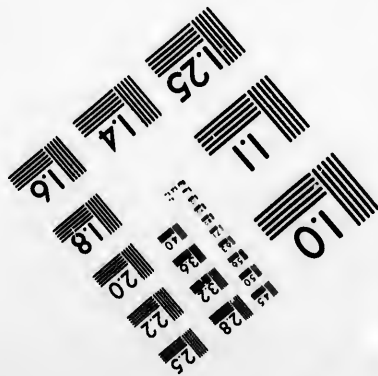
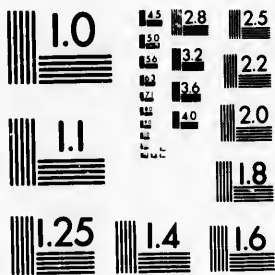


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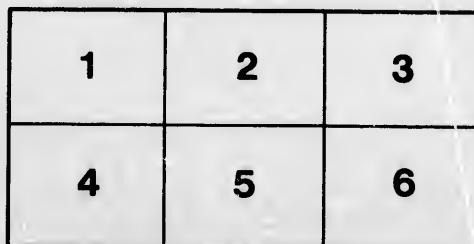
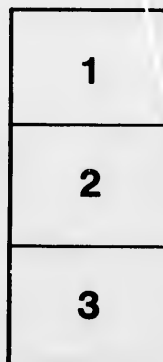
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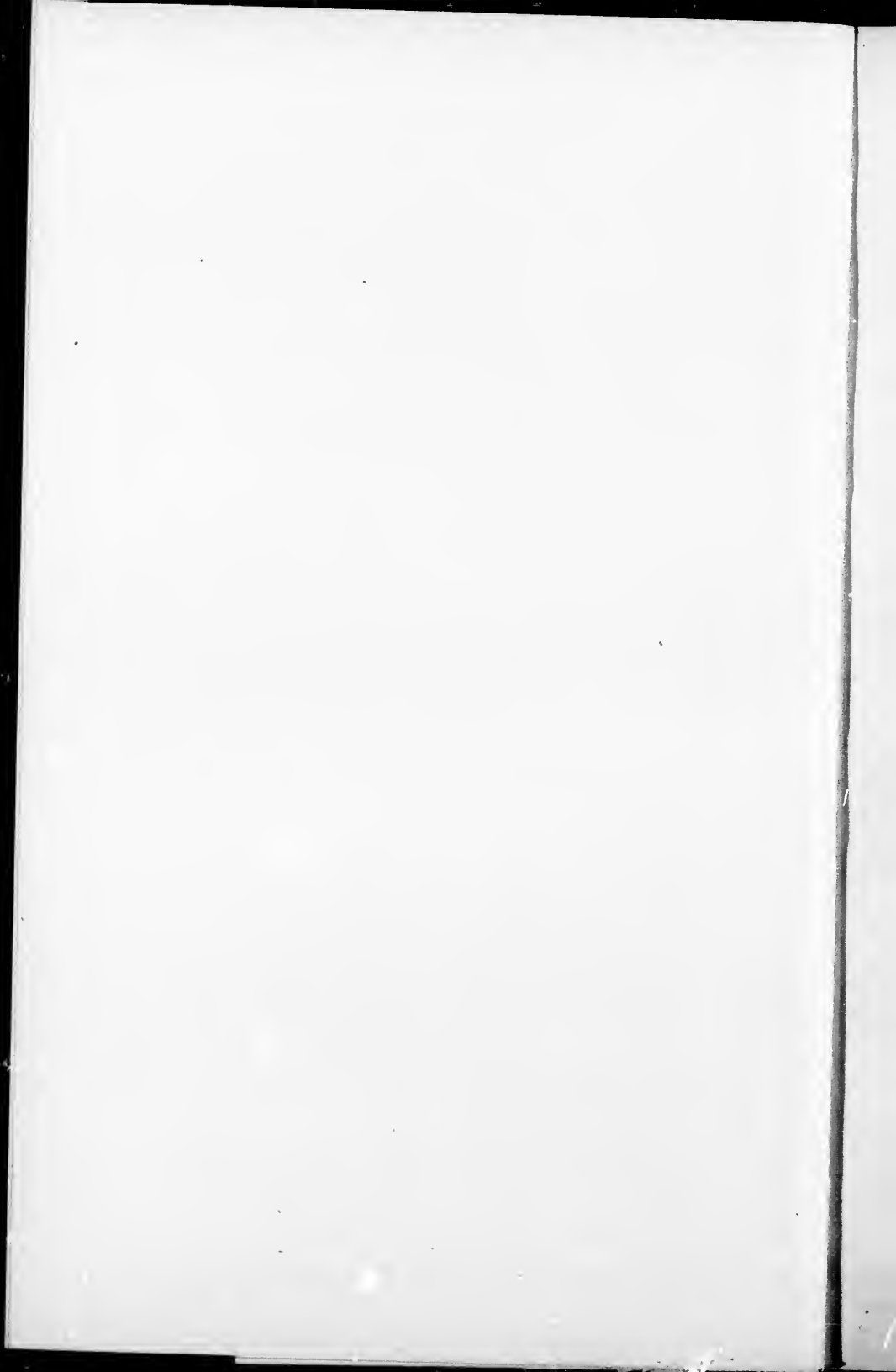
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HISTORY
OF THE
GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL

IN THE
CITY OF SAINT JOHN, N. B.

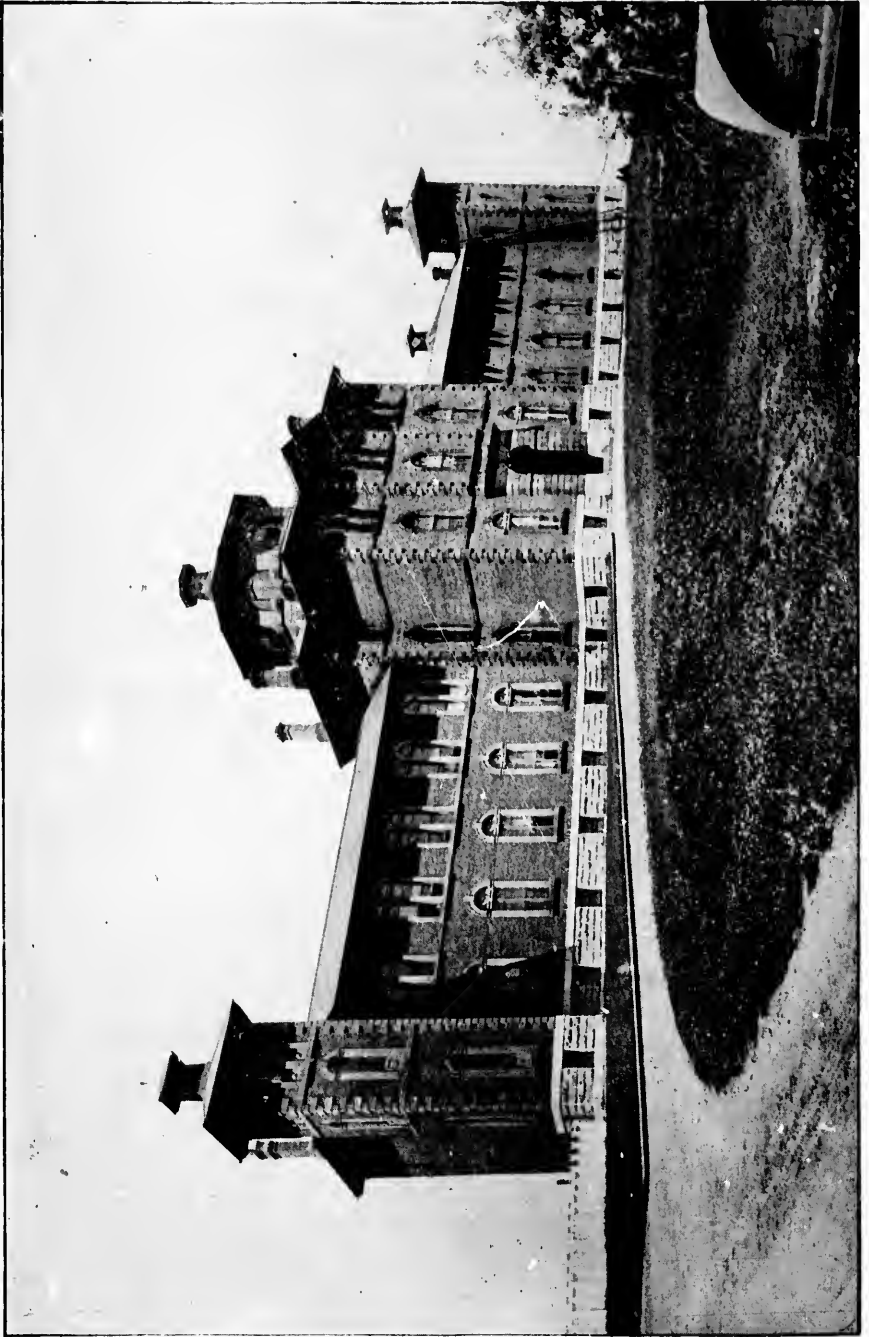
1865

BY
WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D., EDIN., ETC.

