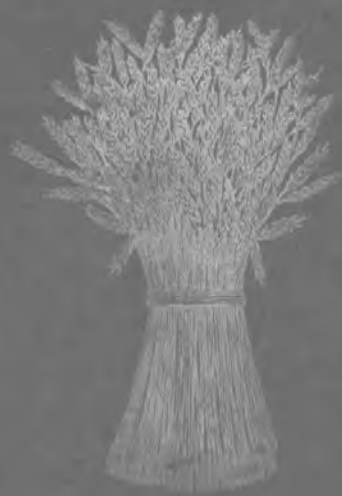


*The*  
Golden Sheaf



Providence Hospital  
1877-1927

THE GOLDEN SHEAF

RECEIVED

SEP 19 1989

SP ARCHIVES

# The Golden Sheaf

A Short Sketch of

## Providence Hospital

Seattle, Washington



Golden Jubilee Years

1877-1927



THE RIGHT REVEREND E. J. O'DEA, D. D.  
*Bishop of Seattle*

*A*FFECTIONATELY dedicated to Mother Vincent Ferrier, Provincial Superior, and to the hundreds of Sisters who during the past fifty years have ministered to the sick and injured within the walls of Providence Hospital. Their spirit of kindness, charity and self-sacrifice forms the Golden Sheaf that was bound together with golden cords during the eventful five decades of the Jubilee Years.

*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

OFFICERS  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES



*Superior*  
MOTHER PRAXEDES OF PROVIDENCE

*Assistant*  
SISTER MARY VENANT

*Councilor*  
SISTER MARY CONRAD

*Secretary*  
SISTER LUCY EMILY

*Treasurer*  
SISTER JOHN EVANGELIST

*Director of Schools of Nursing*  
*Sisters of Providence, Washington, Idaho,*  
*Montana and British Columbia*  
SISTER JOHN GABRIEL. R. N.

*Superintendent of Providence Hospital*  
*School of Nursing*  
SISTER MARY MAGNA, R. N.

*Assistant Superintendent*  
SISTER LAMBERT. R. N.

*Instructor*  
MISS MARGARET FELTON. R. N.



MEDICAL BOARD



*Executive Committee*

*President*—————

*Vice-President*, DR. P. V. VON PHUL  
*Secretary and Treasurer*, DR. F. R. WILTSIE

*Members of the Executive Committee*

DR. EUGENE H. ALLEN  
DR. U. C. BATES  
DR. FRANK M. CARROLL  
DR. JOHN T. DAWSON  
DR. HARRY A. SHAW  
DR. F. R. UNDERWOOD

*Committee on Records*

DR. WILLIAM H. ANDERSON  
DR. W. O. COPPS  
DR. W. J. MITCHELL



*Hospital Staff*

ALLEN, EUGENE H. DR.  
ANDERSON, W. H. DR.  
BATES, U. C. DR.  
BAUMGARTEN, R. C. DR.  
BENSHOOF, J. A. DR.  
BOWLES, ALBERT J. DR.  
BUCKNER, H. T. DR.  
CARROLL, FRANK M. DR.  
CASTLEN, CHAS. R. DR.  
CHASE, FRANK E. DR.  
CLOSSON, GERSHAM DR.  
COPPS, W. O. DR.  
CORSON, W. H. DR.  
DALTON, M. TALBOT DR.  
DAWSON, JOHN T. DR.  
DURAND, JAY I. DR.  
FRIEDMAN, HARRY J. DR.  
GARHART, M. N. DR.  
GHIGLIONE, A. J. DR.  
GOSS, H. L. DR.  
GRIFFIN, W. J. DR.  
HAGYARD, C. E. DR.  
HANLEY, E. T. DR.  
HILL, H. S. DR.  
HUTCHINSON, J. L. DR.  
IRWIN, P. C. DR.  
KING, BRIEN T. DR.  
LYON, RICHARD DR.  
MCCHESNEY, HENRY DR.  
MILLER, GEORGE C. DR.  
MITCHELL, W. J. DR.  
MOORE, J. C. DR.  
O'SHEA, WILLIAM M. DR.  
PEACOCK, A. H. DR.  
PONTIUS, NEVIN D. DR.  
RUSSELL, MONTGOMERY DR.  
SHANNON, CHARLES C. DR.  
SHANNON, CLARENCE DR.  
SHAW, HARRY A. DR.  
STUSSER, SAMUEL DR.  
THOMAS, J. S. DR.  
UNDERWOOD, F. R. DR.  
VON PHUL, P. V. DR.  
WEICHBRODT, IRWIN A. DR.  
WEST, C. J. DR.  
WHITLOW, L. W. DR.  
WHITTY, THOMAS J. DR.  
WILTSIE, F. S. DR.  
WOODWARD, W. C. DR.  
WANAMAKER, ALLISON T. DR.  
ZECH, R. L. DR.



# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

## Foreword

**N**OW dawns the day, when fifty years ago, a chosen band of three, Sisters Blandina of the Angels, Peter Claver, and Mary Aegedius, from the loved home-nest of old Fort Vancouver, Washington, the first white settlement of the vast Oregon Land, fared forth in response to the call of the Master. They were destined to sow the fertile seed of the holy Evangel on the shores of our beautiful Elliott Bay, where the Queen City of the West, then only a sparsely settled town, now proudly sits crowned in gracious beauty on her eternal hills, overlooking the sparkling blue waters of the ocean and the distant snow-capped peaks of the far distant Coast Range.

Here, for a moment, we halt to view the fields "white with the harvest" of the seed sown broadcast by those early morning laborers at the call of the Divine Husbandman. Wild at times have been the winds and fierce the storms that threatened to sweep away the arduous toil of hand and head in the upbuilding of Providence Hospital during this eventful half century just closing. Strongly did our valiant nuns wrestle with adversities of various kinds, as did Jacob of old with the angel.

Then followed the season of peace and of plenty when the Sisters entered the new home on the hillside at Fifth and Madison. All the works of mercy were in harmony blended: the sick and the suffering soothed and contented: the sinner and the profligate at peace with his God: the dying with the love-light of Heaven on his brow, prepared and ready to meet his Judge: came the Angel of Death to some: the Angel of Life to others.

Soft as gentle zephyrs ascended the voices of the nuns at prayer, welcome as the murmuring of brooks came the sound of their light footsteps and the softened clicking of their pendent rosaries, as on errands of mercy they sped to and fro: now soothing a fever-tossed patient: anon, quenching his burning thirst: to one, breathing of hope and of pardon: to another, telling of joys to come: speaking to all of the reign of peace and affection and of the joy of the angels on the return of the repentant sinner to the embrace of his Father.

Forever past and gone are those beautiful years with their burden of sorrow and of gladness! In golden characters are inscribed in the Book of God's Remembrance the names of the toilers. Wondrous the reward and bright the crown in return for the sheaves gathered in by the Angel Reapers and laid to their credit at the foot of the Great White Throne.

Fond memory loves to recall those departed laborers, and we feel that in spirit they hover near us as we essay to celebrate these FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS.

## The Founding of Providence Hospital

**F**EW institutions have had so humble an origin as Providence Hospital. Those who behold the stately structure of today and admire its graceful proportions, can hardly realize the painful toil, the excessive hardships, the harassing cares that were patiently borne by the foundresses and their followers ere the hospital reached its present standard of excellence.

The beginning of all institutions is a time of struggle, of strenuous labor. They all have their dark hours, their mingling of sorrow with joy. In the early years, our brave pioneer Sisters had to contend with hardships, privations, opposition, illness; illness contracted while ministering to others and which brought several to the very verge of the grave, at a time too, when their services seemed most urgently needed. Yet, those trials fulfilled their appointed end; they blessed, they sanctified, they strengthened.

Memory loves to recall the sturdy virtues of those eventful years and rejoices in a success built upon a heroic endurance of physical stress and mental strain. Brave, generous souls were they! Their endurance was a better test of character than isolated acts of heroism, how noble soever these might have been. From God came the needed grace and strength in fervent prayer. Opposition only served to make them redouble their exertions, and trials were for them but a stimulus to greater action. Throughout the foundation years, the joy, love, and unity that reigned among them rendered the most arduous labors easy and the bitterest hardships sweet.

As the Sisters of today listen to the recital of the trials of the foundation years, they would have cause for holy envy, were they not assured that the change of adversity is in kind only; the requirements of the times create their own peculiar difficulties, and God will never remove from the shoulders of His chosen ones the sanctifying cross of strenuous labor and of continual sacrifice. These may sometimes dim but they never obliterate the sunshine of His providence.



It was the year 1877. February was drawing to a close, and Mother Earth, snow-robed for many weeks, was casting aside her white mantle, eager to announce to all the near approach of the vernal season.

Although a coat of ice, thin and clear as finest crystal, still crusted stream and river, plant and tree, yet the sun shone most invitingly, and made one long for the keen pleasure of skimming over the frozen ground and inhaling the bracing, healthful air.

A lone robin flew around where had been last summer's garden; gracefully he bowed and curtsied as only robins can, and occasionally warbled, as if merely

# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

wishing to keep his voice in tune for brighter days and milder breezes. Without a doubt, Vancouver was awaking from her long winter sleep.

Seated in her little office in the House of Providence, Vancouver, Washington, good Mother Praxedes smiled complacently. On the table before her lay a pile of neatly folded garments ready to be wrapped and sent to a destitute family, a mother, three children, and a discouraged father for whom employment had but recently been secured. Everybody loved Mother Praxedes: she was the embodiment of kindness and sympathy. Her womanliness, her unselfishness, even after the lapse of all these years has made her very name a golden memory. The young nuns of those days well remember how she used to inquire concerning their needs ere they left for the different missions, and how cheerfully and generously she supplied them. To look into her face made one think of whispered prayers and close communings with God. On this particular day, her pious colloquies were for the moment interrupted by a gentle knock at the door, and in answer to her quietly uttered, "Come in," a young sister entered with a despatch: Opening it, Mother Praxedes read:

*Seattle, Washington,  
February 26, 1877.*

*Will you take care of the County Poor?  
Answer immediately.*

EMIL KAUTEN.

The Reverend Father Kauten was then a young priest, acting pastor in the absence of the Reverend F. X. Prefontaine, of the Church of Our Lady of Good Help, the only Catholic church at that time in Seattle.

A short while before, hearkening to the call for missionaries for America, Father Kauten had bid adieu to all he loved in his beautiful Belgian home. Coming direct to the West, he was accepted by the Right Reverend A. M. A. Blanchet, Bishop of Nesqually, the name by which this diocese was then known. Father Kauten was sent to Seattle, then as pastor to Cowlitz Prairie, and afterwards to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Spokane, Washington. He finally returned to the Queen City in 1901, and was appointed chaplain of Providence Hospital; in 1903, he was made Chancellor of the Diocese by the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea, and held both positions to the time of his death, which occurred on January 7, 1912.

The Commissioners of King County in 1877 were M. R. Maddocks, Chairman, Rufus Stearns, and Terence O'Brien. These gentlemen suggested to Father Kauten that he put in a bid for the care of the County Poor. He acted on the suggestion, was awarded the contract, immediately thought of the Sisters of Providence and appealed direct to Mother Praxedes for Sisters to begin the work.

[ PAGE FIFTEEN ]

# The GOLDEN SHEAF

This good Mother, aware of the fact that there was question of the Sisters going to Seattle for a foundation, had frequently recommended the project to God in fervent prayer. A woman of strong, practical faith, and of great confidence in God, she was also one to seek advice, and this she did on the reception of the despatch. Although it called for an immediate answer, no unseemly haste marked her decision: it was given in the affirmative only after mature deliberation.

On May 2, 1877, Sisters Blandina of the Angels, Peter Claver, and Mary Aegedius bade farewell to their Sisters in Vancouver and embarked on the steamer *Alida* for Seattle. It was late in the evening of May 3 when they reached here, and the landing was effected at the foot of First Avenue and Mill Street, now Yesler Way.

Seattle streets were not then the brightly illuminated thoroughfares they are today, and our travelers were met at the wharf by a friend who carried a coal-oil lantern to guide them over the slab and saw-dust-filled tide flats that extended as far as what is now Occidental Avenue.

The Sisters always spoke gratefully of Mrs. Mary McDonald who received them into her home on Fifth and Jefferson Streets. They were her guests for more than a week, and during that time they prepared the linen for the sick and the poor at the County Farm. Mrs. McDonald proved an able helper and was a lifelong friend of the Sisters. This lady was the mother of Miss Ellen McDonald, who became the wife of Mr. Michael Padden, a well known and respected citizen of Seattle. He is still living, and has a family of five. Stanley, Louis A., Leonilla, Mary and Catherine A. Padden. Mr. Stanley Padden faces a brilliant future as a lawyer, for he already ranks high in the legal profession.

Another dear good friend of the Sisters during the difficult foundation years was Mrs. Mary Booth, mother of Laurence and Manville Booth, of Mrs. M. F. Thompson and Mrs. James E. Fairbairn. Mrs. Booth is remembered by the Sisters of that time as a kind, gentle woman, with a sweet, beautiful face, a wonderful light in her calm, clear eyes, and her head crowned with a mass of natural wavy white hair. Many were the attentions, the little gifts she bestowed upon the Sisters during that time of dire privation. Mr. Laurence Booth, though the eldest of the children, was then but a youth, yet the services he rendered and continued throughout long years can hardly be overestimated. We gladly seize this opportunity of thus publicly expressing our gratitude.

*"Only a thought in passing,  
A smile or encouraging word,  
Has lifted many a burden  
No other gift could have stirred."*



## The GOLDEN SHEAF

On the balmy May morning of May 11, 1877, the Sisters proceeded to the "Farm" and took possession of the "Poor House." Did this augur well for the future? We believe it did. God's blessed sun shone on field and meadow, on hill and stream, on slope and hollow, on white farmhouse and winding country road, and above them was the blue sky, God's smile of loving approval on the work they were about to begin.

The future residence was a modest, two-story frame building, fifty by sixty feet. On the first floor were six rooms, including the parlor, dining room and kitchen; above were six rooms for the patients. Not more than ten patients could be accommodated. The walls and ceilings throughout the building were of shiplap, and the whole interior was neatly painted.

The house stood near the end of a large tract of land, about eighty acres, all under cultivation. There was only the county road between the front garden and the Duwamish River. Parts of the river have since been filled in. At that time, it was bordered by tall fir, spruce, and cedar trees; there was a dense undergrowth, but not so dense as to hide the early spring flowers, violets, forget-me-nots, larkspurs, and other wildings which were waving a gracious welcome to the newcomers, while the tall trees rustled overhead and threw out their balsamic odor in token of greeting.

A part of the house occupied by the Sisters fifty years ago is still standing. It has undergone some changes, for it was partially destroyed by fire in 1922, and having been rebuilt since then, additions have increased its proportions.

The place, now called Georgetown, claims as one of its first settlers Julius Horton, father of the lamented Dr. George M. Horton. Julius had invested in valuable real estate there in early days, and named the place *Georgetown* for his son George, who was then a young man. It is this little town that holds the humble dwelling so dear to the followers of the valiant women of pioneer days, who left their foot-prints, as it were, on the sands of those wider paths they trod in succeeding years. The Sisters spent nearly fourteen months in their modest home in the Duwamish Valley. Could walls speak, how varied and impressive would be their stories of the work performed by those noble women!



The first Mass was celebrated at the "Farm" on May 16. The altar was donated by a friend. The parlor had been transformed into a chapel, and the wild flowers and ferns which grew in profusion but a few steps from the hospital grounds were utilized in the decoration of the humble sanctuary. To the Sisters, it had become as the Holy of holies, since the Guest Divine had therein deigned to take up His abode.

# The GOLDEN SHEAF

On May 19, the first County patient was admitted; this was a poor man who died three months later.

Death claimed the first victim at the "Farm" on June 14, a man who but a few months previous had opposed the Sisters' coming to take charge of the County Poor, and had even been one of the bidders. It is not known by what speedy reverse of fortune he was obliged to seek the shelter of the "County Farm."

In the annals of 1877, the *resume* of that first year reads as follows:

County patients .....	25
Private patients .....	6
Operations .....	2
Night watchings .....	131

Cramped conditions at the "Farm" soon made themselves felt, and the Sisters thought it prudent to move elsewhere. It was not difficult to locate building sites in those days, for Seattle was but twenty-four years old and its population not more than two thousand.

