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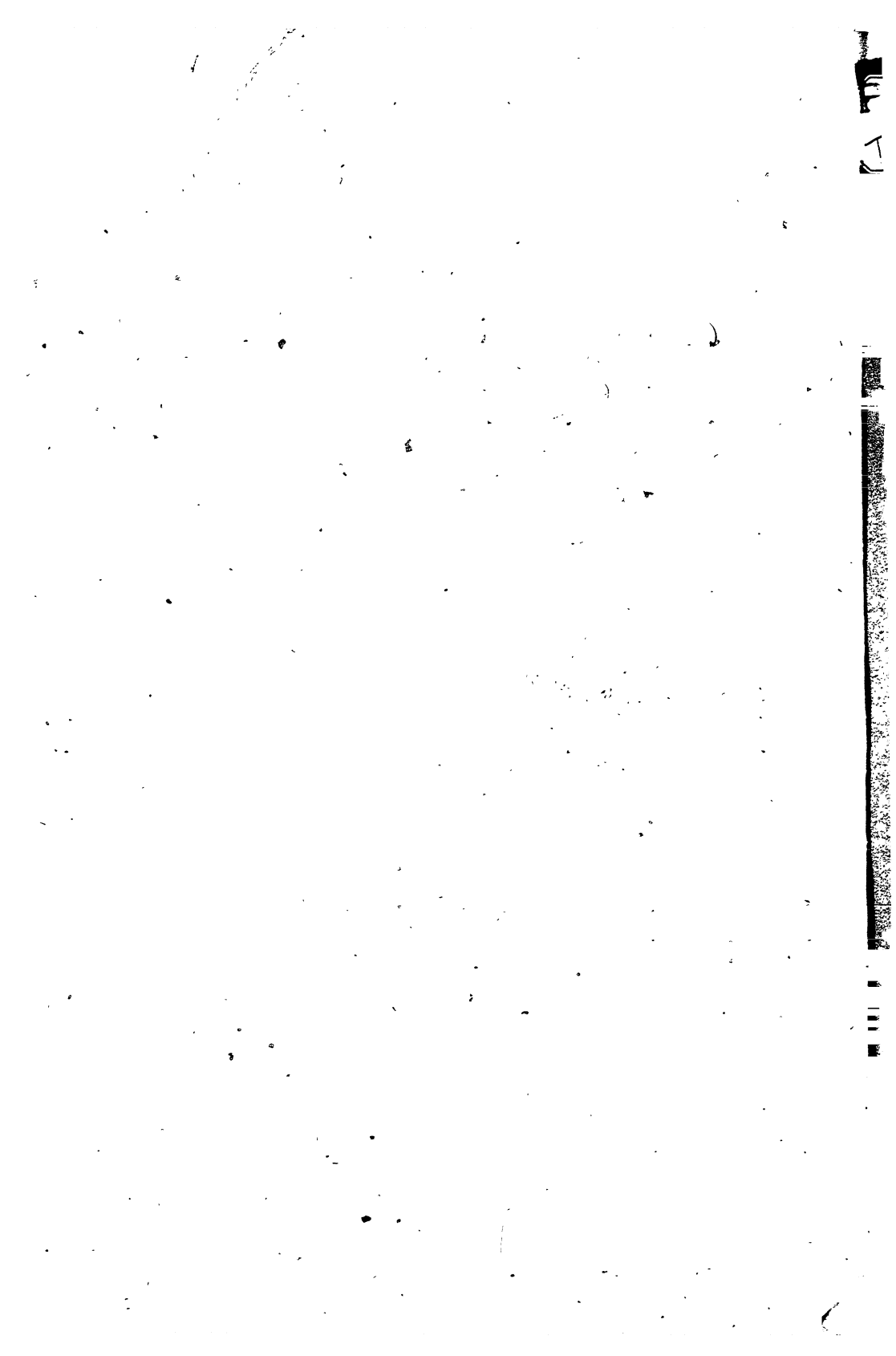
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TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL

FORMAL OPENING

WINDSOR HALL, MONTREAL

DECEMBER 11TH, 1890

MONTREAL
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY
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FORMAL INAUGURATION
OF THE
GENERAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

From THE GAZETTE, Montreal, 12th Dec., 1890.

The formal opening of the recently established training school for nurses attached to the Montreal General Hospital took place in the Windsor hall Thursday afternoon and was a success worthy of the occasion. The beautiful hall, which had been tastefully arranged for the event, was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, the ladies being in the great majority. The platform was draped with red cloth, bore a number of comfortable-looking chairs artistically arranged, and when the electric light cast its rays over all, the scene presented was a very attractive one. The ceremony, which was of a somewhat informal character, was presided over by Mr. John Stirling. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Stanley came down from Ottawa specially for the purpose of being present.

A VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL.

Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Mr. Walsh, A.D.C., and Miss Clifton, arrived by the Canada Atlantic Railway just before noon and made their private car their headquarters. In the morning they drove around the city and at 1.45 p.m. they were waited upon by Mr. John Stirling and Mr. Richard White,

representing the Governors of the General Hospital, who conducted them to that institution, where they were received by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Dr. MacCallum, Messrs. J. P. Cleghorn, Chas. Garth, R. W. Shepherd, F. Wolferstan Thomas, S. Finley, Chas. Alexander, S. H. Ewing, J. C. Holden, J. Patton, Secretary, and Miss Livingston, the Lady Superintendent. They were conducted through several of the wards and other departments of the Hospital, which were models of cleanliness and order, and they appeared to be well pleased with what they saw. The Governor-General and Lady Stanley spoke words of sympathy to the patients and addressed cheery remarks to the nurses. In the children's ward Her Ladyship seemed to take most delight, spending some minutes in amusing one of the little sufferers. At the close of the tour the distinguished visitors and the Governors drove to the Windsor Hall, where the formal ceremony of opening the training school for nurses was to take place.

AT THE WINDSOR HALL.

Long before the hour fixed for the event ladies began to stream into the Windsor Hall, and by the time the Viceregal party arrived the audience had reached large proportions. The entrance of the Viceregal party was the signal for those in the body of the hall to rise, a compliment which Their Excellencies courteously acknowledged. Mr. John Stirling, President of the Hospital, occupied the chair. On his left sat the Governor-General; on his right were Lady Stanley, Miss Clifton and Miss Livingston, the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital. On the platform were many leading citizens, including Sir William and Lady Dawson, Lady Smith, His Lordship Bishop Bond, Rev. Canon Ellegoode, Rev. H. J. Evans, Messrs. J. P. Cleghorn, R. W. Shepherd, Chas. Alexander, S. H. Ewing, J. C. Holden, John Crawford, Richard White, Chas. Garth, S. Finley, G. W. Stephens, F. Wolferstan Thomas, Sheriff Thibaudeau, President Notre Dame Hospital, Walter Drake, Prof. Bovey, Dr. Craik, Dr. Hingston, Dr. McCallum and many others.

So soon as the audience was settled down a rustle was heard at

the back of the hall, and the nurses attached at the training school entered in two columns, headed by Miss Quaife, the Assistant Superintendent, and Dr. Kirkpatrick; Medical Superintendent. Dressed in pretty pink dresses, with long aprons and neat mob caps, white as the undriven snow, they presented a most attractive appearance, and when they had taken their seats on raised platforms on each side of the hall, made up a picture worthy of an artist's brush. Their fresh complexions, neat attire, and evident enthusiasm for their work at once captivated the audience. It was interesting to notice how each nurse, despite the uniformity of their dress, had some individuality about her which distinguished her from her fellows. It may have been only a kink of the hair or some peculiar arrangement of the dress, yet each was distinguishable from the other by some mark of individual taste.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

After His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal had opened the proceedings with prayer,

Mr. Stirling, the President, said :

May it please Your Excellencies :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Committee of Management, I have to thank you for your presence on this occasion. The large number present I take to indicate the general sympathy felt by the community for that house of mercy, the Montreal General Hospital. The Committee have also to be specially thankful for the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Stanley, who thus show their sympathy for the object for which the institution exists, and give it the benefit of their influence, the effect of which I have no doubt will be to strengthen the sympathy for, and increase the interest in, this old and honored institution throughout the Dominion, and more especially in this city, from which it derives its principal support.