MAY, 1896.

X





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HISTORY
OF THE
General Public Hospital
IN THE
CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

Prior to the year 1865 the City and County of Saint John, with a population of upwards of 30,000, possessed no hospital accommodation for the mechanic and the labourer suffering from disease or accident. The Poor House was his only refuge; and with laudable pride, he declined to be classed as a pauper, preferring to be cared for at his humble home by friends; too often with the result that his little savings became exhausted, ultimately compelling him to accept that shelter which his pride induced him to ignore in the first instance. Indeed, there was no such hospital in the Province, and those living in the outlying districts—when requiring skilled medical and surgical assistance—became a burden upon their friends. This was not a proud position for the largest city in the Province, and one containing many persons of large wealth.

Dr. W. Bayard's position, as physician in charge of the Poor House, and his connection with the Board of Health, taught him the imperative necessity for a hospital. He brought the subject before the community through the press, adducing various arguments in support of it; and having received promises by kind philanthropists for the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting one, he felt sanguine that his scheme would be crowned by success. But when four of the most wealthy men in the city—one

of them the largest landowner—refused to assist, he abandoned the idea of accomplishing his object by subscription, and concluded to carry out the project by imposing a tax upon the rate-payers.

He felt justified in adopting this course because the burden would then fall proportionally upon *all*, the rich man—who had not the heart to give--would be compelled to furnish his proportion, while the man in the position to receive the most benefit from such an institution would contribute his mite.

Accordingly, he employed the late George Blatch, Esq., to frame a bill asking power from the Legislature to sell bonds for the sum of \$50,000 to be appropriated towards the erection and the furnishing of the building. For the support, the bill asked that a tax of one dollar a year be placed upon the poll of every ratable male inhabitant of the City and County of St. John. All other expenses to fall upon the real and personal estate of the rate-payer. In other words, the real and personal property holders were to furnish the building, pay the interest upon the money borrowed, their poll tax, and meet all extra demands; while those most likely to use it were asked to pay one dollar per year towards its support—a small sum compared with the expected benefit to them. The word *positive* may properly be substituted for the word *expected*, for no reasoning mind can ignore the fact that *positive* benefit must accrue to those having the privilege of *entrée* to such an institution.

The idea of increased taxation alarmed those who did not, or would not, recognize the necessity for a hospital. They did not take into consideration the fact that its establishment would necessarily lessen permanent pauperism, and thereby proportionally reduce the poor-rate.

The bill met with the most determined opposition from the press. Many editors wrote most bitterly against the measure, appealing to prejudices, and attributing unworthy motives to its supporters. The Common Council—as a

body—was hostile to it, and supported its hostility by sending a committee of its members to Fredericton to prevent the passage of the bill.

All this did not discourage the many believers in the righteousness of their cause. The bill was taken to Fredericton, and argued before the individual members of the Legislature, and with the able assistance of the Hon. John Robertson, Sir Leonard Tilley, R. D. Wilmot, John H. Gray, Sir Albert Smith, and many others, it became law on the 9th day of April, 1860.

While the bill had passed, it did not grant all that was asked for. The Commissioners were given authority to sell bonds not to exceed \$28,000, and the poll-tax was reduced from one dollar to twenty-five cents. In view of the fact that the wages of the mechanic and the laborer has doubled since that period, while the expense of living has not increased, and the fact that their children are educated at the public expense, it was a mistake that the original amount asked was not imposed upon them.

On the 3rd day of July, 1860, Hon. John Robertson, Dr. Wm. Bayard, Wm. H. Scovil, R. W. Crookshank, and John McLauchlin, Esqs., were appointed Commissioners to carry out the Act.

On the 15th day of August, 1860, the first meeting of the Board was held, at which Hon. John Robertson was elected President; Dr. Wm. Bayard, Vice-President; and John Ansley, Secretary.

In October of the same year tenders were asked for between two and three acres of ground in or near the city upon which to place the building.

In December of the same year various tenders were considered by the Board, and that of Joseph Fairweather was accepted, giving nearly three acres of land, with the absolute and unconditional occupation of the roadways leading to it from Waterloo street and the City Road, for \$9,650. Subsequently the land adjoining, and fronting on the City Road,

was purchased from the estate of the late Senator John Robertson for \$2,000, making in all the cost of the land \$11,650.

In January, 1861, a seal was obtained for the Corporation, and in July of the same year the late Mathew Stead was empowered to make plans and specifications for the building, which were adopted by the Board in December.

The Commissioners finding that the \$28,000 in hand would not complete the building, they asked power from the Legislature to sell bonds for \$26,000 more. Liberty was granted to borrow \$18,000, making in all \$46,000, consequently they were compelled to curtail the plans and build only the main building and the eastern wing.

Subsequently the Province gave \$8,000, and the estate of the late Richard Sands \$2,000 towards the undertaking.

Tenders were asked for the construction of the portion of the building named, with the understanding that it was to be completed early in the year 1863. The tender of James Quinton for \$26,318 being the lowest, the contract was awarded to him. The excavations, drainage, heating apparatus, and plumbing, were not included in Quinton's contract. Those works added largely to the expenditure.

Upon the removal of Senator John Robertson to England in 1863 he tendered his resignation as President of the Board of Commissioners. His loss was much felt, as he was an active, energetic, and influential member.

Upon the resignation of Senator John Robertson in 1863, Dr. W. Bayard was appointed President of the Board, Wm. H. A. Keans Vice-President, and R. W. Crookshank Treasurer.

At the request of the Board, Dr. Bayard framed the by-laws of the institution, which were adopted in 1865.

In June, 1865, the Hospital was opened for the reception

of patients, when the members of the medical staff were appointed, namely :

LeBaron Botsford, M. D., Glas. ;
Edwin Bayard, M. D., Edin. ;
T. W. Smith, M. D., Edin. ;
J. T. Steeves, M. D., New York ;
G. E. S. Keator, M. D., New York ;
W. S. Harding, M. R. C. S., Eng. ;
James Sinclair, M. D., House Surgeon ;
Mrs. Mary Craig, Matron.

The names of the Commissioners, Medical Staff, House Surgeons, Matrons, and Secretaries, who have been connected with the institution since it was established, appear in the Appendix, together with other statistical information.

In November, 1873, the Trustees of the Savings Bank in the City of St. John—with the consent of the Dominion Government—handed to the Commissioners of the Hospital, for the *support* of that institution, the sum of \$44,269.69, with the proviso that \$42,000 of that sum “shall be invested in good and sufficient public securities, bearing not less than six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be appropriated by them towards the support and maintenance of the Hospital.” This was done, and the proceeds are in the Hospital box in the vault of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the President holding one key and the Treasurer the other.

In the year 1872 an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Commissioners of the Hospital to expend \$6,000 in building a Hospital for Infectious Diseases upon the Hospital ground.

The Board of Health having obtained the use of the old Military Hospital on the Barrack Ground for that purpose, the Act was not enforced until the year 1885, when the Common Council required the building to be removed from the locality upon which it stood.

The Commissioners complying with the request, concluded to erect one as directed by the law. Two months

after the work had been commenced, and when about \$2,000 had been expended upon it, a cabal was inaugurated by Mayor Macgregor Grant, who, appealing to prejudices, induced the various council boards to pass resolutions protesting against the undertaking. The Commissioners were hounded to the bitter end by a memorial to the Legislature, having the Civic Seals attached to it. This misleading document was replete with false reasoning. Its author did not dare to place a copy of it in the hands of the Commissioners before it was sent forward. Consequently the members of the Legislature were left in ignorance of the facts, and passed an Act placing the responsibility of the location of the Hospital upon the shoulders of the Commissioners, thereby subjecting them to prosecution by any person holding land adjoining that selected as a site for it. The Legislature having previously declared that the "Hospital for Contagious Disease shall be placed on the ground of the General Public Hospital," no action can be taken against its location. Happily for the tax-payer, the Legislative Council did not ratify the Act, thereby saving to the community the \$2,000 already spent, \$3,000 or \$4,000 for land in some other locality, with the never-ending risk of prosecution.