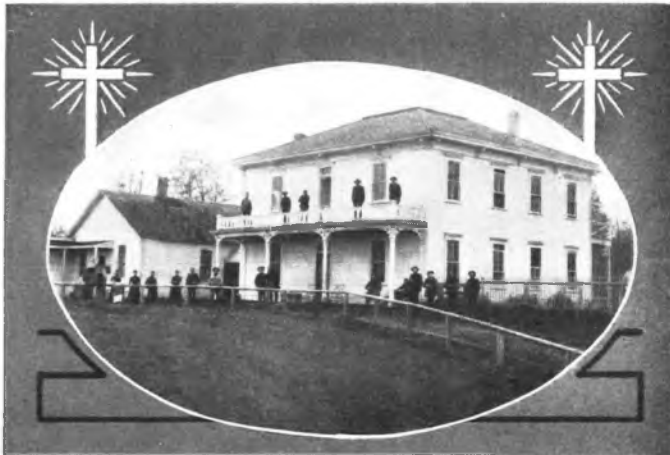
On April 25, 1878, Mother Praxedes and Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart visited the Sisters at the "Farm." The latter had been the first Superior of the Sisters of Providence in the Northwest; she was one of the band of five that came from Montreal in 1856 and established themselves in Vancouver, Washington. There they devoted themselves to the care of the orphans and the sick in times when the Pacific Ocean shores were accessible only by Cape Horn or by caravan travel overland.

Mother Joseph was well and widely known in Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho as the "Builder." She superintended the erection of every academy and hospital built for the Sisters of Providence in Oregon and Washington from the time of her advent into the Northwest until her death, which occurred in 1901. She was a woman of great ability and determined will, of the type of all valiant women of pioneer days, with those additional traits, precious above all price, that always distinguish the true Religious.

Both Mothers were keen observers; each one was endowed with a clear, dependable judgment, rendered surer by wide and varied experience. It became evident to them that the Sisters had need of more commodious quarters and of a wider field for their activity. Before returning to Vancouver, they visited several sites that were offered for sale, among these, the old "Moss Residence" on Fifth and Madison. In a few days all arrangements for the purchase of this place were completed, and the property became the possession of the Sisters of Providence.

Returning to Seattle some weeks later, Mother Joseph immediately began to plan for the altering and enlarging of the "Moss Residence." The cut here

Seed Time



*The Hospital at the Poor Farm in 1877*



*The First House at Fifth and Madison*



## The GOLDEN SHEAF

represented as the "First Hospital" does not render justice to the original buildings that were added to it under her supervision. One of these can yet be seen in the alley between Madison and Marion, opposite the old site.

The work of remodeling the old house and that of building was begun without delay. In the meantime, the Sisters at the "Farm" were occupied in caring for their patients, in visiting the poor and the sick, and in fulfilling their simple, domestic duties. The privations they endured were many and severe, but they were cheerfully borne, and no thought of earthly comfort could have won them from their chosen work.

The building of the hospital was rapidly pushed forward under the direction and, sometimes, with the assistance of Mother Joseph. It was ready for occupancy on July 27, 1878, and on that day, the Sisters and their four patients were transported from the "County Farm."

On the same evening, neighbors came to ask if a Sister could go to a nearby house to remain during the night with a dying man. Notwithstanding her excessive fatigue, good Mother Joseph generously volunteered for this charitable service.

It is interesting to note that for some time after the arrival of the Sisters at Fifth and Madison, their hospital was spoken of as the "Poor House," the name by which the hospital at the "Farm" had been designated. The advisability of selecting another name became apparent. Several were suggested, but no conclusion could be reached until Judge Miller (Amasa Miller) remarked: "Why not call the hospital "Providence"? It is surely Providence that has guided the Sisters through all the difficulties with which they have had to contend." The name was adopted, and early one sunny morning the name PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL was nailed by the Lynch Brothers, Tim and Joe, on the unpretentious looking building. Thus began the existence and history of Providence Hospital.



At the close of the year 1878, the primal structure was already too small for the number of applicants, but the Sisters were handicapped in the matter of building by lack of ground. Looking into the future, they realized it was necessary for them to have the rest of the block in order to put up permanent additions, such as would serve for two decades of years at least. The ground towards which they cast longing eyes was owned by the Honorable Orange Jacobs, Federal Judge, and at that time, Mayor of Seattle. He contemplated erecting a beautiful home and the lumber for this purpose was already on the grounds. Mother Joseph made an attempt to secure the half block but was unsuccessful. Neither Judge Jacobs nor his wife were disposed to part with it, and gentle Mrs.



# The GOLDEN SHEAF

Jacobs objected to the sale even more strongly than did her husband. Nowise daunted, the good Mother sought the mediation of her patron, Saint Joseph with the result that on April 24, 1879, a transaction was concluded by which the owners sold their property to the Sisters for a very moderate sum.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs no doubt considered Mother Joseph a most persuasive woman; true, she had induced them to alter their plans in spite of themselves, as it were, but she knew how and by whom the change had been wrought, and kept the secret to herself. The annals do not mention what disposition was made of the lumber; but, if it was included in the purchase the Sisters certainly used it to advantage.

In 1883, four years after the title to the second half of the Fifth and Madison block had been secured, the first permanent building, that topped with a small tower to the north of the central one crowned with a cross, was erected. Providence Hospital prospered, and future years added to its growth. In 1878, the institution could accommodate only thirty patients, in 1883, seventy-five; in 1910, a hundred and seventy-five; and now, in 1927, three hundred and thirty-five.

By way of comparison with the *resume* of the first year, the readers of "The Golden Sheaf" will no doubt be interested in the following:

### RESUME FROM 1877 TO 1927

Patients admitted in 1877.....	31
Patients admitted since 1877.....	157,139
Average annual admittance of late years.....	6.600
Number of poor patients since 1877.....	11,086
Number of days free service to the poor.....	75,410
Number of meals served to outside poor.....	184,865



The "old Providence" on Fifth and Madison is as the golden chain linking the past with the present. Memory loves to linger on what was the vantage ground of the valiant women who cleared the soil, made the deep furrows, and sowed the seed. To us they committed an arduous task, one already begun by them, that of caring for the tiny plant, of preserving its vitality, and of ensuring its growth. Have we done so? The question can be better answered by others.

The Sisters have not been alone in the upbuilding of Providence Hospital. Staunch friends were theirs through all the years of the closing half century; friends who advised, aided, encouraged and cheered. Prominent among these is our own revered Bishop, the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea, who has always

## The GOLDEN SHEAF

been a true friend, a loyal support, a tireless advocate. Ever in fullest sympathy with the institution, he has at all times given ample proofs of his pastoral solicitude and devotedness.

The Reverend Clergy of the Diocese have also been encouraging and helpful. All have claims to our grateful prayers, to our esteem and appreciation in return for the varied services they have rendered. The remembrance of the kindness of our venerated Bishop and that of his faithful colaborers is woven like golden threads through the leaves of the "Golden Sheaf."

It is in keeping with the spirit of loyalty and gratitude that we offer our tribute of thanks to the many friends who interested themselves in Providence Hospital from its very inception. There are men and women in Seattle today who were but lads and lassies when the Sisters came fifty years ago, yet even they did "their bit" towards helping and, not unfrequently, rendered important services. Others who were of maturer age are also here. The kindness and fraternal good-will that existed among all classes and creeds, with but a few individual exceptions, form one of our sweetest recollections. The people of Seattle in general are noted for their spirit of friendliness, their observance of the amenities of life, and their unflinching courtesy to strangers.

A tribute of praise and thanks is due to the members of the Executive Committee and to those of the Attending and Visiting Staffs, all of whom, co-operating harmoniously together, have helped to raise the standard of the Hospital to a high plane of efficiency.

More lasting than the progress made by the institution, is the spirit that has marked its various stages. Harmony and good understanding between the Staff, the Board of Trustees, and the Nursing Corps, have ever been a shining characteristic of Providence Hospital.

The Hospital is greatly indebted to the late Dr. George M. Horton, who was President of the Staff from its very inception. These are but a few words *en passant*; the reader is referred to pages further on which speak more at length of our departed friend. A few weeks after his death, Mrs. Horton kindly sent his library and his instruments to Providence Hospital, fully realizing how dearly they would be treasured. These gifts represent thousands of dollars.

All are aware that fifty years of the life of an institution are filled with copious material for interesting narrative, but for the present we can give but passing notice to events which, so to speak, mark transition periods of the Hospital. In the not distant future, there will be published a more detailed and voluminous history, not only of this, but also of the other institutions conducted by the Sisters of Providence.

WHO DOES GOD'S WORK WILL GET GOD'S PAY

*"Who does God's work will get God's pay,  
However long may seem the day,  
However weary be the way.*

*Though earthly powers may thunder "Nay!"  
No human hand God's hand can stay,  
Who does His work will get His pay.*

*God hurries not, nor makes delay,  
Who works for Him will get His pay.  
Some certain hour, some certain day.*

*He does not pay as others pay,  
In gold, land, or raiment gay,  
In goods that perish and decay.*

*But God's high wisdom knows a way,  
And this is sure, let come what may,  
Who does God's work will get God's pay."*



THE REVEREND WILLIAM FISSER  
*Present Chaplain of  
Providence Hospital*

# The GOLDEN SHEAF

## Chaplains

of

### PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

**I**N the early years of its existence, the spiritual needs of the institution were entrusted to the Reverend F. X. Prefontaine. Probably no Seattle priest was better known and esteemed than Father Prefontaine. The dignity of his appearance, the simple charm of his manners, and the habitual graciousness of his words won for him the sincere respect and friendship of Catholics and non-Catholics and enabled him to do much good in the Master's cause. The multiplicity of his labors, however, obliged him to withdraw his services from the Hospital in about two years and he was succeeded as chaplain by the Reverend Emil Kauten.

In 1883, Father Kauten was replaced by the Reverend E. Demanez, who became the Hospital's first resident chaplain. The spiritual interests of the institution were in this good Father's care for thirteen years, and notwithstanding other laborious duties he gave himself to its welfare with untiring zeal and disinterestedness. In 1896, he went to the Montana diocese where he labored for souls with his accustomed ardor. He died not many years later, a martyr to his zeal, from injuries received in a railroad accident either in going to or in returning from a sick call.

The Reverend H. Frencken succeeded Father Demanez in 1896, and continued his spiritual ministrations in the Hospital until 1901, when he was transferred to Walla Walla as assistant priest and found there an extensive field for his zeal and activity.

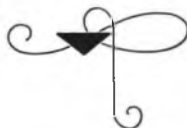
The year 1901 saw the return of the Reverend E. Kauten to Seattle as chaplain of Providence Hospital. Throughout his life he had been one of the Hospital's most devoted friends, and it was the privilege of several of the Sisters to witness the last glory of his well-filled life of charity, a holy death; this occurred in 1912.

About two months later, the Reverend D. A. Hanly, V. G., now Monsignor, came to the Hospital as its chaplain, having been previously appointed Chancellor of the Diocese by the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea. The Right Reverend Monsignor remained as chaplain until 1922, when he was named pastor of St. Mary's flourishing parish. Monsignor Hanly is a man of scholarly attainments, an eloquent and persuasive orator, and exercises a powerful but kindly influence over his parishioners among whom he is also recognized as a tireless worker.

*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

The present chaplain, the successor to Monsignor Hanly, is the Reverend William Fisser. Gentle in manners and dignified in bearing, Father Fisser possesses also ardent zeal and dauntless courage; he has besides, that greatest of all heritages, a noble character.

The debt of gratitude that the Hospital owes to its chaplains is great. May prayerful supplication to the Giver of all good gifts obtain for them those heavenly favors which far transcend all earthly recompense!





### Distinguished Visitors



SITUATED as the Hospital is, in a place where the different lines of travel meet, whether by land or sea, people from all parts of the globe take refuge here as patients. Numerous too, have been its visitors. Prominent among the latter was the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Reverend Archbishop Martinelli, afterwards Cardinal.

In the early part of May, 1900, he had journeyed from Washington, D. C., with his private secretary, Dr. Rooker, of the Papal Legation at Washington, to confer the pallium upon His Grace, the Most Reverend Archbishop Christie of Portland, lately deceased.

At the earnest request of our own Right Reverend Bishop O'Dea, these distinguished prelates, accompanied by their suites of clergy, visited Seattle, the metropolis of the State of Washington. Owing, however, to the great crowds from all parts of the world bound for the gold fields of the Cape Nome district, no accommodations could be found in the hotels. Bishop O'Dea appealed to the Sisters of Providence Hospital, where he and his guests were accorded a simple, though most cordial welcome. The Delegate expressed his delight at being domiciled in an institution removed from the tumult of the busy world, and wherein peace and quiet reigned.

Mother Marie Antoinette, then Superior General, was here at the time making the official visit of the houses in the West, accompanied by her secretary, Sister Bernardine. They both had the honor of meeting the Apostolic Delegate, who seemed really pleased to make their acquaintance. He congratulated Mother Marie Antoinette upon the progress of the missions and the good work being accomplished by the Sisters in this part of the Master's vineyard.

On May 24, 1903, the Hospital was honored by the visit of the Nation's Chief Executive, President Theodore Roosevelt. He had called to see a former comrade in arms who had been a patient in the institution for several weeks. The visit over, His Excellency asked if he might see the Mother Superior and her Sisters. At a preconcerted signal, they came to the reception hall, where the President shook hands with each one. In the course of conversation, he mentioned that it was only the second time in his life he had entered a hospital. "The first time," he said, "was in the East, when I went to a Sisters' hospital on account of a wound I had received. Coincidentally, like this one, that institution was also known as Providence Hospital."

Suave, courteous, condescending, he whose fame was world-wide, whose influence was almost boundless, came for a few brief moments to discourse with those who would otherwise never have had the privilege of meeting him. His visit was

*"Only a glad 'good afternoon,'  
As he sped along the way,  
But it spread a golden glory  
Over the rest of the day."*

# The Golden Harvest



*Providence Hospital, Fifth and Madison*



*Providence Hospital Today*

*"Unless the Lord build the house,  
They labor in vain that build it."*

(PS. 126 VERSE 1)



## After The Reaper

SISTER GERARD OF PROVIDENCE


*Weary they went as they scattered the grain;  
The soil was rocky and scorched the plain;  
But hope sang ever its glad refrain.*

*And many a sower of that far day,  
With meek hands folded o'er heart of clay  
Is at rest in the place of peace for aye.*

*Joyful they come with the golden sheaf,  
All forgotten the toil and grief,  
Like a troubled dream with its anguish brief.*

*Christ the Harvester, take the gain,  
Winnow the chaff and garner the grain,  
The dross forget and the gold retain.*

## The Old Providence and the New

 THE care of the sick and the poor at the County Farm was the first act in the accomplishing of a great work, the first step in the onward march of progress, the first stone in the building of the greater "Providence" of today.

With unbounded confidence in God, the toilers of 1877 cast the seed into the ground, knowing well that the Divine Husbandman would send it moisture and warmth and sunshine; that there would be a season for germination and for growth; that their arduous labor would bear fruit and grain in God's own appointed harvest time.

In the summer of 1878, Sister Blandina of the Angels was recalled to Vancouver, where she became assistant to Mother Praxedes. She was replaced by Sister Peter of Alcantara, who then began in the Community her long years of service in an official capacity. During her administration in 1883, two wings were added to the hospital, and the steam laundry was erected. In June, 1891, she too, was recalled to Vancouver to assume the more important but more onerous duties of Provincial Superior. She was succeeded at the Providence Hospital by Sister Mary Eugene.

Both women were eminently qualified for the offices assigned to them, and besides, had the Sisters' implicit confidence that they would fulfill them to the greater glory of God and to the honor of the Community. Both rendered years of splendid service.

In 1900, Sister Mary Eugene had the elevator installed. In 1901, she had an annex erected measuring thirty by ninety-five feet. The annex included a chapel and a large dormitory. The apartments heretofore occupied by the Sisters were remodeled into private rooms for the patients, while the former chapel served as community room. The old steam laundry was replaced by a new structure forty by seventy feet: on the second story were quarters for the employees, and on the upper floor, another spacious dormitory. In 1903, Sister Mary Eugene replaced Mother Peter of Alcantara as Provincial Superior, and Sister Mederic was named Superior of Providence Hospital.

During the years that followed, plans were drafted, examined, changed or modified for a new hospital, and only such improvements were made in the old hospital as were considered absolutely necessary. As far as building was concerned, there was a season of comparative quiet from 1903 until work was begun on the new structure in the month of April, 1909, and then completed on September 1, 1911.

## The GOLDEN SHEAF

Although Sister Mederic did nothing that in any way brought her before the public, she, like her predecessors, sustained the Sisters in their arduous tasks and often lent them a helping hand. Under her wise administration, the ceaseless round of daily duties went on peacefully, helpfully, worthy, it is hoped, to bear fruit for Eternity. In June, 1907, she was transferred to Everett and became the Superior of the hospital at that place. She was succeeded here by Sister Mary Melanie.

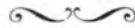
Sister Mary Melanie remained in Seattle about a year, and was then appointed Superior of the Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, Washington. A few years later, she became one of the Assistants General at the Mother House in Montreal. She afterwards returned to the West, and died at Providence Academy, Vancouver, Washington.