The object for which this institution exists is specially the care of the sick poor amongst us, and the passport for admission for

the citizens is practically that they are suffering from a disease that is admissable. According to by-laws, the governors have the privilege of recommending patients, and when they do their recommendation has every special attention, but in general they seldom exercise this privilege, and the consequence is that admission rests chiefly with the Medical Superintendent, who, if there is room, decides without recommendation and without distinction of any kind, if the applicant is suffering from a disease that is admissable and acts accordingly.

I will now give a very short outline of the history of this institution, gathered from old reports, from which it appears that the land on which the hospital now stands was purchased by a few benevolent individuals in the year 1820 for the purposes of a general hospital. The corner stone was laid 6th June, 1821 (69 years ago), and the building was ready for the reception of patients in the month of May following. It was considered capable of receiving seventy patients. The land and original building cost \$23,500. During the first five years after the opening the sums contributed by the citizens for its support ranged from \$1,700 to \$2,800 per annum, which, at that time, were considered large.

For the sake of contrast, I may say that, according to the last annual report, the sum raised in this city for current expenses was, in round numbers, \$22,000.

Then as to the gradual extension of the buildings. The first extension was what is called the Richardson wing, erected by public subscription, as a memorial of the services of the late Hon. John Richardson, who was president of the Hospital from its commencement until his death, which occurred in 1831. This wing was completed in 1832, and as a memorial the old report says that nothing could be more in harmony with the character of the man.

The next extension took place in the year 1848. At a meeting of the Governors in the month of March, in that year, the much respected widow of the late Hon. Chief Justice Reid communicated her desire to build a wing to the Hospital to correspond with the Richardson wing, and in May, 1849, this benevo-

67

lent lady conveyed to the Society of the M. G. Hospital the now well-known Reid wing, forming the first portion of the buildings provided by individual munificence.

A sanitary measure conducive to the welfare of the Hospital, as well as its appearance, was effected in 1866. Some objectionable buildings situated in front of the Hospital had for many years proved disagreeable to the Governors. The property was purchased—the objectionable buildings removed and the vacant ground added to that previously in possession of the Society—the effect of which was to secure a large open space in front of the institution, providing for an ample supply of fresh air for the patients.

The cost of this property was \$4,800, and was generously borne equally by the late Mr. William Molson and Mr. J. G. Mackenzie.

The next extension was the erection of a separate building for the treatment of dangerous contagious diseases, a brick building, capable of receiving 40 patients, situated in the rear of the Richardson wing, and quite detached from it. It cost \$10,700, of which the late William Molson contributed \$5,000, nearly half the cost.

The next and last extension was the Morland wing, erected by public subscription, in memory of the late Thomas Morland, who while vice-president took the deepest interest in the affairs of the Hospital.

A stage is now reached in this hospital's history, when in order to keep in line with similar modern institutions, it has become absolutely necessary that not only further extensions should take place, but also that the interior of the present building should undergo considerable alterations, the objects chiefly being to have the surgical patients entirely separated from the medical patients, and to admit of improvement in the general administration.

The Governors have accordingly decided to proceed immediately with the erection of two surgical wings, one for male and the other for female patients,—the one to be called the Campbell wing, in memory of the late Dr. Campbell, and the other the Greenshields wing.

The money for the erection of the Campbell wing has been already donated by Sir George Stephen, and the money for the erection of the Greenshields wing is also in the possession of the Hospital, being a bequest by the late David J. Greenshields. The two amounts in the possession of the Hospital, specially for building purposes amount altogether to about \$100,000, which will likely all be spent on the new buildings.

These additions will add about 50 or 60 beds for patients, and, of course, will entail additional expenses for current maintenance, for which we will have to trust principally to the generosity of the citizens—which has never yet failed.

From time to time the interior of the buildings has been altered and improved. The last great improvement to the exterior was the providing of better accommodation for the nurses by the addition of a mansard story to the main building, and which also admitted of the establishment of a training school—the opening of which school we are met this day to celebrate.

The school is under the management of the Medical Board and the Lady Superintendent, and has already much improved the nursing service, and I am confident that ere long an efficiency of the nursing service will be attained as gratifying to the management as it is beneficent to those who require the service.

ADDRESS TO THE NURSES.

Dr. MacCallum was then called upon to deliver the address to the nurses in training. He said:—

The question of woman's capability to perform much of the world's work, which has been heretofore performed exclusively by man, has of late years given rise to much controversy, and widely-separated opinions are held on the subject. There are many who contend that her proper sphere of action lies within the limits of the family circle. That the great aim and ambition of her life should be to shine as the light and life of a well-regulated home—to be the sympathising friend and companion—the gentle counsellor and efficient help-meet of man.

A noble and desirable position truly, and one which, when worthily filled as wife, mother, daughter or sister, is productive

of a greater amount of individual human happiness, and of more far-reaching and important influences, than any other position a woman can possibly occupy. The nearest approach to perfect felicity on this earth is to be found in a family circle, the members of which live together in peace and harmony, bound by ties of mutual affection, and over which an intelligent, sympathetic, devoted woman presides. A nation consists of an aggregation of families. Home life is reflected in national life, and as the home is, so shall the nation be. Manliness, honor, virtue and integrity, in a word, all the qualities that elevate, as well as those that debase, the nation have their origin in, and are derived from, the homes of the people. The properly-directed and exercised home influence of woman, therefore, is one of the most important factors in the happiness, prosperity and greatness of a nation.

But, admitting so far the correctness of this contention, admitting that in home relations, and in the performance of home duties, she occupies the position and discharges the functions which in the economy of nature are peculiarly her own, and for which she is specially adapted, the question still presents itself: Is it well that the work of woman should be hedged in by, and strictly limited to, the contracted boundaries of the family circle?

Endowed with the same faculties as man, capable by training and education of attaining the highest degree of culture, his equal in quickness of perception and in an intuitive knowledge of the motives which prompt human action; not wanting, moreover, in many cases, in perseverance and steadiness of purpose, it is only right that she should cultivate and make use of the talents she possesses for the furtherance of her own well-being, for the welfare of those associated with and often dependent upon her, and for the benefit of society in general.

Her sex, the power and influence of her emotional nature, and the delicacy of her physical organization, completely unfit her for a very large number of pursuits which are congenial to and can only be followed by man. But omitting these there still remain numerous occupations which are open to her, the duties of which she can discharge thoroughly, and which are not in any way repugnant to her sense of womanly dignity and propriety.

And the intelligence of modern society recognizes her perfect fitness for various manual and mental work, and willingly accords to her, when she does honest work with hand or brain, the respect and esteem to which every true, faithful worker is entitled. For the old time opinion that prevailed in the robber days of the world's history, when might was right, that work was a humiliation, and that the worker was to be despised and treated with utter contempt, has, in this era of unexampled activity and progress, almost entirely disappeared. To-day it is labor, directed and guided by intelligence, that commands success. No position of any consequence can be attained, no notable outcome can be expected by a folding of the arms and a patient waiting on Providence. There has never been a time when the injunction—"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," has been so faithfully and earnestly attended to and carried out.