And now we have a Hospital for Contagious Diseases on the Hospital ground, always ready for the reception of suitable cases, in almost daily use, the cost of which was \$6,000, and contrary to the declared opinion of our opponents, the surrounding neighbourhood has not in any way been contaminated or prejudiced by it.

A Nursing School was established in the year 1888, Dr. Bayard giving the opening address, and Commissioners Walker and Hetherington, together with the members of the medical staff, the lectures to the students upon the various subjects connected with their studies.

The Commissioners feeling the disadvantage of requiring nurses to sleep and eat in the atmosphere of the sick, and

having no available room in the institution to provide them with good atmospheric surroundings, and not having the means at their disposal to furnish such accommodation, they determined to appeal to philanthropists in aid of their object; also to assist them in carrying out a scheme for "District Nursing" in the city, a desideratum much needed.

Knowing the ability and the untiring zeal of the wife of our Lieutenant Governor when engaged in a philanthropic object, and believing that if they could enlist her in their cause its success would be assured, consequently they approached Lady Tilley, and nobly she responded.

She, with the able assistance of very many ladies in this city, in the provincial towns, and many abroad, gave a building that will be a lasting monument of their good work, and illustrating their kind sympathy for a class who have embraced a calling with few attractions and many hardships, and when performing their various duties in a sick room faithfully and kindly, may be truly classed as "ministering angels," and who deserve all the fostering care that can be afforded to them.

Appreciating the value of this gift, the Commissioners read the following address to her :

TO LADY TILLEY.

Madam—The Commissioners of the General Public Hospital, in addition to the verbal thanks already extended to you by our President, desire to express to you more formally our appreciation of the great value to the Hospital, and to the community at large, of the Nurses' Home, recently presented to us by you. We would express to you our admiration of the zeal and untiring energy displayed by you, in bringing this charitable undertaking to such a successful completion, and we would, through you, thank all those who, under your leadership, have given so largely of both time and means to this noble enterprise. We sincerely pray that your ladyship's fondest anticipations may be more than fulfilled in the value of this delightful home to the hard-worked Hospital nurses, and that from this cheerful meeting place, there will go forth in

years to come, a devoted band of *District Nurses*, whose ministrations will prove a blessing to the place, and continue a lasting memorial to your efforts in behalf of the sick poor. May you live long, and may your life be cheered by the refection of your good works.

Signed by,

W. BAYARD,
M. W. MAHER,
G. H. CLARK,
A. C. SMITH,

R. W. CROOKSHANK,
THOMAS WALKER,
G. A. HETHERINGTON,
W. C. R. ALLAN.

In all communities there are sick persons, who, for various reasons, cannot or will not obtain admission into hospitals, and who are too poor to employ skilled nurses. It is for such persons that *District Nurses* are required. Dr. Bayard, in his address to the nurses at the opening of the school in 1888, said: "They visit the houses of the indigent, or those who cannot afford to pay for a nurse, wherever sickness exists, and attend to the various wants of the patient. I sincerely hope that from this Hospital, we may be able to afford a staff of nurses for that purpose. Only those who are daily brought in contact with the misery, accruing from the want of such nursing, can appreciate the necessity for it. Imagine a small child with hip disease and abscess, where ignorant handling would produce exquisite agony. The skilled nurse alone, knows how to move the small sufferer so as not to jar the diseased limb. Another patient, bedridden and suffering from disease, requiring constant poulticing; the wife a helpless, nervous woman, with her room in confusion. In a few minutes the trained nurse has removed the crumbs from under him, replaced the cold, sloppy poultice with a warm firm one, given him a warm cup of gruel, and made him comfortable. Or the sick young mother, in a dark and impure room, with a crying child at her side, too often drugged with 'sleepy stuff' to enable the mother to obtain the rest which nature demands. Here the nurse can teach the mother that infants

thrive on light and air, not upon 'sleepy stuff.' Each nurse could visit from ten to twelve such cases in a day, and return to the Hospital at night.

"The road to the heart is oftener through the eye than the ear. I am quite sure if we could induce some of our kind friends, who are taking such an interest in this institution, to visit such cases as I have described, and see the misery that could be relieved by such nursing, there would be no lack of funds for the support of it."

There is accommodation in the Nurses' Home for six "district nurses," but the Commissioners have not authority to draw upon the funds of the Hospital to pay them. Consequently an appeal has been made to the clergymen of the different denominations in the City, to establish a Hospital Sunday for that worthy object. The Commissioners propose to feed them in the Hospital, and they ask kind philanthropists to furnish money to pay them.

Dr. Thomas Walker is Treasurer of the Nurses' Fund, and will receive donations. The clergy of the Church of England in St. John have responded, giving one nurse, who has been on duty since December, 1894—none of the others—but it is earnestly hoped that they may soon do so.

The proposition is to divide the city into six districts, and detail a nurse for each district, whose duty shall be to seek out and aid those requiring her assistance; and when her district work will admit of it, she may obey the calls of those able to pay for the services of a trained nurse.

Since the establishment of the Hospital up to the year 1883, the medical staff attended the sick gratuitously. At that time the work became so onerous, coupled with the difficulty of inducing experienced men to accept the situation, the Commissioners felt justified in paying each member when employed \$2 per day for one or more visits. The pay is nothing commensurate with the work, but it is as much as the funds of the institution can at present afford.

Six physicians and surgeons, two oculists, two or more consultants, a dentist, and a house surgeon comprise the medical staff. Their duties have not been divided into medical and surgical, but it is hoped that in the near future this will be accomplished. They are educated men, who take large interest in their work, and perform their various duties faithfully, scientifically and effectually, as is amply proved by their record of all the modern surgical operations. They are appointed annually, and it may be remarked that no capital operation is allowed to be performed—except under special emergency—without notification and consultation with the staff.

In the year 1889 it was found that the accommodation for the sick was not sufficient for the demand upon it, consequently the Commissioners asked the Legislature to grant permission to sell bonds for the amount of \$14,000 to complete and furnish the building by adding the western wing. This was done, and now we have a hospital with all modern conveniences, capable of receiving one hundred and ten patients, and affording each patient 1,800 cubic feet of air space. Also a "Hospital for Contagious Diseases," capable of receiving twenty-five patients, with a like air space. Therefore, we may claim that the City of Saint John has ample hospital accommodation for its present requirements, and at a smaller cost than that of any other town with the same population.

The yearly expenditure for the Hospital in Halifax, with few more patients,—sailors included—is between \$38,000 and \$39,000, and the one in Portland, Maine, with nearly the same number of patients, is about \$34,000, while the yearly expenditure upon this institution is under \$20,000.

When deducting the provincial grant—the Savings Bank Bequest Fund—and the money received from pay patients,—sailors included—the rate-payer is not burdened to the extent of more than \$12,000 yearly for this good work, and he may credit the institution with a reduction

in his poor-rate. But he pays more than his share. For the provincial grant—as will be seen by referring to the yearly reports—does not pay more than half the outlay for the patients from the different counties in the Province and the way-farers, in or passing through the city.

The Commissioners have repeatedly brought this fact under the notice of the Government, contending that the grant from the Province should be largely increased. They were met by the contention that the "Savings Bank Bequest Fund" was a gift from the Province. "*This is fallacious,*" for, after much personal persuasion, and through the able assistance of Judge Weldon and Canon Scovil, the money was obtained for the Hospital, as appears by the following correspondence :

SAINT JOHN, September 1st, 1873.

To the Chairman of Commissioners of the Public Hospital.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose to you a copy of the resolution passed by the Trustees of the St. John Savings Bank, and to request the action of your Board in reference thereto at your earliest convenience.

I am sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN BOYD.

Moved by Rev. Canon Scovil, and seconded by Mr. Justice Weldon :

Whereas, By the 16th Section of an Act, Chap. 6 of 34 Victoria, passed by the Dominion Parliament, April 14, 1871, the St. John Savings Bank, with its property, assets and liabilities, were transferred to the Dominion of Canada, subject to a proper allowance for any surplus of such property in the settlement of account between the Dominion and the Bank ;

And whereas, On the adjustment of said account, the sum of forty-two thousand and seventy-nine dollars has been placed in the Bank of New Brunswick to the credit of the Trustees of the St. John Savings Bank, with the accumulated interest now amounting to the sum of forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-five cents (\$44,182.95), to be disposed of as the

said Trustees, with the approbation of the Dominion Government, may think fit;

Therefore resolved, That the above sum of \$44,182.95, to 16th of October, 1873, with any further interest till paid, be given, by and with the consent of the Government, to the Commissioners of the General Hospital in the City of St. John, to be by them invested in good and sufficient public securities bearing not less than six per cent. per annum, which interest alone shall be appropriated by them towards the support and maintenance of said Hospital, to enable the Commissioners to carry on their work more efficiently;

Provided nevertheless, That the said Commissioners do first pay out of the said money, the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, in four equal quarterly payments, to the widow of Daniel Jordan, Esq., late cashier of the St. John Savings Bank, during the term of her natural life, the same to be paid to her from the time of Mr. Jordan's death.

