a meeting—not necessarily what was said nor even the arguments or reason given either for or against, but what was formally, that is, by resolution proposed and ultimately decided upon. In business meetings it is the secretary's duty to call the attention of his colleagues to any decision or action that may be illegal. The secretary's minutes should be truthful and should present a record that cannot be questioned. They should be a veracious and trustworthy account of the proceedings. Slight errors may occur. These may be corrected in proper form and in due time, but such errors should be few in number and of rare occurrence. Often the errors that are pointed out at subsequent readings of the minutes are due to the muddled methods of doing business during the process of the meeting and to the secretary's efforts to condense his record into reasonable space. Everyone who attends a meeting and takes part in it is responsible to some degree for the character of the record kept by the secretary. If, for example, one person presents a motion, another presents an amendment and a third an amendment to the amendment and nothing is put into writing, it is easy for the secretary to slip into error and misunderstanding. How frequently at church and society meetings during a discussion that may be nebulous in the extreme someone says: "Mr. Chairman, I move that!" What does he move? The secretary may not have a clue to the form the question has taken in the mind of the mover. All he is able to do under the circumstances is to put himself in the mover's place and then try to put into words the sense of the meeting and afterward frame a formal motion. This may be a formidable task. When matters of importance are under discussion all motions submitted should be written. To be in a position to write complete and accurate minutes a secretary should cultivate the art of taking careful notes. Shorthand may be useful occasionally, but a shorthand writer who has no discrimination and does not exercise judgment in making notes of the proceedings may get a good deal down verbatim, but may actually lose the sense of the meeting and produce an unsatisfactory record.

#### *Minutes of Meeting. Approving the Minutes.*

Minutes of general or society meetings may not have much significance, but minutes of business or legislative meetings may be used as evidence in court, therefore, they should be accurate and complete. They should include the name of the organization, date, time and place of meeting, the names or number of those present, the names of the chairman and secretary, a brief but clear summary of the proceedings in their proper order, all names, dates, sums of money or other important data accurately stated, and close with the exact hour of adjournment. When a large number of persons are present they usually sign an attendance book and the number only is included in the minutes. When minutes are read at a



subsequent meeting they should not be referred to as minutes of a previous meeting, but as the minutes of the meeting held on a certain date. If copies of the minutes are made and distributed after a meeting, it is the custom in order to save time to move that they be taken as read. In a society or board meeting which is held at more or less regular intervals there is no justification for the chairman calling for a motion to pass the minutes. He should say: "If there are no omissions or corrections I declare the minutes approved," and then sign them. The use of the word 'confirmed' should be avoided and should not be incorporated in the minutes except, for example, in the case of a 'minority' meeting, that is, a meeting held with fewer than a quorum present. As this meeting is invalid, its actions must be confirmed by a subsequent meeting of the body it represents. The reason for omitting the word 'confirmed' is that a resolution or decision of a corporate body is binding directly it is passed. Minutes are read or distributed in order that everyone may have an opportunity to see that the secretary has correctly recorded their proceedings.

Secretaries should be warned against holding illegal meetings. Company secretaries and clerks of municipal bodies may easily fall into this error. A corporation is not the several individuals composing it, but the group acting together at one time and place and in accordance with the regulations, by-laws or statutes under which it is governed. Legally a 'corporation aggregate' is composed of many persons, that is, a quorum, acting together on all solemn occasions by the medium of their common seal. All the members of a board of directors of a joint-stock company might happen to meet, for instance, at a football match, but that does not constitute a meeting for the transaction of business. They must be 'called' for a certain purpose at a suitable time and place and must organize themselves as a corporation aggregate and transact their business according to law.

The British people have a genius for government. Witness the development of the British Empire, partly an empire and partly a commonwealth of nations, with a variety of forms under which its four hundred and forty millions of people, consisting of many races, colours and creeds in all stages of civilization, are governed. There are kingdoms, principalities, presidencies, dominions, colonies, protectorates and mandated territory, each having its appropriate form of government skillfully adjusted and carefully graduated to suit the particular needs and the stage of development of the people concerned. Out of this genius for governing the British people have developed a marked aptitude for jurisprudence. The laws of a small group of kingdoms have been modified and broadened in order to meet the requirements of an empire. So far civilization has produced only five distinct systems of law, designated as follows: (1) the Roman; (2) the English; (3) the Mohammedan; (4) the Hindoo; (5) the Chinese. In these days the principles of Roman and English law dominate the world. The British have excelled also in creating joint-stock companies and other corporations for the conduct

of business. These are born and flourish under an elastic and equitable system of company law. Back of all the complex organizations required in a vast empire and contributing to their practical efficiency lies the system of parliamentary procedure or rules of order, known almost universally and accepted as the crowning gift to the world by the Mother of Parliaments.

#### *Rules of Procedure*

Each legislative body has its own rules of procedure. It may be a parliament, an assembly or a local authority, but it controls its own methods of business by statute or by-law. Whatever its code of rules may be it is modeled after and founded on the practice and experience of the British Parliament. In Great Britain the usages of parliament form a part of the unwritten law of the land—the common law—and in all legislative bodies in English speaking countries they are the authority in all cases where they do not conflict with existing rules or precedents.

Deliberative bodies must have some system of conducting business. They should, wherever possible, formulate and adopt standing rules of order, but great care should be exercised in determining the character of the code. It is not wise to have the rules too elaborately worked out in detail. They should be general in scope and include ample provision for amendments. Written constitutions, by-laws and rules of procedure have many advantages; but there are disadvantages also in having everything reduced to writing. It requires an infinite amount of skill, protracted labor, expert knowledge and more than ordinary foresight to prepare a document of the character indicated that will be entirely workable for any length of time. There is plenty of evidence to prove how great is the handicap in having a cast iron code and too many laws that are not observed; too much constitutional law and too many things so fixed that they cannot be easily changed. This is a changing world. It does not follow that the needs of the moment will correspond to the needs of next year or the year after. Institutions and the codes of rules under which they operate should allow for the minor changes that are constantly occurring. In British countries this principle is well understood and there is usually wide latitude allowed in interpreting and applying any formulated rules. All rules should be capable of modification in order to render them consonant with the special circumstances of the hour. In England the rules of the House of Commons are the final authority in all matters of procedure for deliberative assemblies. In Canada the rules of the Canadian House of Commons have similar authority. In the United States the common law of the land is settled by the United States House of Representatives and not by the Senate which has a different set of rules. The final authority is the common law of England, but appeal is rarely made to that authority except for purposes of elucidation or confirmation. Principles only constitute the authority. Variation in detail is essential in applying the principles. Should a point of order arise and the rules of the body concerned be found wanting, then the general principles of parlia-

mentary practice become an important source of appeal.

#### *Bourinot as Recognized Authority*

In this country the recognized writer and interpreter of parliamentary procedure is Bourinot whose manuals are used in all legislative and deliberative bodies and in public assemblies generally. In the United States there are many works published dealing with this subject but probably the most generally quoted are Robert's Rules of Order and Cushing's Manual. It is not wise to adopt an American authority for use in a Canadian association, nor should the works of American writers be quoted as authoritative in Canadian assemblies. Some Canadian associations have adopted American manuals because they were not aware of the existence of a good Canadian guide. The difference in usage between the British or Canadian and American systems are not relatively great, but there are certain rules which, if emphasized, may lead to confusion.

Bourinot in his Canadian Manual on Procedure says: "Since the time Canada was relieved from that system of absolutism and repression of all debate, which was a signal feature of the French regime, and become a country of English institutions, her people have raised a structure of government having at its basis freedom of speech and thought. We must place first those primary or public meetings which are called together from time to time to discuss public questions relating to the general, the provincial or the municipal affairs of the country. Then come the meetings of the numerous municipal councils which are guided by certain statutory laws and rules of procedure, and are at once deliberative and legislative in their character. A story higher are the various legislative bodies of the several provinces, which have plenary jurisdiction within their provincial limits and are themselves the creators of the municipal bodies immediately below them in the structure of government. The dome of the edifice is the parliament of the Dominion, having powers of legislation over the general affairs of the whole confederation.