Your presence, ladies, as members of the class in this Training School for Nurses, proclaims the fact that you are desirous to enter the ranks of those who labour for their own well-being and for the good of society generally. Whatever opinion may be held regarding the suitability of many positions that are filled, and many occupations that are followed, by those of your own sex, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt as to the perfect fitness of woman for the occupation of nursing the sick. Next to the performance of home duties, it is the work which seems to be peculiarly her own. In the performance of the duties appertaining to the care of the sick, all the best qualities of her nature, those for which she is particularly distinguished, are appealed to. Her quick sympathy for all kinds of sorrow and affliction, her tenderness to all who are in pain and suffering, and the devotion which she bestows on those who are helpless and dependent and require her care, mark her as especially fitted to have charge of the sick.

You are to be congratulated on the step which you have taken. For although the position of a nurse is one that is beset by many cares and anxieties, and the work is often fatiguing and even exhausting, still the position is an honorable one, and

their

its annoyances are not without ~~the~~ compensations. These are to be found in the satisfaction which one feels in duty well performed, in the consciousness of having been of use in easing the burden of a suffering fellow-being, in the grateful feelings of the sick, and in the expressed thanks of those who, by the recovery of one whom she has faithfully nursed, have been relieved from a crushing load of anxiety and care. It is to be hoped that you have not decided to enter on this career under the impression that it is an easy matter to acquire the knowledge necessary to perform the duties of a nurse, that very little effort or application is required to make you a trustworthy and efficient aid to the physician in the care of the sick. There is an expression which we often hear repeated that some women are "born nurses." Every woman, in my opinion, is a "born nurse," if the possession of a natural aptitude for nursing the sick be considered as entitling her to that appellation. As in all other occupations, however, so we find in this, that there are some individuals who take a foremost position, and are more thorough than others. In a few instances this may undoubtedly be due to the circumstance of these persons possessing exceptionally good natural abilities, which enable them to take a deeper and clearer view of all the requirements and possibilities of any position they may aspire to, and to adapt themselves more readily, and as it were more naturally, to the duties of the position. But, even with such advantages, these people cannot excel unless they have received a thorough training in the routine and education in the nature of the duties of the position which they seek to fill. It is only poets and beings akin to them that require no training. They are supposed to come into the world prepared for their work. As the familiar quotation has it: Poets are born poets, and not made so (*poeta nascitur non fit.*) Education and training, however, are necessary to make a nurse. There is nothing in the art of nursing that any woman of ordinary intelligence may not overcome. But, to attain to a high degree of excellence, she must call into service patience, perseverance, and devotion to duty, and submit cheerfully to a thorough system of training.

It is most singular, nevertheless perfectly true, that in Great

Britain, to so late a period as forty years ago, and in this country to a later date, nursing was regarded as an occupation to be avoided by women of refinement. Hospital nursing in particular was relegated to uneducated women, many of whom were considered unfit for any other kind of work.

When, in the memorable autumn of the year 1854, the cry went forth through the length and breadth of the land that our brave soldiers, who were wounded in battle and prostrated by sickness whilst fighting for their country's cause and upholding her honor in a foreign land, were lying in misery and suffering and dying by hundreds without adequate help, and frequently in want of the necessaries of life, the heart of the nation was stirred to its very depths, and the voice of the nation demanded that immediate and abundant relief be sent to the sufferers. All that was required in the matter of stores and medicines were promptly despatched, and there were many volunteers eager to enrol themselves on the staff of nurses who were to reinforce the overworked attendants on the sick. But here the momentous question arose: Who in Great Britain was best fitted by special training, personal qualities and administrative abilities to take full control of the movement inaugurated, and to utilize the means furnished by the Government for a complete reform in hospital arrangements and management at the seat of war? The answer was not long in coming. In the pleasant English home of Lea Hurst, situated near the river Derwent, and amid the picturesque scenery of the Matlock district, Derbyshire, a well born, refined, and highly educated lady was, at this time, recruiting her strength, somewhat exhausted by a long-continued and too close application to philanthropic pursuits. For many years she had made hospital work, and especially hospital nursing, the great study of her life, and when the sad news reached Lea Hurst, as it reached every homestead in England, that brave men were dying solely from the want of proper care and nursing, she knew that the supreme moment of her life had come. At once she placed her services at the disposal of her country, and the offer was promptly and gratefully

accepted by the Minister of War, Mr. Sydney Herbert, who was well acquainted with her work and worth.

This lady was Florence Nightingale, the great apostle of modern scientific nursing, and who is now recognized as one of the world's grand heroic women, whose name and fame shall live wherever and so long as the English language exists. With her little band of thirty-four devoted nurses, she proceeded at once to Scutari and took under her charge the nursing department of the extensive military hospitals at that place. The thoroughness of the reforms which she instituted and that were carried out under her unwearied personal care and supervision, can readily be estimated by the results. When she entered on her charge the patients were lying in rows upon the ground, the place was reeking with filth, the stench was simply unbearable, and the mortality had risen to the appalling rate of 60 p.c. Before the end of the war the hospitals might have been selected as model institutions of their kind, and the death rate had diminished to a little over 1 p.c. What an extraordinary expenditure of mental and physical labor do these results represent. It is marvellous how a delicately nurtured lady, naturally not very robust, could have borne up under such a weight of work and responsibility. Such endurance can only be attributed to that wonderful staying power—imparted to the human worker by an all-absorbing pursuit, or by a high and holy purpose.

After her return from the Crimea, a grateful nation established a Training School for Nurses in connection with the new St. Thomas Hospital, London, and named it the Nightingale Home. In this home nurses receive a thorough training for their profession on the lines laid down by Miss Nightingale, and it has become the model for training schools the world over.

One of the most important lessons that Florence Nightingale's work has taught Europe and America is,—that to be a success nursing must be taken out of the hands of the ignorant and uneducated and given over to intelligent and educated women, who will accept it as their vocation and prepare themselves to faithfully discharge its duties. And we find at the present day that many ladies of England, taking that noble woman as their

exemplar, have manifested a deep interest, not only in the training of nurses, but in every movement having for its object the well-being of humanity. And much of the philanthropic work of the present day receives important and material aid from woman's sympathy and woman's work. Not a few, moreover, have entered the ranks of the profession and made the care of the sick the work of their lives.

Among the former, and not the least devoted, may be mentioned Lady Stanley, who has graciously accompanied His Excellency the Governor-General to take part in and honor by their presence the inauguration of this school. It may not be known to many present, and it is with much pleasure I announce the fact, that in the city of Ottawa a handsome and commodious building is now in course of erection and near completion, specially designed and intended for the accommodation of trained nurses. This building is to be named "The Lady Stanley Institution for Trained Nurses;" and fittingly so, for the credit of originating the movement is due to Lady Stanley, and it has been brought to a successful issue mainly through her energy and well-directed efforts. All honor to Lady Stanley, and success to the institution which will bear her name.

The great facilities which this old and popular institution, the Montreal General Hospital, has offered for the instruction of nurses has long been recognized by the ruling authorities and by the Medical Board, and on two separate occasions attempts have been made to utilize the advantages which it presents, and to form in connection with its wards a Training School for nurses. From causes, into which it would be unprofitable to closely enquire, these attempts miscarried, to the deep regret of all who have been conversant with the necessity which has existed for such a school in this city. For many years there has been a lamentable dearth of good nurses in Montreal. True there has always been a certain number of intelligent women of sound judgment, who, under the direction and instruction of individual physicians, have acquired marked proficiency in the act of nursing, and these women are worthy of honorable mention for the great assistance which they have afforded to the members of the

medical profession in the careful nursing of their patients, and for the good which they have done to the general public by honest, faithful nursing of the sick. Very many of those, however, who have taken up the role and offered their services as nurses, have been so profoundly ignorant of the simplest and most elementary principles of nursing, that it was fortunate if the patient escaped without injury from their clumsy ill directed attentions.. Recently, we have had desirable additions to the ranks of the nurses in this city by the advent of several graduates from the Training Schools of other cities. They are entitled to and have received a cordial recognition, and, I believe, have had no reason to complain of the paucity of the demands on their services. But what a humiliation it has been to Montreal that with facilities which cannot be surpassed for imparting a thorough knowledge of the art of nursing, no organization has as yet been successfully carried out to render these available, and ladies of this community desirous of becoming nurses have actually been obliged to resort to other cities and other countries to obtain the necessary instruction.