Consequently forty-two thousand dollars of the above named sum was invested in public securities. It is therefore idle to claim that the money was a gift from this Province.

If the Provincial grant is not increased, the Commissioners will be driven to close the doors of the Hospital against the sick from the out counties. For it is obviously unfair that the people of this city and county should be burdened with the pauper sick of the Province.

The Victoria General Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is a provincial institution—owned, managed and supported by the Provincial Government—yet it receives not double the number of patients from the out counties that this one does, the figures being for the Victoria 475; for this one 319. The foregoing should afford food for the consideration of our legislators. The Commissioners have done all in their power—the matter must now rest with the citizens.

In consequence of complaints against the management of the Marine Hospital in this city, the Minister of Marine requested the Commissioners to receive the sick sailors arriving in this port into the Hospital, the Dominion Gov-

ernment to pay *ninety cents* per day for each man, and all burial expenses. This was assented to in February, 1893, giving to the Hospital in future about two hundred additional patients yearly, for which the institution will receive between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per annum.

An "ambulance," for the purpose of conveying persons seriously injured, seriously ill, or laboring under contagious diseases, to the institution, is much required. The sufferers are compelled to get there as best they can, and these infected with contagious diseases are too often taken to the Infectious Hospital in coaches, which coaches are used immediately after, without disinfection of any kind.

In May, 1894, Dr. Bayard brought this subject to the notice of the Mayor in the following letter:

GEORGE ROBERTSON, ESQ.,
Mayor of the City of Saint John.

MY DEAR SIR— Allow me to bring to your notice, and to the body over which you preside, the fact that an ambulance is sadly required in this city. There is no mode by which an individual having received such an injury as to make it imperative that he should be conveyed in a horizontal posture, or one so ill as to demand the same care, can be conveyed to his home, or to the Hospital. Such a want should not exist in a town the size of St. John.

As an illustration, I may say to you that a short time since a gentleman fell down a stair-way, and received such an injury that to attempt to place him in a coach would have probably produced instant death. He was obliged to lie where he fell for an hour and a half before he could be moved to the Hospital, and then, at the risk of his life, on a rough express wagon.

I have given Messrs. Price & Shaw plans of the most approved kind at present in use in London. Enclosed is their estimate for the cost—\$385. It will be so constructed that it can carry contagious diseases, and can be thoroughly purified in half an hour, and there will be no risk of contagion to the driver.

It will not require to be often used, and could be kept in the city stable, and a horse and driver furnished from there at little

cost; whereas, if the Commissioners of the Hospital furnished one, it would cost the city little short of \$1,000 a year, inasmuch as a horse and man must always be on hand with little to do.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very truly,

W. BAYARD.

Dr. Bayard having received no answer to the above note, he cannot say what action has or will be taken upon it.

The history of an institution is worthless if not full and true in every particular. I now approach the unpleasant part of my subject, and have to record the first scandal against the Hospital since its establishment.

On the 27th February, 1889, a man with a diseased eye was sent in, after the visiting hour of the oculist, by a member of the staff, who had been in attendance upon him for eight or ten days, assisted by an oculist. His disease was ulceration of the cornea, with pus in the anterior chamber (hypopyon). The day after admission the ulcer penetrated the abscess, and the matter was discharged. The next day he left the Hospital, having been there about fifty hours, when he again went under the treatment of those who placed him there, and ultimately lost his eye. About a year after this he prosecuted the Commissioners, claiming that he lost his eye in consequence of neglect.

When the case came into court, the chief witnesses against the Commissioners were their paid employé, Dr. Daniel, and a disappointed aspirant to the situation of oculist, Dr. Crawford. The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, \$500; costs, \$500. While it is the duty of the oculist to visit his patients every other day, or oftener if necessary, he did not see this man as he should have done. The house surgeon was away on leave, and a friend acting in his place, which may have accounted for, though not excused, the neglect. But had Dr. Daniel displayed the same zeal for his patient that he did at the trial, or the ordinary zeal that a medical man attached to a

hospital should display towards it, he would have seen the oculist, and secured his attendance upon his patient. Had he done so, his patient certainly would have received the benefit of the treatment he urged at the trial. He would have prevented the slander upon an institution of which he was a paid member, and he would have saved the pocket of the tax-payer to the extent of \$1,000. And it may be asked why he, or the oculist with him, did not perform the simple operation of opening the abscess before they sent the man to the Hospital?

The Commissioners claim that the disease in the man's eye was so far advanced when he came to the Hospital that an operation would have been of no avail; that to afford a prospect of success it should have been done days before.

They claim that it is *unprecedented* to hold the governing body of a hospital liable for the malpractice or laches of a member of the medical staff. They can find no such case on record.

They claim that the result of this trial has done *irreparable injury* to the institution, inasmuch as it has paved the way to litigation and prosecution, which no amount of vigilance and care on their part can prevent. They employ the best men they can obtain, and make rigid rules and regulations governing their conduct, but cannot always be at hand to see them enforced. Indeed it has already yielded fruit, for an action is now pending in the Supreme Court against the Commissioners at the instance of a woman who claims that she was discharged before she was well. A pauper comes to our door; we admit him, feed and care for him, and when recovered we tell him to go. He likes his quarters, and says no. We discharge him, and as a return for what we have done he prosecutes us. This is small encouragement for the philanthropist. But it will continue *ad infinitum* unless such claimants are compelled by legislative enactment to furnish security for the costs. They have nothing to lose, and consequently embark into a

speculative action. It will be claimed that the interest of the poor man should be guarded. True; so should that of the giver.

We have to record scandal No. 2. In July, 1893 a statement appeared in one of the newspapers, that Commissioner Clark had taken samples of various foods, and medicines from the Hospital. The statement was of such a character as to demand immediate investigation, which was made before a full Board.

The acknowledgments of Mr. Clark, coupled with the evidence, made it apparent that he had taken samples. While the amount taken was trivial, and not in the nature of stealing, still the members of the Board reluctantly came to the unanimous conclusion, that his usefulness as a commissioner was destroyed, inasmuch as he could not prevent the employèes of the Institution from doing the same thing, having been guilty himself. Consequently a resolution was passed, urgently requesting him to resign. He declined to do so, leaving no alternative but to place the resolution and evidence into the hands of the Municipal Council, as the appointing body. This was done, and the following is the answer received :

SAINT JOHN, October 5th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter to the Warden, of date 29th August last, enclosing evidence taken before the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital, in an investigation held by them, and their resolution thereon, requesting Mr. G. H. Clark, a commissioner of the Hospital, to resign. I beg to inform you that the same was laid before the October meeting of the Council of the Municipality, when a resolution was passed to refer the matter to a committee of the Council, "to investigate the same, and all matters connected with the Hospital and its management, and report to the Council."

The committee consists of the Mayor, and Councillors Law, J. A. Chesley, O'Brien, Baxter, McLeod and Irvine.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

W. Bayard, M. D.,

H. W. FRITH, Secretary.

President Hospital Board of Commissioners.

The resolution is an extraordinary one to say the least of it. A Board, after an impartial investigation, finds one of its members guilty of committing a wrong, he is requested to resign, he declines, the resolution and evidence forwarded to the parties appointing him; the answer the Board receives, is the appointment of a committee with a roving commission, "to investigate *all matters connected with the Hospital and its management.*" No charge was made against the Board, none could be formulated. Had the Council declared that we had dealt harshly with Mr. Clark, or that the evidence did not justify the resolution, we must have bowed to that decision. Or had they decided the Clark matter, and then demanded the investigation, we should have had no cause of complaint, for we have always courted the fullest publicity for our acts. But when they based the resolution upon the Clark matter, they did not treat the Commissioners with the confidence that men in their position deserved. The members of the committee claimed that a want of confidence was not intended—that may be so—but acts speak stronger than words, and no other construction can be put upon the act. And it may be asked, does not this act of the Council create an inducement for a Board to condone or cover the act of an erring member, rather than subject themselves to the treatment we have received?

