

# Pavilion Radiates A Friendly Atmosphere

## Science Overcomes Drab Institutionalism With New Product

Those of us who were confined in a hospital room at one time or another will be the first to express admiration for the interiors of the new Charlottetown Hospital addition. This new building has the distinction of being the first hospital in Canada to be decorated along the lines of color therapy which has displaced the "institutionalism" that was synonymous with hospitals as late as a few years ago.

This is hardly any one who goes to the hospital for pleasure; pain, or at least physical discomfort, is always associated with confinement. This condition is discernible from the very moment of admittance, when the admitting clerk is faced with a frightened and nervous applicant.

Modern medical and hospital authorities recognize that a patient's cure depends mostly on four major factors: (1) medical treatment; (2) diet; (3) rest; (4) mental attitude. An integral adjunct to this fourth factor is the physical surroundings of the patient, which, under proper conditions, can establish an attractive and restful atmosphere that helps to speed convalescence.

### COLOR IMPORTANT

The direct effect of color on man's mental attitude is an established scientific fact. Definite theories have been evolved during the last ten years for the practical application of some definite color principles to walls and ceilings of hospital rooms: reaction to various color, good and bad ones, are known, grouped, and classified. Specialists know which ones excite, disturb or depress and which induce repose, create an atmosphere of harmony, and improve the patient's outlook and happiness.

These theories are incorporated in FABRON, the fabric-plastic-laquer wall covering which has been selected for the decoration of practically all interiors in the new addition to Charlottetown Hospital. Its manufacturers, Frederic Blank & Co., Inc., of New York City, pioneered the introduction of hospital color therapy in the United States where today it has been adopted by over 1,100 hospitals.

This product of modern science comes in colors, textures and patterns that have been devised to answer innumerable conditions of every type of institutional interior. The proper use of this material takes into consideration the existing interrelation of light, color, space and function of an interior — all of which are part of the basic principles of color therapy.

The knowledge of interior decoration which enables one to plan color schemes for normal individuals is far from being by itself a qualification for determining suitable colors and designs for ill people. Hundreds of cases are on record of well meaning members of hospital boards who devotedly give their time and money for the beautification of their local hospital only to obtain results which, more often than not, fall short of the correct prescription. Seeking cheerfulness in a patient's room, they usually visualize what impresses them as cheerful in their own or their friends' home — clear color contrasts, bright fabrics, striking designs, etc. Unfortunately, these are hardly yardsticks for measuring cheerfulness in hospital rooms where the requirements are softness of patterns, self-toning color harmony, friendliness but of a quiet type.

### NEW TREND INTRODUCED

A definite improvement over the institutionalism of yesteryear has been the introduction of walls painted with pleasing colors and their association with colorful drapes and slip covers. At best, however, the friendliness of pattern and texture remains confined to these comparatively small areas leaving a great expanse of plainness which hardly holds any stimulating interest for the patient. In other words, the area of bare walls and ceiling is disproportionately large in relation to the interest found in the drapery and the furniture. A glance at the over-all attractive, colorful, and friendly atmosphere introduced into the Charlottetown Hospital rooms displays more vividly the advantages of this type of interior than any elaborate description. All over, there is a feeling of "hominess", a definite tie between hospital and home. The instinctive fear, inherent in all of us, of everything connected with a hospital gives way to a feeling of pleasant relief and of trust!

Through the introduction of FABRON into the Charlottetown Hospital by the Robert Simpson Company Limited, a good deal more has been obtained than good hospital decoration. This material is thoroughly washable and disinfectible: no amount of cleaning will damage its surface. Also, its lacquer colors are sunfast and help a room to retain its original attraction and freshness for years to come.

**THE FIRE SAFETY**  
FABRON is a fire-retardant material and meets the fire safety requirements of the National Fire Protection Association.

RON acts as a fire-spread preventive and promotes fire safety. It has been thoroughly investigated and tested by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. — sponsored by the National Board of Fire Underwriters — and is the only wall covering in Canada, and in the United States to carry the official label of this famous organization.

Its sturdy base will not give way to plaster cracks as its tensile strength is greater than that of the plaster separation that produces cracking. Of course, FABRON can be damaged through severe gouging but even though it can be repaired invisibly, the hospital administration will be constantly alert in its untiring efforts for watchfulness and care, believing that, as in medicine, prevention is a great deal more important than any corrective treatment. The hospital feels convinced that it will receive the full cooperation of patients, visitors and staff alike in order that the attractiveness as it exists today be preserved for many years to come.