"In addition to this artificial system which has slowly evolved from the necessities of a community having the instincts of a self-governing people, there are numerous conventions, synods, conferences, literary, labour and benevolent associations, and directors' and shareholders' meetings which have grown out of the requirements of all classes in these busy times.

#### *Control of Meetings*

"While all public bodies are governed by parliamentary law every assembly will, of necessity, have its own rules adapted to its peculiar organization and requirements just as parliament itself has its special orders governing its hours of meeting, its order of business and such other matters as are essentially of detail. But each and all should be, and are in fact, governed by those old rules which regulate debate, the making and putting of motions, the introduction and passage of bills, the procedure of committees of the whole and of select committees, and in short, such other proceedings of parliament as are well calculated

to ensure calm deliberation, full discussion and sound legislation."

A meeting is a group of persons called together for a certain object or to transact business. The three words, 'meeting', 'sitting' and 'session' are often used in the same sense. Strictly speaking, their use should convey distinct ideas. An ordinary 'meeting' means the interval of time between the hour a body assembles and the hour it closes its proceedings. A 'session' means the duration of several meetings of a legislative or deliberative body which assembles at a fixed time meets and adjourns from day to day and after a certain period closes its proceedings by prorogation. Some deliberative bodies hold a conference or session extending over only a few days. The county councils of the Province of Ontario have as a rule two sessions a year. Other municipal bodies hold a session once a month. When a legislative or other important body is in session its daily meeting is called a 'sitting.'

In order that a meeting may be properly constituted to transact business, a quorum must be present. The importance of this point should not be overlooked. A quorum is such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. Every legislative or deliberative assembly with a certain number of members has its quorum fixed by statute or by its own regulations. If no quorum is fixed then a majority of the members must be present before any business can be transacted. This regulation has been deemed essential to secure fairness of the proceedings; and to prevent matters from being concluded in a hasty manner, or agreed to by so small a number of the members as not to command a due and proper respect. In a board of directors it is imperative that the articles fix the minimum number of directors requisite to form a properly constituted meeting. The presiding officer should not take the chair until the proper number of persons is ascertained to be present. Should a count be made during the proceedings and a quorum be not present, the assembly or meeting must immediately adjourn. If no one calls attention to the reduction of numbers below a quorum the business may continue but no decision may be taken. Robert in his 'Rules of Order' calls attention to the point that societies sometimes fall into the error of trying to amend their rules concerning the number required to constitute a quorum. He says: "If the rule is stricken out first, then the quorum instantly becomes a majority of all the members so that in many societies it would be nearly impracticable to secure a quorum to adopt the new rule. The proper way is to amend by striking out certain words (or the whole rule) and inserting certain other words (or the new rule) which is voted on as one question."

#### *Election of Officers*

Associations and other organized bodies elect their chairman, their secretary or secretaries and the other necessary officers in due form as required by their regulations, constitution or by-laws; but a public meeting or any meeting called for a specific purpose must organize for business.

This means first the election of a chairman and the election of a secretary. The conveners of a meeting sometimes appoint a chairman beforehand. This may be a safe procedure if no controversial matters are to be brought up for discussion, otherwise it is a better course to ask the meeting to elect its presiding officer. When a chairman has to be elected someone must preside until this has been done. Often a convener may call the meeting to order and ask that a chairman be elected. In business meetings this method usually works satisfactorily. Should a temporary chairman be required it is sufficient for someone to move, "That Mr. A. be the interim chairman." This motion should be seconded and put to vote by the mover. The interim chairman, being voted to the chair, will at once proceed to the election of a final chairman. He will call for nominations. The nominations must be seconded and should be restricted to persons actually present at the moment. If more than one nomination be made the names are put to the meeting in the same order in which they are proposed. The form used is as follows: "Mr. A. moves, seconded by Mr. B. that Mr. C. do take the chair. Is it the pleasure of the meeting to adopt the motion?" This motion may be approved by voice or by show of hands. The interim chairman will declare the result of the election. If several nominations are made the interim chairman should read out the names of the candidates duly moved and seconded and call for a vote. Each person present will then write his preference on a slip of paper. Two impartial persons will be named by the chair to collect, arrange and count the slips and report the result. The candidate having the most votes will be declared by the interim chairman to be elected.

The same procedure will be followed when the chairman-elect takes the chair and the meeting is called upon to appoint a secretary and such additional officers as may be required to conduct the proceedings in an orderly manner. While this business of organizing the meeting is in hand no irrelevant motions should be permitted. No speeches are necessary or desirable during this stage; a word or two emphasizing the qualifications of the nominee should be the maximum allowed.

#### *Motions and Resolutions*

There are two classes of motions, which for the sake of simplicity may be called; (1) regular or substantive motions, that is, those employed to facilitate business; and (2) dilatory or subsidiary motions, or motions employed to suppress or postpone debate. The rules on these points vary with different bodies.

When the meeting is organized for business the chairman will read or cause to be read the requisition or notice calling the meeting or otherwise inform the assembly in a few words the object or purpose of the gathering. Then any speeches that are to be given may be heard and motions or propositions submitted. While the terms 'motions' and 'resolutions' are often used to signify the same thing they are not quite interchangeable. A motion is something moved. A resolution is something decided upon or agreed to.

A motion when seconded and approved becomes a resolution. Every motion should begin with 'That.' All motions, except those of a purely routine nature, should be in writing and must be seconded before being debated or put from the chair. Should a motion fail to procure a seconder it is not debatable and cannot be proposed from the chair. When it is proposed it becomes a question and may be debated, amended, superseded, resolved in the affirmative or passed in the negative as the meeting may decide.

In framing motions care should be taken that the terms are clear and concise. The simpler the form the better; but every motion should be formal. When it commences with the word 'That' it may, on approval, become at once a resolution. Occasionally it may be necessary to have a preamble, but this form may be avoided in many instances by careful wording. In business meetings when few questions are actually brought to vote, but are passed by assent, the secretary usually records the decision thus: "Resolved that etc., etc."

If a motion consists of several parts or sections lending themselves to separate treatment they should be considered seriatim and put to the meeting separately. No motion to rescind any resolution should be allowed at the meeting at which such resolution was adopted; it is usual to allow for the expiration of a given time before a motion for rescission may be moved, of which due and adequate notice should be given.

Voting in public meetings may be by show of hands, by standing vote or by ballot. The procedure in all cases should be to follow the best method for obtaining the desired results without causing unnecessary noise or creating friction.

#### *Amendments*

Amendments to motions are often a fruitful source of confusion. During the discussion before the motions comes to a vote anyone, without notice, except the mover and seconder, may move an amendment. If an amendment is not seconded it cannot be considered by the chair. It may not be a direct negative of the main motion. It is not admissible unless it deals with the same subject-matter and should be submitted in writing so its exact character and specific wording may be clearly understood. An amendment is a modifying motion. It may propose: (a) To leave out certain words; (b) to leave out certain words in order to insert or add others; (c) to insert or add certain words. Only two amendments can be proposed to a question at the same time. That is to say, there should be only three questions at one time before a meeting; the main motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto. Strictly speaking there is only one question and not three. The amendments are proposed for the purpose of modifying, clarifying or changing the form of expression of the main motion. Amendments sometimes place the chairman in a dilemma as he does not quite know what degree of relevancy may be allowable under the circumstances and how far the speakers should be permitted to widen the discussion. When amendments are moved to amendments the chairman should be careful to make his own notes and

move cautiously so he may not become hopelessly involved in the complaints that may arise. The amendments should be put to vote in the reverse order in which they are moved. When an amendment is approved it becomes a part of the main motion or stands part of the question and is so voted on. The chairman proposes: "Is it the pleasure of the meeting to adopt the main motion (or question) so amended?" Afterwards further amendments may be submitted. It is an accepted rule that only one amendment may be moved by each person upon any one motion.