Several meetings of the investigating committee were held at the Hospital. Every possible facility was afforded. Nothing could be found for the *hidden hand* to disapprove of, except that some of the Commissioners had suspected Mr. Clark, and did not place their suspicions before the Board. It did not enter their minds that it is an invidious act to make a charge against a brother member, the ground should be sure before it is made; and recent experience would not encourage a man in that procedure, even with the best proof at hand.

We cannot help feeling that the *hidden hand* placed the investigating committee in an unenviable position when it

induced that body to call for the opinions of the medical men in the city regarding the management of the Hospital, none of whom were present at the investigation. It was apparent that the large majority did not approve of the call, for but three out of the forty appeared at the meeting. The three ventilated their opinions; two did not display their usual judgment. The vaporings of the other can be accounted for from the fact that he had been on the staff, and was left off for cause. That but three out of the forty could be found to speak disparagingly of the institution is largely in its favor.

At this stage of the proceeding, Dr. Bayard placed his resignation as Commissioner in the hands of Warden Mc-Lauchlan. That gentleman wrote him a kind letter requesting its withdrawal. Below is the Doctor's answer, declining to do so:

ST. JOHN, January 1, 1894.

DEAR MR. McLAUCHLAN—Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to grant a request coming from you, particularly when it is couched in such kind and flattering terms as those conveyed in your note.

When I placed my resignation as Hospital Commissioner in your hands, I felt it prudent to do so without note or comment. Your kind request makes it incumbent upon me to give you my reasons for so doing.

When the resolution passed the County Council appointing a committee with a *roving commission* "to inquire into all matters regarding the management of the Hospital," I determined to resign my position, but delayed doing so in order that I might assist my fellow-commissioners in affording every possible facility for investigation to the committee. That investigation, I believe, has been concluded, and I am now in a position to carry out my original intention.

I came to this conclusion because I considered the act of the County Council a declaration of "want of confidence in the Board over which I have the honor to preside." It has been claimed that it was not so intended by the Council. It may not have been

intended, but the fact remains: the investigation was ordered; such an order necessarily carries suspicion with it. What was the suspicion? No charge was made; none could be formulated by the committee. Then it may be asked, was it right or just that a body of gentlemen, performing a gratuitous work for the benefit of suffering humanity, should, without any apparent reason, be subject to hostile criticism by the press—one writer going so far as to class them as freebooters and thieves—or that they should be compelled to defend their acts against irresponsible and disappointed medical men?

It is hard to trace the *hidden hand* moving in this matter. I am unwilling to believe that the action of the Hospital Board in the Clark matter is the cause. Yet, when looking for one, I cannot find another. If such is the case, a dangerous principle has been established, inasmuch as it holds out an inducement for a Board to condone or cover the act of an erring member. Had the Council passed a resolution that we had dealt harshly with Mr. Clark, or that the evidence did not justify our conclusion, we should have bowed to that decision. The acts of Mr. Clark were right, or they were wrong. After due consideration we came to the painful conclusion that they were wrong, and we feel that our decision has received scant consideration at the hands of the Council.

I have personally requested my brother Commissioners not to follow my example, for by so doing I believe the institution will be seriously injured. I do not say that honest men could not be obtained to fill their places; but I do say that none could be obtained who know the various duties so well, or who have the welfare of the institution more at heart.

It may be claimed that if the committee report favorably of the Commissioners, no harm is done. Not so; we have been in the pillory, and must necessarily come out soiled; not in the eyes of those who know us, but in the eyes of those abroad who do not know us.

I wish it to be understood that I have no fault to find with the investigating committee, the members of which treated us with the utmost courtesy.

I have seen the Hospital rise from nothing to its present state of usefulness. I have taken more than common interest in it. I leave it with regret, not in anger. I leave it as a matter of self-

respect. And, sir, after the perusal of my reasons, I believe you will agree with me that I have just cause for so doing.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

W. BAYARD.

C. McLauchlan, Esq.,

Warden County Council.

The following is the report of the committee :

To the Warden and Council of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John.

The special committee of Council, appointed in October last under the following resolution, viz. :

That the communication and evidence sent up to this Council, by the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital, respecting certain charges made against Commissioner George H. Clark, "be referred to a committee of seven for investigation, together with all matters connected with the Hospital and its management," such committee to report thereon, beg now to report as follows :

The committee have held several meetings, at three of which the President and other members of the Hospital Board of Commissioners were present, and at two of which Mr. Clark was present. They have heard all the evidence produced before them, and the statements of Mr. Clark himself; several of the Commissioners, including the President, have been heard, and at the last meeting of the committee opportunity was given for the attendance of medical men not on the staff of the Hospital or connected therewith, when they were favored with the views of several physicians as to the general management of the Hospital, and the committee having also had full consideration of all matters referred to them, arrived at the following conclusions :

First. They agree with the resolution of the Commissioners that while Mr. Clark, in the matters charged against him, acted with no idea or intention of wrong-doing, his usefulness as a commissioner is destroyed. The committee regret that Mr. Clark did not, as requested by the Board of Commissioners, tender his resignation, but he has not seen fit to do so, the committee feel compelled to recommend that the Council remove him from office.

Second. It appeared in evidence during the investigation of the committee, that certain of the commissioners had for several years been acquainted with some of the acts now charged against Mr. Clark, and the committee cannot but regret that these acts were not at the time brought before the Commissioners of the Hospital for action.

[*Third.* This section has not been adopted, having been ordered to lie on the table.]

Fourth. In view of the large number of non-paying patients treated in the Hospital who come from all parts of the Province outside of this city and county, the committee are strongly of opinion that the annual grant from the Government should be increased, and they recommend that the Council should join with the Commissioners in a renewed application to the Government to increase the same.

Fifth. The committee submit herewith a record of their proceedings, and of the evidence taken before them, as published in the columns of *The Sun*.

Sixth. In conclusion the committee beg to say that, during this investigation, and the visits of the committee to the Hospital in connection therewith, they have had the hearty co-operation of the President and all the Commissioners; have been readily and frankly afforded full information upon all matters of inquiry, and given every opportunity to examine for themselves the Hospital buildings, the officials employed, and the patients under treatment.

The committee recommend that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted,

| | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Signed by | THOMAS W. PETERS, | J. MCLEOD, |
| | A. L. LAW, | JOHN IRVINE, |
| | JOHN A. CHESLEY, | JOHN B. M. BAXTER, |
| | R. O'BRIEN. | H. W. FRITH, Secretary. |

St. John, January 16, 1894.

On the 16th of January, 1894, G. R. Vincent, Esq., offered the following resolution regarding Dr. Bayard's resignation :

Whereas, Wm. Bayard, Esq., M. D., was in July, 1860, appointed a Commissioner of the General Public Hospital, and was

immediately thereafter elected chairman of the commission of the said Hospital, the onerous duties of which he has faithfully and honestly discharged, to the entire satisfaction of this Council, and the public at large;

And whereas, This Council recognizes and fully appreciates the successful efforts of Dr. Bayard on behalf of the institution, and his deep devotion to its interests, for which he has labored for more than a third of a century, and which, under his management, has been gradually enlarged and fully equipped, until it has attained its present magnificent proportions and usefulness, standing as it does to-day, a monument to the indomitable energy of Dr. Bayard, and a credit to the City and County of St. John;

And whereas, During all these years of faithful and successful management, and the accomplishment of so much under most trying circumstances, this Council has learned to look upon Dr. Bayard as the father of the institution;

And whereas, This Council desires to express regret, that any misunderstanding resulted from the passage of a resolution, at the last meeting of the Board, relating to Hospital matters, and to assure Dr. Bayard that no reflection was intended to be cast on him; but on the contrary, the Council always had and still has, the utmost confidence in his honesty, integrity and ability, to discharge the duties of commissioner and chairman, which he has so long discharged at great personal sacrifice, and without fee or reward.

Therefore resolved, That this Council do not now accept Dr. Bayard's resignation as such Commissioner, but earnestly request him to withdraw the same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to him under the corporate seal.

This resolution did not please the *hidden hand*, consequently Dr. Bayard received the following:

At a meeting of the Council of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John, held at the Court House, in the City of Saint John, on Tuesday, 16th January, A. D. 1894—

Read a letter from Dr. William Bayard to the Warden, requesting him to place Dr. Bayard's resignation as member of the Board of Hospital Commissioners before the County Council;

Whereupon resolved, That this Council do not now accept Dr. Bayard's resignation as such Commissioner, but earnestly request

him to withdraw the same, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him by the secretary under the corporate seal."

True extract from the minutes. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set the seal of the said Municipality this 17th day of January, A. D. 1894.

[Seal] (Signed) H. W. FRITH,
Secretary.