### Offer Complete

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Control stand KX-11 type 8 200 MA., very rapid exposures can now be made as low as 1/60 of a second. When one considers that Roentgen, the discoverer of X-rays, used exposures of 1/2 to 1 hour, one can more readily appreciate the advantages of 1/60 second exposure. With the addition of space for office and filing in the new department, and the added facilities of new dressing rooms, the Department looks forward to extend its service to the public in the coming years. The dark room, which in most hospitals is small and poorly ventilated, has been brought up-to-date in every respect. We, in the X-ray Department, feel that with the completion of these changes, we can take our place on a par with the other departments of the hospital.

The X-ray Department of a modern hospital consists actually of two really distinct departments:

- (1) Diagnostic Department. This more or less has been described above and includes not only the interpretation of films, but with the exception of chest, abdominal, etc., as well as the use of many contrast media to examine otherwise hidden areas of the human body.

- (2) The Therapeutic section, on the other hand, deals with the treatment of illnesses that respond to X-ray, radium, or diathermy. These include not only the treatment of cancer but many other disorders which respond to stimulating doses of X-rays, such as, many skin disorders, arthritis, neuritis, bursitis, etc.

With the addition of the new high voltage therapeutic unit, with radium already available in the hospital, with other therapeutic facilities, such as diathermy, infra red and ultra violet light, also already available, we feel that our therapy department can cope with any and all problems which might arise in this area.

The X-ray Department of the Charlottetown Hospital is recognized by the Canadian Association of Radiologists and the Canadian Society of Technicians as a training center for X-ray technicians. This is due to the fact that Sister Mary Edith, the capable technician in charge, received her diploma by examination from the Dominion Board following extensive training in Kingston, Ontario, and because of the certification by the Royal College of Physicians of the Radiologist, Doctor W. L. Macdonald, as Diagnostic and Therapeutic Radiologist.

During the coming years the X-ray Department will endeavor to serve the public to offer the facilities of what we feel is a very modern and up-to-date X-ray Department.

### DR. PETER CONROY

The King of the City of Gleaming Spires  
In the Land of Eternal Day,  
He looketh down on the upland trails  
Where the world worn toilers stray.  
(His love is a tender brooding love,  
And steep the mountain way).  
A! Some keep close to the beaten path,  
And heed no moaning call;  
Some turn to help, though burden-crushed,  
When a fainting mortal fall:  
And the King of the City of Gleaming Spires,  
He, loving, seeth all.  
Spake He, to the beautiful Angel Death,  
"Go down to the upland trail,  
There is one who hath ever a healing hand  
When an ailing brother fall,  
Who hath given ungrudging years to hush  
The Earth's untrusting wail.  
Bid him come to the City of Gleaming Spires  
The City he loiled to win,  
Let his eyes be closed to the sights of pain,  
His ears to worldly din;  
Go, fold forever the helpful hands,  
His resting shall begin!"  
Lucy Gertrude Clarkin  
in "Red and White"

### First General

(Continued from page 1)

classes and creeds on their departure. The Medical Staff, the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the City Council made presentations of appreciative addresses before the Sisters left the province on June 24th, 1926.

The administration was taken over by the Sisters of St. Martha, a diocesan community founded by Archbishop O'Leary in 1916. The Sisters of this young congregation, inspired by the eminent work of their predecessors and supported by the unfailing co-operation of the doctors, the nurses and auxiliaries have continued the care of the sick and poor according to the traditions of Christian charity based on the dictum of Christ: "Whatever you do to the least of these, you do it to me."

### FORMAL OPENING

The formal opening of the brick building was on September 4, 1925. All the patients had been taken over from the former hospital before that date. Pontifical Benediction was given in the beautiful chapel and speeches were delivered from the front balcony.

### YEAR OF JUBILEE

1929 was a year of jubilee in the Diocese. The Diocese itself was one hundred years old and in its centenary year saw its Cathedral consecrated and raised to the rank of a Minor Basilica. St. Dunstan's University celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday; the Charlottetown Hospital its fiftieth. The golden trumpets of rejoicing and thanksgiving were sounded at the year's graduating exercises on September 10th as the speaker of the day, Dr. J. D. MacGuigan, recounted past achievements and paid tribute to the pioneer founders of the hospital.