During the spring and summer of 1907, Mother Marie Antoinette was making her second official visit of the institutions in the West. At that time, the question had arisen of enforcing the law in the State of Washington prohibiting all persons from compounding prescriptions unless they had been duly registered under an "Act Relating to Drugs and Medicines." With prudent foresight, Mother Marie Antoinette advised the Sisters of the several pharmacies to take the State examination. They came here from all the hospitals in Washington conducted by the Sisters of Providence, and for several weeks were studiously engaged in poring over treatises setting forth the science of medicine and of chemistry. The Sisters were nineteen in number; one of them, a Franciscan Sister from St. Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma, Washington.

The examination took place on July 16, 1907, in one of the large halls in the hospital and was conducted by Mr. P. J. Jensen, Chairman of the State Board of Pharmacy, assisted by Mr. J. McArthur and Mr. L. L. Tallman, members of the Board. The examination lasted for several hours. At its close, Mr. Jensen congratulated the Sisters and said he felt certain that all who had taken the examination would receive diplomas. The news came a few days later that all had passed. Following are the names:

MOTHER MARY WILFRID, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER ALFREDIUS, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER ANNE PHILOMENE, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER CLAIRE D'ASSISE, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER EMERITA, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER ETHELBERT, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER GERTRUDE OF PROVIDENCE, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER HILARY, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER JOHN EVANGELIST, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER JOSEPH OCTAVE, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER JOSEPH HERMAN, PH. G., R. N.

SISTER LAURIENNE, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER LUCAIN OF PROVIDENCE, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER LUCIEN, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER MARTINA, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER MARY OF THE EUCHARIST, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER MEDERIC, PH. G., R. N.  
SISTER PETER CHRYSOLOGUS, PH. G., R. N.  
  
SISTER MARY DEMETRIA, PH. G., R. N.  
SUPERIOR ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL,  
*Tacoma, Washington.*



## Graduates

*of*

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

*Class of 1907*

SISTER ANNE PHILOMENE, R. N.	SISTER MARY VENANT, R. N.
SISTER HILARY, R. N.	SISTER CASSIEN, R. N.
SISTER MARCIEN, R. N.	SISTER MARY HILDA, R. N.
SISTER TIMOLEON, R. N.	SISTER MONICA, R. N.
SISTER MEDERIC, R. N.	SISTER CONSTANTINE, R. N.
SISTER DYMUNA, R. N.	SISTER EDWIN, R. N.
SISTER ANICET, R. N.	SISTER CECILIEN, R. N.
SISTER HOWLEY, R. N.	
SISTER PETER CHRYSOLOGUS, R. N.	
SISTER CATHERINE OF GENOA, R. N.	

*Class of 1908*

SISTER EUGENIEN, R. N.	SISTER NATHANIEL, R. N.
SISTER LOUIS ARTHUR, R. N.	SISTER JOSEPH OF EGYPT, R. N.
SISTER LUCY EMILY, R. N.	SISTER MARY HELEN, R. N.
SISTER JOHN EVANGELIST, R. N.	SISTER LEWIS, R. N.
SISTER THEOBALD, R. N.	SISTER LABREQUE, R. N.
SISTER CALLISTA, R. N.	SISTER LAPLANTE, R. N.
SISTER LOUIS ALBERTONE, R. N.	SISTER DUBE, R. N.
SISTER MARY LAURENCE, R. N.	
SISTER MARY OF THE EUCHARIST, R. N.	
SISTER BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX, R. N.	

*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

*Class of 1910*

KATHLEEN HILSE, R. N.	NELLIE BAGLEY, R. N.
AUGUSTA COSTELLO, R. N.	MARGARET SHAUGHNESSY, R. N.
RHODA RAY, R. N.	MARY COURTNEY, R. N.

*Class of 1911*

MARY R. SANDGATHE, R. N.	PEARL McLEOD, R. N.
HELEN McCORMICK, R. N.	MAYME DEAN, R. N.
EMILY T. WANGERIN, R. N.	ALMIRA BRENNAN, R. N.
ALBERTINA JOHNSON, R. N.	MARY WALSH, R. N.
CHRISTINE KROUGH, R. N.	

*Class of 1912*

ANNA K. MORRISSEY, R. N.	ELLEN SHARKEY, R. N.
AGNES B. O'SULLIVAN, R. N.	KATHLEEN DOUGHERTY, R. N.
KATHERINE WALSH, R. N.	ANNA McLELLAN, R. N.

*Class of 1913*

KATHRYN MURTHA, R. N.	LILLIAN HOWARD, R. N.
ELIZABETH BAKER, R. N.	ELLEN WALDRON, R. N.
AGNES SCHANNO, R. N.	MADELEINE MEAGHER, R. N.
RUBY KELLY, R. N.	AMELIA DELAUNEY, R. N.
NELLIE GREENSIDE, R. N.	MAY SHEEDY, R. N.
RUTH MARSHALL, R. N.	MAMIE CONLEY, R. N.
MARY COSTELLO, R. N.	

*Class of 1914*

SISTER LOUIS HENRY, R. N.	MAY SCHMIDT, R. N.
SISTER JOSEPH ANTHIME, R. N.	HELEN GOLDBACH, R. N.
SISTER MADELEINE SOPHIE, R. N.	EVA M. ASTLEY, R. N.
SISTER MARIE JANVIER, R. N.	NELLE HINCHEY, R. N.
ELLEN ANDERSON, R. N.	EMMA VANDENBURG, R. N.
CLARA KYRAGE, R. N.	HELEN B. BREEN, R. N.
EMMA LEE, R. N.	THERESA KEARNS, R. N.
CELIA K. ROBB, R. N.	ESTHER WIRTH, R. N.
GRACE McNONAGLE, R. N.	ALBERTINA MAYRHOFER, R. N.
MARGUERITE WHITE, R. N.	LOUISE DARITY, R. N.
EDITH KNOWLES, R. N.	NORA FRIAR, R. N.
MARGARET BAGLEY, R. N.	EVA M. WALSH, R. N.
MATILDA VOGT, R. N.	AGNES McDONALD, R. N.
MARION SORENSON, R. N.	ANNE BERTHOLET, R. N.
GEORGIA BYERS, R. N.	SARAH B. CHERRY
SISTER DOROTHY OF THE SACRED HEART, R. N.	

*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

*Class of 1915*

VERONICA UBELACKER, R. N.	FRANCES DWYER, R. N.
EMMA BURKE, R. N.	FRANCES KENNEDY, R. N.
ANNA MALONEY, R. N.	GERTRUDE LOOMIS, R. N.
ANNA O'BRIEN, R. N.	HAZEL SMITH, R. N.
MINNIE DULIN, R. N.	GERTRUDE MONAHAN, R. N.
MARIE KOFER, R. N.	

*Class of 1916*

SISTER MARY PHILIPPE, R. N.	ELIZABETH BRADY, R. N.
SISTER ROSE IMELDA, R. N.	ETHEL LAVIN, R. N.
LOIS M. JONES, R. N.	ADELINE CURTIS, R. N.
ELLEN PEDERSON, R. N.	MYRTLE OLSEN, R. N.
ELLEN JOYCE, R. N.	FREDA BRISTOL, R. N.
BORGHILD OLSEN, R. N.	PEARL BUSS, R. N.
ESTHER GRINDSTAFF, R. N.	EMILY GANNASON, R. N.
RUTH CALLAGHAN, R. N.	CATHERINE SHAUGHNESSY, R. N.
MARGARET PARE, R. N.	NORA CAVANAUGH, R. N.
ELIZABETH YOUNG, R. N.	MARY TONER, R. N.
GEORGIA BUELL, R. N.	RENA BERGEVIN, R. N.
HILDA BARTHOLET, R. N.	GERALDINE McDONALD, R. N.
SISTER HELEN OF HUNGARY, R. N.	
CHARLOTTE GANDOLFA, R. N.	

*Class of 1917*

SISTER JOSEPH ARSENIUS, R. N.	AMELIA ASPEN, R. N.
SISTER LOUISE GERTRUDE, R. N.	JOHANNA WELLMAN, R. N.
VIVIAN BECK, R. N.	HELEN M. GARDINER, R. N.
ZYLPHA CARSON, R. N.	MAUDE AMON, R. N.
GRACE M. VANWELL, R. N.	VIOLET QUIRK, R. N.
COREEN WARN, R. N.	EDNA SEEBRING, R. N.
ELIZABETH SULLIVAN, R. N.	RUTH NEGARD, R. N.
FREDA VANDENBURG, R. N.	ALICE BUTLER, R. N.
ISABELLE BARRY, R. N.	CATHERINE MILLER, R. N.
MARY G. RIFF, R. N.	GERTRUDE REIS, R. N.

*Class of 1918*

NORINE WILSON, R. N.	ELEANORA SCHMITT, R. N.
HELENA MAHER, R. N.	MARY FOELKNER, R. N.
EVA MANSUR, R. N.	FRANCES WAKEFIELD, R. N.
AGNES ZELINSKI, R. N.	MARIE REGANOLD, R. N.
ROSE HOFFMAN, R. N.	MARGARET FELTON, R. N.
OLWEN PEARCE, R. N.	IRENE SCHNABEL, R. N.
GRACE HUGHES, R. N.	MATA STEFFAN, R. N.
MARY CALLEY, R. N.	ALICE HOWARD, R. N.
BERTHA TRUDEAU, R. N.	ETTA M. ERNST, R. N.
KATHERINE GRAISY, R. N.	RUTH O. RUSH, R. N.
NORA GOCKELS, R. N.	



*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

*Class of 1919*

MARY O'DAY, R. N.	DORIS MCGORAN, R. N.
LILLIAN HONIN, R. N.	BERENICE DESMOND, R. N.
GWEN MORGAN, R. N.	DOROTHY BIRD, R. N.
MARY EBDING, R. N.	BLANCHE UBELACKER, R. N.
BERTHA SCHWARZ, R. N.	HILDA DELFELD, R. N.
MARGARET EGAN, R. N.	ESTHER DONNELLY, R. N.
ANNE MARIE MIHALCIK, R. N.	MARGARET SMITH, R. N.
KATHLEEN V. COULTER, R. N.	MILLIE MADISON, R. N.
MARGARET HALL, R. N.	FREDERICA JOHNSON, R. N.
JOSEPHINE THORNTON, R. N.	GRACE MCHUGH, R. N.
INEZ BURRIS, R. N.	JEANETTE BORCHERS, R. N.
THERESA MCCUSKER, R. N.	LOUISE FINN, R. N.
RUTH M. DEAN, R. N.	AUDREY RISTINE, R. N.

*Class of 1920*

SISTER HORTENSE, R. N.	MAUDE HOLTINE, R. N.
SERENE NEGARD, R. N.	MILDRED PARKS, R. N.
MAE REGAN, R. N.	ELLA SUTHERLAND, R. N.
LILLIAN LOWNDES, R. N.	ALICE TURCOTTE, R. N.
ELLEN MURDOCK, R. N.	RUTH EMBREE, R. N.
EMMA HEERMAN, R. N.	KATHRYN SULLIVAN, R. N.
GERTRUDE PROBACK, R. N.	ZETA WALSH, R. N.
EDNA TOBIN, R. N.	BRIGID GILMORE, R. N.
MARY GILBERT, R. N.	DORIS PHILIP, R. N.
SISTER LOUIS JOSEPH, R. N.	
SISTER MARY OF THE DIVINE HEART, R. N.	

*Class of 1921*

BERTHA ANDREWS, R. N.	ISABEL MILLER, R. N.
CAROLINE ANDREWS, R. N.	HILDA NELSON, R. N.
EDMERE BRANSHAW, R. N.	JANE OVERSBY, R. N.
JUNE CARPENTER, R. N.	EMELIA PREDA, R. N.
ROSE CHRISTIE, R. N.	MARY RAAB, R. N.
VINCENT COWAN, R. N.	ELSIE SKEEN, R. N.
ENA ERICKSON, R. N.	IVA SKEEN, R. N.
JENNIE ERICKSON, R. N.	ALTA SLATER, R. N.
ALMA LINDBERG, R. N.	KATHERINE SMALL, R. N.
MARIE MARTINI, R. N.	

*Class of 1922*

SISTER GEORGE HENRY, R. N.	ANNE MARIE MALLOY, R. N.
MADELINE DREW, R. N.	SUSAN MATES, R. N.
CATHERINE DYER, R. N.	RUTH MITCHELL, R. N.
EDNA GORMAN, R. N.	NELLIE PHELPS, R. N.
ELIZABETH HAVEN, R. N.	ALICE RODIZ, R. N.
MARY KENDALL, R. N.	CHARLOTTE SPATH, R. N.
MARY LYNCH, R. N.	MARY ELLEN STACK, R. N.
ANNA K. MALLORY, R. N.	MABEL TODD, R. N.
RUTH CASE, R. N.	

*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

*Class of 1923*

SISTER ELIZABETH CLAIRE, R.N.	EMMA KOKESH, R. N.
SISTER ISMAEL, R. N.	AGNES LUIST, R. N.
SISTER MARY EUSTELLE, R. N.	HAZEL MATHEWSON, R. N.
VERONA BORTZ, R. N.	MARY MINAGLIA, R. N.
MARIE BROGAN, R. N.	BEATRICE MITCHELL, R. N.
CARRIE CAHOON, R. N.	EVELYN HOLDEN, R. N.
HAZEL DALLAS, R. N.	VIRGINIA PRUDEN, R. N.
LUCILLE DUNN, R. N.	NELLIE REARDON, R. N.
HELEN GORMAN, R. N.	MARIE RICHARDS, R. N.
MARY ADELLA HARN, R. N.	RUTH RODWAY, R. N.
JOHANNA JOHNSON, R. N.	ZILDA TOOTHACKER, R. N.
THERESA KELLY, R. N.	BEATRICE TROUCH, R. N.
CATHERINE VON TURFFS, R. N.	
SISTER MARY OF LOURDES, O. S. D., R. N.	

*Class of 1924*

EDITH ALBERG, R. N.	LORETTA KENDALL, R. N.
AGNES CARNEY, R. N.	DOROTHY RISSE, R. N.
COLETTA COMERFORD, R. N.	AGNES WELCH, R. N.
MADELINE DE FORAS, R. N.	SUSIE STEFANO, R. N.
LAURA JOHANSON, R. N.	MARY LACKEY, R. N.
MARY LAPSINSKI, R. N.	
SISTER MARY MERCEDES, O. S. D., R. N.	
SISTER MARY URSULA, O. S. D., R. N.	

*Class of 1925*

SISTER JOHN OF THE CROSS, R.N.	MAUDE LEDWICH, R. N.
MARY M. ANNABLE, R. N.	JUNE FLORENCE MAXWELL, R.N.
BEATRICE CAVANAUGH, R. N.	ELVA METCALF, R. N.
JOSEPHINE ELBERT, R. N.	VIRGINIA MAXWELL, R. N.
ALICE FLYNN, R. N.	RUTH RATHJEN, R. N.
REBECCA HARBERT, R. N.	JESSIE ROSS, R. N.
BEATRICE HAWTHORNE, R. N.	MARY STARR, R. N.
ETHEL MAY HICKSON, R. N.	HELEN VREDVELDT, R. N.

*Class of 1926*

SISTER ROMUALD, R. N.	DOROTHY BROWITT, R. N.
SISTER FLORENTIA, R. N.	HAZEL BRUSEWITZ, R. N.
LEONA ARDINGER, R. N.	SARAH V. CAMPBELL, R. N.
SISTER MARY FREDERIC, O. S. D., R. N.	
SISTER ROSE OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, R. N.	



*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

*Class of 1926—Continued*

CLARA ERLANDSON. R. N.	LOUISE SIZER. R. N.
MARIE FIENLER. R. N.	MARY SMITH. R. N.
MARY FLANNAGAN. R. N.	MARGARET TATHAM. R. N.
CATHERINE GARDNER. R. N.	RUTH THOLO. R. N.
ANNA HANEY. R. N.	MARGARET WALKER. R. N.
MARGARET HEIMES. R. N.	BLANCHE WARREN. R. N.
ANNA E. HOOPER. R. N.	MARIE WILLIAMSON. R. N.
HELEN HILLIER. R. N.	HELEN WRIGHT. R. N.
ANNA RONDEAU MCCABE. R. N.	THERESA JOHNSON. R. N.
JOSEPHINE REIDI. R. N.	GEORGIA KENDALL. R. N.
EDNA RUSSELL. R. N.	PALOMA MATHEWS. R. N.
BERNICE SCHWARTZ. R. N.	GERTRUDE MIDTHUN. R. N.

*Class of 1927*

VIRGINIA ALTIER. R. N.	RUTH KEOUGH. R. N.
SOPHIA ANDERSON. R. N.	ANNE LARSON. R. N.
LILLIAN BERZINA. R. N.	ROSE McDONALD. R. N.
VIOLET BETHEL. R. N.	GRACE MEADE. R. N.
ALICE BOUCHE. R. N.	MARIE MOTZ. R. N.
LOUISE CLIPPINGER. R. N.	ELLEN SHAW. R. N.
LILLIAN EPSTEIN. R. N.	ROSA THOMAS. R. N.
JEAN ERICKSON. R. N.	ALICE TRAYNOR. R. N.
ROSE HOUGAN. R. N.	FLORENCE VEREKER. R. N.
JEANETTE GRIFFIN R. N.	