The recent step taken by the present Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital to establish on a permanent basis a Training School for nurses in connection with the wards of this institution, is one, taking the interests of the public into consideration, deserving of the highest commendation. By their action in this matter, moreover, they will undoubtedly remove the stigma which has been attached to the city—that she has had to depend for her supply of trained nurses on foreign and outside sources. The movement, I need scarcely say, has received the warm support and co-operation of the Medical Board, and to-day we have as a result an organization for the training of nurses, which for completeness and efficiency will compare favorably with any other similar organization on this continent. An organization pre-supposes an organizer, and the one we are dealing with is no exception to the rule. The authorities of the Hospital have had the good fortune to secure the services of Miss Livingston for the position of Lady Superintendent of the Hospital and Directress of the

Training School for nurses. Endowed with many estimable qualities, this lady is eminently fitted, by education and training, to discharge the duties of the responsible position to which she has been preferred, and it speaks volumes in favor of her energy and administrative abilities that in so short a time after her appointment, a training school for nurses, fully equipped and ready for active work has been successfully established. Her efforts, I may add, have been earnestly seconded and ably assisted by Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital.

This school, the classes of which you have entered as students, is destined to be a credit to the city and a blessing to the community. For it is the determination of all connected with it to carry out thoroughly the objects for which it has been established and to provide the public with nurses carefully trained in their profession. This training is to extend over a period of two years. It will include residence in the Hospital—strict disciplinary arrangements—practical instruction in the wards in all that appertains to the nursing and care of the sick—and of didactic lectures delivered by the members of the attending staff of the Hospital and by the directress of the school.

Two lectures will be given on *Anatomy*, prominence being given to the bones, arteries, nerves and surface markings. *Two* on *Materia Medica*, including poisons and their antidotes. *Two* on *Physiology*. *One* on *Dressings, Instruments and Appliances*. *One* on *Hygiene* Ventilation, Dietetics, Disinfectants. *One* on *Bandaging*. *One* on *Slight Ailments* and their treatment. *Two* on *Medical Emergencies*, such as Fits and Unconsciousness, Dyspnoea, Internal Hemorrhage, use of Hypodermic Syringe, &c. *Two* on *Surgical Emergencies*, embracing Hemorrhage, Burns and Scalds, Accidents and their treatment. *One* on the *Eye and Ear*. *One* on the *Throat and Nose*. *One* on *Gynæcological Nursing*. *One* on *Children, Emergencies and Special Nursing*. *One* on *Contagious Diseases*. *One* on *Fever Nursing and Temperature Taking*, and *two* on *Obstetrical Nursing*. In all *twenty-two* lectures.

In addition, so soon as proper arrangements can be made, practical instruction by competent teachers will be given on the mode of preparing articles of diet for the sick.

This curriculum, as you will perceive, covers a wide field of study and embraces a variety of subjects. It is not too exacting however, as it simply provides for your instruction in matters which are either of the greatest importance to you, or which it is expected you should know. A general knowledge, for instance, of the construction of the human frame, of the organs it contains, and of the wonderful processes by which vitality is maintained, is necessary to enable you to carry out your work and discharge your duties to sick and disabled humanity in an intelligent and proper manner. It will also give you a clearer insight into the objects which the medical attendant has in view in the directions he may give you, and enlighten you as to the importance of scrupulously carrying out his directions. As accidents and injuries are liable to occur to both the healthy and the sick, it is desirable that you should be familiar with the means best adapted to their relief, so that you may be able to apply them promptly, pending the arrival of the attending Physician or Surgeon. Ample instruction on these points will be given in the lectures on Surgical and Medical Emergencies, Poisons and their antidotes, Hemorrhages, Scalds and Burns, Fits and Unconsciousness. The lecture on Hygiene will bring before you the principles which lie at the foundation of all rational movements for the conservation of health, the prevention of disease, and the prolongation of life. The general public, especially the lower orders of society, are sadly deficient in a knowledge of these principles, and hence the unsanitary state of their persons, dwellings and surroundings, and the unwisdom with which they oppose any great movement of sanitary reform. Brought into contact, as you will be by the nature of your profession, with persons differing widely as to education, culture and refinement, it will be your duty in all cases to carry out and insist on the observance of strict hygienic measures. In this way you may be useful in spreading amongst the community a knowledge of hygienic principles, and thus assist in removing much of the crass ignorance which exists regarding the importance of personal hygiene. The remaining subjects included in the curriculum consist of those of which it is desirable that you should obtain a fuller knowledge than can be

gained from simple instruction in the wards and at the bed-side of the patient, such as Slight Ailments, the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose, Special Nursing of Children, Gynæcological and Obstetrical Nursing, Contagious Diseases, &c.

In passing through this course of study and training, the successful completion of which is necessary to your obtaining the Diploma of this School, there are several duties incumbent on you which it would be well for you to consider at this time and endeavor at all times loyally to observe.

First.—TO THE PHYSICIANS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Always bear in mind that the members of the Medical Staff of the Hospital, who have so promptly and generously responded to the request of the Committee of Management to deliver the course of lectures included in the curriculum, have, in this matter, been actuated solely by the desire to ensure the success of the school, and to impart such knowledge as shall, with the teachings of the Directress of the School, make those graduating from it thoroughly conversant with everything an accomplished nurse should know. Their efforts for your instruction and improvement should receive a warm recognition on your part and you should do all in your power to profit by these efforts. A careful, attentive and diligent student is always a comfort and satisfaction to the teacher. See to it, then, that you apply yourselves to your studies with care, attention and diligence. Listen intelligently to all the directions given to you in the wards of the Hospital by the attending Physician, and faithfully carry them out. Never allow yourselves for a moment to question the necessity or utility of any direction given. The responsibility for the treatment of the patient rests with the physician; the responsibility of applying and carrying out the treatment in part rests with the nurse. Not the slightest deviation from or alteration of a given order should be made unless by the consent of the Physician who has issued it. Promptly check any disposition you may feel to speak disparagingly of the practice of any physician, or to give expression to uncalled for, and, it may often be, unjustly biased opinions on the comparative abilities of different practitioners.

Your duty as nurse in relation to the medical attendant of the patient is—to quietly and thoroughly carry out the directions you may receive from him—to be an efficient and trustworthy aid to him in the care of the sick, and not to constitute yourself in any way his censor or critic.