### THE "HUNGRY THIRTIES"

Fast on the heels of the jubilee came the so-called "hungry thirties." The number of patients admitted was notably greater but even more noticeable was the increasing number unable to pay bills. To offset the mounting deficits, a mammoth bazaar was organized in 1935 under the distinguished patronage of Most Reverend J. A. O'Sullivan, then Bishop of Charlottetown. Thanks to the splendid cooperation shown and the generous response of all citizens the venture was a wonderful success and became an annual affair, wiping out current debts and helping to reduce the capital debt.

As was Bishop McIntyre in the '30's, so was Bishop O'Sullivan anxious about needy families and the sick poor and with his advice and encouragement the Hospital opened a Social Service department in 1931. The work done under the aegis of this department is a source of much gratification to those concerned about social welfare and they look forward to even greater things now that this department has led to the founding of the Catholic Welfare Bureau.

### CONSTANT EXPENDITURE NECESSARY

This story has mentioned more than once new building and additions — a new building means a new era in the life history of a hospital but hospitals are not merely spaces enclosed by brick and mortar however important a well-built edifice may be. The modern hospital must be well equipped and to the uninitiated the requirements seem fantastic.

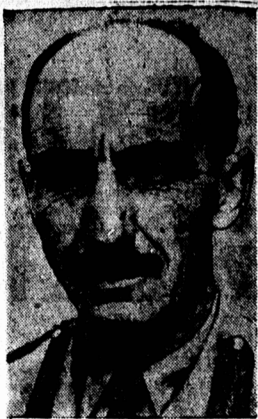
Since its earliest days the Charlottetown Hospital has kept improving equipment and services — each installation, each improvement, representing effort, sacrifice and prayer on the part of some individuals or some society. All interested were quite thrilled, for example when the first X-Ray equipment was installed, when the first electric elevator was put in use, when the first electric refrigerator made its appearance in the kitchen.

Especially in these later days when science is making rapid technical advances, keeping in the vanguard of progress entails constant expenditure. When the brick building was opened in 1925 it was halled as completely up-to-date, yet how much new equipment has had to be purchased in the past twenty-five years, either because of new methods of treatment, because the old was worn or outmoded, or because acute labor problems demanded power machinery. We can list: a completely new X-Ray machine, three different heat therapy machines, infra-red and ultra-violet lamps, basal metabolism and electrocardiograph machines, an Ediphone (recording machine), new tables in operating and delivery rooms, gas machines, new sterilizers, new carriages, new typewriters, adding machines and duplicator, an insulated cooler and an electric bake oven, heated food conveyors, new washer, steam press, mangle, and so on.

### HUMAN BEINGS MORE IMPORTANT

Yet more important in a hospital than building or equipment are human beings. The neophyte in hospital work soon perceives that THE PATIENT is the focal point of interest — around him are centered the efforts of the doctors, the administrators, the nurses, the technical staff.

The Charlottetown Hospital has been blessed in having had, and



Hon. Milton F. Gregg  
Minister of Veterans Affairs  
Ottawa

A message from the Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, to the Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan on the opening of the new Pavilion of the Charlottetown Hospital follows:

While I have not yet had opportunity of inspecting the new wing of the Charlottetown City Hospital, the officers of my Department who have been in close touch with the work have given me complete reports of the careful planning and the splendid facilities which it will provide.

As Minister of Veterans Affairs, I can only say that we regard it as a privilege to have been associated with the city of Charlottetown in making these facilities available. From a departmental standpoint it will mean there will be available to the Prince Edward Island veterans, hospital accommodation and services comparable in most respects with those in any Province in Canada. From our standpoint, this is important, because we know how distressing it can be to any person who is ill to have to enter hospital in a locality where his loved ones and his friends are unable to visit him.

It is a matter of real regret that I am not able to be with the people of Charlottetown at the time of the opening of this new wing but I can assure you that as soon as Parliamentary duties make it possible, I will make it a point to come to Prince Edward Island for the purpose of visiting the institution and renewing friendships of Prince Edward Island comrades.

Having now, on its staff, active and associate, doctors with first-class professional education and training — two of the active staff at present were winners of the coveted Holmes Gold Medal at McGill — doctors of true Christian character, reverently regarding human bodies as the most wonderful of God's creations, kind and sympathetic to the poor and afflicted, always placing the care of the sick before any monetary consideration.

It is fitting that we should mention three who have served as "Chief".

### DR. PETER CONROY

Dr. Conroy was born at Tignish, March 20, 1864, son of Nicholas Conroy, M.L.A. He received his academic education at Prince of Wales and St. Dunstan's Colleges and graduated as doctor of medicine from Laval University in 1874. He died in Charlottetown March 14, 1918 after a brief illness of pneumonia.

He held many positions of trust such as trustee of the Falconwood Provincial Hospital, a member of the Board of Governors of St. Dunstan's University and President of the Children's Aid. He is still remembered in the beloved family physician in many homes. He served the Charlottetown Hospital for 39 years as "House Surgeon" from the time of its foundation until the day of his death. He was a skillful surgeon and brought credit to the hospital as well as relief to many a poor sufferer. The genuine sorrow manifested when he died proved, said a writer in the next day's Patriot "that his life amongst us was such as to command the highest respect and affection".

### DR. STEPHEN RICE JENKINS

Doctor Jenkins was born November 12, 1856, at Charlottetown, son of Dr. John T. Jenkins, M.R.C. (Lon.). He was educated at St. Peter's School and at King's College, Windsor; received his medical degree from University of Pennsylvania in 1886.

He came to practice in Charlottetown the very year of the oft-talked-of smallpox epidemic and much of the medical care of the victims devolved on him. Working together at that time, Dr. Jenkins and Father A. J. McIntyre became life-long friends.

Dr. Jenkins was one of the first members of the American College of Surgeons; an early member of the American Society for the Control of Cancer and of the Canadian Medical Council. During his term as President of the Canadian Medical Association the members met in convention at Charlottetown (1928). He was actively interested in the militia and was medical officer with rank of Lt. Colonel for the P.E.I. Artillery Regiment. He was a member of the City School Board and a member of the Matheson Government, representing Charlottetown. He devoted a lot of time and energy to the work of the Charlottetown Dispensary and to the Red Cross Society. He was house physician at St. Dunstan's University, a member of the staff of the P.E.I. Hospital as well as of the Charlottetown Hospital where he was Chief of Staff.

Here indeed he was more than "Chief"; he was "Dad" to whom

every one turned to have their troubles smoothed out. Great was the feeling of loss when he died September 16, 1929, after but a few days' illness — he took sick in the operating room, the scene of so much of his efficient surgery.

He was buried from St. Dunstan's Basilica with highest honors. His memory lives on — may his high professional achievements, his exemplary life as a Catholic layman, ever be an incentive to staff and personnel of the Charlottetown Hospital.

### THE PRESENT CHIEF

Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, O.B.E., the present Chief of Staff, has been elected to that position each succeeding year since Dr. Jenkin's demise. Dr. MacMillan's many interests, political and philanthropic, have not prevented his attaining eminence in the medical world nor hindered his doing an incalculable amount of work on behalf of the Charlottetown Hospital. He has proved a valuable liaison officer between the Board of Governors and the Medical Staff. He has been the recipient of highest honors from Church and State.

### THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

In the beginning of the school the nurses' rooms were on the third floor of the frame hospital. After 1926 the student nurses lived in the red brick house adjoining the hospital called at one time St. Anthony's Villa. It was built by Owen Connolly and for a long time Captain Tucker and family lived in it.

In 1946 the house at 1 Dundas Esplanade was bought and fitted up as a residence for nurses — the Stella Maris Residence. Forty nurses have sleeping quarters there, also living and reception rooms, kitchenette etc. The adjacent Morris house was purchased in 1947 and provides additional sleeping rooms, class and demonstration rooms, library and a recently set up chemistry and bacteriology laboratory.

The acquiring of this last house gave the hospital the use of all the property along the Esplanade with its delightful water front and ever changing vista of seascape and landscape, and healthful salt-water bathing for the young ladies of the school.

As the Nurses' accommodations have improved so have the other facilities offered kept pace. At the present time the school has two full time instructors in addition to medical and other special lecturers. A projector gives audio-visual aid in teaching and is occasionally used for recreation as well. Over 200 nurses have graduated from this school since its inception; many occupy responsible public positions in Canada and the U.S.A.; many have joined the married state but are ever ready in emergencies, such as came up during war days, to do their share for suffering mankind.

### NURSES' ASSOCIATIONS

The Alumnae organized their association in 1931. This has served as a binding link between the School and its graduates and also keeps the graduates in touch with one another.

The St. Veronica Guild, named for the holy woman who wiped Christ's face as he walked to Calvary, is an association of all Catholic nurses in city or province wherever their Alma Mater. It was formed here in 1939 and is affiliated with other similar groups throughout the Maritimes; thus the nurses profit by sharing experiences with the members of the profession in other localities.

Both Alumnae and Guild have initiated and cooperated in many worthwhile projects for the School of Nursing and for the Hospital.

### ST. CHARLES AUXILIARY

Very shortly after the opening of the hospital, a hospital Aid was formed, the first meeting was held on November 15, 1879. This aid

was reorganized in 1890 as the St. Charles Auxiliary. This Society has given over one hundred thousand dollars towards hospital maintenance and property across the years showing how unflinchingly the members have labored for it.

A lasting memento to their devotion stands in the beautiful hospital chapel, striking all visitors with its peaceful loveliness and a constant source of strength and comfort to patients and personnel, for when the building of 1925 was being erected Bishop O'Leary allocated to this worthy Auxiliary the task of raising funds for the chapel costs.

### THE JUNIOR LEAGUE

The Junior League formed in 1942 from the nucleus of a Nurses' Club have adopted the Infants' Nursery as their special care. The young women in it have organized some delightful functions to raise funds for their pet charity. Regular sewing meetings keep abundant wee garments ready for the Nursery's robes.

### SPIRITUAL CARE

Man is a composite being of being of body and soul. Modern medicine realizes more clearly year by year that the whole man must be treated — not bodies alone. In the Catholic Hospital the spiritual welfare of the patient has ever been a primary consideration. The Sisters do what they can to raise the minds of the patients heavenwards, to pray with them and for them, especially when science and skill must bow to the Will of God decreasing death rather than cure. But the care of souls is the particular responsibility of the chaplain, the ordained minister of salvation. For more than twenty years the Reverend Bernard Gillis, D.D. has been the faithful chaplain of the Charlottetown Hospital, coming for daily Mass promptly at an early hour, counting it a privilege to represent Christ going among the sick in Galilee as he traverses the corridors and rooms carrying Communion to the sick and anointing the dying.

For the past two years the hospital has also enjoyed the favor of having a resident priest, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Maurice McDonald, D.F., retired from parish activity because of poor health. His zeal for souls does not permit his being idle and he is ready day and night

to answer any call for spiritual assistance.

### TIME FLIES

Hospital life is a busy one and time truly flies there like the proverbial arrow. To many the building built in 1925 is still the new hospital — another quarter of a century has almost gone by since the sunny September afternoon when it was declared open.

Perhaps the hospital office staff would not agree that time passes so quickly; because of crowded conditions the past few years have been unspcakably trying to them in particular — what harassing moments they have had in trying to make accommodations! As early as 1937 the hospital was proving too small and building plans were discussed. The Stewart property purchased

in 1946 provided a convent for the Sisters of the staff, releasing the former St. Anthony's Villa for patients and giving some measure of relief.

The new pavilion stands today a reality gratifying beyond the most rosy dreams, and a testimonial to the solicitude of Most Rev. James Boyle, Bishop of Charlottetown, to the vision of the Board of Governors and to the co-operation and generosity of the people of Prince Edward Island.

Many this new temple of service witness greater and greater progress in the science of prevention, alleviation and cure of disease; may it view naught within it unworthy of the noble traditions of the past; may it always see exemplified Divine Charity, in Whose name it was constructed for "God is Charity".

## Congratulations to the new CHARLOTTETOWN HOSPITAL

Much of the wiring and electrical equipment for this new hospital has been supplied by Brown Electric Shop and bears the famous G-E name and monogram—

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## CHARLOTTETOWN HOSPITAL

Extend Congratulations to all on the completion of this splendid edifice dedicated to the alleviation of human suffering.

## Congratulations..

To The  
**Bishop of Charlottetown,  
The Board of Trustees,  
The Architects  
And The  
Contractors**

On The  
**opening of this Modern Addition**

To The  
**Charlottetown Hospital  
M. F. Schurman Co., Ltd.**  
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