This resolution is in keeping with many that have preceded it from the municipal authorities of the day since the commencement of Dr. Bayard's efforts to establish a hospital in this city. The members of the Hospital Board have occasionally found themselves compelled to differ from the civic authorities upon points connected with the management of the institution. This was done under the firm conviction that they were acting for the best interest of all concerned, not with the wish or intention of ignoring public opinion. Dr. Bayard asks neither praise nor thanks for anything he has done; but when kind words are offered, and refused, it displays the existing feeling towards him by the majority of the Council. To Mr. Vincent, and those who supported him in the kind expressions offered, he owes a debt of gratitude; to those who refused them, he leaves to the enjoyment of their triumph.

As appears by the following letter to Warden McLauchlan from Dr. Bayard, that he has withdrawn his resignation, thereby subjecting himself to be made use of a little longer. But it is evident from its wording, that the withdrawal was in consequence of the expressed wish—by resolutions—of his brother commissioners and the members of the medical staff:

CHARLES McLAUCLAN, Esq.,
Warden of the County Council.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed by the County Council declining to accept my resignation as a member of the Hospital Board of Commissioners, and "urgently requesting me to withdraw the same."

In answer, I have to say that unanimous resolutions having been passed by the Board of Commissioners and the members of the medical staff of the institution, strongly urging me to retain my position at the Board, induce me to obey the expressed wish of the Municipal Council, I consequently withdraw the same.

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

W. BAYARD.

St. John, March 26, 1894.

It appears that there is no rest for the Hospital Commissioners, for, on the 25th of May, 1894, the following communication was received from the County Secretary :

[MEMORANDUM.]

The following is a true copy of Section 3 of the Report of the Special Committee of the Council of the Municipality appointed in October last under the following resolution :

"That the communication and evidence sent up to this Council, by the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital, respecting certain charges made against Commissioner George H. Clark, 'be referred to a committee of seven for investigation, together with all matters connected with the Hospital and its management,' such committee to report thereon."

Section 3. While as the result of inquiry into the general management of the Hospital, the committee are satisfied that the affairs of the Hospital are carefully conducted, and that a vast deal of unremunerated time and labor are bestowed upon them by the President and all the Commissioners, the committee would recommend the following changes as improvements on the present system, that is to say :

That paying patients shall be allowed to have the attendance in the Hospital of their own physicians ; and

That the purchasing of supplies, the duty of which is now thrown on a single commissioner during the month which he takes in rotation with his fellow-commissioners, should be made the business of some responsible official paid by the institution.

The report containing the above section was submitted to the Council at a meeting held on the 16th day of January last past,

and the whole of said report was adopted except the third section, which was by resolution laid on the table.

That at a meeting of the said Council, held on the 8th day of May instant, the said section was taken off the table and considered, and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That so much of the report as relates to the attendance of physicians on their private patients be adopted, and that the Commissioners be recommended to intrust the purchased supplies to an official, if it can be done without increasing the expenses of the institution.

G. R. VINCENT,
County Secretary.

[Seal]

St. John, N. B., May 25th, A. D. 1894.

Governed by the by-laws of the Hospital, a large majority of the articles required for the institution are obtained by tender; others cannot be so obtained—the Commissioner of the month, with the sanction of the Board, purchases them, but he cannot individually spend more than \$20 during his month, without such sanction given before or at the next board meeting. The members of the Municipal Council are well aware of these facts. Then it may be asked, why the above resolution was passed? with its extraordinary proviso: “If it can be done without increasing the expenses of the institution.” Is it done to cast suspicion upon the integrity of the Commissioners? For I am unwilling to believe that any member expects that a man can be found who will do this work for nothing; or if found, will not pay himself. Personally I have no interest in the matter, never having purchased ten cents worth of provisions for the institution, but I assume equal responsibility. The Commissioners do not covet the work, but as they are responsible, they prefer to trust those they know, rather than one they do not know, hence the following answer:

At a meeting of the Commissioners, January 11, 1895—

Resolved, That the Commissioners cannot recommend any change in the purchase of supplies for the Hospital, as they do not consider

it would be in the interest of the Hospital, and could not be done without a very considerable extra expense.

At the same meeting, the question of allowing paying patients to have the attendance in the Hospital of their own physicians was discussed, when the following resolution was passed :

That the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital cannot recommend that any change be made in the present medical management of the Hospital, as we do not believe it would be conducive to the best interest of the institution, and would, we believe, add very largely to the cost of management.

This did not please the *hidden hand*, as appears by the following resolution :

At a meeting of the Council of the City and County of St. John, held at the Court House, in the City of St. John, on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1895, the following resolution was passed :

"Whereas, This Municipal Council having heard read the communication from the Commissioners of the Public Hospital, in which they decline to accede to the request of this Council that private paying patients should have the privilege of being attended by their own physicians whether on the staff of the Hospital or not;

"Therefore resolved, That the Commissioners of the General Public Hospital be requested to try the experiment, and that a committee of this Council be appointed to confer with the Commissioners on the subject."

The Warden appoints the following councillors on such committee: McRobbie, Catherwood, Daniel, Christie, Baxter, Lee and Dunn.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct extract from the minutes of the Council of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John, embodying the resolution in regard to Hospital matters, passed at the meeting of said Council on the fifteenth day of January, 1895.

(Signed) GEO. R. VINCENT,
Secretary.

Acceding to the request, the Commissioners met the committee named, at the office of the Municipality, on the 21st of March instant, and, after a prolonged discussion, the matter was left as it stood before.

At a meeting of the Hospital Commissioners, on the 3rd of May, 1895, the following resolution was passed:

The Commissioners having, on the 21st of March, met with a committee of the Municipal Council for the purpose of further considering a request of the said Council, that pay patients at the Hospital be allowed, if required, to have the service of their own physicians outside of the Hospital staff, and having heard the arguments of the committee of the Council regarding the matter, are still of the opinion that it would not be in the general interest of the Hospital to make any change in this department, and that the secretary write to the secretary of the municipality to this effect."

The idea of making the Hospital a boarding-house for the patients of every doctor in the city has been pursued with a determination worthy of a better cause.

In April last, at the instance of Dr. Berryman, a petition urging this measure—signed by *half* of the medical men in the city—was placed before the Board of Commissioners, but the arguments in support of it were not such as to induce them to rescind their former decision.

Our answer is, that room does not exist in the institution for such patients without excluding the poor, for whom alone the Hospital was established. It is incidental to all hospitals to have a few rooms for accident or emergency, but it never was contemplated that they should be open to all. It is idle to contend that the wealthy should be admitted because they contribute to its support. They contribute to the support of many institutions, but I have not heard of their demanding admission to any. No! this movement is for the benefit of the petitioners, who, having failed to establish a private hospital for their patients, come forward and ask the rate-payer to furnish one for them. Appreciating their wish to obtain rooms, skilled nursing, continued

medical and surgical supervision, medical and surgical instruments, appliances, etc., I feel, as a Commissioner disbursing public money, I have not the right to grant such privileges at the expense of the rate-payer.

We have been asked to try the experiment; we answer, we have no right to try experiments with the public funds. The word experiment implies a risk. If we lose—of which we have little doubt—what then?

Again, it may be asked, have the petitioners taken into consideration the risk of placing their patients—when it can be avoided—in the atmosphere of a hospital that has been in constant occupation for thirty years. They should know, that with all the care possible, the air of such hospital cannot be made so pure as a private house with proper sanitary surroundings that has not been made a receptacle for the sick; the safety of their patients should be their first consideration. It is more than probable that the *other half* of the profession who refused to sign the petition, had this risk in their minds.

It has been claimed, that by granting this petition, it would prevent persons from going abroad to seek surgical aid; daily experience proves such a claim to be fallacious.

Hospitals are institutions that should commend themselves to the sympathy of all classes. To the poor, for whom alone they are established, and to the rich, who see the result of their good work—a form of charity, to which, every individual should be proud and glad to contribute his mite. For I hold, that no man—whatever his prejudices may be—can pass through the wards of one, without being impressed with the care and comfort extended towards each and every sufferer who receives the daily, and I may say the hourly attention of the experienced physician, with the kind and gentle aid of the skilled nurse. And as the road to the heart is oftener through the eye than the ear, we solicit the visits of *all* to this one.

While the large majority accept these gifts with gratitude, there is another class who demand this charity as a right, and would not be satisfied if "Angel Gabriel" appeared and ministered to their wants. This class is largely composed of persons who, having deceived the Commissioners regarding their poverty, occupy the beds of the poor at the expense of the rate-payer.