#### *Suppression of Members*

Circumstances may arise in a public meeting, in a deliberative or legislative body, in a shareholders meeting or even in a board of directors when it may appear to some of those participating that the discussion should be suppressed or that should a vote be reached it will involve an expression of opinion that may be inconvenient or inexpedient. Under these circumstances there are several courses open. If the rules permit one of the following motions may be proposed:

- (a) That the debate be adjourned;
- (b) That the meeting be adjourned;
- (c) That the chairman do leave the chair;
- (d) That the meeting proceed to the next business;
- (e) The previous question; and
- (f) The closure.

A motion may be laid upon the table to be taken up again when the meeting decides to do so.

These have been called stopping motions. One stopping motion cannot be moved upon another stopping motion. They cannot be moved or seconded by one who has already spoken on the motion then before the meeting. Usually these motions are not detachable, except in the case of the 'previous question' which automatically shortens the time of debate. Amendments may not be moved to any of these motions, except to those for adjournment, when the time of adjournment may be changed by amendment. These motions place a heavy responsibility on the chair. Under the rules of many bodies the chairman accepts or rejects these motions at his discretion. If he accepts a stopping motion he may put it to the meeting at once regardless of the business under discussion at the time.

The previous question is an ingenious method of avoiding a direct vote on a question. If a question is before a meeting a member may prevent any amendment by proposing that the "question be now put." If the meeting negative this motion, then no vote can be taken at all on the original motion which is practically effaced for the time being.

All motions used for cutting off or limiting debate should be carefully defined and guarded by the rules of the body corporate or by the group or society. Robert says: "In ordinary societies, where harmony is so important, a two-thirds vote should be required for the adoption of any motion to stop or limit debate." In the United States House of Representatives motions of this type require only a majority for their adoption; but in the Senate the rules do not recognize stopping motions and even two-thirds of the members

cannot force a measure to vote without allowing debate.

The limits of space do not permit of an extended discussion on motions that are employed to suppress debate. The reader is referred to "The Chairman's Manual" by Gurdon Palin and Ernest Martin (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. London) for a clear and brief explanation of the character of these motions.

#### *Objection to a Proposition*

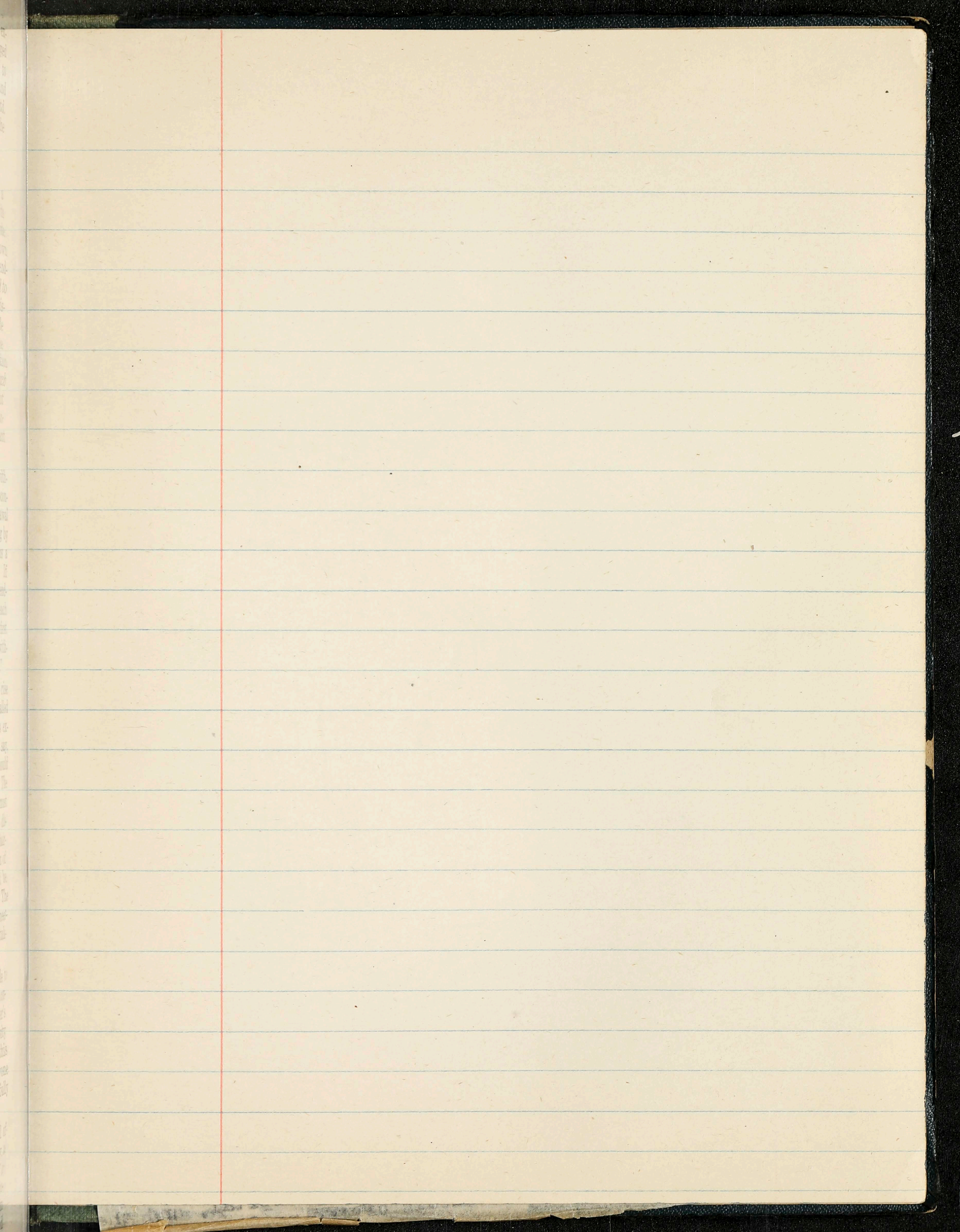
Should a proposition be brought before a meeting for discussion and someone objects to its consideration, he may rise and ask for a vote. The chairman may put the question on his own responsibility. It cannot be debated or amended or have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. The chairman asks "That the question be discussed?" If decided in the negative the whole matter is dismissed, or if in the affirmative the discussion takes place as though this question had not been asked. The object is not so much to prevent debate, or even to stop discussion, but to enable a meeting or assembly to avoid altogether any question which it may deem irrelevant unprofitable or contentious.

Motions and amendments can only be withdrawn on the proposal of the mover and the consent of the meeting. The question of withdrawal may be debated and is then put to the meeting by the chairman. "In the House of Commons a single voice can prevent such withdrawal. If there are a motion, an amendment, and an amendment thereto, all at once before the house, each must be withdrawn in due order. The first amendment or the main motion cannot be withdrawn if the last amendment is persisted in."

It is the right of anyone in a meeting to rise and call the speaker to order. The person called to order shall sit down but may afterwards explain. The one who calls to order should say, "I rise to a point of order." The chairman should say, "Please state your point of order." The objecting member must do this briefly and must not attempt under cover of his objection to discuss the subject-matter of the debate. The chairman decides the point or may ask the opinion of others present. If the objector should not be satisfied he may appeal to the meeting. The chairman will then put the question to the meeting and a vote on the chair's decision will be taken.

In this brief outline it has been possible to mention only a few points of importance in conducting meetings. The thought in the writer's mind has been to draw attention to the necessity of giving more time and consideration to this subject. It is worthy of careful study. Anyone who is capable of handling a meeting successfully should be proud of his accomplishment.

Cushing says: "A presiding officer will often find himself embarrassed, by the difficulty, as well as by the delicacy, of deciding points of order, or giving directions as to the manner of proceeding. In such cases, it will be useful for him to recollect, that the great purpose of all rules and forms is to subserve the will of the assembly rather than to restrain it; to facilitate, and not to obstruct, the expression of their deliberate sense."



der discussion at the time.

move cautiously so he may not become hopelessly involved in the complaints that may arise. The amendments should be put to vote in the reverse order in which they are moved. When an amendment is approved it becomes a part of the main motion or stands part of the question and is so voted on. The chairman proposes: "Is it the pleasure of the meeting to adopt the main motion (or question) so amended?" Afterwards further amendments may be submitted. It is an accepted rule that only one amendment may be moved by each person upon any one motion.