The GOLDEN SHEAF



MOTHER AMARINE  
*Superior General*



MOTHER VINCENT FERRIER  
*Provincial Superior*



MOTHER PRAXEDES OF  
PROVIDENCE  
*Superior of Providence Hospital*

[PAGE THIRTY-EIGHT]

## Inauguration of the School of Nursing

**T**HE advance made in educational methods, as well as in the intellectual requirements of the day, demand constant activity and alertness. For this reason, the Sisters of the various departments have been given every advantage available, in order that they might attain the standard of excellence in the profession or art of nursing.

Previous to Mother Marie Antoinette's second visit to the West, the School of Nursing had not been opened to young women desirous of qualifying for the profession, and it was in compliance with her expressed desire that the School of Nursing was inaugurated on the evening of July 16, 1907, shortly before her return to Montreal.

A pleasing program consisting of vocal and instrumental selections was rendered by the pupils of the Holy Names Academy and Normal School before an interested and enthusiastic gathering of physicians and friends. A few days previous, the opening of the School had become known to the public, and four eager young women presented themselves for admission. On this evening, their attractive and becoming nurses' uniform made them the cynosure of all eyes.

The presence of the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea lent eclat to the proceedings. His Lordship congratulated the young ladies on the path they had chosen with a view of becoming professional nurses. Assuming that nursing was a vocation suited to women on account of their gentle and sympathetic nature, he told them they should esteem themselves fortunate in being trained by veterans in the work, and that they should resolve from the very outset to give of their best, after the example of Him "who went about doing good." Dr. William Shannon, since deceased, and Dr. James B. Eagleson also spoke to the future nurses. The four nurses reported for duty the next morning.

## The New Providence

**I**N April 23, 1908, Sister Mary Melanie was replaced as Superior of the Hospital by Sister Vincent Ferrier. The latter was no stranger in Seattle; she had been at the "old Providence" in the foundation years as early as 1879, and on her was now to devolve, with the aid of Sister Macarius, the overseeing of the new building then in contemplation. In 1909, they both went to New York to visit the leading hospitals, in order that the "new Providence" might have the benefit of all modern improvements. From there, they proceeded to Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago on the same errand. Work on the new building was begun in April, 1909, a year after the arrival of Sister Vincent Ferrier. Messrs. Somervell and Cote were the architects, and Mr. Philip Baillargeon, the builder. The structure as it stands today is a monument to their architectural skill.



DANIEL KELLEHER  
*Legal Adviser*

*A name closely interwoven with Providence Hospital is that of Mr. Daniel Kelleher. For the space of thirty-seven years he has been its legal adviser and tided it over many a financial difficulty. Its material progress is due in no small measure to the keenness of his judgment and the wisdom of his counsels. To him was entrusted the negotiation of all loans for building purposes and for the solving of all problems of a business nature. By his prudent care and keen discernment he has rendered inestimable services to the institution in return for which the management acknowledges a debt of lasting gratitude.*

## *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

On May 2, 1910, the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea blessed the cornerstone which was laid with impressive ceremonies. His Lordship uttered the praiseworthy sentiments which called the Hospital into existence when he said in his address that "however we may differ in our beliefs, there is one platform on which we can all stand, that of Christian charity and benevolence."

With Dr. William A. Shannon presiding, other speakers were Dr. James B. Eagleson, Judge Thomas Burke, former United States Senator John L. Wilson, Daniel Kelleher, and Mayor R. C. Gill. National airs were rendered by the Holy Names Academy and Normal School.

In 1909, funds were raised for the building of the new hospital on a mortgage for \$250,000 given by the Sisters on the Fifth Avenue and Madison Street block; later on, another mortgage for \$400,000 was placed on the new building. Both loans were in favor of the Amsterdamsch Trustees' Kantoor. The building was completed on September 1, 1911.

Several persons were eager to have the honor, if such it can be called, of being the first patient in the new hospital. Dr. J. S. Thomas did not await the transfer of the patients from the old building; his wife was the first patient, and to their little girl, born on September 6, they gave the name of Mary Providence Thomas. Miss Thomas is now a resident pupil at the Forest Ridge Academy, conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart.

On September 8, the patients were transferred to their new quarters. The different companies, and private individuals also, placed ambulances and automobiles at the disposal of the Sisters. Many of the doctors kindly saw to the removal of their own patients, and thoughtful friends came to offer their services. The program had been carefully arranged by Sister Vincent, Superior. The moving began at eight in the morning and continued until the evening. The Sisters had been divided into two groups; those of the first group were at the new building to receive the patients, assign them to their rooms and see that the doctors' prescriptions were carried out; those of the second, remained at the old hospital until all the patients had been removed; this took two days.

The Sisters of Providence from the nearby institutions came to give a helping hand, and in a few days order reigned throughout the vast edifice. The surgeries were opened on September 11, and fourteen operations were registered on that day.

The formal opening of the Hospital took place on Sunday, September 24th. Thousands of invitations had been sent out, and thousands came to inspect the new structure from basement to tower and to admire its modern appointments.



## The GOLDEN SHEAF

Following the dedication of the building, the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea, because of the immense crowd pressing outside the main entrance, ascended to the second floor, where, from the balcony, he addressed the gathering. He said in part:

"Your presence here today in such great numbers is evidence of your sincere appreciation of what these good Sisters of Charity have done, not only for the great city of Seattle, but also for suffering humanity. I know you are in full sympathy with all that the institution has done for this community, and yet, when I look over this vast audience, I realize that it is not the architecture of this great structure, superb as it is, which makes it a success, but rather the grand spirit of sacrifice and devotion which marks the efforts of the Sisters.

Mere philanthropy cannot achieve the success which is to be found here exemplified, as well as throughout the Northwest, by the Sisters of Providence, because philanthropy reaches the body and not the soul and looks rather to the multitude.

Hence, why is it, in spite of all the show of philanthropy we witness all over the country, we find all around us unrest and dissatisfaction? It is because these so-called beneficiaries do not go below the surface. True Christian charity is the emblem needed to solve the problem, that virtue that goes on as silently as the river in our midst. It is that great spirit of sacrifice that has made possible the erection of this magnificent structure and enables the Sisters to carry on their great work.

These Sisters came here more than fifty years ago. They opened the first insane asylum in the Northwest at Vancouver, Washington. Thirty-four years ago, they took charge of the King County Poor Farm. Today they have the great pleasure of possessing one of the grandest hospitals in the country, for while there are larger hospitals, hospitals that cost more, there is none better equipped in the United States. In making this statement, I only echo the judgment of eminent experts.

Many not of our faith do not understand how the Sisters have been able to accomplish all they have done, but the great secret of their work lies in their self-sacrifice and devotion. They partake of the simplest food, wear the most simple clothing.


Their love for Christ clearly personifies the character that was born at the foot of the Cross. These Sisters appreciate your presence as evidence of your kindly disposition and sympathy with their labors. They are not independent of you or of me. They rely on you to support them in their good work, as you have already done, and though of different faith, following the lesson of the Great Father, no line is drawn as to race or creed in the ministrations of these good Sisters in the cause of humanity. Nor is it for any of us to withdraw our support or refuse to alleviate a suffering member of society."

Wagner's Orchestra was in attendance both in the afternoon and evening.

The Reception Committee, composed of physicians in the service of the Hospital was headed by Dr. William A. Shannon, and were assigned as follows: First floor, Dr. James B. Eagleson, Dr. Montgomery Russell, Dr. C. W. Heussy; second floor, Dr. J. H. Lyons, Dr. Grant Calhoun, Dr. W. C. Gibson; third


floor, Dr. P. V. Von Phul, Dr. Daniel Buckley, Dr. H. A. Shaw; fourth floor, Dr. M. G. Sturgis, Dr. S. F. Wiltsie, Dr. W. P. O'Rourke, Dr. E. C. Neville; fifth floor, Dr. John Richter, Dr. S. J. Stewart, Dr. J. N. Mitchell, Dr. F. E. Appleby; sixth floor, Dr. George M. Horton, Dr. James Shannon, Dr. J. B. Loughary.

### Demolition of Old Hospital

N May 13, 1914, workmen were engaged in the demolition of the old hospital on Fifth and Madison. Demolition! the very word bore with it something like a regretful adieu to a tried and trusted old friend and carried with it a weight of sadness. For thirty-six years had it been a haven of rest for the sick and suffering. Many were those who left its walls fully restored to health, while others started thence on the great journey to Eternity. Could those crumbling walls have spoken, what wondrous stories would they have told! Tales of joy to some, of grief to others. Though you are now of the past, dear old "Providence," your beautiful picture will ever adorn fair Memory's halls.

*"Joy and woe are woven fine,  
A clothing for the soul divine;  
Under every grief and pine  
Runs a joy with silken twine."*

### Sister Vincent Ferrier Becomes Provincial Superior

N October 29, 1913, Sister Vincent Ferrier was notified of her nomination as Provincial Superior. She was to replace Mother James Kisai whose rapidly failing health was causing much uneasiness. Sister, or *Mother Vincent*, as she has been called since then, had been nearly six years Superior of Providence Hospital, and though she was leaving it financially burdened on account of the loans already mentioned, she realized that her successor, Mother Mary Eugene, would do all in her power to liquidate the indebtedness, and that she would eventually be followed by others equally enthusiastic, capable, and progressive. All the Sisters are as members of the same family, united by common interests, deeply attached to their Order, and willing, aye, eager to make sacrifices, even great ones, in order to assure its prosperity.

It is generally conceded that spirituality and business ability are incompatible; yet men and women are numerous who combine both qualities; they make one serve as a support to the other; of this, the history of nearly all religious institutions is a convincing proof.

In April, 1913, Annette Hardin visited the Hospital, and a few days later wrote in the Post-Intelligencer:



SISTER VINCENT FERRIER  
*Superintendent of Providence Hospital*

"It would be a hard-hearted person indeed who could look into the calm, sweet face of this Sister Superior, and not love her on the spot. Her Sisters exhibit for her every sign of deep affection mingled with deference as they meet her in the corridors.

The writer claims to be generally unsusceptible, but confesses to have fallen in love unreservedly with Sister Vincent. Every one, the high and the lowly, are treated with the most exquisite courtesy, not the chilling sort, but that which insensibly draws, and yet makes one feel at the same time that one could never take the slightest liberty with this sweetly dignified woman.

The entire burden of this enormous institution is on the frail shoulders of Sister Vincent, but she bears it gracefully, without the least hint of worry. One knows, as one looks into the calm, untroubled face, that there must be some inner spring to feed and renew the spirit continually."

In November, 1919, Mother Vincent Ferrier was replaced as Provincial Superior by Mother Praxedes of Providence, and the former was again welcomed to Providence Hospital as its Superior. The Mother Praxedes of today must not be confounded with the one under whose administration the Sisters came to Seattle fifty years ago. In Religious Orders, it is customary to bestow on young nuns pronouncing their vows, names that were borne by deceased members.

During Mother Vincent's second term as Superior, the Hospital Staff was organized with the following results:

*President*

GEORGE M. HORTON, M. D.

*Vice-President*

FRANK M. CARROLL, M. D.

*Secretary-Treasurer*

F. S. WILTSIE, M. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EUGENE H. ALLEN, M. D.

U. C. BATES, M. D.

G. A. DOWLING, M. D.

HOMER D. DUDLEY, M. D.

GEORGE M. HORTON, M. D.

HARRY A. SHAW, M. D.

PHILIP V. VON PHUL, M. D.

At the time of its organization, forty-nine members were registered as members of the Staff. The reader is referred to the eleventh page of this book for the membership of today.





It was about this time that the Hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons as shown in the certificate which follows:

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS HAS APPROVED  
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL  
SEATTLE

which has complied with the minimum standard of requirements of the American College of Surgeons.

I

That physicians and surgeons privileged to practise in the hospital be organized as a definite group or staff. Such organization has nothing to do with the question as to whether the hospital is "open" or "closed," nor need it affect the various existing types of staff organizations. The word STAFF is here defined as the group of doctors who practise in the hospital inclusive of all groups such as the "regular staff," the "visiting staff," and the "associate staff."

II

That membership upon the staff be restricted to physicians and surgeons who are (a) full graduates in medicine in good standing and legally licensed to practise in their respective states or provinces, (b) competent in their respective fields, and (c) worthy in character and in professional ethics; that in this latter connection the practice of the division of fees, under any guise whatsoever, be prohibited.

III

That the staff initiate and, with the approval of the Governing Board of the Hospital, adopt rules, regulations, and policies governing the professional work of the hospital; that these rules, regulations, and policies specifically provide (a) that staff meetings be held at least once a month, in large hospitals the departments may choose to meet separately; (b) that the staff review and analyze at regular intervals their clinical experience in the various departments of the hospital, such as medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and the other specialties; the clinical records of patients, free and pay, to be the basis for such review and analyses.

IV

That accurate and complete records be written for all patients and filed in an accessible manner in the hospital—a complete case record being one which includes identification data; complaint; personal and family history; history of present illness; physical examination; special examinations, such as consultations, clinical laboratory X-ray, and other examinations; provisional, or working diagnosis; medical or surgical treatment; gross and microscopical pathological findings; progress notes; final diagnosis; condition on discharge; follow-up and, in case of death, autopsy findings.

*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

V

That diagnostic and therapeutic facilities under competent supervision be available for the study, diagnosis, and treatment of patients, these to include, at least (a) a clinical laboratory providing chemical, bacteriological, serological, and pathological services; (b) an X-ray department providing radiographic and fluroscopic service.

This Certificate granted by the authority of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons.

A. J. OCHSNER,  
*Treasurer*

CHARLES H. MAYO,  
*President*

A. J. MACEACHERN,  
*Director of Hospital Activities*

MARTIN H. FRANKLIN,  
*Director General*





DOCTOR GEORGE M. HORTON

*Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend, our councilor, and our first and only Staff President, Doctor George Monroe Horton, and*

*Whereas, The halls of Providence Hospital will never again echo to his kindly words and cheery salutations, as they have done these past thirty years.*

*Therefore be it resolved, That we hereby express our keen appreciation of the great void made by his passing, and the sorrow which fills our hearts at the loss of so good a friend, and*

*Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made a permanent record of Providence Hospital, and another be presented to his bereaved family.*

P. V. VON PHUL,  
*Vice-President*

S. F. WILTSIE,  
*Sec.-Treas.*

**P**ROVIDENCE HOSPITAL has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. George M. Horton, which occurred on Friday, May 6, 1927. It is unnecessary to speak of his early life: this has already been done by others, and besides, details of his childhood are familiar subjects to residents of Seattle and even to others far distant.

Returning to Seattle in 1900, after several years of study at the Bellevue Medical College, New York, Doctor Horton became associated with Doctor Smart, one of our pioneer physicians, and immediately identified himself with Providence Hospital, which remained the institution of his choice up to the time of his death.

Courteous, kind, affable, and intensely devoted to his profession, he made hosts of friends, treated thousands of patients, and was known far and wide as a most skillful surgeon. Intense energy characterized all he did. He had a natural aptitude for his work, great courage, unflagging industry, and the wonderful power of winning and keeping the affection and allegiance of his friends, more particularly of his colleagues. With the latter, his attitude was like unto that of a father: thus he won their affection, esteem and confidence. Their appreciation of his worth was evidenced by their electing him each year as President of the Staff.

Doctor Horton cultivated a spirit of charity and helpfulness for the benefit of others, and not even his most intimate friends were aware of the great number of patients in poor circumstances whom he treated gratis, medically and surgically, and then sent on their way rejoicing with the blessing of restored health.

Rich and poor found in him a generous friend, a tender physician, a kind adviser. He was always interested in the needs of the institution that he called "his own," and when the health of any member of the Sisterhood was involved he left nothing undone that skill and kindness could devise.

Doctor Horton became an eminent physician and surgeon, because he kept ever before him the high ideal he had conceived in his youth of his noble profession: because he made programs and carried them out; laid plans and executed them. One of his greatest ambitions was to see Providence Hospital grow upward and outward, and it can be truly said that he aided in its growth.

It was to this, the institution he so well loved that he came when he felt the hand of Death was upon him.

We love to think that the Divine Physician who, when upon earth, went about healing the sick and comforting the distressed, tenderly and mercifully regarded this devoted physician at the close of his life for his every-day practice of the GOLDEN RULE OF CHARITY.