Again, the "out-door departments" of all hospitals are sadly abused. It is claimed that in London nearly 2,000,000 visits are paid yearly to the various hospitals by applicants for advice and medicine, one-half of whom are not fit subjects for such charity, being well able to pay for that which they obtain. This abuse has so alarmingly reduced the voluntary contributions to those institutions that the authorities are making strong efforts to remedy the evil.

This evil does not exist in the same proportion in St. John, but we are approaching it. The Commissioners find it difficult to discriminate, and the waiting-room at the Hospital is often occupied by persons who would feel insulted if classed as paupers, and who would not dare to ask such charity from any other source. I do not wish to convey the impression that such charity should not be afforded. Better to give to two undeserving, than to withhold from one who really deserves it.

It would fill pages to name each individual who has contributed valuable articles for the comfort of the sick and afflicted in this institution; also, the lady visitors who, by their presence and kind sympathy, have done so much towards relieving the misery of the sick bed. To one and all we here tender our sincere thanks.

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APPENDIX.



TRAINING SCHOOL

IN CONNECTION WITH

GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

The following ladies, 32 in number, have fulfilled all the requirements to entitle them to their diploma. In addition to having two years' practical care of the sick in the general and private wards of the Hospital, they have passed a satisfactory examination, both written and oral, on the following subjects: Topographical Anatomy, Physiology, Administration of Anæsthetics, Materia Medica, Theory and Practice of Medical and Surgical Nursing, Obstetrical Nursing, Gynecological Nursing, Care of Patients after Surgical Operations on the Eye and Ear, Care of Patients after Special Operations:

- Miss Janet Bacon Digby, N. S.
- " H. Evelyne Drury..... Montreal, P. Q.
- " Eliza P. Hegan..... Charlotte Street, City.
- " J. Bryce Murdoch..... G. P. Hospital, City.
- " Alice Morris Fairville, N. B.
- " Susan Patterson Waterloo Street, City.
- " Jessie Sheraton Charlottetown, P. E. I.
- " Emma Thomas Broad Street, City.
- " Laura Boyce Fredericton, N. B.
- " Miriam Perry..... St. John, West.
- " Gertrude Powers Carmarthen Street.
- " Mary McAllister Sussex, N. B.
- " Mary Robertson Upper Loch Lomond.
- " Elizabeth Williams High Street, City.
- " Kate Holt Duke Street, City.
- " Bertha Chesley.. Douglas Avenue.
- " Isabella Murdoch Milltown, N. B.
- " Eva Coram Paradise Row, City.
- " Annie Delaney Douglas Avenue, City.
- " Daisy Hanson..... Lepreaux, N. B.

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|------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Miss | Ada Ferguson | Princess Street, City. |
| " | Agnes D. Carson | G. P. Hospital, City. |
| Mrs. | Minnie Armstrong | Dorchester, N. B. |
| Miss | Alice Kierstead | Belleisle, Kings Co. |
| " | Letitia Robinson | Union Street, City. |
| " | Bertha Roxborough | St. John, West. |
| " | Emma Mitchell | Millidge Street, City. |
| " | Lena Jones | Douglas Avenue, City. |
| " | Margaretta Morris | Fairville, N. B. |
| " | Ella Tait | Dorchester, N. B. |
| " | Ada Titus | Titusville. |
| " | Ella Betts | St. John, North. |

PUPIL NURSES IN TRAINING.

| | | |
|------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Miss | Gertrude Williams | Douglas Avenue, City. |
| " | Annie E. Fulton | St. John, West. |
| " | Lena Murray | Orange Street, City. |
| " | Annie Gillies | Springfield, Kings Co. |
| " | Annie Bell | Paradise Row. |
| " | Annie Racine | 16 Elliott Row. |
| " | Ada Burns | Prince William Street. |
| " | Nellie Clark | Carleton. |
| " | Susie Wilson | Waterloo Street. |
| " | Mary McGourty | Waterloo Street. |
| " | Blanch Kellier | Springfield, Kings Co. |
| " | May Murphy | 50 City Road. |
| " | Minnie Melaney | 34 Pitt Street. |
| " | Melissa Browne | St. Martins. |

DISTRICT NURSE.

Ella Betts.

TABLE OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

FROM 1865 TO 1895.

| YEAR. | Admitted. | Cured. | Improved. | By Request. | Disorderly. | Incurable. | Died. | Remaining. | Out Patients. |
|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|------------|---------------|
| 1865..... | 135 | 85 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 23 | ..... |
| 1866..... | 231 | 151 | 35 | 8 | ... | 1 | 6 | 30 | ..... |
| 1867..... | 272 | 157 | 56 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 25 | ..... |
| 1868..... | 268 | 162 | 38 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 36 | ..... |
| 1869..... | 330 | 221 | 36 | 7 | 2 | 16 | 20 | 28 | ..... |
| 1870..... | 333 | 206 | 31 | 5 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 23 | ..... |
| 1871..... | 285 | 196 | 34 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 22 | ..... |
| 1872..... | 344 | 231 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 26 | 22 | 36 | ..... |
| 1873..... | 436 | 300 | 43 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 33 | ..... |
| 1874..... | 403 | 281 | 42 | 2 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 41 | ..... |
| 1875..... | 432 | 310 | 49 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 40 | ..... |
| 1876..... | 426 | 296 | 45 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 26 | 37 | ..... |
| 1877..... | 442 | 342 | 28 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 30 | ..... |
| 1878..... | 513 | 328 | 67 | 24 | 8 | 24 | 32 | 29 | ..... |
| 1879..... | 383 | 223 | 51 | 25 | 9 | 18 | 16 | 37 | ..... |
| 1880..... | 373 | 196 | 52 | 29 | 8 | 29 | 18 | 38 | 242 |
| 1881..... | 372 | 196 | 57 | 6 | 7 | 24 | 22 | 50 | 217 |
| 1882..... | 383 | 200 | 66 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 23 | 49 | 264 |
| 1883..... | 338 | 185 | 66 | 29 | 2 | 11 | 26 | 19 | 412 |
| 1884..... | 335 | 209 | 37 | 16 | 4 | 13 | 30 | 29 | 484 |
| 1885..... | 360 | 240 | 41 | 18 | ... | 16 | 20 | 25 | 324 |
| 1886..... | 358 | 214 | 57 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 28 | 1300 |
| 1887..... | 373 | 229 | 67 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 36 | 1137 |
| 1888..... | 468 | 295 | 87 | 14 | ... | 25 | 15 | 32 | 885 |
| 1889..... | 511 | 295 | 102 | 22 | 1 | 11 | 31 | 49 | 1353 |
| 1890..... | 578 | 309 | 113 | 38 | 2 | 26 | 27 | 63 | 1640 |
| 1891..... | 672 | 376 | 143 | 33 | 8 | 25 | 43 | 44 | 1298 |
| 1892..... | 598 | 369 | 109 | 26 | 1 | 12 | 29 | 52 | 1176 |
| 1893..... | 758 | 435 | 108 | 63 | 4 | 19 | 38 | 91 | 817 |
| 1894..... | 716 | 450 | 106 | 24 | 1 | 15 | 46 | 74 | 795 |
| 1895..... | 745 | 472 | 101 | 44 | 4 | 16 | 38 | 70 | 815 |

MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE GRANT.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1868 | \$ 500 00 |
| 1869 | 1,000 00 |
| 1870 | 1,200 00 |
| 1871 | 1,200 00 |
| 1872 | 1,200 00 |
| 1873 | 1,200 00 |
| 1874 | 1,200 00 |
| 1875 | 1,500 00 |
| 1876 | 1,500 00 |
| 1877 | 1,500 00 |
| 1878 | 1,500 00 |
| 1879 | 1,500 00 |
| 1880 | 1,500 00 |
| 1881 | 1,500 00 |
| 1882 | 1,500 00 |
| 1883 | 2,000 00 |
| 1884 | 2,000 00 |
| 1885 | 2,000 00 |
| 1886 | 2,000 00 |
| 1887 | 2,000 00 |
| 1888 | 2,000 00 |
| 1889 | 2,000 00 |
| 1890 | 3,000 00 |
| 1891 | 3,000 00 |
| 1892 | 3,000 00 |
| 1893 | 3,000 00 |
| 1894 | 3,000 00 |
| 1895 | 3,000 00 |

MONEY RECEIVED FROM THE
SAVINGS BANK FUND.

| | |
|------------|------------|
| 1874 | \$2,520 00 |
| 1875 | 2,520 00 |
| 1876 | 2,520 00 |
| 1877 | 2,520 00 |
| 1878 | 2,520 00 |
| 1879 | 2,520 00 |
| 1880 | 2,520 00 |
| 1881 | 2,520 00 |
| 1882 | 2,520 00 |
| 1883 | 2,520 00 |
| 1884 | 2,520 00 |
| 1885 | 2,520 00 |
| 1886 | 2,520 00 |
| 1887 | 2,520 00 |
| 1888 | 2,520 00 |
| 1889 | 2,520 00 |
| 1890 | 2,520 00 |
| 1891 | 2,520 00 |
| 1892 | 2,520 00 |
| 1893 | 2,520 00 |
| 1894 | 2,520 00 |
| 1895 | 2,568 90 |

The following list comprises the Commissioners appointed up to date :

Appointed by the Municipality.