*Suppression of Members*

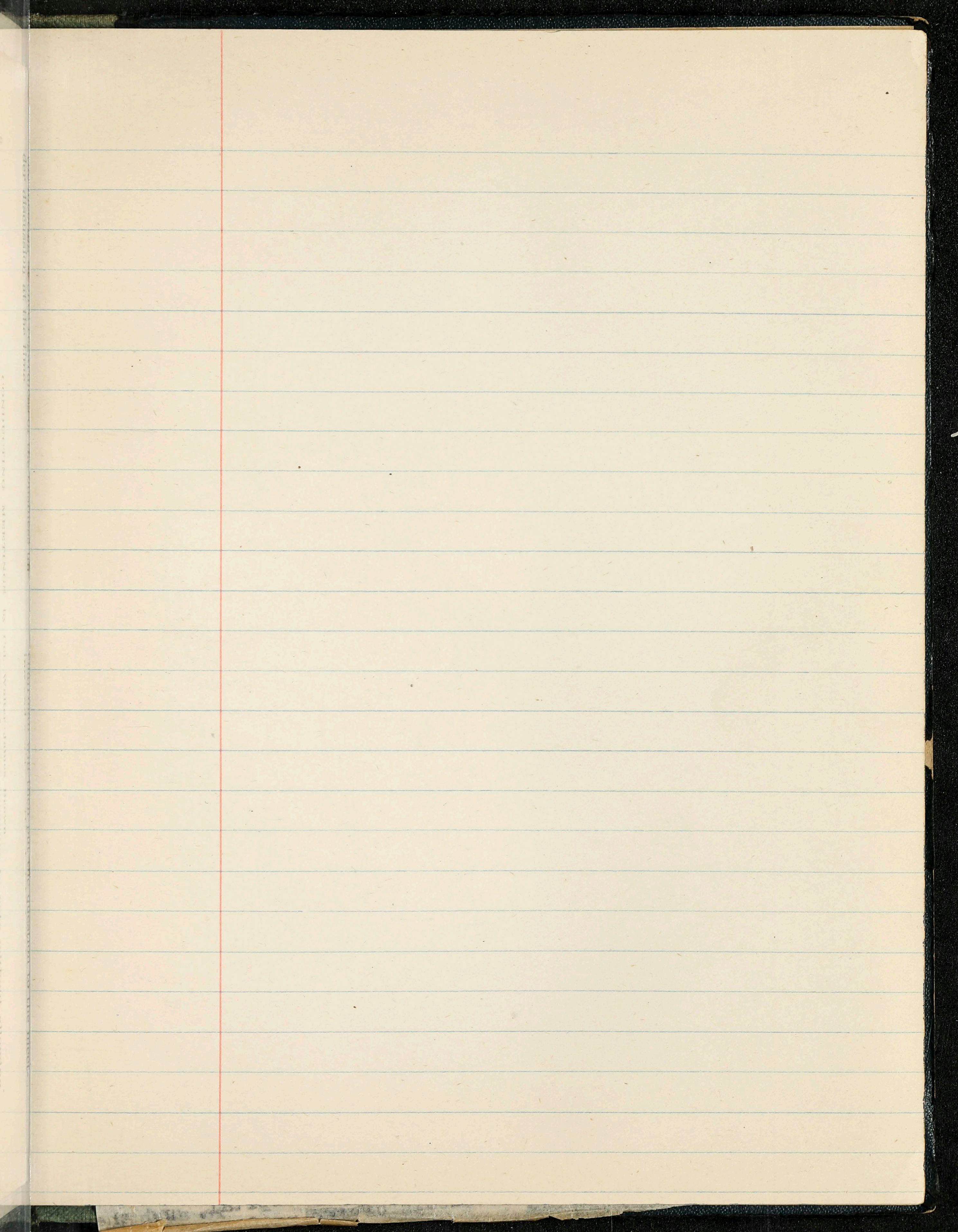
Circumstances may arise in a public meeting, in a deliberative or legislative body, in a shareholders meeting or even in a board of directors when it may appear to some of those participating that the discussion should be suppressed or that should a vote be reached it will involve an expression of opinion that may be inconvenient

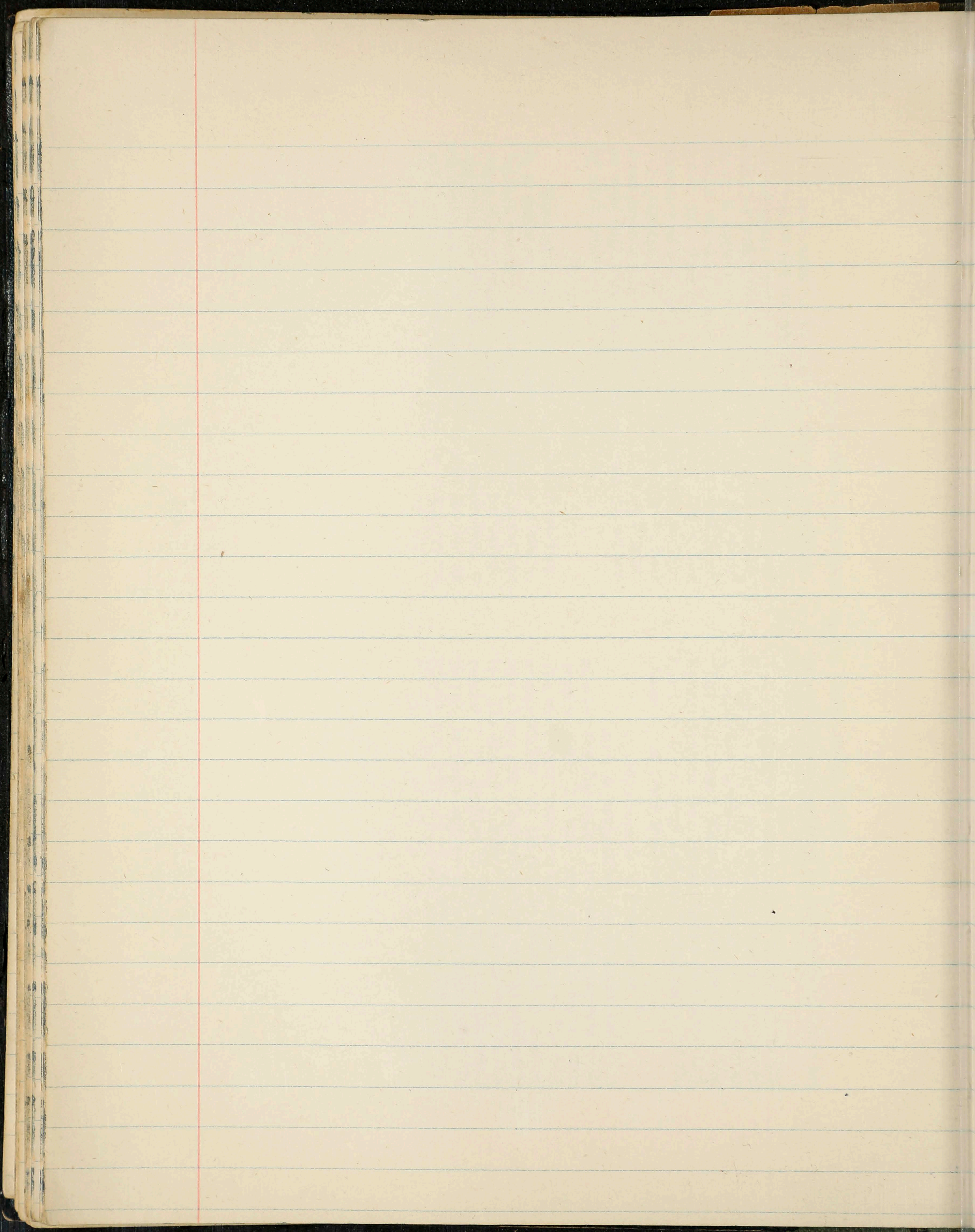
cannot force a measure to vote without allowing debate.