SECOND.—*To the Directress of the School.*

An organization such as we have in this Training School for nurses, involving so many varied relations, so many grades of position, continued residence in the Hospital, and uninterrupted study for two years, cannot be brought to a successful issue if proper disciplinary arrangements be not established, and firmly but wisely and temperately carried out. The power to make and enforce such arrangements has, with the concurrence of the Medical Board, been conferred by the Committee of Management on the Directress, "whose authority extends over all that pertains to the duties and discipline of the nurses in the wards, as well as to the details of their instruction in the school." The position of Directress is, therefore, an honorable but at the same time a most onerous one. It is in your power to do much to lighten her labors, and to establish with her relations of the kindest and pleasantest nature, by a willing and cheerful acquiescence in all the rules laid down for your guidance and direction—by a loyal recognition of her authority—and by a close and earnest attention to her instructions; and certainly, if you desire to excel in the art of nursing you should possess qualities that would prompt you to act in this manner. For a spirit of unrest, of dissatisfaction, of carping and fault-finding, is certain to produce much that may be unpleasant and regrettable, and is a sure indication that its possessor is totally unfit for the position of a nurse. Few things are more pleasant to contemplate, or more agreeable to those interested, than a number of persons occupying different positions but associated together for a definite object working in perfect harmony and with mutual respect and esteem. Under such conditions the best results may be always predicated. Your success and the success of the school largely depends upon your cultivating for and manifesting towards each other feelings

of kindly interest, and for the head nurses and the Directress feelings of confidence and esteem. For if these exist, and are mutually reciprocated, all parties will work cheerfully and energetically to secure the object they have in view—the Directress to so train and impart instruction to the nurses that they may successfully graduate at the end of the two years allotted to study, and be a credit to the school over which she presides; the nurse to utilize in every way the opportunities she has of perfecting herself in a knowledge of the art of nursing so as to be a credit to her profession and an honor to the school from which she has graduated.

THIRD.—*To the Patient.*

Human suffering has never appealed in vain to the sympathy of a woman professing a true womanly nature; and, in no one, be she highly or lowly born has this been more strikingly exemplified than in the person of our beloved Sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. Her great womanly heart which sheds additional lustre on the throne she occupies, has been chastened by a deep abiding sorrow for the loss of one on whom was centered her deepest affections—who was the sun and glory of her home—a lamp to her feet in treading the rugged path of official life, and a light to her mind in discharging the weighty and multifarious duties of her exalted station. Few men have been so deeply and faithfully mourned, and few have so merited it, as the late Prince Consort, whose rare judgment, high principles and noble character endeared him to the British people, and who shall ever live in British history as Albert the Wise and the Good.

Her sympathy for human suffering has not been confined to the members of any one rank or station in life, nor to those of any nationality, race or creed. It has been as freely extended to the humblest as to the most exalted of her subjects—to the dweller in other lands as well as to the peoples of her own empire. It has included in its Catholicity sorrow and suffering wherever found.

GOD BLESS AND SAVE THE QUEEN.

Certain am I that this great and characteristic feature of womanly character is possessed in a marked degree by each one of you, and that to its unnoted but powerful influence is mainly to be referred your decision to adopt the profession of a nurse. There is no necessity to admonish you to be kind to your patients, for kind you will be. Kindness, however, must be governed by judgment and tempered by firmness. To allow a feeling of pity to influence you in humoring the whims and caprices of the sick would be a serious error on your part. Oftentimes these may be indulged without injury to the patient, but on the other hand, giving way to them may seriously interfere with his treatment and the ultimate chances of his recovery. In this matter follow strictly the advice of the medical attendant, to whose judgment it should always be referred. It is quite possible even in the Hospital wards that you may become acquainted with matters pertaining to the patient, on which it is advisable that you should maintain a discreet silence. This is more likely to occur after you have obtained your diploma, and when, in the practice of your profession, you are admitted into private families. From the first then cultivate the practice of seeing everything, but as if you had no eyes—of hearing everything, but as if you had no ears, and above all, keeping your own counsel as if you had no tongue. By adopting and carrying out this line of conduct you will best consult your own interests. For reticence and discretion are qualities highly prized in a nurse, whilst inquisitiveness and garrulousness are dreaded and held in contempt. Given a nurse with superior abilities, of good education and thoroughly trained, who has the reputation of being a gossip, and the probable result is *failure*. On the other hand, given a nurse with moderate abilities and fairly trained, who has the reputation of being discreet, and the probable result is *success*.

Your principle duty to patients may be stated in a few words, and is happily one of vital importance to yourselves, namely, —to so master the principles, and to become so conversant with the details of the art of nursing, that under your care they will receive all the good that perfect nursing can accomplish to carry them through a period of illness and restore them again to a state of health.

In conclusion, ladies,—Ponder well and seriously the importance of the step which you have taken, and the great responsibilities that attach to the position to which you aspire. To your care will be confided lives around which are clustered the warmest and deepest affections of parents, relatives and friends—the life of the bread-winner of the family, that of the devoted-loving mother—of the bright, intelligent, promising son—of the gentle, tender and affectionate daughter. Precious indeed are such lives, and when disease invades them and threatens their dissolution, the work of a sympathetic well trained nurse who faithfully carries out the directions of the physician is a most important element in the treatment of the patient. Medical science, skill and experience may fail in saving life through the baleful influence of careless hap-hazard nursing.

In view then of the great responsibilities which will devolve upon you, enter on your studies with the firm determination to perfect yourselves in all knowledge pertaining to the art of nursing. Do not minify anything, not even that which seems to be the most insignificant particular in what you are taught, or directed to observe and practise at the bed-side. Rather magnify the importance of everything your instructors decide it is necessary you should know. Aim high and rest not satisfied short of being thorough.

That you may be successful in your studies, that you may prove to be earnest devoted nurses and efficient aids to the physician in the treatment of the sick; and further, that the blessing of heaven may fellow you and rest on your ministrations to the sick and afflicted, is the earnest and sincere wish not only of the one who addresses you, but of all who have the cause of suffering humanity seriously at heart.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The Governor-General expressed the pleasure with which he and Lady Stanley accepted the invitation to be present that day, for they felt it was the best evidence they could afford of the deep interest they took both in an official and a private character in that which had called the gathering together that day. As

to the capacity part of the work, he was not quite sure that he felt in any way qualified to address the audience on that point. The clear and terse statement of the president, and the able and exhaustive address of Dr. MacCallum, had covered most of the ground, which he should have liked, as an outsider, to have taken. Hence he must ask them to put up with remarks rather addressed from the point of an outsider and spoken in the interests and on behalf of the general public. To that which had been spoken to the ladies who had so wisely and nobly adopted nursing as a profession he would not attempt to add or detract anything. The eminent arrangements of the hospital, the skill of its staff, the manner in which every administrative detail was looked into, and the gentleness which was exercised by the lady superintendent, in conjunction with the medical officers, were topics upon which on another occasion he might speak; but at present he proposed to speak on the interest which the general public took in the extensive benefits of nursing, not only within the four walls of a hospital, but outside, where, perhaps, there was greater need for skilled nurses. It was hardly possible to realize the change which had taken place in respect to nursing in private houses. The importance of nursing the sick properly was now fully recognized, not only outside but by the medical profession as well, and it was felt that not only in the hospital, but in the private houses, there should be the most efficient nursing which could be obtained, and so bring to the patient every chance of recovery which mortal skill could give, or, at least, an abatement of the disease. Riches were no exemption from illness, poverty was no bar to it, and there were none who could with confidence say that those nearest and dearest to them might not be within the next twenty-four hours the subject of accident or disease. Nursing the sick was, therefore, a subject which appealed to all, and when the importance of it was recognized, he hoped the practical spirit of the nineteenth century would enable us to lay hold of that which is best to meet the evil and to deal with it as efficiently as we could by the light afforded us. He thought that no one could have witnessed any amount of sickness or suffering without seeing

what great opportunities were afforded for the alleviation of distress, and how an over-anxious nurse in a private home might do as much harm as if there were no nursing at all. One of