*"For the love of God is broader  
Than the measure of man's mind,  
And the heart of the Eternal  
Is most wonderfully kind."*



*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

- 1—SHANNON, CLARENCE DR.
- 2—MITCHELL, W. J. DR.
- 3—MILLER, GEORGE C. DR.
- 4—RUSSELL, MONTGOMERY DR.
- 5—BAUMGARTEN, R. C. DR.
- 6—THOMAS, J. S. DR.
- 7—SHAW, HARRY A. DR.
- 8—GRIFFIN, W. J. DR.
- 9—WANAMAKER, ALLISON T. DR.
- 10—UNDERWOOD, F. R. DR.
- 11—LYON, RICHARD DR.
- 12—MOORE, J. C. DR.
- 13—CASTLEN, CHAS. R. DR.
- 14—IRWIN, P. C. DR.
- 15—BATES, U. C. DR.
- 16—HILL, H. S. DR.
- 17—CHASE, FRANK E. DR.
- 18—ANDERSON, W. H. DR.
- 19—GOSS, H. L. DR.
- 20—VON PHUL, P. V. DR.
- 21—WEST, C. J. DR.
- 22—DALTON, M. TALBOT DR.
- 23—SHANNON, CHARLES C. DR.
- 24—HANLEY, E. T. DR.
- 25—GHIGLIONE, A. J. DR.





*Hospital Staff*

- 26—ALLEN, EUGENE H. DR.  
27—HAGYARD, C. E. DR.  
28—FRIEDMAN, HARRY J. DR.  
29—DAWSON, JOHN T. DR.  
30—BUCKNER, H. T. DR.  
31—GARHART, M. N. DR.  
32—WHITLOW, L. W. DR.  
33—BOWLES, ALBERT J. DR.  
34—STUSSER, SAMUEL DR.  
35—PEACOCK, A. H. DR.  
36—WHITTY, THOMAS J. DR.  
37—HUTCHINSON, J. L. DR.  
38—KING, BRIEN T. DR.  
39—WILTSIE, F. S. DR.  
40—WOODWARD, W. C. DR.  
41—WEICHBRODT, IRWIN A. DR.  
42—O'SHEA, WILLIAM M. DR.  
43—CORSON, W. H. DR.  
44—CARROLL, FRANK M. DR.  
45—ZECH, R. L. DR.  
46—COPPS, W. O. DR.  
47—MCCHESNEY, HENRY DR.  
48—CLOSSON, GERSHAM DR.  
49—DURAND, JAY I. DR.  
50—BENSHOFF, J. A. DR.  
PONTIUS, NEVIN D. DR.



*Hospital Staff*



PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

*Officers*

PRESIDENT

MISS RUTH CALLAGHAN, R. N.

*Vice-President*

MISS JANE OVERSBY, R. N.

*Secretary-Treasurer*

MISS ROSE HOFFMAN, R. N.

*Executive Committee*

SISTER MARY MAGNA, R. N.

MISS KATHRYN SULLIVAN, R. N., *Chairman*

MISS MARGARET FELTON, R. N.

MISS COLLETTA COMMERTON, R. N.

Time of meeting: 7:30 p. m., second Tuesday of each month.

Place of meeting: Nurses' Hall, Providence Hospital.

*Social Committee*

MISS MAY SHEEDY, R. N.

MISS AGNES CARNEY, R. N.

MRS. THERESA MCCUSKER DRUMMEY, R. N.

MISS GRACE MCHUGH, R. N.

MISS CATHERINE GARDINER, R. N.

*Visiting Committee*

(Appointed to visit sick members)

MISS KATHERINE MURTHA, R. N.

MISS SUSIE STEFFANO, R. N.

MISS ANNA E. HOOPER, R. N.



HE graduate nurses of Providence Hospital organized their Alumnae Association in the year 1914. Notices were sent to absent graduates with the result that the nurses attended in very satisfactory numbers for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a constitution and set of by-laws. The first officers to serve the newly formed organization were: President, Miss McCormack; Vice-President, Miss Brennan; Secretary, Miss De Launay; Treasurer, Miss Conly. These officers were elected for a term of one year.

The object of the organization is defined clearly in their constitution: "This Alumnae Association is formed for the purpose of intellectual and liberal culture and inquiry, particularly on all subjects pertaining to professional work and for the bringing together of our graduates engaged in either private or institutional work, with a view to rendering them useful to each other, and to aid physicians and the public generally in obtaining competent and reliable nurses."

# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

Nurses are eligible for membership in this organization immediately after graduation from Providence Hospital and are thereafter retained as members unless guilty of conduct unbecoming a nurse (any action which may bring discredit upon the nursing profession, the School of Nursing or the individual nurse.)

Regular meetings were held every two months during the first four years of the existence of this association. During this time business matters and social activities were planned and executed. However, in the year 1918, it was found necessary to suspend meetings on account of the demand made upon the nurses during the war and the influenza epidemic.

On May 1, 1920, with the return of many nurses from service abroad and from camps throughout the country, the association resumed its activities. At this time, a change in registration took place. All Providence graduates had previously registered at the hospital, Sister Callista acting as registrar. Authorized by Sister, the nurses transferred their registration to a central registry established by the King County Graduate Nurses' Association, this being recognized as decidedly progressive. Graduates of all hospitals in the city and nurses from other cities who were residing here placed their names with this registry, thus enabling physicians, hospitals and the public to secure nurses with less confusion.

Since the organization of the association it has been readily observed that much has been gained by each nurse in her participation in the activities of the Alumnae body. Many subjects of importance to the profession have been discussed, measures adopted, and various functions enjoyed. In a word, the organization has accomplished thus far the purpose for which it was established, and with the increased membership and the continued interest of the members we confidently look forward to greater achievements.





1927



TRAINER, ALICE R.



ANDERSON, SOPHIE F.



EPSTEIN, LILLIAN



ERICKSON, JEAN



HOUGEN, ROSE A.



MEADE, GRACE



KEOUGH, RUTH J.



GRIFFIN, JEANETTE G.



THOMAS, ROSA



*Graduating Class of 1927*



1927



VEREKER, FLORENCE I.



BOUCHE, ALICE M.



ALTIER, VIRGINIA I.



McDONALD, ROSE M.



LARSON, ANNE A.



MOTZ, MARIE C.



CLIPPINGER, LOUISE A.



BETHEL, VIOLET E.



BERZINA, LILLIAN M.



SHAW, ELSIE E.



*Graduating Class of 1927*

### Social Service Department

**P**ROVIDENCE HOSPITAL does not confine its services to the care of the sick only, but goes out to the homes of the needy by means of a "Sister visitor," and thus ministers to their physical and temporal wants. Sister Mary Conrad is the director of the Hospital's Social Service Department and is a familiar figure on the streets of this great city. Few Sisters are so well known to the public as is this heroine of charity. She starts out almost every morning on her accustomed rounds, accompanied either by another Sister or by one of those good women who have been associated with her for years in her efforts to relieve suffering.

Sister is the director of an organization known as the "Ladies of Charity." There are twenty-five members, and every Wednesday afternoon from one to five o'clock, some of them are to be seen in her office busily engaged in cutting and making garments for the poor. Many are the clothes, the sheets, quilts, etc., that have been sent out from this busy corner of Providence Hospital. Food supplies are also given, and well filled baskets are carried out from this same office, particularly during the holiday season. The officers of this organization whose sole purpose of existence is the relief of the poor are:

MRS. S. A. WALKER, *President*

MRS. LOUIS YEHLE, *Secretary*

MISS M. MURPHY, *Supervisor of Sewing*

Sister Mary Conrad has been engaged in social work for fifteen years. The good she has accomplished during that time can be estimated by the subjoined report taken from the annals:

Visits to the sick in their homes .....	3,468
Visits to the poor in their homes .....	7,183
Families assisted .....	489
Visits to the prisoners .....	910
Given to the needy in clothing and food .....	\$11,059.45

Sister takes it for granted that whatever is left in her office is for the poor, and with but a few exceptions this is the case. Here are three exceptions.

One day, a well known Seattle gentleman came to the hospital on business. Passing by her office, he saw the door open and deposited a package with the intention of calling for it when leaving. In the meanwhile, Sister Mary Conrad entered the room and saw the parcel. "Something for my poor," she said, and proceeded to unwrap it. Her face beamed with pleasure when she saw a fine suit of clothes. "Just what poor Mr. ——— needs," she cried, "and I am sure they are the right fit too. God bless the man who brought them." In a little while she had found some one to carry the package to her protege. Not long afterwards the owner called for his parcel. "Your parcel? A suit of clothes? Yes. I found them. I thought they had been left here purposely, and I sent them

# The GOLDEN SHEAF

to a poor man." She offered to have some one go for them. "No, no, let him keep them," said the gentleman, "I can get another suit."

The next time it was a lady who had hung a new hat behind the door in Sister's office. "Oh, what a beautiful hat," said Sister Mary Conrad, "it will do nicely for Mrs. ———. I am sure she never wore a hat like this in all her life." And the hat found its way to the home of poor Mrs. ———. "Sister, have you put my hat away?" asked the owner, an hour or two later. "Why, was that your hat? You should have told me it was yours. But I shall send for it." And she did, much to the disappointment of the poor woman and also to her own.

Her third adventure was regarding two sacks of potatoes, which a Seattle merchant sent as samples in the hope of being honored with a big order. A few days later, the merchant inquired what the Sister thought of the sample. "We have received no potatoes," said the Sister to whom he was speaking. "I am sure I sent them." "And I am sure we did not receive them." An investigation followed, and it was discovered that Sister Mary Conrad had forwarded them to a poor family. The owner of the suit spoken of above, one day in a humorous mood penned these lines and sent them to her:

## ASK SISTER MARY CONRAD

*Kelly had a suit of clothes he didn't get;  
The loss made Kelly stew and fret;  
It was cold, and Kelly nearly froze.  
Who knows what became of Kelly's clothes?*

ASK SISTER MARY CONRAD.

*Two sacks of spuds stood at the kitchen door,  
They were samples, so the Sisters would buy more;  
It made the little nun stare  
When she found each pomme de terre  
Had been handed over to the worthy poor*

BY SISTER MARY CONRAD.

*A woman came to sew one afternoon,  
She said, "I may be going very soon."  
She found a door and put her hat behind it;  
Said she, "I'll know just where to find it."  
A poor woman, walking slow,  
Was handed the chapeau, and she said,*

GOD BLESS YOU, SISTER MARY CONRAD.

*"My keys are lost," said Peter at the gate,  
"At present, there is no more letting in."  
Said a Sister in dismay, "I threw your keys away,  
So my poor would be sure of getting in."*

T'WAS SISTER MARY CONRAD.





*Chapel of the Providence Hospital*

Electronic publication by Providence Archives, Seattle, Washington

## Golden Jubilee

OF

Mother Vincent Ferrier, Sister Mary Conrad

AND

Mother John of Jesus



SPLENDID tribute of esteem and appreciation was offered to the three jubilarians by their friends on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee, celebrated in the opening summer month, June, 1925. Few there are in any walk of life who live to celebrate a similar event, but this was the happy privilege of our three Sisters.

The celebration, which was to have taken place in Septmeber, was advanced to the month of June, in order that the festivities might be graced by the presence of Mother Amarine, Superior General, who, accompanied by her Secretary, Mother John Cantius, was then visiting the institutions in the West. Mother Mary Alexander, one of the Assistants General, was also present at the festival.

On the morning of June 1, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at nine o'clock by the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea in the beautiful chapel at Mount St. Vincent, West Seattle. His Lordship was unwilling to lose this opportunity of honoring the revered Jubilarians whom he had seen at work for half a century. The Mass of the "Little Flower" was sung by the Mount St. Vincent choir. The music of this Mass was composed by Mr. P. A. Kaufer of this city. About thirty priests were in the sanctuary. Palms and roses adorned the altars, and everything that was most beautiful was employed in the divine service in order to do honor to the heroines of the day. After the offering of the Holy Sacrifice, Monsignor Hanly, V. G., preached an eloquent sermon, taking as his text these words:

"Then Peter answering said to Him: Behold we have left all things and have followed Thee: what therefore shall we have? And Jesus said to them: Amen. I say to you, that you who have followed me . . . for my name's sake, shall receive a hundredfold and shall possess life everlasting."—(Matthew, xix, 27-29).

The reproduction of this sermon in its entirety is reserved for a more voluminous history; for the present, only the closing words of Monsignor's inspiring sermon may be quoted. They are these:

"That fulfillment I see today registered in the happy faces of our blessed Jubilarians. They, today, look back with supreme pleasure over fifty years of following in the footsteps of the Master. And I am sure I may say in their name, that their hearts are chanting the glad refrain of their Jubilee, a hymn

## The GOLDEN SHEAF

and a prayer of thanksgiving. One prayer comes spontaneously to the lips in the midst of today's celebration. "Quid retribuam? O, Lord, how true it is! It has been naught else but fifty years of the enjoyment of the hundredfold." Fifty years ago, in the full tide of their youthful maidenhood they went up to the altar of God. How well do they recall today that happy moment when they pronounced the words of their life's consecration. Fifty years ago, they vowed to Christ for His name's sake to be poor, and chaste, and obedient, and now they have outlived these years to record by experience the sweetness of His yoke. They have been fifty years of keen pleasure such as the world knoweth not. Fifty years they have been of the fulfillment of His promise: "I will give you a hundredfold of what you have given." I need not ask them is this not so? I can see the answer written on their happy faces today. And, in the fulfillment of the first of Christ's promises to them, we have the assurance that the second promise only awaits to be fulfilled. Eternal glory in the next. They will go on pressing in the footsteps of Christ. They will press after Him through Heaven's gates. They will follow Him even to the throne of God, where He, and none but He, will turn to them and cast a sweet smile upon them and say to them: *Veni. Sponsa Christi, accipe coronam quam tibi Dominus praeparavit in aeternum.*"

Following the religious ceremony, the Jubilarians proceeded to the reception room to receive the numerous friends who had come to offer their congratulations.

The echoes of the Jubilee celebration at Mount St. Vincent reverberated in Providence Hospital, where two of the Jubilarians had been stationed for several years, one, Mother Vincent, as Superior, the other, Sister Mary Conrad, as Director of the Social Service Department.

On June 4, members of the Medical Staff were invited to a banquet, and about forty physicians accepted the invitation. The dining hall was resplendent as a jewel with its delicate yellow and orange garlands. Copper chains extending from pillar to pillar held golden bells, seemingly in motion, as if the jubilee chimes would at any moment ring out a joyous peal. The servers were the student nurses dressed in their simple professional costumes. They also furnished music during the banquet, after which there were a few speeches. Another hall, transformed into a reception room for the occasion, also offered an inviting scene with its groups of chairs, smokers, and baskets of flowers, and with its golden bells glistening in the glow of lights.

After dinner speeches were made by the late Dr. George M. Horton, Dr. P. V. Von Phul, Dr. W. O'Keefe Copps, Dr. Eugene Allen and Dr. G. W. Swift. Following the speeches, Dr. Harry A. Shaw, Dean of the School of Nursing, made the offering of a purse in the name of the Medical Staff. The contents of the purse, \$500.00, to be applied towards the purchase of a stained glass window for the chapel in commemoration of the Jubilee. The subject chosen by the donors was "The Good Samaritan, or Christ Healing the Sick." With the purse, a sketch of the window was presented to Mother Vincent. The window is one of the most beautiful in the hospital chapel.

[PAGE SIXTY-TWO]



## *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

On June 11, members of the Clergy were invited to Providence Hospital. In the morning, the Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea celebrated, pontifically, Holy Mass during which the choir sang the "Convent Mass" by Gounod. Many priests were in the sanctuary. In the nave were Sisters from other Communities and a large number of friends who had come to pay their respects to the venerated Jubilarians.

The banquet for the Clergy was served at seven in the evening and his Lordship was sincerely pleased to preside in the midst of his priests, about forty in number. After a few speeches, conveying anew good wishes to the Jubilarians and expressing gratitude for the generous hospitality of which they are the recipients at Providence Hospital, the priests offered a magnificent ostensorium on which was engraved the following inscription: "1875-1925. Presented to Mother Vincent Ferrier on the happy occasion of the Golden Jubilee of her Religious Profession by the Priests, secular and religious, of the Diocese of Seattle. June First, 1925.

The two Jubilarians were the recipients of a number of telegrams, letters of congratulation, and beautiful gifts from their many friends.

The celebration of Mother Vincent's Golden Jubilee, besides commemorating her fifty years as a nun, were also as the crowning of her years of devoted service in Providence Hospital. A few months later she was again appointed Provincial Superior, and Mother Praxedes succeeded her as Superior of Providence Hospital.

Modest, unassuming, unobtrusive, Mother Praxedes holds the affection and esteem of her Sisters. Endowed with a fund of sound, practical sense and with an appreciation of the needs of the times, she seeks to discover the aim and outcome of things, her dominant principle being to afford every possible facility to the Sisters in their praiseworthy desire of relieving their patients. She likewise manifests great zeal in the fostering of the religious spirit among them. Mother Praxedes has an extensive knowledge of building, having supervised the erection of St. Vincent's Home at Mount St. Vincent, West Seattle. Sister Joseph Anselm, Provincial Economist and Supervisor of Buildings, considered Mother Praxedes' aid invaluable during the erection of this and other buildings.