The limits of space do not permit of an extended discussion on motions that are employed to suppress debate. The reader is referred to "The Chairman's Manual" by Gurdon Palin and Ernest Martin (Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. London) for a clear and brief explanation of the character of these motions.

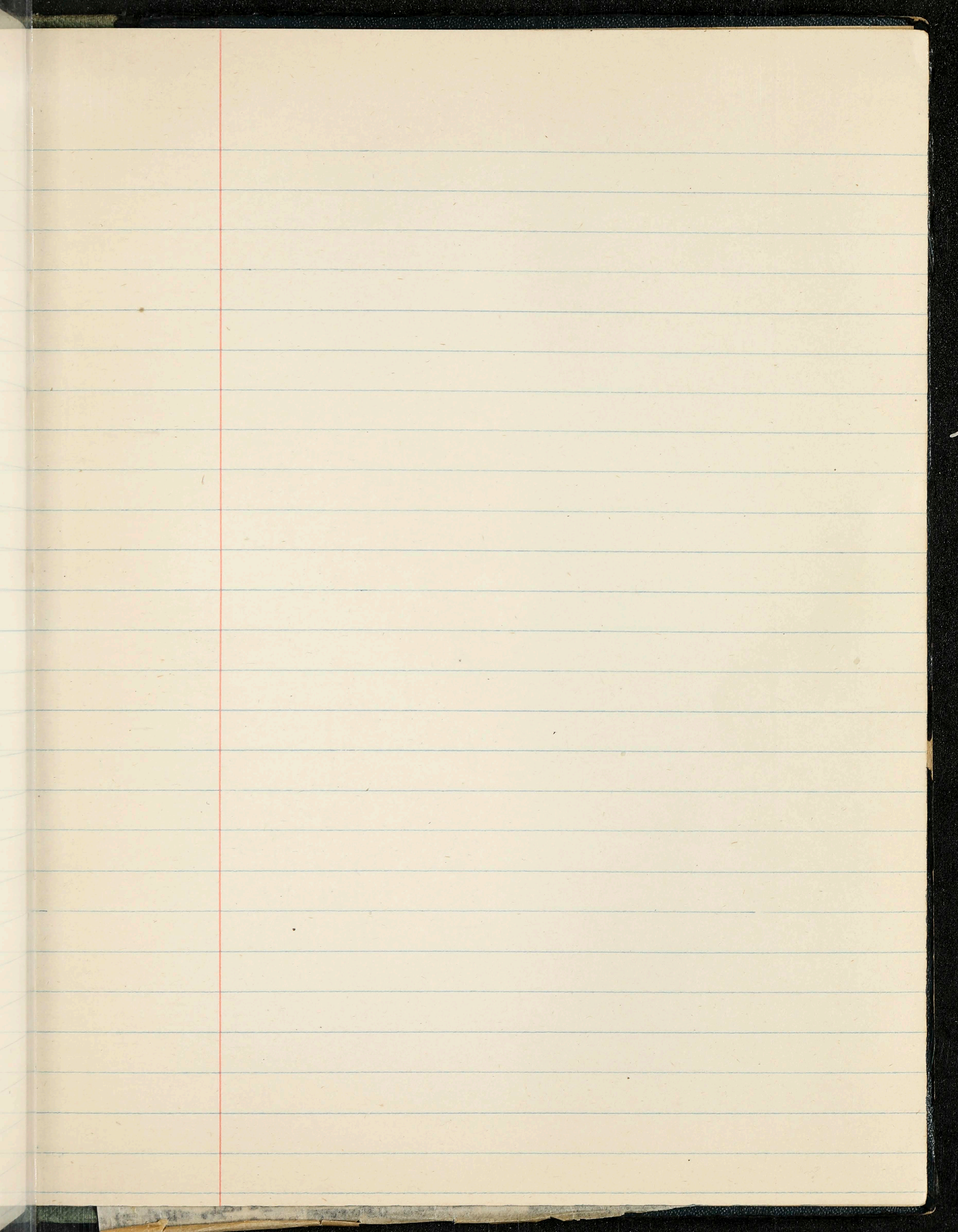
*Objection to a Proposition*

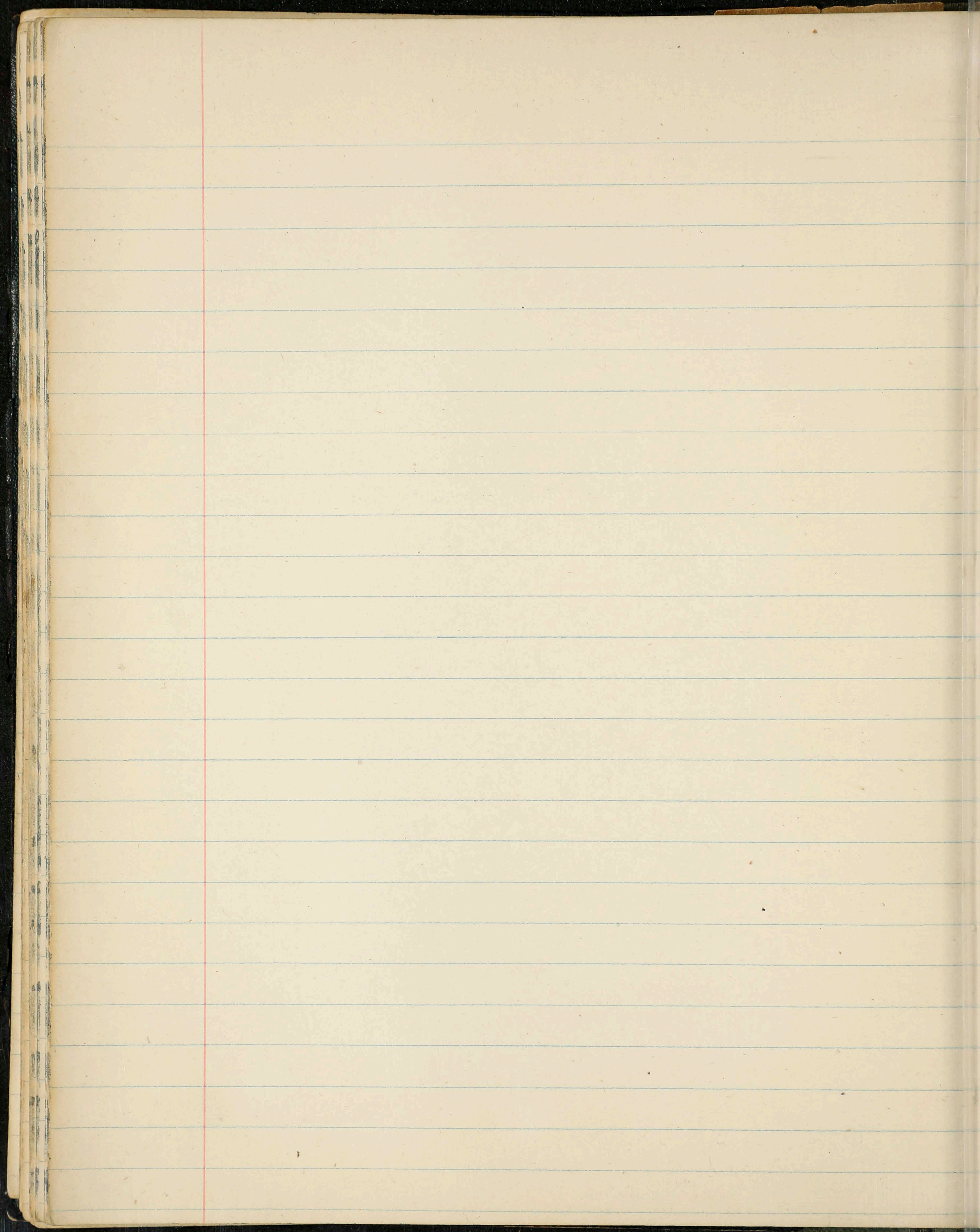
Should a proposition be brought before a meeting for discussion and someone objects to its consideration, he may rise and ask for a vote. The chairman may put the question on his own responsibility. It cannot be debated or amended or have any other subsidiary motion applied to it. The chairman asks "That the question be discussed?" If decided in the negative the whole matter is dismissed, or if in the affirmative the discussion takes place as though this question