THE PRIMARY DUTIES OF THE NURSE

was obedience to the commands of the medical man. The nurse might sometimes be tempted to think that the doctor had overestimated some symptom or underestimated another; but she should obey his orders; he was the judge of the case and had had more experience than she. She should allow no mistaken kindness or any extraordinary pressure which might be brought to bear upon her to influence her in not strictly following the injunctions of the medical attendant. Speaking more directly of the opening of the training school he said that gathering was called the opening of the school, but it was a figure of speech, for it had been open for some little time. He hoped, however, that in one sense that day might be the opening of it, and that from that place there might go forth those who, having seen what blessings had been conferred upon the city by wise forethought and munificence on the part of some, and by skill and devotion on the part of those ladies who had joined the training school, would make it the parent school of others which would spread throughout the land, and that those who took up the same sacred duties in other parts of the Dominion might feel they could turn to that school as a parent, model and guide. But the nurses should be careful, while effecting the cure of a patient, that they did not leave incipient cases of heart disease behind (Laughter and applause). Referring to what had been said respecting Lady Stanley's work at Ottawa, he said it was by no means an easy thing to carry out such work, even though the seed might be plentifully scattered and the soil be favorable. But he believed that in the titular capital, no less than here, it would be productive of good. In what he had said he had only endeavored to impart to them one tithe of the interest which he and others took in the work, which was one of the highest duties that could be cast upon us. In agricultural matters it had been said that those persons were benefactors to mankind

who could force two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. Surely, no less could be said of those who could save suffering humanity one single pang, had been instrumental in work which, to a greater or less extent, would bring its reward. He earnestly hoped that the great work which had been begun would not, by indifference or lack of support, be allowed to languish, but that it would be carried forward on the flood tide of increasing success, and that in future years others would have the satisfaction of thinking that though the beginning was perhaps rather long in coming, still what was worth doing at all was worth doing well. They would remember that this great city had led the way, as she had done in many other things, in that which, without distinction of race or creed, conferred a universal blessing upon the sick and suffering. (Applause.)

DR. CRAIK'S ADDRESS.

It is my pleasing duty, as the representative of the Committee of Management of the Montreal General Hospital, to offer you our warmest thanks for the honor and kindness you have done us, in assisting at this, the inaugural celebration of the opening of the new department of our Hospital, its now fully organized Training School for Nurses. To you, my Lord, and to Lady Stanley, our thanks are more especially due, for having at such personal inconvenience honored us with your presence; and we see in it another example of that warm-hearted interest which your Excellencies have shown on so many occasions, in the social, educational and benevolent institutions of this country, and which has helped in so large a measure to draw towards you the hearts of the whole community.

And I would ask all our friends to believe, that our thanks are not merely empty words to please the ear, but real thanks for real kindness; for we cannot but feel that such a gathering as this, representative as it is, of all classes of the community, is a proof of the continued sympathy and good will of that public, to which the Hospital owes its support, and indeed its very existence.

Our Hospital is not a largely endowed institution, like some of the hospitals of Europe or of this continent. So far as its equip-

ment and maintenance are concerned, it may be said to be almost entirely unendowed, for such donations and bequests as it has received, and which might be considered of the nature of endowments, have nearly always been in the direction of providing necessary buildings and extensions, and scarcely ever of such a nature as to yield a permanent revenue.

The only semblance of a permanent fund, consists of a small sum—derived chiefly from the entrance fees (of one hundred dollars each) from our Life Governors, and even this little fund is not permanent, for it has to be trenched upon every now and then to relieve some pressing need, such as an epidemic outbreak of disease, or necessary repairs and renewals to some of our buildings.

It follows, therefore, that the real maintenance of the Hospital, is almost wholly dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Montreal from year to year; and it is due to them to say that they have always given willingly and liberally according to their means, from the hundreds of dollars of the rich merchants, to the tens and twenties of professional men and persons of limited income, down to the shillings and sixpences of the artizan and the laborer.

Nor have our buildings been of the expensive or ornamental kind. We have had no imposing façades, no marble steps nor costly internal fittings, but yet our patients have been well housed and cared for, well fed and with comfortable beds to lie upon, and it has been our aim to make up for the lack of luxuries and expensive appliances, by skilful treatment and kindly attention, and we hope we have succeeded. We certainly seem to have won and to have retained the confidence of those upon whom the Hospital is chiefly dependent for support; and although we may be said to be almost in a state of chronic poverty, and find it difficult year by year to make ends meet; yet our credit has always been good, for we have been careful never to abuse it; and when special needs have arisen,—even for considerable sums,—by taking the public into our confidence, the money has always been forthcoming.

In this way we have tried to make the contributions of our friends go as far as possible in doing good; and realizing our re-

sponsibilities as administrators, we have tried to do the greatest good to the greatest number with the means at our disposal, and while we have endeavored to keep pace with the progress of modern discovery and modern science, we have not allowed ourselves to be drawn aside into costly and often fruitless experiments which we could ill afford.

But, it may be asked, what has all this to do with the Training School for Nurses? It has had much to do with it. It explains why our Montreal Hospital has seemed to lag behind in this matter of giving to nurses a proper scientific training. It was not that we were indifferent to what was being done in this direction by other Hospitals. Far from it! But because we found by actual experiment, that to carry on a Training School for Nurses in the earlier days of the movement, involved an expenditure so great in proportion to its benefits, that the usefulness of the Hospital as a whole would be seriously curtailed, and having no available separate funds to carry on the experiment, we were fain to retrace our steps and to leave the matter in abeyance, till such time as we should see our way to resume it with more assured prospects of permanent success.

And that time has now come. We have watched and waited with unflagging interest, until we have seen the gradual changes and improvements which have taken place in the original system of Training Schools. The lopping off and the weeding out of useless and expensive excrescences and encumbrances, and the gradual substitution of simpler and less expensive methods, until we have now adopted a system, and have in successful operation a Training School for Nurses, which, for real efficiency, we think will bear comparison with any on this continent, and at a cost which will be scarcely, if at all, greater than that of any ordinary system of unskilled nursing.

And how has this been brought about? Paradoxical as it may seem,—by what appeared to be a series of misfortunes. About a year and a half ago, our then Lady Superintendent, Miss Rimmer, of whose valuable services to the Hospital I cannot speak too highly, became seriously ill from over-work, and we were reluctantly compelled to accept her resignation... About the same

time, the little brick building which had been used for several years as a lodging house for the nurses, became altogether unfit for the purpose, and accommodation had to be provided for them elsewhere. Also, about the same time, the roof of the main building, part of which had done service for nearly seventy years, was condemned by the authorities and it became necessary to renew it.

Then it was, that in discussing the ways and means of providing for these contingencies, we at length saw our way to the accomplishment of our desires, in the establishment of a properly organized and equipped Training School for Nurses. The happy thought occurred to some one, that in the necessary renewal of the roof of the main building, ample accommodation could be provided for a full staff of nurses, by making the roof a "Mansard" and thus converting a useless attic into a commodious flat.

The vacancy, also, in the office of Lady Superintendent, made it possible to search for and to secure the services, of a thoroughly competent and scientifically Trained Lady for that position. These changes being decided upon, it was only a question of a little time until they were carried out, and we have now the satisfaction of seeing our School in full and successful operation, with the necessary assistants and teachers and a full staff of nurses, the whole changes having been effected without a moment's interruption to the proper work of the Hospital, and at a cost very little greater than would have been required, to make the necessary repairs and alterations for carrying on the work in the old-fashioned way.

The cost of these repairs and alterations has, of course, been considerable. The estimates for the construction of the additional flat with the Mansard roof were somewhere about twelve thousand dollars, and the actual cost was very little above that sum; but the wards themselves and the buildings generally required repairs and renovations, and the whole Hospital premises both within and without had to be touched up and made presentable, and these improvements absorbed a thousand or two more. But the result has been well worth the outlay. Our Hospital, instead of being a thing to be ashamed of, is now something to be proud of,

and its usefulness has been largely increased. The beneficial results of the changes are already making themselves felt, and will in the future still more make themselves felt, in a gradual increase in the proportion of cures and in a corresponding decrease in the rate of mortality.

