

CANADIAN GIRLS AS NURSES

Are Supplanting Their American Sisters in All Cities

They Nearly Always Remain in the State, Many Becoming Wives of Doctors.

Canadian girls will constitute one-half of the graduating classes of the nursing training schools for nurses this year in New York and all the cities from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky Mountains, says The New York Sun.

While the British matron means as much successive British youth is not apt to be the altar by American girls, her Canadian niece is avenge the English cousin. She has swept down the "boundary" line and deposed the professional young woman of the United States. While the Canadian girl is now prominent in all the professions in the States, the greatest distinction has been won by trained nursing. In the most of training schools and the finest hospitals the Canadian trained nurse is in places of responsibility.

No content with all this Canadian estimate that for every English nurse won by American he has ten Canadian nurses have found as many as ten American doctors in professional chains.

A Canadian railroad man who is a prominent member of the Canadian organization in New York city, said in this subject:

"I could name at least 250 Canadian nurses abroad, and I don't know one-fifth of them. I married one myself, and they are very popular as wives among American doctors. It is easy to see why the Canadian girl gets admission to the training schools for nurses where American can't."

The best-known Canadian nurse, a member of whom, the most heard, is Miss Beley of the Hamilton, Ont., insane asylum. Miss Russell was graduated from a New York hospital, St. Luke's I believe, in the Presbyterian, and went to Cuba to nurse the American soldiers, after that she went to South Africa, on her return to Canada several public receptions were given in recognition of her work."

Miss Stillef, superintendent of the training school for nurses at the New York hospital, said:

"Canadian parents send their girls to boarding schools more than girls in the United States. Their education is the girls with the idea of preparing them to take a place in the world, and reside in homes of their own. They don't start out making them for college and professions with the idea of careers and money getting. Then, when misfortune strikes the parents, the girls know as their own resources, look for what they are fitted to do."

The trained nurse goes into the best homes. She must be a person of high breeding, or else she becomes a trouble maker and source of annoyance. The American girls who apply to hospitals for admission to the training schools are not to be compared to the Canadian girls in this respect. There are charming and smart girls among the American applicants, and many well-bred young women among them; but the proportion who are quite the opposite is small. So trained nursing offers a refuge to Canadian girls in the circumstances referred to.

It is not only for the regular training that Canadian girls come to the United States, but also for post-graduate work, and the schools and hospitals making a feature of that work have even a large percentage of Canadians than we. Canada has not so many opportunities for training at the hospitals of the States offer, and I suppose that is one reason why so many Canadian young women are met with here. I know of no other profession that has attracted them as nursing has."

Miss Ryker, of the Post Graduate Training School for Nurses, said:

"I am a Canadian, but that does not prevent my doing my duty by the American applicants for admission. This class before I came here was over 65 per cent. Canadian. Being Canadian myself I am distinctly sensitive to I may be accused of favoring Canadian applicants. I have discussed the matter freely with the board."

"Oh, yes, Canadian nurses frequently marry American doctors. But I'm sure they have no idea of avenging their English sisters for the titles they lose to American heresses, although apparently they are successful in doing so."

The Valiant Lover. Shall I brood, and shall I grieve, Wear my heart upon my sleeve, At the ironies of love, Stern and mourn the sweets thereof, Since the bitter fate decrees Heartache bourgeons not for me?

Nay, although we may not press, She and I, in long caress, Lip to lip nor hand in hand, Rove the summer lilted land, Still shall faith uplift my soul, High above the depths of dole!

Faith in her white constancy, Though leagues part us like the sea, Faith in ways that now diverge, In love's time shall meet and merge; Faith that life shall one day seem, Like a paradisaical dream!

—Clinton Scollard in Woman's Home Companion.

It is the case not only in New York, but also in all the large New England cities, in Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and

even farther west the Canadian girl has the same hold on trained nursing to the exclusion of American girls. In Buffalo, owing to its nearness to Ontario, the bulk of Canadian girls to the training schools for nurses became so great that the schools were closed to aliens.

"The Canadian trained nurse certainly is a greater feature of the profession than is appreciated in lay circles. For some years now the classes in this school have contained you may safely say, on an average, 45 per cent. of Canadian girls. I should hardly say 50 per cent. on an average, but there have been classes where the percentage was as high as 65. Only a small proportion return to Canada permanently. Most of them stay here or scatter through the United States."

"The same thing prevails in all the foreign training schools in the country. In Philadelphia, particularly, and Baltimore, I know it is the case. Canadian nurses rank high in the profession, and physicians prefer them in many cases."

"Really, I couldn't say why the Canadians have fixed on that profession especially or why so many are admitted. I should be very unwilling to assert that it is because they are more refined and better bred than American applicants. We take applications, of course, in their order, and there is always as many Canadians as Americans on the waiting list. At Bellevue Canadians were very numerous until the politicians objected and a law was passed forbidding the admission of aliens to Bellevue."

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MORE ABOUT THOSE SWEDES

Who Drifted Beyond the Ken of Man to Operate.

They Never Recorded Their Claim Which is No Longer Theirs to Operate.