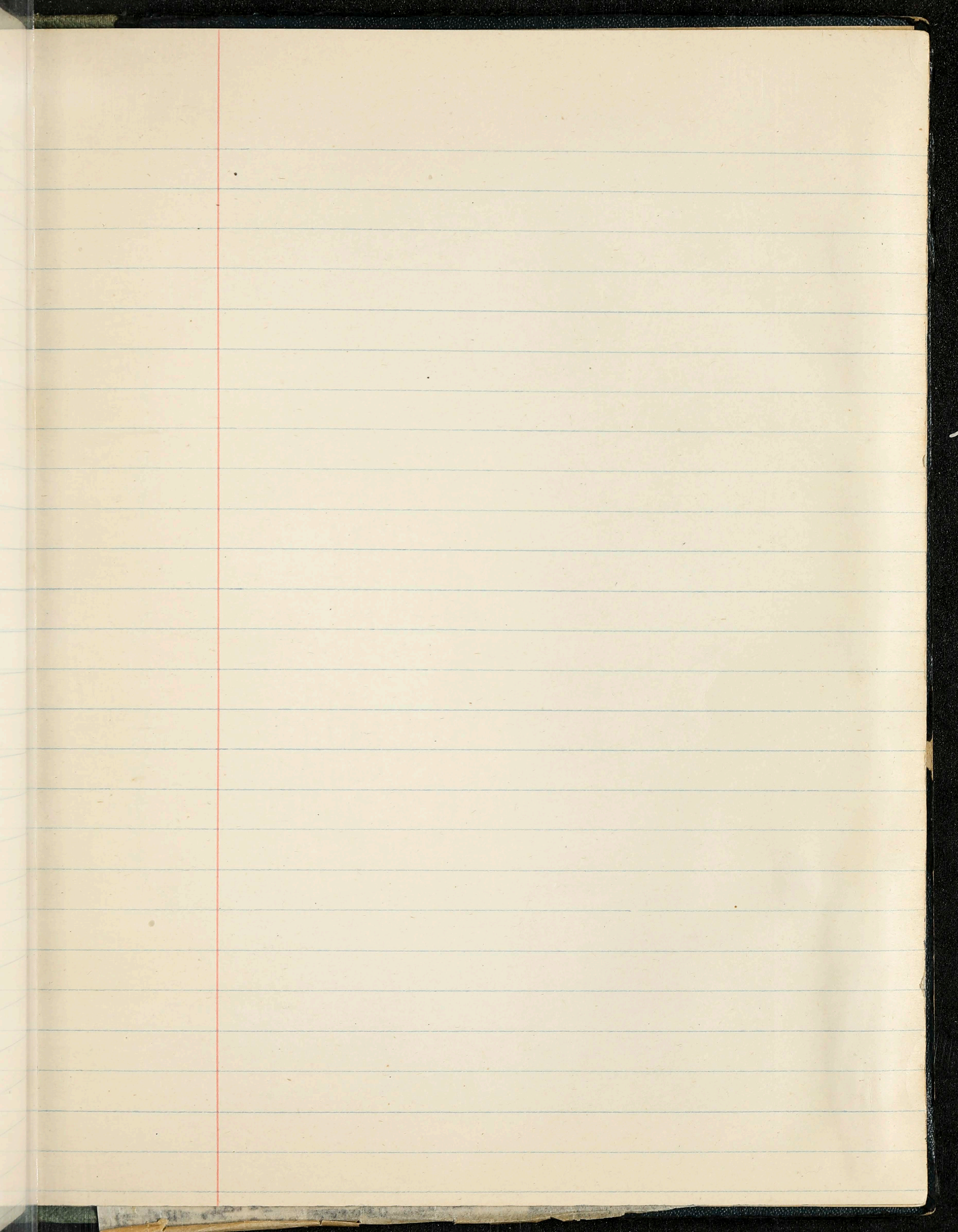












Examination - Practical  
Answer four of the set

1. (a) How may a nurse endea  
+ (b) What are two importa  
patient's back?  
(c) What areas of a pati
2. (a) Give the procedure f  
+ (b) What types of patien  
(c) What are sordes? Wh
3. (a) Define enema.  
(b) Give the method of t  
enema.  
(c) When may a ~~temperature~~  
(d) How is a turpentine
4. (a) Define Temperature -  
+ (b) What is the most acc  
why?  
(c) Give the detailed pr
- + 5. (a) In making an anaesth  
(b) Why is an anaestheti
6. (a) Give the main points  
(b) Give the procedure f
7. (a) Draw a small diagram  
on the Hypodermic Tr  
(b) Give the preparation  
hypodermic injextion

Examination - Ethics - Probationers - January, 1927

Name some qualifications of character essential in a nurse and briefly how the absence of these might affect the patient.

If thirty nurses leave the electric light on in December and it is not detected till 10.30, what would the loss be and what would such loss represent in a year, electricity 2s per hour?

Describe briefly your impressions of the hospital and the nurse - touching on the ideals of the

EXPERIMENTAL REPORTS - JAN. 12/57.

Under 1 year of age. 1-4 gr. (1/2)  
From 1-6 yr. (adult dose 1-4 gr) 1/2  
Child of 6 mos. (adult dose 1-4 gr) 1/2

Distill from a stock solution of 1%  
Saturated solution of mercury. Using  
more working problem.

Antiseptic, Saturated Solution.

4-6 gr. P.M., P.O., P.I.D., P.E.  
Strength to be used:-  
Gr. Solution, Normalin.

Following:  
M.L.V.  
Others - 6 questions.

EXPERIMENTAL REPORTS - JAN. 10th, 1957.

Used large intestine.  
Small intestine.  
Distillation, Fermentation, Digestion.  
The Urinary System.  
Risks out to be noted and  
Painful bladder, Virus.

Examination - Practical Nursing - Probationers - January 1927  
Answer four of the seven questions. Questions #1 and #2 compulsory.

1. (a) How may a nurse endeavour to prevent pressure sores?  
+ (b) What are two important results obtained from the routine care of a patient's back?  
(c) What areas of a patient's body require special attention?
2. (a) Give the procedure for the detailed care of a patient's mouth.  
+ (b) What types of patients require special attention to the mouth?  
(c) What are sordes? What causes an acid mouth?
3. (a) Define enema.  
(b) Give the method of the preparation and the giving of a soap suds enema.  
(c) When may a ~~turpentine~~ turpentine enema be given?  
(d) How is a turpentine and a glycerine enema prepared?
4. (a) Define Temperature - Pulse - Respiration.  
+ (b) What is the most accurate method of taking a patient's temperature? Why?  
(c) Give the detailed procedure in taking temperatures.
- + 5. (a) In making an anaesthetic bed what extra equipment is needed?  
(b) Why is an anaesthetic bed made?
6. (a) Give the main points to be observed in the care of rubber goods.  
(b) Give the procedure for the filling of a hot water bottle.
7. (a) Draw a small diagram showing the placing of the different articles on the Hypodermic Tray.  
(b) Give the preparation for, and giving of, a subcutaneous hypodermic injexion.

Examination - Ethics - Probationers - January, 1927

Name some qualifications of character essential in a nurse and describe briefly how the absence of these might affect the patient.

If thirty nurses leave the electric light on in their rooms at 6.30 a.m. and it is not detected till 10.30, what would this cost the hospital, and what would such loss represent in a year, electricity costing 2s per hour?

Describe briefly your impressions of the hospital, and the nurse - touching on the ideals of the profession.

DRUGS AND SOLUTIONS EXAMINATION @ PROBATIONERS - Jan. 12/27.