One great advantage of the system we have adopted, is that the Training School is part and parcel of the Hospital itself. There is no troublesome line of demarcation between them, and what benefits the one also does good to the other. Our nurses in training, with the few necessary head nurses or instructors, do the whole nursing work of the Hospital. And they do it well. Thanks to the wise and skilful management of the Lady Superintendent, Miss Livingston, and her earnest and efficient deputy, Miss Quaife, they are being thoroughly well trained, and their efforts are well supported and supplemented by our able and enthusiastic Medical Superintendent, Dr. Kirkpatrick.

And these are some of our nurses. They are healthy and they are happy. They are well educated, they have cultivated minds and refined tastes. They have come to us of their own free will, having chosen the nursing of the sick as their life's work, because they have a natural aptitude for it. They have kindly instincts and they yield ready and willing obedience to those in authority. They love their profession and they are earnestly anxious to excel in it.

And that is their working dress. It is not costly; it is not made of silk nor satin; indeed, it is made of materials that are quite inexpensive. We think it appropriate, and we hope you will think it not unbecoming. Our poor sick patients like it. They say it cheers them. And why should they not be cheered? Why should not the dull eyes of illness be made a little less dull, by having before them something bright and pleasant to look upon? And all the more when with the dresses, are warm hearts and willing hands. They furnish also to the patients, a continual object lesson in cleanliness and personal tidiness, virtues which are often sadly neglected by the class to which they minister.

I might go on to show some of the collateral advantages to be derived from our Training School; how it will be useful not only

to the Hospital, but to individuals and private families. How also, these nurses in their turn, will become trainers of others like themselves, and so become centres of ever widening influence for good, to other institutions and communities, and to future generations. But time will not permit, and it remains only for me, to call attention for a few moments to the other side of the picture.

I have told you that our Hospital is nearly always in a chronic state of poverty, and the necessary disbursements of the last eighteen months have somewhat aggravated it. What with our usual deficit at this season of the year for working expenses, and some of the items connected with the recent improvements which have not yet been made good, we find ourselves with a very considerable balance on the wrong side of our bank account. We have been trying to reduce it, but it is still in the neighbourhood of sixteen thousand dollars. Our bankers have been very good to us, and have charged us a very low rate of interest, but the amount will soon have to be paid, and unless our friends come to the rescue, we shall be obliged to take it from our modest little endowment fund. Surely this can be avoided. Our friends who have so often helped us before, will surely help us again, and they will be mindful of the fact, that the Institution which now asks for their help, was founded by their forefathers, and has been the mainstay of their sick poor for several generations.

Christmas is close at hand. Will our friends not remember us in their offerings, and will they not also ask their friends and neighbours to remember us?

They will not ask us to spend our little capital, nor to curtail our usefulness, but they will add to our store and give us the means of extending our good work in increasing measure.

And now, my friends, I have said my say. I wish it had been better said, for the cause is a good one. But you will not allow the good cause to suffer through the shortcomings of its advocate. You will join us, and you will strengthen our hands, in the good work of helping the sick and the dying; and it is a Hallowed work, for the Blessed Saviour himself loved to do it.

The proceedings then closed with the benediction.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1890-91.

John Stirling, President. | Thomas Davidson, Vice-President.
F. Wolferstan Thomas, Treasurer. | George Ross, M.D., Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Charles Alexander. | S. H. Ewing.
John C. Watson. | Robert Craik, M.D.
R. W. Shepherd. | Charles Garth.
Richard White. | J. C. Holden.
J. P. Cleghorn. | Samuel Finley.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Robert Craik, M.D. | Thos. Simpson, M.D.
D.C. McCallum, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng. | J. C. Cameron, M.D., M.R.C.P.I.
William Wright, M.D., L.R.C.S.E. | G. P. Girdwood, M.D., M.R.C.S.
Robt. Godfrey, M.D. | Eng.

PHYSICIANS.

George Ross, A.M., M.D. | Wm. A. Molson, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.
Geo. Wilkins, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng. | Rich. L. Macdonnell, B.A., M.D.

SURGEONS.

G. E. Fenwick, M.D. | Frs. J. Shepherd, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.
T. G. Roddick, M.D. | James Bell, M.D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

A. D. Blackader, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng.
F. W. Campbell, M.D., L.R.C.P. London.
James Stewart, M.D.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

W. R. Sutherland, M.D.
G. E. Armstrong, M.D.
Thos. A. Rodger, M.D.

SPECIALISTS.

Frank Buller, M.D., M.R.C.S., Oculist and Aurist.
John J. Gardner, M.D., Assistant Oculist and Aurist.
Wm. Gardner, M.D., Gynæcologist.
T. Johnston Alloway, M.D., Assistant Gynæcologist.
George W. Major, B.A., M.D., Laryngologist.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Robert C. Kirkpatrick, B.A., M.D., C.M., L.R.C.S.E.,

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. E. McKechnie, M.D. W. E. Inksetter, M.D.
W. D. Smith, M.D. C. E. K. Vidal, M.D.
H. D. Hamilton, M.D.

NON-RESIDENT CLINICAL ASSISTANTS.

D. J. Evans, M.D. A. D. Macdonald, M.D.

APOTHECARY.

W. P. Watson.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss G. E. Nora Livingston.

CLERK OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

James Patton.

STEWART.

W. R. Bates.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Head Nurses.

- Miss Ellen Chapman.
- " Georgie Carroll.
- " Jessie M. Preston.
- " Julia English.
- " Christy McKay.

Senior Assistants.

- Miss Elizabeth Baikie.
- " Alma E. Bush.
- " Barbara Haggart.
- " Bessie Conner.
- " Charlotte M. Hetherington.
- " Ethel Hobday.
- " Annie Colquhoun.
- " Maggie Jackson.
- " Alice Cashen.
- " Eleanor Sait.
- " Annie S. Prime.
- " Hattie Howes.
- " Emily Cooper.
- " Ellen Thompson.
- " Edith M. Green.
- Mrs. Marie O'Donovan.

Junior Assistants.

- Miss Eugenie Burton.
- " Mary Collins.
- " Adelaide Frances Seaton.
- " Emma C. Mercer.
- " Effie Darling.
- " Angie Dancey.
- " Alice M. Hall.
- " Jessie Macgregor.
- " Jean Sinclair.
- " Sallie Foster.
- " Nora Jolly.
- " Mary Annand.

Day Nurse in Charge.

- Miss Fannie Quaife.

Night Nurse in Charge.

- Mrs. Greatrex.

Nurse in Charge of Operating Room.

- Miss Alicia Dunne.

Lady Superintendent.

- Miss G. E. Nora Livingston.

TRAINING SCHOOL COURSE OF LECTURES.

WINTER SESSION, 1890-91.

	Opening Address	Dr. MacCallum.
Nov.	1-2 { Anatomy..... }	} Dr. Sutherland.
"	22- { Bones, Arteries, Nerves,—Surface Markings	
"	8-2 { Materia Medica	} Dr. Stewart
Dec.	6- { Poisons, etc.	
Nov.	15- 2 Physiology	} Dr. McKechnie.
Dec.	13-	
Nov.	29- 1 Dressings, Instruments, Appliances.	Dr. Bell.
Dec.	20- 1 Hygiene, Ventilation, Dietetics, Disinfectants	} Dr. Craik.
Jan.	3- 1 Bandaging	
"	10- 1 Slight Ailments and their Treatment,	Dr. F. W. Campbell.
"	17-2 { Medical Emergencies	} Dr. Wilkins
"	31- { Fits and Unconsciousness, Internal Hemorrhage, Dyspnoea,—Causes and Treatment; Use of Hypo- dermic Syringe.....	
Feb.	24-2 { Surgical Emergencies	
	7- { Hemorrhage, Burns and Scalds, Frac- tures and Wounds, Drowning and Artificial Respiration	
"	14- 1 Eye and Ear	Dr. Buller.
"	21- 1 Throat and Nose	Dr. Major.
"	28- 1 Gynæcological Nursing	Dr. Gardner.
Mch.	7- 1 Children—Emergencies and Special Nursing.....	} Dr. Blackader.
"	14- 1 Contagious Diseases	
"	21- 1 Fever Nursing and Temperature- taking	} Dr. MacDonnell.
	— 2 Obstetrical Nursing.....	