1860. Senator John Robertson.
Wm. Bayard, M. D., Edin.
Wm. H. Scovil, Esq.

Appointed by the Common Council.

- R. W. Crookshank, Esq.
John McLaughlin, Esq.

Substitutes.

1865. Wm. H. A. Keans, Esq., *vice* Robertson.
1870. M. W. Maher, Esq., *vice* Scovil.
1876. J. R. Marshall, Esq., *vice* McLaughlin.
G. H. Clark, Esq., *vice* Keans.
1881. T. Walker, M. D., Edin., *vice* Marshall.

Appointed by the Government.

1882. Judge Watters.
A. Chipman Smith, Esq.
S. Z. Earle, M. D.
G. A. Barker, Esq.

Substitutes.

1890. G. A. Hetherington, M. D., *vice* Barker.
1890. W. C. R. Allan, Esq., *vice* Earle.
1892. J. McGoldrick, Esq., *vice* Watters.
1894. J. Berryman, M. D., Edin., *vice* Clarke (appointed by the Common Council).
1896. A. G. Addy, M. D., *vice* Hetherington.

The following list comprises the physicians and surgeons who have served the institution, and the dates of their appointments :

1865. LeBaron Botsford, M. D.
Edwin Bayard, M. D.
T. W. Smith, M. D.
J. T. Steeves, M. D.
G. E. S. Keator, M. D.
W. S. Harding, M. R. C. S. L.

1866. G. A. Hamilton, M. D.
 1868. L. Maclaren, M. R. C. S. E.
 Dr. Baxter.
 1872. S. Z. Earle, M. D.
 1873. L. Allison, M. D.
 1874. James Christie, M. D.
 1877. W. T. Coleman, M. D., Oculist.
 1878. J. D. White, M. D.
 1879. T. Walker, M. D.
 1882. T. W. Daniel, M. D.
 1883. Boyle Travers, M. D.
 Wm. Christie, M. D.
 1884. M. F. Bruce, M. D., Oculist.
 1887. Murray Maclaren, M. D., Edin., etc.
 1889. G. R. Crawford, M. D., Oculist.
 A. F. Emery, M. D.
 1890. W. W. White, M. D.
 1891. G. A. Hetherington, M. D., Pathologist.
 1893. T. D. Walker, M. D.
 H. D. Fritz, M. D., Oculist.
 1894. R. S. Robertson, M. D., Dentist.
 1896. G. A. B. Addy, Pathologist.

Staff on duty in 1896.

James Christie.
 Wm. Christie.
 Murray Maclaren.
 A. F. Emery.
 W. W. White.
 T. D. Walker.
 M. F. Bruce, Oculist.
 H. D. Fritz, Oculist.

Consulting Staff.

1887. Dr. T. Walker.
 1893. Dr. J. D. White.
 1895. Dr. J. Berryman.
 1896. Dr. A. G. Addy.

Situation offered to Dr. Bayard, but he refused to accept it, as he had not served on the staff.

*Appendix.**Secretaries.*

- 1860. John Ansley.
- 1867. Robert Seely.
- 1872. Dr. Barteaux.
- 1876. Dr. Hannington.
- 1878. Dr. Crookshank.
- 1882. T. F. Raymond.
- 1892. I. Olive Thomas.

House Surgeons.

- 1865. Dr. J. Sinclair.
- 1866. Dr. Baxter.
- 1868. Dr. McCurdy.
- 1872. Dr. Barteaux.
- 1876. Dr. Hannington.
- 1878. Dr. Crookshank.
- 1882. Dr. Crawford.
- 1885. Dr. Duncan.
- 1887. Dr. Emery.
- 1889. Dr. Esson.
- 1891. Dr. G. A. B. Addy.
- 1893. Dr. W. A. Christie.
- 1896. Dr. Ellis.

Matrons.

- 1865. Mrs. Mary Craig.
- 1866. Mrs. Higgins.
- 1888. Miss Julia Purdy.
- 1890. Miss J. B. Murdock.
- 1891. Miss E. P. Hegan.
- 1895. Miss B. B. Chesley.

ST. JOHN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

IN CONNECTION WITH GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL.

The Government of the School to be the same as that of the Hospital; the nurses being in the Hospital service, and to receive six dollars per month first year, and eight dollars second year. This is not to be considered *wages*, their instruction being considered as a full equivalent for their services.

Application for positions as pupils to be made to the Resident Physician of the Hospital on the prescribed forms.

Applicants, after approval by the Resident Physician and the Directors of the School, will be received for one month on trial. During this month they are boarded and lodged at the Hospital, but will receive no compensation in money. They will be under the authority of the Resident Physician and Directors, and subject to the Rules of the Hospital.

Their fitness for the work, and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the month of trial, will be determined by the Directors on the recommendation of the Resident Physician; and the same authority may discharge them at any time for misconduct or inefficiency.

The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty to thirty years.

All Nurses before entering Training School must present a Seventh Grade School Certificate, or an equivalent, or else pass an Examination set by the Board of Examiners.

When a pupil shall have completed the full term of two years and passed a satisfactory examination, she will receive a *Diploma*, certifying to her period of training, her proficiency and good character.

Said Diploma will be signed by the President, the Resident Physician, the Matron, and the Examiners to be appointed by the Directors, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Commission, who will keep a record of all such Diplomas in a book for the purpose.

The Directors reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the School for any reason they may deem sufficient.

The course of instruction includes Clinical as well as Didactic Lectures on :

1. The dressing of burns, ulcers and wounds ; the preparation and application of fomentations and poultices ; of cups and leeches, and minor dressings.
2. The administration of enemas, and the use of the catheter, and the giving of baths.
3. The principles of massage, with practical exercises.
4. The care of patients' rooms ; changing sheets while a patient is in bed.
5. The management of helpless patients ; changing their clothing, giving baths in bed, and preventing bed-sores.
6. Bandaging ; making bandages and rollers ; lining splints.
7. Ventilation ; antiseptic treatment of wounds.
8. How to treat emergencies, such as hemorrhage.
9. To observe accurately the state of secretions, expectorations, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature, sleep, irruptions, effect of diet, or stimulants, or medicine ; also, in the management of convalescents. This instruction is mainly given by the Superintendent and Matron.
10. The preparation, cooking, and serving of nutritious and appetizing food.

Examinations will take place from time to time, relative chiefly to practical points.

All pupils to be subject to the Rules of the Hospital in the same manner as those under pay.

The nurses are liable to be sent to nurse outside the Hospital ; all money received for such service to go to the benefit of the Training School in such manner as the Directors may see fit.

All nurses to be entitled to two weeks' vacation during the year without loss of pay, at such time as may be found convenient.

All accepted as pupils after the month of trial must sign a written agreement to remain at the School for two years, and conform to its Rules.

9. If a widow, have you children?
 How many? How are they
 provided for?.....

10. Where (if any) was your last situ-
 ation? How long were you in it?

11. The names in full and addresses
 of two persons to be referred to. has known me years
 State how long each has known
 you. If previously employed,
 one of them must be the last
 employer. Neither one of them
 shall be a relative..... has known me years

I declare the above statement to be correct.

SIGNED.....

Candidate.

DATE.....

RECAPITULATION

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR G. P. HOSPITAL.

DR.

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Received from Taxes for Hospital Support and Interest | \$329,091 70 | |
| “ “ Pay Patients and Sailors..... | 29,263 46 | |
| “ “ Legislative Grant..... | 51,500 00 | |
| “ “ Interest on Savings Bank Bequest Fund..... | 53,922 90 | |
| | | <u>\$463,778 06</u> |

CR.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Paid for Hospital Support (including Furnishings)..... | \$366,865 88 | |
| “ “ Interest on Bonds..... | 72,190 23 | |
| | <u>\$439,056 11</u> | |
| Balance on hand (Dec. 31st, 1895)... | 24,721 95 | |
| | | <u><u>\$463,778 06</u></u> |

Candidate.