1. (a) Give Young's rule for dosage for children.  
(b) Give the rule for dosage for children under 1 year of age.  
(c) How much Morphine would you give a child of 6 years, (adult dose 1-4 gr.) <sup>1/2 tab.</sup>  
and how would you prepare it from 1-6 gr. tablets?  
(d) How much morphine would you give a child of 6 mos., (adult dose 1-4 gr.)? <sup>1/100 gr.</sup>
  2. (a) Prepare 6 pints of a 1-4% Lysol Sol. from a stock solution of Lysol. <sup>37cc.</sup>  
(b) Prepare 75 ounces of a 1:1500 sol. of Bichloride of Mercury, using 8.75 gr. tablets. <sup>2 1/2.</sup>  
(c) Prepare a 4% solution from 20 grs. of Boracic crystals. <sup>500 grms in cc.</sup>  
(State rule in each case before working problem)
  3. Give at least 12 rules for the administration of medicines.
  4. Define:- Solute, Solution, Minimum dose, Antiseptic, Saturate Solution.
  5. For what do the following abbreviations stand:  
gtt., q.i.d., stat., q2h., a.a., a.c., p.r.n., p.c., b.i.d., q.s.
  6. Name one use of the following and strength to be used:-  
Bichloride of Mercury, Phenol, Boric Solution, Formalin,  
Potassium Permanganate.
  7. Give the metric equivalents for the following:  
grs. LX, <sup>2</sup> XII, Fl. <sup>3</sup> XLV, Oiss, M. LXXV.
- Answer the first three questions and 3 others - 6 questions.

ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY EXAMINATION - PROBATIONERS. Jan. 10th, 1927.

Answer 5 questions.

1. Describe and give function of Peritoneum.
2. Give fully the divisions of the small and large intestines.
3. Describe chemical digestion in the small intestine.
4. Define:- Hormone, Micturition, Deglutition, Peristalsis, Digestion.
5. Name and give functions of the organs of the Urinary System.
6. What are the functions of the skin?
7. Locate and give function of:  
Ovaries, Gall Bladder, Villi,  
Esophagus, Perineum.

Examination - Practical  
Answer four of the set

1. (a) How may a nurse endea  
+ (b) What are two importa  
patient's back?  
(c) What areas of a pati
2. (a) Give the procedure f  
+ (b) What types of patien  
(c) What are sordes? Wh
3. (a) Define enema.  
(b) Give the method of t  
enema.  
(c) When may a turpentine  
(d) How is a turpentine
4. (a) Define temperature -  
+ (b) What is the most acc  
why?  
(c) Give the detailed pr
- + 5. (a) In making an anaesth  
(b) Why is an anaestheti
6. (a) Give the main points  
(b) Give the procedure f
7. (a) Draw a small diagram  
on the Hypodermic Tr  
(b) Give the preparation  
hypodermic injextion

Examination - Ethics - Probationers - January, 1921

Name some qualifications of character essential for nurses  
briefly how the absence of these might affect the patient.

If thirty nurses leave the electric light on in a room  
and it is not detected till 10.30, what would this cost  
and what would such loss represent in a year, electricity  
2s per hour?

Describe briefly your impressions of the hospital  
the nurse - touching on the ideals of the



Examination - Children's Nursing Clinics - April 18th, 1927

1. When should the fontanelles close? What are the causes of the late closure of the fontanelles?
2. Give the composition of breast milk and whole milk. Which is the better food for an infant and why?
3. State the Caloric requirements, sugar tolerance, fluid requirements for an infant.
4. Outline in detail stating the amounts of each food:- a diet for a normal child of twelve months.
5. How would you make a restless baby comfortable?
6. Name the articles required, and the procedure, in giving a mustard bath.
7. Give temperatures of:- Colon irrigation, lavage, premature room.
8. Define:- anorexia, cyst, sinus, arthritis, Torticollis, atelectasis, lumbar puncture, carditis, rhinitis, pyloric stenosis.

PROBATIONERS - JAN. 10th, 1927

Children under 1 year of age should be kept under 1 year of age. From 1-6 months. (adult dose 1-4 gr.)

(a) of Bismuth subnitrate  
(b) of Bismuth subchloride  
(c) of Bismuth subcitrate

Antiseptic solution

Define:-

Strength to be used:-

Following:-

M.L.V. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Other - 6 questions

PROBATIONERS - JAN. 10th, 1927

Describe the function of the large intestine.

Describe the small intestine.

Define:-

Digestion, Peristalsis, Digestion.

of the Urinary System.

What are the parts of the urinary system?

Locate and describe the bladder, ureters, urethra, and penis.

EXAMINATION - Chemistry and Physics

1. Define a chemical compound.
2. (a) How is hydrogen obtained (b) use for hydrogen.
3. (a) Write an equation showing the reaction of hydrogen with oxygen (b) Give one method for obtaining Nitrogen.
4. Write an equation showing the reaction of carbon dioxide with lime water also draw diagram showing the reaction.
5. How is coke prepared and name its by-products.
6. What is the final product of the reaction of starch with iodine? Give a test for the detection of starch.
7. How are proteins made up and what elements do they contain?
8. Explain the difference between acids and alkalis.
9. Describe one application of electricity.
10. Name three good electrical conductors.

30

Examination - Hospital Housekeeping - November

1. the methods you might use to ventilate a patient's room.
2. would you clean a refrigerator?
3. should stains be removed before sending to the laundry?
4. directions for removal of (a) Argyrol stain (b) rust stain from an apron (c) water stains.
5. points in the housekeeping of the patient's room to be considered to give the patient confidence.
6. is electricity the approved means of artificial lighting? Give points of caution on its use.
7. write a note on the care of plumbing.

30

↓

ity.

↓

n.

↓

en.

↓

↓

↓

o

*[Faint, illegible text on a piece of paper pasted onto the page]*

EXAMINATION - Chemistry and Physics - November 20th, 1926

1. Define a chemical compound.
2. (a) How is hydrogen obtained in acids? (b) Give a commercial use for hydrogen.
3. (a) Write an equation showing the reaction of an acid with a base. (b) Give one method for obtaining Nitrogen from the air.
4. Write an equation showing the electrolysis of Sodium Chloride and also draw a diagram showing the electrolysis of Sodium Chloride.
5. How is coke prepared and name the by-products.
6. What is the final product in the hydrolysis or digestion of starch? Give a test for the detection of starch.
7. How are proteins made up and what elements do they contain?
8. Explain the difference between oils and solid fats.
9. Describe some application of the fact that solids expand on heating.
10. Name three good electrical conductors and five insulators.

30  
Examination - Hospital Housekeeping - November, 1926

1. Give methods you might use to ventilate a patient's room.
2. How would you clean a refrigerator?
3. Why should stains be removed before sending to the laundry?
4. Give directions for removal of (a) Argyrol stains from a towel (b) Rust stain from an apron (c) Water stains (lime) from a glass.
5. Name points in the housekeeping of the patient's room that should be attended to so as to give the patient confidence in the nursing care.
6. Why is electricity the approved means of artificial lighting? Give notes of caution on its use.
7. Write a note on the care of plumbing.

*Basle*

Examination - Bacteriology - Probationers & Juniors - Decr. 1926

Six questions constitute a paper

- 30
1. Define Immunity. Give examples of active & passive acquired immunity.
  2. Discuss the relation to bacterial growth of (a) Light (b) Moisture.
  3. Distinguish between (a) A Gram positive and a Gram negative organism.  
(b) A Parasite and a Saprophyte.  
(c) an aerobe and an anaerobe.
  4. *M.* Tuberculosis - (a) Describe the method used to stain this organism.  
(b) Why is it spoken of as "acid fast"?
  5. Define (a) Micron (b) Bacillus (c) Spore (d) Chromogen (e) Maximum temperature.
  6. Name four products of bacterial growth.
  7. *B.* Typhosus - (a) Describe its morphology.  
(b) What are the laboratory tests for the diagnosis of Typhoid Fever?
  8. (a) Describe the technique of plating (b) What is its value?
  9. Define infection - Through what portals do bacteria gain entrance to our bodies to produce infection?