Since coming to Providence Hospital, Mother Praxedes has had the mural decorations of the chapel retouched. The tinting is artistic, restful and enduring. All the furnishings of the chapel, including altars, statuary, way of the cross, prie-dieus and pews, have dignity and character and are in appropriate harmony with the architecture of the chapel. Stained glass windows have added to its beauty. The first window on the right of the entrance to the chapel represents "Christ Healing the Sick", and, as stated elsewhere, was the gift of the Medical Staff to Mother Vincent Ferrier on the occasion of her Golden Ju-

# The GOLDEN SHEAF

bilee: the second on the right, "The Agony in the Garden", is the gift of Mrs. Mary Caplin Rockwood in memory of her husband, George C. Rockwood; the third, "The Ascension of Our Lord", is the gift of the Reverend William Fisser, chaplain of the Hospital, in memory of his parents, John P. and Gertrude Fisser. The first window on the left represents St. Elizabeth Distributing Food to the Poor"; the second, "St. Genevieve"; the third, "The Annunciation". This last was the Jubilee gift of the Alumnae Association of Providence Hospital to Mother Vincent. All the windows are graceful in outline, beautiful in ornamentation, and of great richness of color. They are the work of a Seattle firm, that of Messrs. W. P. Fuller and Company, and are much admired for their artistry.

While the chapel was being renovated, a pipe organ was installed. It was built by the Reuter Organ Company of Lawrence, Kansas, is exquisitely toned and considered one of the highest grade organs.

Plans have just been completed for a Nurses' Home. A description of the Home is given in another part of this book. May not this project be fitly termed the last leaf in the Golden Sheaf of Fifty Years?

During these days, glorious with Jubilee memories, our thoughts revert to our dear departed Sisters whom we picture as hovering o'er us and pleading even more potently than when they were on earth for the prosperity of the Order to which it was their privilege to give shape and character in the West. The Past has set its stamp on the Present: may it become more deeply engraved on the Future!

Still stands Providence Hospital, by the grace of God enlarged fourfold. Like a beautiful jewel in a gleaming diadem, she flashes radiant beams of mercy and kindness athwart the gloom of bodily suffering and mental anguish. The good odor of her beneficence, as that of the rose, the lily and the violet, fills the air with sweetness and draws to her ever-open door, even as the bee to the flower, the wayfarer, the helpless and the forlorn.

And still, 'neath her restful shade, dwell other generations of Daughters of Charity with hearts no less generous, with wills no less strong, with hands no less willing and tender to carry on, with God's help and blessing, the glorious work of the sowers who went forth to sow the seed.

## Fifty Years Ago

New Building for the  
Providence School of Nursing



JOHN GRAHAM, ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER  
A. W. QUIST, A. S. DOWNEY, CONTRACTORS



A. W. QUIST  
*Contractor*



JOHN T. GRAHAM  
*Architect*



A. S. DOWNEY  
*Contractor*



THE PROVIDENCE SCHOOL OF NURSING about to be erected in connection with Providence Hospital will occupy the space at the north end of the premises heretofore used for tennis courts. The architectural treatment will conform with that of the Hospital building which is of modified French design. The facing of brick in two colors with terra cotta trimming will be as near identical with existing building as possible, so that when the inescapable effect of newness shall have faded out a perfect blend as of one entire building will result.

The new building will closely approximate the form of the letter F in plan with the main portion representing the stem of the letter, two hundred and four feet long, running parallel with Cherry Street and setting back ten feet from the street. A wing one story high facing on Eighteenth Avenue, represents the upper branch of the letter and extends toward the hospital building, a distance of about eighty feet from the main building.

The other wing is seventy feet long and extends to within forty feet of the hospital but is connected by means of a covered passage two stories high, open for passage through of vehicles on present service driveway.



*Providence Hospital Nurses' Home—Soon to Be Erected*



# The GOLDEN SHEAF

The building will be five stories high with a basement under the entire area. A small superstructure on the roof will house a gymnasium.

Fireproof materials and methods will be employed throughout and the safety of the building and its occupants will be further provided by proper fire fighting and prevention features and ample and convenient means of circulation and egress.

The principal entrance will be at the center of the Cherry Street frontage, ascending a few steps to the main floor level which at this point will be about three feet above the sidewalk.

Passing through a spacious vestibule, entrance will be gained to a reception room eighteen feet wide and twenty-eight feet long. At the west end of the first floor will be provided a living room forty feet by forty-three feet, facing on Seventeenth Avenue but with windows also along two other sides of the room.

In the southeast or Eighteenth Avenue wing will be an auditorium which with balcony will comfortably seat about seven hundred persons. A small stage for lecture or light entertainment features will be provided. Occupying the entire wing the auditorium will have the advantage of ample natural lighting and suitable provision will be made for sound absorption so that the best possible acoustical conditions will be obtained.

Two class rooms, a library and a dietetic laboratory will be provided on the first floor on the Cherry Street side. A small parlor and offices for the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent will also be provided. Under the south end of the auditorium wing and convenient to the service driveway will be provided a small garage for the storage and care of cars belonging to the institution.

In the basement proper will be living quarters for the custodian, a large sewing room and a linen room, also a laundry of capacity sufficient only to care for the needs of the occupants of this building.

Elevator machinery and other like mechanical equipment and storage space will take up the remaining basement space. The heating of the building will be through connections with the steam plant of the Hospital building.

Sleeping rooms with incidental service and toilet accommodations will occupy the entire second, third, fourth and fifth floors. The fifth floor will be given over to the graduate and night nurses as two separate groups, each with a comfortable and roomy living room.

The nurses in training will occupy the second, third and fourth floors. Sleeping rooms throughout will be uniform in dimension, being thirteen and one-half feet wide and fourteen feet long for single rooms. About one-third of the sleeping rooms will be for two beds and the remainder will be single rooms, giving a total capacity of one hundred and seventy-two beds. Each sleeping

# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

room will be provided with a lavatory and with spacious closet accommodations, two closets for the double rooms and one for each single room. Sleeping rooms will be well lighted by large windows, commanding a pleasant outlook in each instance.

Two large toilet rooms will be provided on each sleeping room floor and each will contain two tub baths and two showers.

Two flights of well lighted stairs and two modern electric passenger elevators will provide passage between floors and to the roof.


An incinerator will be installed in the basement, and on each floor near the center of the building will be provided access to the same in a room serving also other service utilities, including connections to a laundry chute.

The roof will be practically level and surfaced with a material that will permit its use for tennis courts and other out-door recreational features.

All floors throughout (except in basement) will be of terrazzo. The doors, casings and other woodwork will be plain and of a form best calculated to maintain good permanent sanitary conditions. Little if any pretense to merely decorative effect will be attempted but permanence and stability will characterize the design of the building in all its parts.

## The Staff

PAUL V. VON PHUL, M. D., F. A. C. S.

N accordance with the Hospital Standardization requirements, of the American College of Surgeons, Providence Hospital inaugurated a Staff in May, 1920. It was composed of forty-two physicians, who, during many years had demonstrated their devotion to this hospital. From among them permanent officers and an Executive Committee of seven were elected; and a Record Committee of three and a Program Committee of three were appointed by the Staff President. By-laws were adopted following earnest deliberation, and each member requested to fill out a registration card.

After seven years, of splendid cooperation, the Staff and Hospital management can be reasonably proud of the work accomplished.

Previous to Standardization, and its resultant Staff organization, no permanent record was obtainable at a hospital, nor quite frequently from the physician regarding the diagnosis of a patient during a previous illness. It was often impossible, and almost always so after the death of the physician, to ascertain just what findings the surgical operation had disclosed, what organs or parts of them had been removed, and what was the condition of those left undisturbed. This lack of vital information occasionally entailed tragic results,—as a lifetime of happiness or woe depended upon it.

[PAGE SIXTY-EIGHT]





## The GOLDEN SHEAF

Today this important information is available for all time. Into the record of every case entering the hospital, is written the history of his illness and whatever may have more or less important bearing upon it, also the results of the physician's complete examination, his diagnosis, the exact findings disclosed by the surgical operation, and the pathologist's diagnosis of tissues removed. Accompanying this record are also the special laboratory reports, those of the Roentgenologist, or, if the case warrants, Metabolism findings. The nurses' day and night records and the written opinions of any consultants are included in it.

It is the duty of the Record Keeper to see that all of the necessary data be written in the record, and most faithfully does she perform her task. When it is completed it is indexed and filed in the Record room, to be available at any time, but it is not available to the merely curious visitor, and most securely is it guarded from any physician not entitled to know its contents.

The Staff meets on the first Tuesday evening of each month. At each meeting the Chairman of the Record Committee makes his report. It includes the number of cases admitted to the hospital during the previous month, also the number of discharged and their condition on discharge. It gives the number of Medical, Surgical and Obstetrical cases, the number of infections and their causes as determined by the Bacteriologist's report, the number and causes of deaths and the number of improperly written records of cases, also the number of Autopsies with the Pathologist's written report, and the number of provisional diagnoses agreeing or disagreeing with the final ones.

The physicians attending the hospital, as well as the members of the Staff, soon realized that earnest painstaking examinations and diagnoses of their patients were essential. All had to be in writing and subjected to the scrutiny of the Record Committee. Mistakes became embarrassing, and too many of them subjects for inquiry.

All unusual interesting cases are subjects for discussion at the Staff Meetings, and more frequently than not the members come to confess their faults, rather than to glorify their successes. The Meetings are attended by many of the Sisters of the Hospital, and all matters of hospital policy are discussed informally with those in charge.

The closest cooperation is required, and freely given to benefit in large or small degree the service rendered by the hospital, all of which has greatly increased the burden to be borne upon the shoulders of the attending physicians and the hospital management, but it has rendered each patient a service of inestimable benefit.




*Group of Student Nurses  
Providence Hospital*

## Our School of Nursing

HARRY A. SHAW, M. D., F. A. C. S.

*Dean*

ITH a deep sense of pleasure I accept the kind invitation of the good Sisters of Providence Hospital on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the institution to mention a few facts pertaining to our School of Nursing. It has been my good fortune for the past twenty-five years to come in almost daily contact with the Sisters and Nurses of this institution and to assist in a minor degree in the formation of the School of Nursing. Therefore, without assuming an undue authority, I shall attempt to review in sequence a few of the more pertinent facts pertaining to the School of Nursing of this great institution.

Prior to 1907, the nursing was done exclusively by the Sisters; but with the rapid growth of the Hospital and in compliance with their splendid conception of duty to the public, the Sisters decided to accept young women of proper moral, physical, and intellectual qualifications as students in nursing. From its inception, the School has strictly adhered to the highest ideals of nursing education. Constantly alert and keeping abreast of the times, the governing powers of this School have consistently adopted all the newer ideas of nursing until I am truly justified in stating that the quality of our graduates compares most favorably with those from any School of Nursing in America.

Upon the completion of this magnificent and modern hospital in 1911, with its greatly enlarged and ultra-scientific facilities, an immense impetus was added to the forward progress of the School.

It has been the constant aim of the Sisters, as well as of the physicians connected with this institution, to adopt and include in the curriculum all the broader and more modern conceptions of training in the nursing profession.

In a broad sense the institution divides this training into three divisions:

1. The moral and ethical development of the student nurse.
2. The clinical education or the actual contact and care of the sick.
3. The purely academic and theoretical development of the student mind.

I mention first, the moral and ethical development, because it is with a deep sense of personal responsibility that the Faculty receive the pupils for their three years of moral and ethical training. In viewing the progress of the hundreds of graduates, those in charge derive a greater sense of satisfaction from this branch of instruction than from any other single phase of the nurses' education.

## *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

I have placed next in order the clinical or practical side of their education, because no matter how theoretically perfect the graduate may be, without the intensely practical training as given in all the various departments of this great institution, she would fall woefully short in her duties to the public.

While I have placed third the didactic and theoretical side of her training, I feel it can be truthfully stated that no School in America offers a more thorough and developmental instruction than Providence Hospital. More than thirty-five of the leading physicians and surgeons of this city lecture and demonstrate, quizz and examine, not only according to the standards of the American Institute of Nursing Education, but in many instances far and beyond the usual and accepted requirements.

The splendid records of the graduates before not only our Board but also before the Examining Boards in different States more than prove the exactitude and fairness of this statement.

It is truly a beautiful thing to witness the development of our graduates from the time of their probatory period until their graduation.

After all, perhaps the greatest factor in the School's development is the extreme care which is exercised in choosing the applicants before their admission to training; the school authorities realizing fully that the moral and mental development of the student nurse depends as much upon the high character and mentality of her associates as upon the clinical and technical facilities. In looking back over the development of the School one cannot help but be impressed with how consistently the Faculty have adopted the more advanced thought along nursing education.

It is very fortunate that the School is under the observing eyes of Sister John Gabriel, who travels not only between the institutions conducted by the Order to which she belongs, but also into all the leading schools of nursing, as well as into educational institutions in general, ever alert to adopt that which is good and to drop the methods which have seemingly outlived their usefulness.

Let no one believe that the development of this modern hospital has been a bed of roses. Let us not forget what a devious and rough pathway has led to the present institution and has made possible this splendid School of Nursing. Until we stop to realize what a necessary and important part in the community life the trained nurse assumes, it is hard for the average mind to comprehend the utility of such an institution. The importance of the opportunity for this practical, intellectual, and moral training offered to the young womanhood of this city by Providence Hospital, with its growing prestige, is probably best appreciated by the grateful parents and friends of the gifted women who have gone forth from its doors with the School's stamp of approval as graduate nurses.



# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

No longer is it necessary to solicit applicants for training, because the splendid record and good influence of those who have gone through the portals of this institution prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt how unnecessary it is to leave our own city to obtain the very best in nursing education.

In keeping with the spirit of progress, the good Sisters have drawn the plans and within a few months will proceed to build at a cost of practically \$300,000 a beautiful home for the nurses in training. The building will embody the last word in every facility for the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the student nurse, as well as provide a delightful home and charming surroundings. With the completion of this building, it would be in no sense an exaggeration to say that the facilities for the proper training of student nurses will be unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

No article referring to the School would be complete without reference to the Sisters who have guided its immediate destinies through various periods of its existence. Those who are familiar with the beginning of the School of Nursing look back with appreciation upon the preliminary organization and pioneer work of Sister Timoleon.

Following her for the next sixteen years came Sister Callista, loved, respected and honored without a single exception by every nurse fortunate enough to have obtained her training during her superintendency, and it was to our sincere regret that she was called away from this position to fill that of economist at St. Vincent's Home. The School is now under the direction of Sister Mary Magna, whose splendid executive ability, most gracious personality, and impartial justice, command the gratitude and respect of every student nurse. Perhaps her experience as graduate nurse before entering the Sisterhood has given her an extremely practical insight into the numerous problems that confront her in her daily work. It might be mentioned, incidentally, that all three Sisters aforesaid are graduate nurses with a long line of practical experience and contact with Schools of Nursing, which is just another example exercised by the governing powers of Providence Hospital in selecting the heads of various departments.

It would not be fair to conclude this article without giving due credit to Miss Margaret Felton, who occupies the position of instructress and upon whose shoulders rests the daily supervision of the didactical and clinical work of the student nurses. Her duties are at times complex, as it is dependent upon her to note the daily progress of each nurse, acting as she does in the capacity of intermediate officer between the lecturing staff and the student nurse.

As the years roll by and the alumnae have increased in numbers, there has developed such a school spirit and pride of Alma Mater that it is with great pleasure the former graduates gather together during the various alumnae functions and renew the lasting friendships acquired while in school.

# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

The class motto is "Caritas in Actu," meaning "Charity in Act. It would be difficult to imagine anything more fitting as a motto for a class, because each day of their three years' course the nurses come in contact with the Sisters of Charity who are constantly exemplifying "Caritas in Actu" in their daily lives.