The story of how the Swedes' discovery was made by Messrs. Davidson, McIntosh, Patterson and Hamilton has already been told. They were prospecting on the McQuesten last September and camped for several days at one time near the mouth of what has since been named the Whipple creek. While prowling about the woods one day near the mouth of the creek, empty yet apparently not abandoned. It was first thought to be the quarters of some trappers, but later upon finding a trail leading up the creek he decided to follow it and see where it led to. For 15 miles he continued his tramp his reward finally being the discovery of the claims and workings left by the original owners some time previous. He hastily retraced his steps and informed his companions, with whom he again returned to the scene, and Duncan creek was given its christening. There was no one about, no stakes on the creek, so McIntosh and one of his partners staked a joint claim taking 1 and 2 above. Several days were spent in hurriedly prospecting the ground and then they returned to Barlow, 125 miles distant, the recording office for the Clear Creek district, in charge of Weldy Young, where application was made to record, was accepted and grants were issued to the claims. The party then came on to Dawson, each notified a small number of their nearest friends and in less time than it takes to tell it the Mayo creek stampee was on.

Among the first to leave Dawson was a party consisting of Mr. Lesikatos, Louis Pentanopolis, Jack Turner and Walter Wright, under the guidance of Jack Davidson, one of the discoverers. The party left here November 6, traveling by way of Dominion to Arkansas creek, thence up the latter, over the divide and cross country to Clear creek, up the Stewart to McQuesten, up Whipple creek over the divide and down Lightning to Duncan, a distance estimated at 250 miles from Dawson. Trail had to be broken the entire way and on account of the light snow fall traveling was both slow and laborious, particularly on Arkansas creek where there seemed to be no end either to the number or size of the "niggerheads." Seven days were consumed in making the trip, the party being the first to arrive on the creek, followed three hours later by a number in charge of Davidson, another of the discoverers. Mr. Lesikatos was fortunate enough to stake No. 5 above discovery. Concerning the new creek and what they saw there, he says:

"Duncan creek is somewhere 15 miles in length and about as large as Bonanza. When we arrived there the entire outfit was dumfounded to find so much work of a substantial nature had been done so far remote from any other camp. On discovery claim was a comfortable cabin well stocked with the best grade of groceries, among them being a quantity of Cross & Blackwell's goods. On the door of the cabin was written a notice informing the public that the creek was good and asking that

the contents of the cabin be not touched, that the owners would be back in the spring. While we were still on the creek, by the way, a policeman arrived from Barlow and took charge of the cabin and contents. Neatly piled up on the bank of the creek was fully 1000 feet of fumes and boxes, a long waste ditch had been dug, 200 feet of the ground had been stripped and partially worked out and there was a sort of water power saw mill rigged up for sawing old box lumber. There was also a kind of cold storage ice house on the claim in which it is presumed the Swedes stored their fresh meat in the summer time. Those chaps lived high and there is no mistake about it. We remained on the creek prospecting for several days, but as we had gone out light our grub soon became exhausted and we had to return. From discovery up to about 15 above there is little or no muck, bedrock being from four to five feet deep. I prospected along the rim in many places from 3 up, getting from seven to 75 cents to the pan. On discovery in the open end on a average of 10 cents can be gotten anywhere. In the 20's above the ground begins to get a little deeper, averaging about 15 feet. Several are prospecting in the 20's now. Almost everyone with whom I have spoken intends returning some time during the winter with a big outfit prepared to do extensive work. I am going back in about a month, or as soon as the roads get in better shape, and shall take enough grub to last me all summer. The entire country in that section is well mineralized and I think the new camp will prove a good one next summer. We were six days returning, arriving in town Friday last the 29th. When we left the creek there had been 70 claims staked above discovery and 25 below. On our way in we met probably 75 others headed in that direction."

About Duncan creek is a paradise for hunters as herds of caribou can be seen at almost any time. The Lesikatos party killed several of them and also two moose while out.

REGARDING DUNCAN CREEK

How to Reach the Place Worked by the Swedes.

So much has been said and written during the past two weeks of the reported discovery of a rich placer district far inland toward the head of Stewart river, which had been worked surreptitiously for several years by some Swedes, a mysterious tinge to the whole affair being given by the reported confiscation of a large sum of gold dust at Whitehorse, taken from the same Swedes who were endeavoring to leave the country and

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whereas, such is not the case at all. In the first place Mayo creek is more of a river instead of a creek; it is 80 miles, or thereabouts, long, converging with the Stewart at a point 30 miles below Fraser Falls. About 40 miles up the Mayo is a lake some 20 miles long known by the same name, and Duncan creek, the scene of the excitement, named after himself by one of the discoverers, Duncan McIntosh, is tributary directly to the lake. Discovery on Duncan is about seven miles from the mouth of the creek. To ascend the Mayo direct from its mouth is almost an impossibility owing to a succession of rapids and precipitous canyons some 12 miles in length beginning but a short distance from its confluence with the Stewart. There are but two ways of getting into the new district in the summer time, but as one has been so far up-traveled the better route will have to be determined later on. That taken by the Swedes, and which was the means of locating their discovery, is up the McQuesten a distance of, approximately, 125 miles; thence up Whipple creek, a tributary of the McQuesten, over the divide and down Lightning creek, a branch of Duncan, sometimes called the left fork. Or one could proceed by steamer to Fraser Falls, thence by striking overland Mayo lake could be reached within 30 miles and from the point where the lake would first be touched it would not be over ten miles to Duncan creek. In the winter time the route via McQuesten is preferable.

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