Diet 11927

1. (a) How *...*  
*...*  
*...*  
*...*
- (b) *What is ...*
2. Outline give examples.  
(b) *Foods.* (c) *High-calorie*  
*calorie-high-calorie*  
*soft d Milk (f) Fuel*  
*value of a food.*
3. What feeding of one of *...*  
*the following*
4. Give *...*
5. Outline any special *...*  
*preparation* give, *...*

Outline patient has *...*  
a *...* diet be *...*  
in *...*

6. Give *...* and serving *...*  
of *...*

What *...*

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO  
Mid Year Examination Report, January, 1933

Name.. Carter, Ruby..... Course... C.P.H.N.....

College.. Public Health..

has obtained the standing indicated in the following subjects. Any remaining subjects will not be examined until May.

<u>SUBJECT &amp; NO.</u>	<u>GRADES</u>
Bio-chemistry	a .....
Epidemiology	a .....
Oral Hygiene	a .....
Prenatal Hygiene	a .....
Public Speaking	a .....
Physiology	a .....
Tuberculosis	a .....
Parasitology	a .....

KEY TO GRADES:

PASS COURSES

GRADE A	- 75-100
B	- 66-74
C	- 60-65
D	- 50-59
E	- 40-49
F	- below 40

HONOUR COURSES

I	Class
II	"
III	"
IV	"

Pass - 50

E - supplemental standing which may be removed in September.

P - probation which may be removed by a sufficiently improved grade in the May examinations.

Dietetic Examination - Intermediates - September 1927

1. (a) How would you prepare the following formula:-

Whole Milk <sup>my</sup> 24  
Water <sup>my</sup> 12  
Dextri Maltose <sup>my</sup> 1

(b) <sup>my</sup> What is the caloric value of the feeding?

2. Outline what you understand by (a) Modified Milk - give example.  
(b) Purin-free diet - name two purin-free protein foods. (c) High-caloric diet - name foods usually used in giving high-caloric soft diet. (d) Complete protein - example. (e) 25 Milk (f) Fuel value of a food.

3. What is the underlying dietetic principle in the feeding of one of the following:-

- (a) Pernicious anemia
- (b) Diabetes
- (c) Gastric Ulcer.

4. Give four reasons for cooking food.

5. Outline a day's menu for a child of two years, noting any special preparation necessary and amount of each food you would give.

OR

Outline a fluid diet for a day, taking care that the patient has a variety and sufficient nourishment. How might the diet be increased in caloric value?

6. Give five rules you would observe in the preparation and serving of food to a sick person.

OR

What value has water in the diet?



UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO  
Spring Examination Report, May, 1933.

Name ..Carter, Ruby M..... Course .....C.P.H.N.

College ..Faculty of Public Health

has obtained the standing indicated in the following subjects:

<u>SUBJECTS</u>	<u>GRADES</u>
Public Health	A.
Public Health Administration	B.
Public Health Nursing	A.
Preventable Diseases	A.
Vital Statistics	A.
Personal Hygiene	A.
Mental Hygiene	B.
Child Welfare	A.
Bacteriology	A.
Geology	A.
Psychology	A.
Sociology	A.
History of Nursing	A.
Principles of Teaching	B.

KEY TO GRADES:

GRADE A - 75-100	I	Class
B - 66-74	II	"
C - 60-65	III	"
D - 50-59	IV	"
E - 40-49		
F - below 40		

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
Spring Examination Report, 1933

Name: Carter, Ruby M. Course: O.P.H.N.

College: Faculty of Public Health

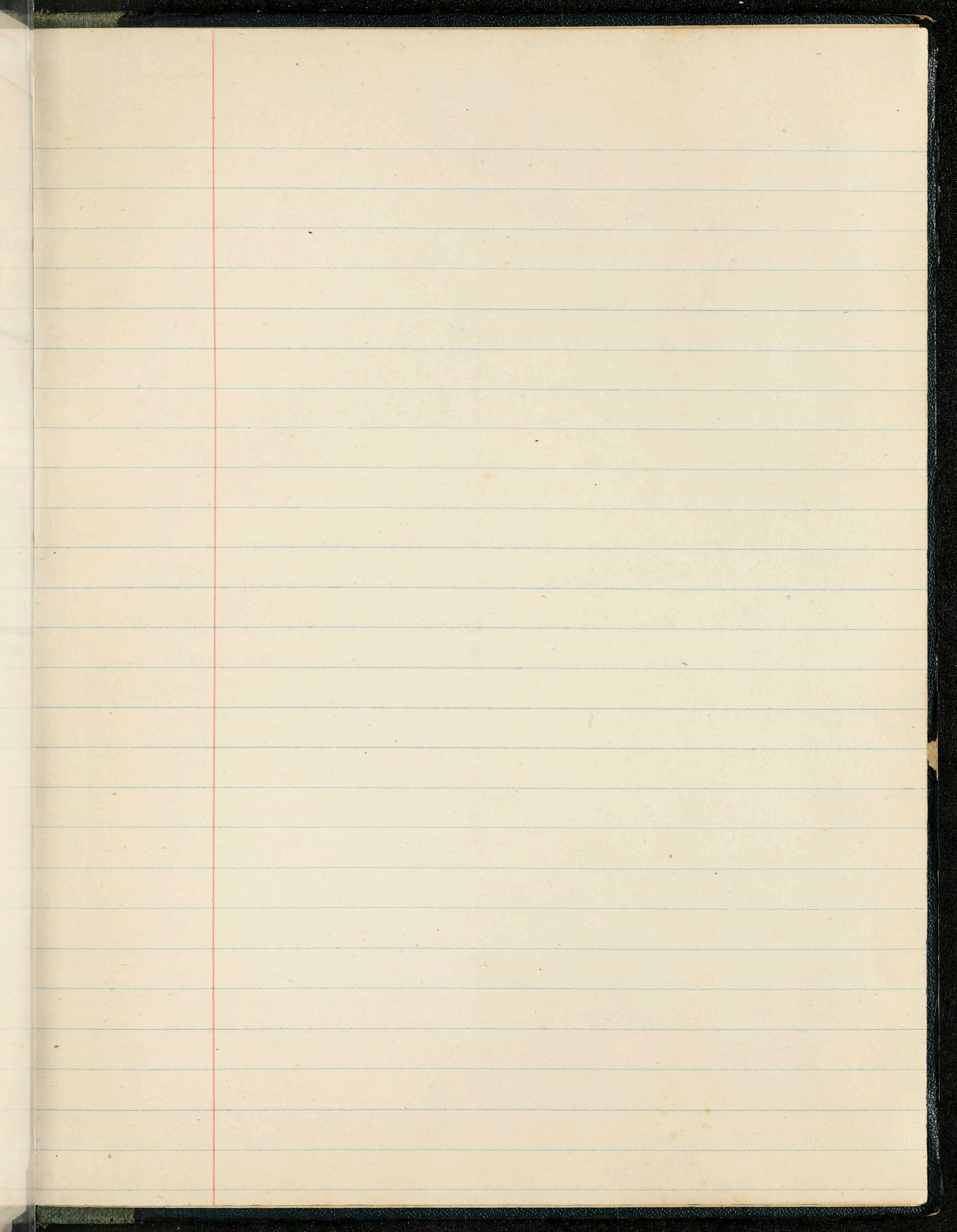
Following subjects:

GRADING

A.	Public Health
B.	Public Health Administration
A.	Public Health Nursing
A.	Preventable Diseases
A.	Vital Statistics
A.	Personal Hygiene
B.	Mental Hygiene
A.	Child Welfare
A.	Bacteriology
A.	Geology
A.	Psychology
A.	Sociology
A.	History of Nursing
B.	Principles of Teaching

NOT TO GRADE:

Class I	75-100
" II	65-74
" III	55-64
" IV	45-54
" V	35-44
" VI	below 35



U.H.L.

Feb. 17/27

If scribbling in albums.

Friendship secures

With greatest of pleasures

I'll scribble in yours

G. J. Jackson '27.

Why worry about the future?  
When the present is all there last  
For the future will soon be the present  
And the present will soon be the past.

M. Boyer. '28.

U.H.L.

May 12/27

Away back here and out of sight.

I'll scratch my name with all my might.

For by hook or by crook.

I mean to be the last name in your book.

B. Leonard.

16/17/17

17

last

the person  
the first  
1728

1728

1728

you had

1728

1728