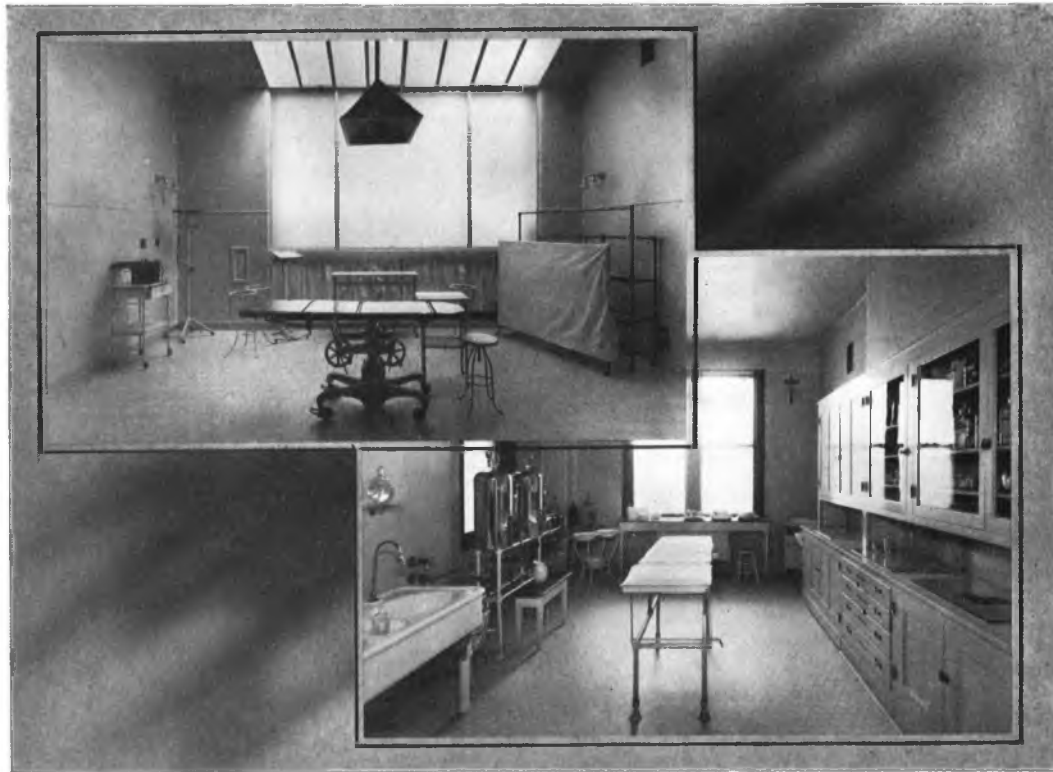
As with all institutions organized by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, they are not built for a day or a year but enduringly. So will it be with this School of Nursing; and even though the long line of sisters, instructors and graduates which has preceded gradually thins away and eventually disappears from the picture, it is to be hoped and reasonably expected that the School will, with the years, continue to increase in efficiency, and offer to young women the opportunities of a profession so immeasurably rich in possibilities of service to mankind.







*One of the Private Rooms*



*One of the Surgeries*

*Fourth Floor Dressing Room*

## Surgery

W. C. BATES, M. D., F. A. C. S.



FROM the very dawn of human experience man has found surgery necessary to his existence. This art had its rude beginnings in prehistoric days when the pains of abscesses, ulcers, fractures, tumors, or decaying teeth cried out for mechanical relief. The earliest pictorial record of a surgical operation is an engraving on the doorpost of a tomb near Memphis, estimated about 2500 B. C.

Throughout the ages the progress of surgery, coupled with medicine, has moved hand in hand with the advance of the other arts and sciences. Wherever man thought, studied, built schools, and held life, truth, and human happiness sacred, surgery made great strides; wherever the people were enslaved by sensuality, contented ignorance and superstition, surgery lay dormant or declined.

The advent of the Founder of Christianity initiated a new moral consciousness in humanity. Due to His example and teaching the care and cure of the sick and infirm was no longer the result of the economic duty of State or the inescapable responsibility of kin, but was inspired by the loftier conception of the common brotherhood of man. The Christians erected hospitals and asylums where they administered charity not only to their own people but to any persons, regardless of race or creed.

The centuries of modern history are crowded with names that have made inestimable contributions to the art and science of surgery, but the last century will probably be elevated for all time as the outstanding period of surgical development. This period claims the two supreme discoveries in surgery: general anesthesia and surgical asepsis. Ether anesthesia was discovered in 1842 by Crawford W. Long of Georgia, and chloroform anesthesia in 1847 by Sir James Simpson of Edinburgh. These wonderful discoveries enable the surgeon to administer mercy without cruelty. The other epochal contribution to surgery was made by Lord Lister in 1857, by teaching the surgeon to apply Louis Pasteur's discovery of microbic life in fermentation to the practice of antisepsis in operations and in the treatment of wounds. Before that a major operation, no matter how skillfully performed, was attended with appalling danger, due to the ever present infection of the wound, especially in the wards of the hospitals.

The last fifty years which mark the life of Providence Hospital, Seattle, have seen more advancement in surgery and medicine than the combined preceding centuries of history.

# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

Providence Hospital had its humble start at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street a half century ago, when Seattle itself was in its infancy; from a frame house which could accommodate only thirty patients, it has evolved into the present modern edifice with three hundred beds. During its first fifteen years this Hospital had only one operation room, where an average of three operations a day was performed. In 1900 another surgery was added, and the number of operations increased to about eight a day. Today there are six spacious, well equipped, ideally lighted, operation rooms, where asepsis is so completely carried out that the infection of a clean wound from without is practically unknown. Since 1911 the surgical department averaged 3,812 operations per year. In 1911 the operations numbered 2,558; in 1919, 4,700; in 1926, 3,403.

Providence Hospital has not only successfully striven to satisfy the demands of Seattle's steady growth for increased space, but has stood in front among the progressive hospitals of the West by adopting modern equipment and methods in hospital technique as quickly as their advantage or utility is recognized.



## Obstetrical Department

CHAS. D. SHANNON, M. D.



THE present obstetrical department of Providence Hospital was organized in 1911. Previous to that time the public had not yet been educated to the importance of hospital care in obstetrics and the cases in the old Providence Hospital at Fifth Avenue and Madison were few and far between.

In 1911 the capacity of the department was twenty beds and one delivery room, and the average number of confinements about three hundred cases per year. In 1920 owing to the increased demand for space in this department, the number of beds was increased to forty-eight, a large nursery bathing room, with three marble top tables, adjoining the nursery, was installed. Providence Hospital from 1920 on had the largest obstetrical department of any Seattle hospital and still maintains its lead. Until recently "Providence" alone had two delivery rooms. The second delivery room was constructed in 1923.

The average number of cases per month from 1920 to 1925 was fifty. Since that time the work in this department has so increased that at the present day, an average of sixty-five babies a month first see the light of day at "Providence." The approximate number of babies born since 1911 is six thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven.

Under the very able direction of Sister Germaine this department has flourished and prospered. The equipment is the latest and nothing has been left undone to make this one of the finest obstetrical departments of any general hospital in the United States. A Graduate nurse with special training is on duty day and night and for the past year, a special graduate baby nurse, Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, has been in the nursery for nearly eight years.

The future hope of those interested in obstetrics in the hospital, is that in the near future this department will be isolated completely from the rest of the hospital and that obstetrics will take its place with Medicine and Surgery as one of the three great divisions of the Science of Medicine.



## The Laboratory

C. J. WEST, M. D.

*Pathologist*



ALTHOUGH the bedside study of disease has been in progress for more than thirty centuries, it is only within the last thirty years that the laboratory has become an intimate part of this study. Modern laboratory methods began in 1880, when Professor Robert Koch first positively demonstrated bacteria as the cause of disease by growing certain germs artificially and by producing specific disease in animals by inoculating these animals with these artificially-grown germs.

At first, this class of work was possible only in institutions of learning, but, gradually, as methods were simplified and knowledge increased, it became possible to carry on the work in private laboratories. Meanwhile, laboratory study was granting to the medical profession a wider and better understanding of the blood, the urine, and, in fact, *all* the secretions and excretions of the body in both health and disease. Slowly, also, the use of laboratory methods were being disseminated from central points to hospitals until, today, there is not a hospital of the first class which does not give to the incoming patients, all the benefits which may be derived from laboratory examinations.

To detail these examinations would require more space than is here permissible but they can be summed up by saying that the laboratory demonstrates the presence of things not normally perceptible to any of our five senses. For example: neither sight, touch, hearing, taste nor smell could demonstrate the presence of a disease germ, abnormal amount of sugar in the blood, or albumen in the urine, yet laboratory examinations may disclose the presence of any or all these. Summarized in another way: examinations are made (a) to disclose the presence of disease germs or their products, (b) of the blood and various secretions and excretions of the body, (c) of the tissues removed surgically.

Approximately 1,300 such examinations are made at Providence Hospital monthly. At this hospital, the work of Laboratory, or Pathological Department, is carried on independent of the surgical or medical departments. This insures to the patient a double verdict as to his condition in all cases where laboratory methods are applicable. For example, if the attending physician has diagnosed diabetes in a given case, the laboratory findings must confirm this diagnosis or the case is subjected to further study. Should the laboratory examination disclose that a non-diseased organ, such as ovary, appendix or Fallopian tube has been removed, the operating surgeon must show justification for such removal or be forever barred from further work at this institution.



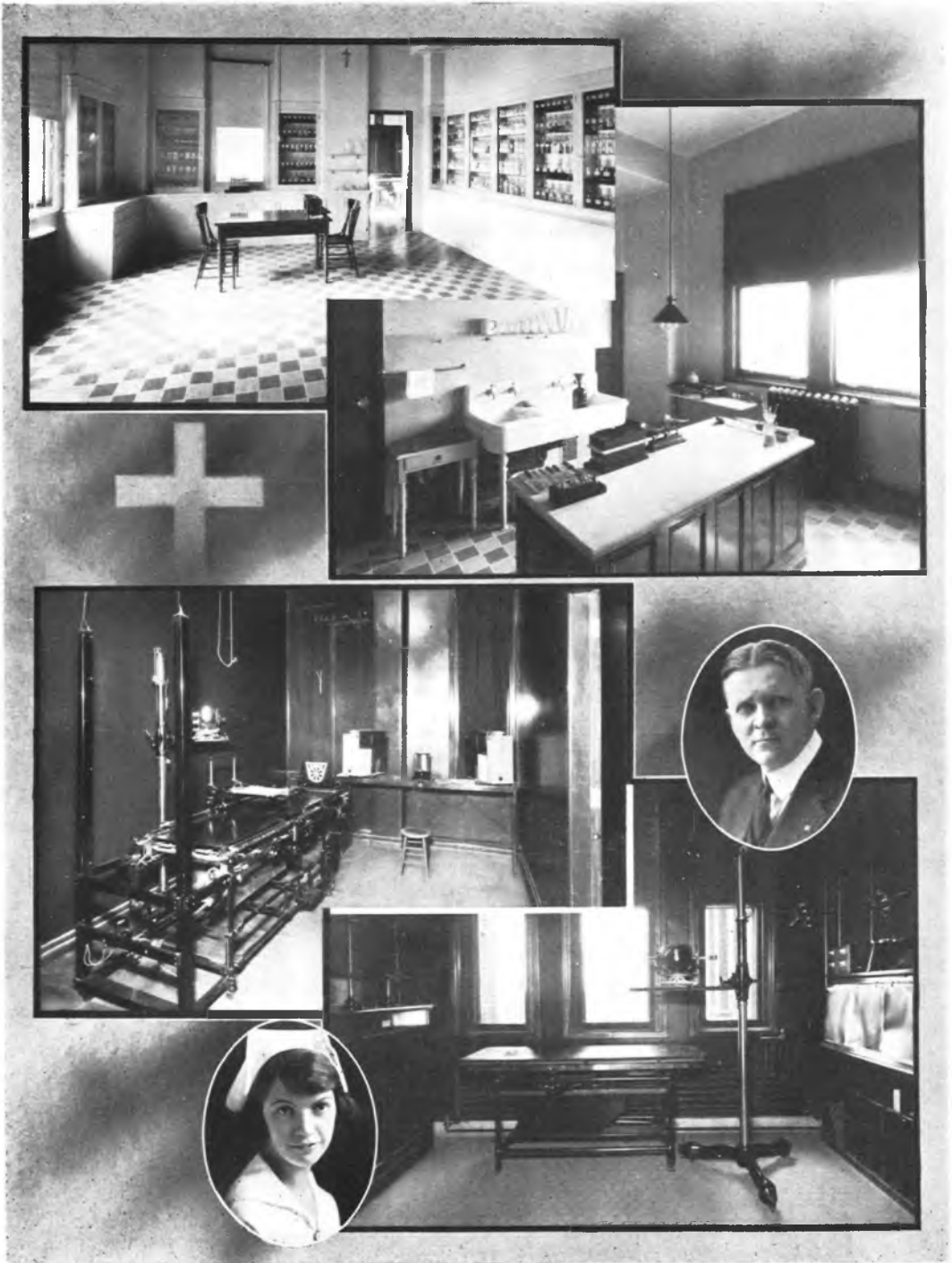


*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**

Thus instead of being a needless procedure, as some patients seem to believe, the addition of laboratory examinations to the usual hospital procedure, is of the greatest benefit to the incoming patient since its use conserves the interests of the patient. The attending physician, though competent, has neither time, space, nor equipment to make many of these examinations because such examinations often require hours to complete; the space necessary is more than the usual physician's office occupies and many of the reagents must be in constant use to prevent mistakes from deterioration.

For these and other reasons, it follows that many laboratory examinations are not practical to the attending physician but, instead, must be made at hospital or medical laboratories.





*Pharmacy and Prescription Room  
X-Ray Laboratory  
MISS RUTH RUSH. R. N., Technician*

*Insert DR. JOHN T. DAWSON  
Roentgenologist*

Department of Radiology - 1917

JOHN T. DAWSON, M. D., R. S. N. A.

**F**OURTEEN years ago Providence Hospital installed a Department of Radiology. Looking backward at those early days, one cannot but be impressed by the meager facilities available as compared with the wonderful modern X-ray equipment of the present.

At that time the cases averaged about twelve each month, and most of the work was done with a small hand portable machine. This was taken to the bedside of the patient, and amid a flurry of sparks and crackling noises a radiogram of an arm or perhaps a leg was taken. Patients with fractured ribs, pelves or femurs, were usually brought to the X-ray department on the sixth floor in their beds. This necessitated putting improvised rollers under the patient's bed, trundling it to the elevator, wheeling it to the X-ray room where with the consumption of much time and effort a plate was taken. These single coated glass plates were of very inferior quality, the equipment inadequate, and the technique of hit or miss variety. At each exposure the tube changed from high to low, or vice versa, and then had to be exhausted. The color of the tube indicated when the exposure was to be made, as it was impossible to maintain anything like a constant spark gap.

Shortly after this, after considerable research work, new and better equipment began to appear. Double screens, cassettes, duplitized films and the Potter-Bucky were still in the experimental stage. The hospital management decided to install a new and complete X-ray laboratory, with added space, as the previous quarters were entirely too small. From then on new equipment has been added, from time to time, so that today Providence can boast of a complete modern X-ray laboratory, for both Radiographic and Therapeutic work.

A great advancement is the so-called bedside Unit in fracture cases. Radiograms can now be at the patient's bedside without disturbing him in the least, and a retake is seldom necessary. With perfected technique, and well trained technicians, the possibilities of the equipment can be gauged to a nicety.

No modern hospital is today operating without a complete X-ray department. Every physician, surgeon and dentist depends upon the X-ray for diagnosis and prognosis in the larger portion of their cases. THERE IS NO REGION OF THE BODY that at some time or other is not subject to a searching examination for the detection of disease or injury. We can cite many cases where the treatment of some condition would have proved complicated, and the outcome very doubtful, if it had not been for the aid of the X-ray examination.

Roentgenology as practised today, in the opinion of the writer, stands out as a contribution excelled by none. It takes its place as an important factor in teaching in the medical schools and hospitals, and means much to the Physiologist, Anatomist, Pathologist and Clinician.

Advances in many lines of science are dependent on the discovery and application of some new method. With the standardized equipment, and perfected technique of today, we are able to give the student of medicine the value of thorough and complete X-ray studies, so that later his patients will receive the real aid that Roentgenology can give them. In problems of interpretation he will avoid hasty diagnosis, and never express conclusions until a careful study of the case has been made.

The immediate use of the X-ray is paramount in a large number of conditions. Reduction of many of the simpler fractures, with the aid of the Fluoroscopic screen, enables the physician to make the proper reduction at the first attempt with less time in the hospital, and fewer anesthetics for the patient, also in ulcers and early malignancies of the intestinal tract, calculus of the urinary tract, acute diseases of the bones and joints, as—osteomyelitis and many allied conditions, a panacea for the thymus in the newborn, relief of pain and a brighter outlook for the patient suffering from malignancies beyond surgical aid, and in a large number of cases curable, diagnosis of obscure also rare conditions, congenital defects, and in many conditions too numerous to cite here, the X-ray is daily proving invaluable.

Can you imagine the consternation, that would reign, should the medical sciences be suddenly deprived of the uses of the X-ray? Its place is secure; its uses many, and it is proving of great benefit to mankind.

Providence Hospital may be proud of its work thus far in the Department of Radiology. It has kept pace with other standardized hospitals in the acquisition of improved equipment, and the development of the latest technique.