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MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

HOUSE RULES.

1.—The hour for rising is 6 A.M. Before 11 A.M. each nurse must make her bed, dust and arrange her room, leaving it in good order, so that it may be ready for inspection at any hour thereafter.

2.—At 10 P.M. the lights will be extinguished in the Sitting Room and Corridors. The lights in the Nurses' rooms must be out by 10.30 P.M. The gas must be turned down when the Nurse leaves her room, even for the shortest time.

3.—No visitors are to be invited to meals, or to spend the night on the premises. The Sitting Room may be used for the reception of visitors. A Nurse may invite none but ladies to her room.

4.—Nurses may use the laundry under the following conditions: Twelve pieces (not counting handkerchiefs), well marked, are allowed each person per week. No laces, muslin, or trimmed white muslin skirts will be received. Each must be provided with a clothes bag, marked, in which soiled clothes are to be put, and placed in a basket for that purpose at foot of stairway early Monday morning, with clothes list attached, dated and signed by the owner. Unmarked clothing will be retained in the laundry until a requisition for its return, signed by the Lady Superintendent, is presented. Clothing containing pins or needles will be returned unlaundried.

5.—No Nurse is allowed to go to the laundry without special permission from the Lady Superintendent.

6.—When Nurses are relieved from duty on account of sickness, they must not leave the hospital nor return to their duties without the direction of the Lady Superintendent. On returning to the hospital after any leave of absence, they must report to the Lady Superintendent for assign-

ment to duty. Nurses are not permitted to receive calls in the wards of the hospital from their friends or other Nurses.

7.—Any Nurse being ill must report herself at once to the Lady Superintendent; she will not be allowed to consult any physician other than the Medical Superintendent without her permission, nor to obtain medicine from the hospital dispensary except on an order signed by the Medical Superintendent or countersigned by the Lady Superintendent.

8.—On the entrance of an officer or stranger into the wards, Nurses shall at once rise. All visitors must be given prompt attention.

9.—No book or article of furniture is to be removed from the Sitting Room to any other part of the hospital.

10.—No talking or laughing in the halls or corridors.

11.—At the discretion of the Lady Superintendent, Nurses will be allowed leave of absence one afternoon in each week; and they shall also, if the pressure of their duties and the condition of the weather permit, spend an hour every day in the open air. They will also be excused from duty a part of each Sunday. They will not be allowed to be absent later than 10 P.M., without permission from the Lady Superintendent.

12.—Nurses on duty in the fever wards are under the same rules.

By Order of

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

1. Candidate's name in full and address
2. Are you a single woman or a widow?
3. Present occupation or employment

NOTE—Do not say "Living at home."

4. Place and date of birth.....
5. Height and weight.....
6. Where educated?.....
7. Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?.....
8. Are your eyesight and hearing perfect?.....
9. Do you ever wear glasses? If so, for what reason?.....
10. Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaints?.....
11. Have you any physical defects?.....
12. If a widow, have you children? How many? How old? How are they provided for?
13. Where (if any) was your last situation? How long were you in it?
14. Names in full and addresses } Name
- of two persons to be referred } Address
- to. State how long each has } Has known me years.
- known you. If previously } Name
- employed, one of these must } Address
- be the last employer. } Has known me years.

.....

15. Have you ever been in any Training School? If so, where?.....

16. Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?.....

I declare the above statement to be correct.

Date.....

Signed.....

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

REGULATIONS.

The dates for organization of new classes in the Training School are April and October of each year.

The duration of the course of instruction is two years.

This course is divided into three terms each of eight months duration.

The Nurses in training are divided into three classes, and serve as Junior Assistants, as Senior Assistants, and as Head Nurses. On first entering the School, they take the position of Junior Assistants, and attain the higher grades of Senior Assistants and Head Nurses by promotion after successful examination.

Applicants must be between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age, and possess a good common school education. They must produce certificates of good character and sound health, and must make their application to the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital. If admitted, they must serve on probation for a term not exceeding two months, during which time they will receive board and lodging, but no compensation. When accepted, they must sign an agreement to remain in the School and subject themselves to the rules of the Hospital, for the full period of two years from the date of their entrance into the School, unless failing of promotion, in which case they will be put back to the beginning of the term for which they have failed to pass an examination. At the end of each term of eight months, there will be an examination of all the classes; that of the senior and junior classes being conducted by the Lady Superintendent, and that of the head nurses by an attending physician and an attending surgeon. Success in the two former examinations entitles the Nurse to promotion to a higher grade, whilst an examination creditably passed at the end of two years, entitles the nurse to a diploma under seal of the Hospital.

In all matters appertaining to the instruction of Nurses and to the professional administration of the Training School, the Lady Superintendent as directress of the School exercises the functions of her office, subject to the supervision and direction of the Medical Board of the

Hospital; with this reservation, the School is under her direct supervision and control, and her authority extends over all that pertains to the duties and discipline of the Nurses in the wards, as well as to the details of their instruction in the School.

In the case of misconduct or insubordination, the Lady Superintendent may suspend members of the class from duty, and refer the case to the Committee of Management for final decision.

A monthly allowance will be made of six dollars to the junior Assistants, of seven dollars to the Senior Assistants, and of eight dollars to the Head Nurses. Board, lodging and washing will be furnished without charge. In sickness all pupils will receive gratuitous care, but all time lost, must be made up at the end of the term.

The instruction will be provided by the Medical Board of the Hospital, the Directress of the School, and the Head Nurses in the wards, and will consist of didactic lectures and practical instruction at the bedside on the following subjects:—

1. Dressing of wounds.
 2. Application of blisters, fomentations, poultices, cups and leeches.
 3. Use of catheter and administration of enemata.
 4. Methods of applying friction.
 5. Bandaging and the making of rollers.
 6. Making beds, changing draw sheets and sheets; moving; preventing bedsores.
- Application of uterine appliances.

In addition, practical instruction by competent teachers will be given on the mode of preparing articles of diet for the sick.

Those desiring admission to the School should call in person or write directly, (not through friends) to the Lady Superintendent of the Hospital, when the form of application will be furnished: this when filled out and returned, accompanied by a physicians certificate of sound health, on a printed form provided by the Hospital, constitutes a formal application.

Applications are considered in view of the organization of the next class, never in view of a "vacancy."

Applicants having been notified of acceptance may declare themselves ready to enter in advance of the organization of the class for which they have been accepted, should the withdrawal of some member of the school, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, make possible the immediate admission of another pupil. Pupils so admitted will begin their probationary term immediately, and, if accepted after probation, become at once regular members of the school, though their time will date from the

organization of the class for which their applications were originally accepted.

No uniform is worn by those on probation.

They should come provided with dresses which may be washed, a good supply of plain underclothing, six regulation white aprons, and a bag for soiled clothes, all garments to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. They should not bring any outside garments they expect to use on duty after admission to the School, as the School uniform often renders such articles useless. This uniform must be worn by all pupils when on duty, and is obtained at the Hospital, at the pupil's expense.

Accepted applicants must visit a dentist and procure a certificate that their teeth are in a healthy condition before they can be received into the School.

Inquirers who find they cannot comply with the conditions herein set forth should not write further, *as no exceptional cases can be considered.*

All correspondence should be addressed.

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT,

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL,

Montreal, P. Q.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL
MONTREAL, P. Q.