## The Orthopedic Department

H. T. BUCKNER, M. D., F. A. C. S.



LONG with other specialties the Orthopedic Department is gaining a position of great promise, and has developed from a small beginning into a real department. It is under the supervision of Sister Mary Sabina, and has facilities for treating all bone cases, children as well as adults. Its chief bid to fame is the invention and development of a new fracture bed, a surgical dressing cart and a fracture equipment cart. These new and entirely original ideas, in the treatment of fracture cases, are to be found in no other hospital. Not only were they designed but also manufactured in Providence Hospital. So practical and efficient are they, that R. G. Broderick, the Hospital Consultant, on his recent inspection, was most interested in and very favorably impressed with these outstanding advancements in the treatment of fractures. A detailed description of these three innovations will be of interest to those who have not had the opportunity of personally inspecting them.

**FRACTURE BED:** The fracture bed has proved very satisfactory in the treatment of fractures. It is seven feet six inches long, being longer than the average hospital bed, in order to allow adequate extension, so necessary in pulling the fractured limb into place. The frame upon which the patient rests is adjustable at both ends so that the head or foot may be lowered or raised according to need. At the head is an adjustable back rest. There are overhead adjustable bars which permit the fracture part to be suspended and thus allow the patient to change his position, while at the same time they permit the fracture part to be put in any position necessary to obtain and maintain a reduction. In addition, there are double pulleys at each end of the overhead frame through which ropes are passed and attached to another frame that rests upon the bed. These ropes are also passed through pulleys on a windlass at the head of the bed; the handle on the windlass facilitates movement. The windlass is used to lift from the bed those suffering from serious injuries, especially injuries of the back, and it does so with the minimum amount of discomfort to the patient and of exertion to the nurse. The bed is adjustable and can meet almost any demand in the treatment of a fracture where the bed treatment is necessary. We realize that the fracture bed is facing a great future and that as times goes on it will be improved to meet various exigencies.

**THE SURGICAL DRESSING CART:** The surgical cart was designed so that the necessary supplies for the dressing of fracture cases might be placed thereon and the cart be wheeled from room to room without any effort. Practically, all dressings of fracture cases are applied in the rooms for the reason that these patients cannot be taken to the surgical dressing room: the cart saves time and work carrying with it everything needed by the surgeon. This very useful cart



*The* GOLDEN SHEAF



*The Surgical Dressing Cart*



*Fracture Cart Open*



*Fracture Cart Closed*

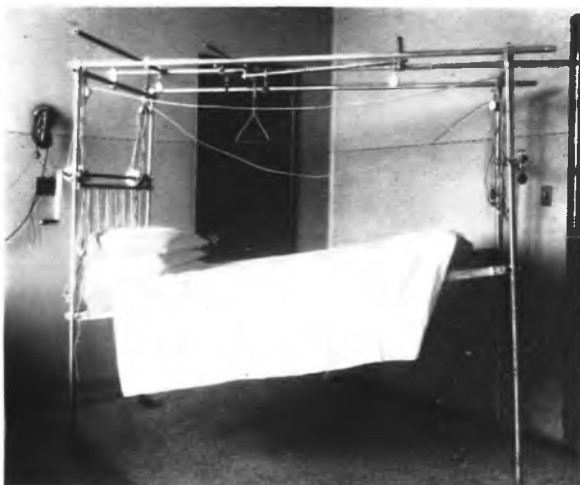
*The* **GOLDEN SHEAF**



*Fracture Bed  
Showing Overhead Frame*



*Fracture Bed*

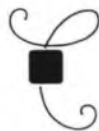


*Fracture Bed  
With Foot Raised*

## *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

has three shelves. On the upper one is an electric sterilizer for the sterilizing of the instruments used: on it are also the required drugs and chemicals. On the lower shelves are the dressings and supplies. On the back of the cart is a wash basin and its drain bucket: on the top, two jars for hot and cold water: these have pipes leading to the wash basin: there is also a bucket for the soiled dressings.

THE FRACTURE EQUIPMENT CART: This was designed to carry everything needed in the setting of a fracture. Here again, the work is done in the patient's rooms, and the cart, rolled into the rooms, dispenses with much going back and forth. It is divided into two parts, the lower part being a deep drawer for the "Thomas Leg Splints" and other large splints in general use among surgeons. The upper section is divided in two, and has ten drawers on one side: in these are kept Buck's Extensions, tools, twine, cord, etc.: in the other are kept small splints, weights, etc. The photographs emphasize what has been here described.



## The Pharmacy

W. F. GARDINEER

**N**URSING and medicine have always been closely associated. The ancients bathed wounds and dressed them with oil and balsams. In the home a small supply of medicine was usually at hand and kindly neighbors lent their aid. Gradually there evolved the group idea of the care of the sick, and medical science always kept in step or advanced new theories and practices for the control of pain and disease.

When the Sisters were at the County Farm in 1877, their supply of drugs was limited to a few bottles of medicine that could easily find place on a narrow shelf four feet in length. This necessitated sending outside for practically everything needed in the line of medicine.

The first attempt to organize a pharmacy was made in the hospital on Fifth and Madison. The Sisters were successful. The quarters were limited, just off the main entrance, yet the pharmacy was in a short time so well equipped that the Sisters were able to take care of all immediate requirements.

When the present Providence Hospital was planned, provision was made for a pharmacy which should be perfect in every detail. Every convenience and device that seemed desirable was installed. Few outside of the immediate attendants realize the necessity of a well equipped pharmacy in an institution of this size. So much depends on the promptness with which medicines can be obtained, and the availability of the special medications the various physicians are accustomed to prescribe that the pharmacy department is a very important factor in a hospital, especially in one of more than three hundred patients.

It is well to review the activities and growth of the pharmacy from the humble beginning of a four-foot shelf to its present beautiful quarters. The pharmacy includes three well equipped rooms. In the first are well constructed wall cases with glass shelving on which are bottles with their contents plainly labelled. Below these are cupboards stocked with powders, tablets, herbs, etc., everything that can be found in any first class city drug store. For the Sisters, there is neither time nor necessity to decorate display windows. Their personality is best manifest in the exquisite cleanliness and order which always prevail in this, as in other departments, and besides there are too many vitally interesting things in a hospital pharmacy to call for display windows. A glass top counter, a book case, a desk, two typewriters and chairs complete the furnishings of the first room: the woodwork is painted in imitation of ivory; a few pictures adorn the walls, and potted plants add another touch of beauty to this department.

# *The* GOLDEN SHEAF

The second room is where all the prescriptions are filled. Fancy the restoratives sent out from this room and the care and precision called for by each prescription. The third room is used for storing, and even here perfect order reigns.

The Sister in charge of this department is a registered pharmacist and has been connected with Providence Hospital for many years. Persons familiar with pharmaceutical work have spoken sincerely of her efficiency and of the care and thought apparent in the governing of this model pharmacy.





## The Department of Records

AGNES CARNEY, R. N. '25



ASE records, over 35,000 of them filed neatly away in the cabinets of our record room since 1920, in which year this department was opened. Is this not evidence of the striking period of transition our hospitals have undergone in the past few years? And does not a thrill of pride come o'er us to see Providence Hospital advancing with the times? From its humble home of fifty years ago, this month, it is celebrating its Golden Anniversary in a large, beautiful institution, a modern hospital wonderfully equipped. Today it is classified as a Standard Hospital and approved by the American College of Surgeons. Since the days of yore when merely rooms for the patients, a surgery and a few other facilities sufficed, various departments have been added, the X-ray department, laboratory, obstetrical department, pharmacy, physical therapy departments, a diet kitchen with a graduate dietitian in charge and a DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS.

The keeping of records came about in a natural fashion. Long ago, as the practice of medicine developed into a profession, the doctors began making and keeping records for themselves of the condition of their patients and of what they did for them. *These records were an effort in the interest of the patient and humanity in general.* Then a few years later, the standardization of medical schools was accomplished. As a natural sequence to this great achievement in the medical world, came the standardization of the hospital. It was readily seen that the profession, as a whole, had a duty to the public through the channel in which the public is treated, namely the hospital. One of the most important services a doctor renders his patient is that of keeping an accurate record of his case. When the patient enters the hospital, the hospital too, becomes vitally interested and shares the responsibility of his case record. The keeping of case records, is of course, only one phase in the system of standardization of hospitals, but is one of paramount importance.

What are case records? They are the tangible evidence of the high standards of professional work. They are a direct test of a doctor's' efficiency. These records are the scientific data which pertain to each patient treated in a hospital. Each record should be the composite picture of the symptoms, findings, treatment and end results of a disease. Case records are a pledge of loyalty of service on the part of the hospital to its community.

There is no doubt as to their necessity or value. The more deeply one considers the subject, the more one realizes their value. They exist solely in the interest of the patient but their benefits reach out to the doctor, nurse, hospital and general public. Their value is almost inestimable.

To the patient, they are an assurance that his case will be studied in the light of every possible means available and a proof that such has been done. The laity know that when they enter a standardized hospital, a record of services rendered is made and preserved for future reference. In event of later complications, and the patient re-enters the hospital under the direction of the same or a different doctor (or in case of a doctor's death), his previous record would prove of great assistance and aid to the doctor in reaching a more prompt and intelligent diagnosis. The facts recorded thereon might prevent an operation or the expense of more X-rays or laboratory work. Perhaps a patient has been in an accident and later attempts to claim damages. To prove his injuries, the hospital record would be most valuable evidence in court, and very often on their completeness and accuracy depends the verdict.

The doctor as well as the patient is benefitted by the hospital records. In his study of medicine, the variable factors of judgment and variations in individual patients are always present. Reference to case records offer him invaluable means by which he may profit from the experience of others. Correct medical statistics can be collected very readily from the "cross-filing system of diagnoses." An accumulation of true, complete and concise records are the scientific data by which the medical research worker can prove his theories. A case record also serves as a safeguard to the doctor, for instance, in an alleged malpractice suit. No eloquence of his attorney could be more persuasive in the doctor's favor, than the silent pages of an authentic, well written record made in the hospital, exhibiting in black and white, the actual facts of the case.

A vast improvement has been shown in recent years in the keeping of records. In the beginning, they were a simple, primitive affair and nearly always destroyed when the period of hospitalization of the patient ended. It was no easy matter to change the established customs, but the zealous crusaders of standardization succeeded in subduing the clamor of protest which arose among the profession when first they promulgated the rules and regulations regarding case records. Today the realization of the great work which they began dawns clearly upon us. There rests a serious obligation upon us to continue in their footsteps. Let not the efforts of our predecessors be in vain! Have the medical and nursing staff of Providence Hospital endeavored to carry on this great work? The case records prove the answer to be in the affirmative. Both the doctors and nurses have, at all times, co-operated with the management in the very finest manner. Let me assure them of our appreciation for this wonderful generous spirit, good will and deep interest taken in this cause. For all this, we are deeply grateful; but a word of warning. Let us not stand still! Let us strive to attain a pinnacle of perfection in our records. In the scientific world, we must go forward. Let our watchword ever be "progress."

## The Field of Physical Therapy

MARY E. STACK, R. N. '22

*Physical Therapist*

**M**EDICAL practice has been aptly defined as the art of combining all arts and sciences in the prevention and relief of human ailments. The true physician gives the patient what is best, whether a drug, a physical agent, or a mental suggestion. As quickly as the efficacy of the various physiotherapeutic measures are demonstrated he adopts them to his armamentarium.

Physical measures have been utilized in the relief of pain, sickness and injuries even before herbs or drugs. The first to be used among these agents were water, sunlight, massage, heat and cold. Electricity was first used a century ago. The branches of physical therapy have made more scientific progress in the last score of years than they had made together up to that time. They received their greatest impetus by the World War, which supplied material for millions of physical therapy treatments, and the results have been so universally gratifying that physical therapy has established itself on a secure basis among the branches of scientific medicine.

Only a few of the medical schools have as yet accorded physical therapy a place in their curricula, but there are several schools of physical therapy that graduate women of good education who previously have had adequate training in nursing. These practitioners in a hospital physical therapy department stand in the same relation to the physician as the pharmacist, the physician prescribing the kind and quantity of treatment.

Providence Hospital was one of the first private hospitals under standardization to equip a complete physical therapy department, where the most modern apparatus are available for administering treatments in phototherapy, hydrotherapy and electrotherapy. It is beyond the scope of this brief article to indicate fully how invaluable is the service the department is rendering the sick and injured of this community, for instance, the recovery time in fractures can be reduced by about one-third, and in sprains and bruises the proportion of time reduction is much greater.

In the first half of 1927 a total of 2,300 treatments were given in the physical therapy department of Providence Hospital. The demand is steadily increasing. Favorable results have been produced in a large variety of diseases and traumatic conditions. The most frequent agent employed is electricity through diathermy, the alpine lamp, and the galvanic and faradic currents. The alpine lamp has been found useful in Intestinal Stasis, Colitis, Rickets, Anemia, Rheumatism and Neuritis.

## The Dietary Laboratory

IDA BONNER, B. S.

*Dietitian*

**E**VERY patient sent to the Providence Hospital whose physician recommends special dietary treatment finds particular attention paid to his case at the dietary laboratory. Upon the prescription of the physician, the dietitian carefully adjusts a balanced, varied and appetizing diet in the endeavor to bring the patient's condition back to normal.

The special diet laboratory is equipped with utensils, cooking and weighing apparatus, and especially ordered and selected foods where the special menu is arranged, prepared, set up and sent to the patient directly, constituting the desirable central service.

A graduate dietitian, trained in special diet and disease is engaged by the hospital, and has charge of the laboratory where she is assisted by two student nurses who are making their training as nurses more valuable by their experience in cooking and instruction in special diets.

A staff of reputable physicians direct their patients to the hospital for treatment which the special diet laboratory is able to provide. Such diseases of Metabolism as Diabetes, Mellitus, Bright's Disease, Hypertension, Obesity and Thyroid Diseases have received attention at the laboratory. Gastro-Intestinal Diseases as Gastric Ulcer, Colitus, Hyperacidity and Anacidity have also been receiving administration from the dietary department.

Special diets require particular attention in the form of strictly selected foods and carefully weighed proportions to meet the needs of the individual patient. This diet must also be near enough a well-balanced normal diet to be adaptable to the patient's mode of living after he has left the hospital. This program is made complete by frequent visits that the dietitian makes her patients. She observes their progress and determines their improvement. Under the direction of the attending physician the dietitian explains the nature and work of the disease, the value of certain foods to counteract the disease, and provides a chart which the patient is able to follow upon his leaving the hospital.

The dietary laboratory in a hospital is indicative of the hospital's progress and its interest and belief in the scientific treatment of diseases through special dietary measures.

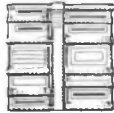
### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*The writer of "The Golden Sheaf" offers appreciative gratitude to all who contributed to its compilation. Special thanks are due to Mr. James Kelly and Mr. George Bovik, Jr., of The Kelly Printing Company, Inc., and to Mr. Clarence J. Paup of The Acme Engraving Company for valuable criticisms and suggestions.*





*Index*  
AND LIST OF  
*Illustrations*



## Index

Officers .....	9
Medical Board .....	10
Hospital Staff .....	11
Foreword .....	13
Founding of Providence Hospital .....	14
Poem—“ <i>Who Does God's Work Will Get God's Pay</i> ” .....	23
Chaplains of Providence Hospital .....	25
Distinguished Visitors .....	27
Poem—“ <i>After the Reaper</i> ” .....	29
The Old Providence and the New .....	30
Graduates of Providence Hospital .....	32-37
Inauguration of School of Nursing .....	39
The New Providence .....	39
Demolition of Old Hospital .....	43
Sister Vincent Ferrier Becomes Provincial Superior .....	43
Certificate from American College of Surgeons .....	45
Dr. George M. Horton .....	47
Providence Hospital Alumnae Assn. ....	54
Social Service Department .....	58
Golden Jubilee .....	61
New Building for Providence School of Nursing .....	65
The Staff .....	68
Our School of Nursing .....	71
Surgery .....	77
Obstetrical Department .....	79
The Laboratory .....	80
Department of Radiology .....	83
The Orthopedic Department .....	85
The Pharmacy .....	89
The Department of Records .....	91
The Field of Physical Therapy .....	93
The Dietary Laboratory .....	94

## List of Illustrations

The Right Reverend E. J. O'Dea, D. D. ....	5
Hospital at Poor Farm in 1877.....	19
First House at Twelfth and Madison .....	19
Reverend William Fisser.....	24
Providence Hospital at Fifth and Madison .....	28
Providence Hospital Today .....	28
Mother Amarine .....	38
Mother Vincent Ferrier .....	38
Mother Praxedes of Providence .....	38
Daniel Kelleher .....	40
Dr. George M. Horton .....	47
Hospital Staff .....	51-53
Graduating Class of 1927 .....	56-57
Chapel .....	60
Providence Hospital Nurses' Home .....	66
Group of Student Nurses .....	70
One of the Private Rooms .....	75
One of the Surgeries .....	76
Pharmacy and Prescription Room and X-ray Laboratory .....	82
Surgical Dressing Cart .....	86
Fracture Cart .....	86
Fracture Bed .....	87

PRINTED BY  
THE KELLY PRINTING COMPANY, INC.  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON





