

Christchurch Hospital, contd.HOSPITAL LADY VISITORS ASSOCIATION.

The Hospital Lady Visitors Association administered a fund for destitute hospital patients which was the interest derived from a sum of money left by the late Mr. Hyman Marks in the hands of trustees for the benefit of destitute patients in the Christchurch Hospital and to assist them temporarily when they leave. The fund was instituted many years ago for the purpose of bringing brightness into the lives of patients while in hospital and sending those needing a further rest and change of air to the Rhodes Convalescent Home, or otherwise helping in any suitable way to hasten their recovery to health.

CHRONIC WARDS.1913.

The Hospital Lady Visitors Association endeavoured to collect money in 1913 to erect a suitable building for incurable cases; the result being that a sum of £2175 was collected which, with a subsidy of 2½/- in the £, was yet insufficient to meet the cost of erecting and equipping the proposed building. The late Mrs. Townend had promised a donation of £1,000 to the chronic ward fund, but the principal beneficiary under the Will refused and ignored the proffered gift. He repudiated the amount and declined to give anything. This was ventilated at a meeting hoping that the public would rally round the Lady Visitors' Committee and make up the deficit.

CHALMERS WARDS.1915.

In April, 1915, Miss Jean Chalmers of "Holmwood", Ashburton, expressed her willingness to donate to the Board a sum of money up to £8,000 for the purpose of building and equipping, at the Christchurch Hospital, suitable accommodation for chronic cases, as a memorial to her uncles, the late John and Peter Chalmers of Ashburton. The sum offered by Miss Chalmers, with the Government subsidy of 2½/- in the £, being sufficient for the erection and equipment of the proposed building, the Board gladly accepted Miss Chalmers' generous offer, the Hospital Lady Visitors' Association agreeing to apply the money collected to the erection of some other hospital building that might be necessary in the near future. In making the offer, Miss Chalmers expressed a wish "that poor patients from the Ashburton Hospital and Charitable Aid district be given such special privileges as the Board has power to grant, in the way of reduction and remission of the usual charges made to patients".

The foundation stone was laid by Miss Chalmers on the 23rd February, 1916, and the Chalmers Wards were opened in 1917. Miss Chalmers consented to allow the wards or a portion thereof to be used for the accommodation of invalid soldiers on condition that the use of the ward revert to the purpose for which it was originally intended. The position was such that either the soldiers had to be removed from the general wards or many sufferers would have to be denied admission. The Chalmers three-storied building contained three main wards and a number of smaller rooms. Each of the main wards measured 730 x 2½ feet. Commodious verandahs and balconies 10 feet wide were a feature of the Chalmers building. A covered-way connected the wards with the main hospital building.

The transfer of military patients to civilian control took place in 1921. Chalmers Wards were re-opened for the reception of chronic cases.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.1916.

Many staff changes were made owing to doctors and nurses enlisting for war service. When Dr. Scott left for the Front, the Board was fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. W. Fox who volunteered to forego his leisure and assume the duties of Medical Superintendent.

Dr. Fox was appointed House Surgeon in 1896, Honorary Physician in 1899, and Honorary Surgeon in 1900 in which capacity he served for several years. He was appointed to the Honorary Consulting Staff in 1910. His old post of Medical Superintendent, the offer of which during the Great War he so generously accepted, he held until 1936.

Miss M. Thurston, Lady Superintendent, was offered the position of matron at the New Zealand Military Hospital at Walton-on-Thames, and was granted leave of absence to enable her to accept the temporary position. Miss R. Muir undertook the position of acting Lady Superintendent, and "fulfilled the Board's highest expectations by the manner in which she carried out the many responsibilities of her position."

Difficulties arose in regard to the depletion of medical and nursing services at the hospital, and the Minister assured the Board that the organising of the services of the Dominion was under serious consideration. Though alterations were suggested it was deemed undesirable to make any change as so many people were absent on military duties.

With the outbreak of infantile paralysis in the Dominion in 1916, Miss Florence Benilogan, a trained nurse masseuse, and honorary secretary of the Australian Massage Association, offered to demonstrate methods and treatment of massage. This offer was accepted by the Minister of Health. The Government sent her to all parts of New Zealand, and paid expenses. The methods of Dr. Robert Jones of Liverpool as modified by Dr. Wm. McKensie of Melbourne were expounded. (A young man who was quite unable to help himself and had been in hospital and Tuarangi, was taken to Adelaide by Miss R. Muir for treatment in Nurse Bevilacqua's hospital.)

1917.

Had it not been for the War causing an enormous increase in expenditure, a commencement would have been made with the new and up-to-date building of three floors to replace the three old wards which were built in the early seventies, anticipating that many of the men returning from the War would need hospital treatment. It was also intended to set apart a ward for the treatment of diseases of the ear, eye and throat.

Heating and domestic water services throughout the hospital were carried out, and with a view to eliminating the costly means of obtaining water from the City Council high pressure supply, a shallow well was sunk in addition to the existing one. The coal storage plant was installed and the rooms insulated.

1918.

When the City Council morgue was destroyed by fire it was arranged that the Board should act jointly in the erection of a morgue capable of dealing with public cases and also for hospital purposes. The City Council contributed £1086 being one-third of the total cost of the building and equipment. The building was up-to-date with suitable provision for post-mortem examinations, a room for enquiries, and a small chapel.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.1918.

By the Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1910, Hospital Boards throughout the Dominion were made the local authorities for all matters relating to infectious diseases. The Board's Chief Inspector of Health (Mr. A. W. Nichol) stated that the year had been one of unprecedented activity owing to the large number of infectious cases.

Under the new Public Health Bill in 1920 the control of the Public Health inspectors terminated. Six inspectors were transferred from the Hospital Board to the Health Department.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.1918.

1918 was a strenuous year culminating in the disastrous influenza epidemic at the end of the Great War. The world-wide sickness or plague resulted in much loss of life. The number of patients treated in the Christchurch Hospital and its auxiliary institutions totalled 4576 as compared with 4012 in 1917. The deaths recorded were 515, more than half that number were due to the epidemic. Chalmers Ward 3 was furnished at short notice, as were the Trotting Ground pavilions. The Royal Hotel was commandeered and used as an auxiliary hospital, and the streets closed from the Christchurch Hospital to Montreal Street. Warehouses were opened on the Sunday to select bedding etc. to cope with the equipping of the auxiliary hospitals.

To relieve the distress caused by the epidemic a system of pensions was instituted by the Government; final pensions were paid out in 1936.

The hospital statistics showed a large increase in numbers, and the amount of work accomplished in the special departments rose to such a degree that the staffs were hampered in carrying out their duties.

A Visiting Committee was set up in 1918 to give members an opportunity to become acquainted with the work in the various departments and report on details relating to necessary repairs and requirements.

ORTHOPAEDIC UNIT.1918.

The Defence Department applied to the Board in 1918 for accommodation for the Orthopaedic Unit. The Board abandoned the Chalmers block in 1919 and placed it at the disposal of the Defence authorities. Colonel Wylie who was in command of the unit which was formed in England, found that insufficient accommodation in Chalmers had been provided. Another block for one hundred and twenty patients was made ready by the Board. The surgical, medical and massage staff of the unit were the officers of the Chalmers Ward and that part of the hospital controlled by Colonel Wylie after the war.

Temporary accommodation was erected for workshops, baths and electro-therapeutic rooms; between Wards 4 and 5 a gymnasium was provided. The old residency was altered and brought into use, and the Government took over the Department and bore all expenses.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.

On the dissolution of the Orthopaedic Unit, the Board took over the whole of the equipment and carried on with a modified staff. The whole of the female massage staff was retained, also the medical officer engaged under contract by the Health Department, and the plaster worker.

A special arrangement was made to have splints and apparatus made by the Government Splint and Artificial Limb Department.

1919.

With the completion of the orthopaedic block two houses occupied by Miss Baker on Cambridge Terrace were leased to the Board for three years to house the extra number of nurses. Miss Baker was engaged as matron with two assistants. The meals and laundry work of the nurses occupying the houses were provided at the hospital. Part of the old military buildings was used for sleeping and dining room accommodation. Later a portion of the top floor of the administration block was given over to nurses.

The rapid expansion of the laundry work was due to military wards as well as new departments, and congestion occurred. An upper storey was added at a cost of £990. For the purpose of comparing the laundry machines and general handling of goods, the Board's Engineer visited the three largest laundries in Wellington. With the rearrangements adopted and the likely arrival of new machinery the Engineer felt confident that the methods here would compare favourably with those he had seen.

OPHTHALMIC DEPARTMENT.

1920.

As far back as 1870 there was a clinic for the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in 1883 Dr. John Wilkin was Ophthalmic Surgeon. Dr. Manning reorganised the department in 1887. It was separated in 1912 from the ear, nose and throat department when Dr. T. A. MacGibbon was appointed Aural Surgeon.

Owing to a difficulty in obtaining the services on the Honorary Staff of the Hospital of ophthalmic and aural surgeons, the Board had enquiries made in Great Britain, and as an inducement for surgeons to come out and set up practice, it was prepared to guarantee the earnings for the first year or two.

Dr. H. Wales of Auckland accepted the position of Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon in 1920, and later the Board entered into an agreement for five years under a guarantee of earnings. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Manning for the very valuable service rendered to the Hospital since 1887.

RECEPTION of CHILDREN in HOSPITAL.

1921.

There were over thirty children in hospital whose ages ranged from three to twelve years. These were children suffering from the effects of infantile paralysis and were likely to be in hospital for some time. The Board's request to the Education Department for a teacher met with approval and a class was formed in September, 1921. A further arrangement was made in 1925, and necessary furniture and apparatus was supplied by the Education Board. In the meantime voluntary help was given to lead the children in amusements and recreation.

A special room was given for the thirty infantile paralysis cases and others from outside districts in 1937 in the upstairs portion of the temporary annex between the Chalmers block and Ward 4.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.

In view of the small number of children of school age in 1926 the teacher was withdrawn. The matter was again brought before the Education Department in 1937, and two teachers were engaged till 1939. The education of children in hospital was then given over to an employee of the Christchurch Hospital.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT.

The X-Ray Department was conducted by Dr. H. Inglis as Honorary Radiologist, and in spite of many disadvantages much good work was done. The Board supplanted the position of Honorary Radiologist by appointing Mr. T. P. Sewell in 1913 as electrical assistant. During the War he controlled the work of the department. The department was located in a side room off the old operating theatre. Dr. Leathan, an X-Ray specialist, visited the hospitals in the Dominion and reported on the general working of X-Ray departments.

1921.

It was decided to place a medical man in control, and Dr. William Bates, who arrived from England in 1919, was given semi-honorary care. Dr. R. H. Guthrie on his return from England where he had studied the up-to-date methods of Radiology, was given full time office in 1921. Arrangements were made to transfer the department to the building known as the gymnasium.

The medical profession throughout Ashburton, North and South Canterbury, Grey and Westland were circularised stating that the Board was prepared to make X-Ray examinations on behalf of medical practitioners. The Board took steps to extend the scope of the X-Ray Department and made it equal to similar departments of the kind in New Zealand with the latest electrical equipment.

Dr. Guthrie visited America in 1924 to study the latest developments in Radiology. An additional up-to-date X-Ray plant was installed in 1925 and a further modern unit in 1934.

OPERATING THEATRE.

Among the first necessary requirements of the Hospital Board in 1885 was an operating theatre with a light from the roof. A tender was accepted for £620. The theatre was on the main corridor facing north, and was later used as the Bacteriological Laboratory, Demonstration Room and Hospital Lady Visitors' Association's quarters.

1922.

The second operating theatre was built in 1902 and is now used by the Radium Department. An estimate of £5,600 was submitted in 1920 for new theatres and was approved by the Department. The lowest tender amounted to £13490; consequently the whole question was held over for further consideration. The Board proceeded with the plans provided, but the work was carried out by day labour. These theatres are situated between the main corridor and Riccarton Road to the west of the morgue, and when completed in 1922 were the latest of the kind in New Zealand, the lighting being a special feature. A new operating table was purchased in 1937 and alterations were made to the theatre block in 1938 to the extent of £413.

Nurses' Training School.



Nurse Pope

Christchurch Hospital, contd.ARTIFICIAL LIMB & SPLINT DEPARTMENT.1922.

The transfer of the Artificial Limb and Splint Department from the control of the Defence Department to the North Canterbury Hospital Board took place in January as a permanent addition to the hospital. The services of several members of the staff were retained and placed temporarily under the Board's chief Engineer. Later the department was controlled by the Medical Superintendent. The stock and tools were taken over at valuation and suitable accommodation was provided. Without any notice to the Board it was discovered in 1924 that the Defence Department had entered into arrangements for the construction of artificial limbs of metal and that the supply would come from the Government workshops in Wellington. The Board was strongly in favour of the workshops being retained and the employees trained in the new methods. An Australian expert (Mr. Ryan) who was in New Zealand, arranged to give instruction to the Board's staff in the new method. The agreement made between the McKay Artificial Limb Company and the Board terminated in 1926. It referred particularly to repairs and making of artificial limbs for ex-military patients. The Board was prepared to make and fit limbs as required. Mr. G. Challis was appointed officer in charge of the Splint Department and Mr. A. Shipman limb-maker.

PRIVATE PAYING WARDS.1922.

With a view to laying down a definite scheme for the future extension of the hospital, a Policy Committee was set up. The question of providing general hospital accommodation for people who could afford to pay had occupied the minds of members of the Board for some time but was held in abeyance owing to the efforts being made to deal with such cases by religious organisations. Canon Wilford met the Committee to discuss the effect of the proposed new Church Hospital (St. George's) on the Board's policy of building a hospital for private paying patients. He appreciated the Board's consideration, but the matter had gone too far to withdraw any proposals with regard to the Church of England Hospital.

The important question of private wards was revived in 1925 when the British Medical Association made recommendations to the Board, and Dr. Malcolm MacBarnhorn, in his report (1926) stressed the need for the provision of private wards.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

In 1885 a trained nurse was appointed to the Christchurch Hospital and an attempt was made to train nurses by the establishment of a Christchurch Hospital Nursing School six years afterwards. Lectures were given by the resident surgeon and matron and the Honorary Staff were empowered to act as examiners. Certificates of proficiency were granted by the Board. The efforts of the Board in the establishment of a training school for nurses were well responded to, and in 1892 there were at least twenty capable of taking the highest position in their profession.

Christchurch HospitalNurses' Training School, contd.1923.

After years of contemplation improvements were made in the nurses' school in 1923 when Miss Muir (Lady Superintendent) and Miss Holynaux (Dietitian) returned after a visit abroad. Miss Christies was appointed tutor sister and vast improvements were effected in the standard of training. An entrance test was initiated, and a schedule of subjects increased. A fully equipped demonstration room was added. This was copied by other base hospitals as was the position of tutor sister. The Christchurch Hospital was regarded as a model institution, particularly with regard to the training of nurses. It was approved by the Department of Health as a training school in 1926.

In 1934 the Board instituted a Preliminary Training School in addition to the main school. The lecture hall was given over to the Medical Staff for the library in conjunction with the British Medical Association. New lecture rooms with study and library were built, complete with kitchen for demonstrations and a miniature ward fully equipped. Further extensions were made in 1937.

RADIUM & DEEP-THERAPY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. P. C. Fenwick, who had been treating a number of cases with radium for some years, aroused the Board in 1923 to the possibilities of giving beneficial treatment to cancer and kindred diseases by the use of Deep-Therapy X-Rays and radium at the Christchurch Hospital. Dr. Anderson, who was the expert to the Dunedin Hospital and had studied in Europe for some years, attended a conference in Christchurch in February, 1924, and expressed his opinions in regard to this matter as did members of the medical staff. The Board decided to purchase radium needles from the "Maude Barrett Bequest Trust", also to purchase and install a deep-therapy X-Ray outfit.

1924.

An offer was made to Dr. Fenwick in May to take control of the Department and in accordance with conditions laid down by a donor of £4,000, namely, to proceed to England to study and obtain a certificate from Dr. Lazarus Barlow of the Cancer Department, Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Fenwick, a member of the North Canterbury Hospital Board and Chairman of the Hospital Committee, resigned his seat in order to visit England. This arrangement was made possible by the gift of £4,000 and subsidy thereon. Subsequent advice from the Department was to the effect that the subsidy would be only 10/- instead of £ for £. Consequently a publicity campaign was immediately launched to obtain funds. A lady offered to subscribe £500 provided other subscriptions were forthcoming. Three gifts of £100 each were made and others ranged from £50 down - £5,509 was soon subscribed.

Dr. Fenwick returned to New Zealand in 1924 when the Department was established, and considerable demands were made upon his services. Mr. C. Hines, who was with Prof. Lazarus Barlow for eight years, resigned to come out to the department as assistant to Dr. Fenwick.

A new Deep-Therapy and X-Ray plant was installed and building extensions were made in 1937.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.VENEREAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT.

A branch of the Out-Patients Department was established in 1914 to deal with venereal diseases and it was placed under Dr. F. L. Scott's supervision. The Department of Health was in accord with the steps taken and congratulated the Board on its decision.

The Social Hygiene Society opened a bureau in a central position in Christchurch for the spreading of information amongst women. In 1916 the Board was appealed to for the necessary funds to carry out the work. A grant was made from year to year till 1928 when the rooms were closed. A men's branch of the Society was opened in 1920 in Victoria Chambers and was also supported by an annual grant from the Board.

1924.

In 1924 the Department of Health having ceased to be liable for the cost of the clinic, formally handed it over to the Board, together with all equipment and supplies free of cost. The Board retained the services of Dr. A. C. Thomson (in charge from 1920) and Mr. C. H. Read, also the Health Patrol Mrs. Stringer (who later was replaced by a graduate nurse.)

"BORDER-LINE" CASES.1924.

The recommendations of the Hospital Board with regard to dealing with mental degenerates received general support from the Hospital Boards in New Zealand, and the matter was placed before the Government with a view to some action being taken.

In February, 1925, a clinic was opened for the treatment of epileptics and mental degenerates known as "border-line cases" at the Christchurch Hospital. Owing to the congestion of hospital space through a large number of infantile paralysis cases, it was impossible to admit these cases as in-patients. The Government approved a grant of \$500 to each of the main hospitals to enable them to make provision for mental patients awaiting medical examinations. Arrangements were made for the superintendent of the Sunnyside Mental Hospital to attend weekly at the clinic.

NOISY PATIENTS.

For some years special accommodation was required for noisy patients. The question was dealt with in 1921 by a conference with the Mental Hospital authorities, the Magistrate and Medical Superintendent of the Christchurch Hospital. A building was erected for inebriates and noisy patients between the children's ward and the isolation block; the lighting and ventilation being arranged from the roof.

ELECTRO-CARDIOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.1924.

The Electro-Cardiograph Department was established under Dr. James Whitten of the Honorary Staff. Dr. Malcolm Gray took over in 1930, and an assistant in the direction of taking photographs and developing was engaged. The department closed in 1931, firstly as there was no expert technician available, and secondly as an economy measure. It was reopened the same year when Mr. Harris was re-engaged.

Christchurch Hospital. contd.DIETITIAN.

The matter of appointing a dietitian was fully discussed with Miss Muir, Lady Superintendent, after her visit with Miss Molyneux to America and Great Britain in 1923. In 1925 Miss Molyneux was appointed second Assistant Matron in charge of the dietary and domestic arrangements. Miss E. M. Reid, an Associate of the Otago University in Home Science, was appointed dietitian in 1926. (She resigned in 1928 to accept a position with the Wellington Board.) It was decided not to appoint another dietitian but Miss Molyneux was given control of the main Hospital Kitchen, the Nurses' Home Kitchen and the special Diet Kitchen, with Miss Randall as assistant. These two officers were given control of all the kitchen and domestic staffs of the Hospital.

1925.

CAFETERIA.

In 1925 the Board agreed to provide facilities for serving morning and afternoon tea to the members of the nursing staff, and a room for that purpose was opened at the Hospital. When later it needed renovation its usefulness was extended for the benefit also of the Board's staff and relatives of patients who were often compelled to wait for long periods at the Hospital. The rooms then took the form of a Cafeteria and was opened in December, 1929.

1926.

A new storey was added to the administration block and Ward XI was built. Mr. Arthur Sims gave a generous donation to be dedicated to the furnishing of new hospital accommodation in memory of his late mother. A portion of this gift, with subsidy thereon, was devoted to the new women's ward. Improvements were carried out in the Hospital Kitchen and the special Diet Kitchen. The means of controlling the diets of patients were a source of admiration to all visitors.

A distinguished American Hospital expert, Dr. Malcolm T. MacBarnhorn, in his report to the Government on the hospitals of the Dominion, reviewed the splendid services rendered to the community. Christchurch Hospital, he considered, was the best equipped he had seen in Australasia.

The New Zealand University proposed that the hospitals for the four chief centres be recognized as Medical School Hospitals, each to take a proportion of students in their last year of training. The proposal was accepted but as there was no accommodation on the Board's premises to house the students it was necessary for them to find their own board and residence outside the hospital. The Christchurch Hospital had undertaken the teaching of medical students for some years previously but it officially became a Medical School in 1926. The organisation and supervision was placed under the Honorary Medical Staff and the Medical Superintendent.

Christchurch Hospital. contd.1927.

During 1927 the work of the Board steadily increased. Five maternity hospitals were opened completing a chain of twelve cottage or maternity hospitals throughout the Board's district. It was generally admitted that the country maternity hospitals were not kept full with the special class of cases for which they were erected. Arrangements were made for admission of medical cases from Christchurch as long as no maternity patients were excluded. The Christchurch Hospital dealt with a greater number of patients than at any time previously.

A movement was set on foot to combine various groups or Boards for the purchasing of hospital supplies in bulk and in the best markets. An exhibition was held in conjunction with the Hospital Boards' Association Conference in March, 1927. The management was in the hands of the North Canterbury Hospital Board and the exhibits - British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand - were arranged in the Art Gallery, Christchurch. The exhibition was a great success showing a net profit of £100.

1928.

Although there was a large amount of unemployment in Christchurch and general slackness in business the number of patients in hospital was less than usual. Much of the Board's time was given to matters concerning the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tuberculosis Institutions (including the Military Sanatorium), and the proposed Nurses' Home for Christchurch Hospital.

Squadron-Leader Kingsford-Smith, when making his Tasman flight in the "Southern Cross", conveyed four flags for the main New Zealand Hospitals, the object being to raffie the flags, one half of the proceeds to be devoted to the hospitals concerned and the other half to the Sydney Hospital. The flag for the North Canterbury Hospital Board was won by the Tai Tapu Dairy Company and presented back to the Board as a memento.

1929.

It was claimed that the city took a greater toll of hospital service than the country districts which extend from the Rakaiia River to the Clarence. The North Canterbury district had been most active in providing country hospitals, but the staffs to be maintained and the equipment hardly warranted the upkeep of expenditure. The time had come when economies had to be faced. With the easy means of transport many patients preferred to seek admission in the base hospital.

1930.

A number of contributing local authorities requested the Board to keep the expenditure down to a minimum, and the financial depression forced the Hospital Boards to cut down the estimates as finely as possible. At the same time heavy demands were made upon the Board's funds owing to the state of unemployment that existed.



Miss R. Muir and Dr. W. Fox
1932-35.

a. K. Buckland E. Johnston - McAuley M. Tarpey P. Spink M. Tarpey
M. Milliken N. Wright B. Gillis E. Parkerson M. Skillin -
Farmer H. Prann Dr. Fox Miss Muir - Jellies M. Pearson.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.1931.

An Economy Committee was set up to consider the savings that might be made to keep the expenditure within a curtailed income. The savings at the Christchurch Hospital and subsidiary departments were approximately \$13387; this included reduction of staffs and the reductions of salaries and wages, the closing down of the Cardiograph Department, and in other departments as vacancies occurred they were not filled. In some of the special departments the costs were drastically cut down to meet the demands of the Government. Reports show that the economies brought into effect were kept within the estimates. The falling off of patients' fees was very marked. (Salaries and wages were restored in 1936.)

1932.

The estimates for the year were again reduced but the reduction of salaries and wages was evaded by economies practised in all hospitals and keeping down expenses throughout the entire service. Material economies were effected in the Hospital laundry. All employees were given notice to terminate their engagements but were eligible to reapply for positions under a different arrangement. The reorganising meant a saving of several hundred pounds to the Board.

1933.

The Hagley flats suite of rooms was taken over for the cooking school, demonstration room and nurses' lecture rooms. The nurses' lecture room near the Board room was brought into use as a medical library not only for the hospital staff but for the general medical services of Canterbury. The "Harley" Medical Club handed over its entire stock of books and magazines to the Medical Library. In 1913 Dr. W. Fox presented his valuable and useful books to the Library.

For several years the Board passed through difficult financial times but at all costs it maintained the hospital at the same degree of efficiency as in previous years. The medical, nursing, porters and engineers' staffs all worked in three shifts.

1934.

A campaign of eliminating waste at the Christchurch Hospital was initiated by Miss Muir (Lady Superintendent) and Miss Helyneux who was in charge of the Dietary Department. The result from the wards (438 beds) showed a drop from 200 lbs. per week to 100 oz. in food waste, or per patient 1.17 oz. to .04 oz. This indicated a saving so far as patients were concerned. The same effort took place in connection with the staff which numbered ten house surgeons, over two hundred nurses, domestic workers and others. The provision accounts for the year showed a saving of \$5,905 on foodstuffs alone.

1935.

The hospital needs of the community had grown beyond the limitations of the present site and it was proposed that a boarding-out system of chronic cases might be introduced; this was rejected but convalescent patients were sent to some of the country hospitals. The average number of patients was in excess of any previous year. The average daily number of patients during July was 382.4.

Christchurch Hospital, contd.

The question of establishing a bakery and a water plant in connection with the Board's institutions was debated in 1915. It was concluded that the time was inopportune to establish a bakery. A site and design were approved in February, 1936, and a license to operate was issued in April, 1937.

1937.

For the year 1934-35 67979 four-pound loaves were issued to the Board's institutions and recipients of relief at a cost of £1844;

for the year 1937-38 50283 loaves were supplied at a cost of £1676.

The total cost of the establishment of the bakery was higher than estimated. This was brought about by the increased cost of wages and material.

A proposal in 1937 was to erect a subsidiary hospital capable of extensions and within a reasonably easy reach of the city. The object was to remove the long standing cases from the Christchurch Hospital, leaving the base hospital for more acute cases. With the completion of such a hospital and accommodation for fifty to one hundred persons it was again hoped that the original wards IV, V and VI would be replaced by a modern three-storied building.

From the trustees of the Chalmers Bequest a further sum of money was received, and the trustees expressed their willingness to support the Board's proposal to call the subsidiary hospital the "Chalmers Hospital" and allow the Board to use what was known as the Chalmers block for such chronic and incurable cases as required expert nursing and medical attention.

Twenty-six offers of land as a site were inspected. The site chosen and bought by the Board was part of the Cashmere Estate situated between Hackthorne Road and the Cashmere plantation.

As it was impossible for the proposed subsidiary hospital to be completed for several years and extra accommodation primarily caused through war conditions was required, alternative measures were considered and extensive reorganisation took place. To make provision for 100 beds for soldiers returning from overseas two modern wards were erected at the Burwood Hospital.

NURSES' MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

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1915.

In December, 1915, Lieut. Col. P. C. Fenwick, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Australian and New Zealand Training Depot, Zeitoun, wrote to the Board asking if it had done anything to commemorate the bravery of the New Zealand nurses who were drowned on the transport "Marquette" which was submarined in the Gulf of Salonika on the 23rd October, 1915.

Miss Thurston, Lady Superintendent of the Christchurch Hospital, before leaving New Zealand and taking up the position of Matron of the Walton-on-Thames Hospital, asked the Board to keep in mind the building of a chapel if not before at least at the end of the Great War. For religious services both for nurses and patients, a chapel would fill a long felt want.

It had been the hope of Nurse Maude and many nurses particularly Miss Thurston who trained the three brave nurses, that a memorial chapel be erected in the grounds of the hospital. Nurses Nora Hildyard, Lorna Rattray and Margaret Rogers lost their lives while serving their country in the Great War.

1917.

At a memorial service held in St. Michael's Church in July to commemorate the disaster, the offertory was appropriated to form a nucleus for a building fund for a Nurses' Memorial Chapel. In September the members met in consultation with the Chaplain of the Hospital, a representative of the Ministers' Association and the Lady Superintendent of Nurses (Miss Muir). The site chosen was on the Riccarton Road frontage south of the covered way leading from the children's ward to the Isolation Block to enable cripples and persons in wheeled chairs to enter.

1925.

A Nurses' Memorial Chapel Committee (all denominations) was formed in August with Dr. Fox as Chairman, Messrs. H. D. Andrews, Hon. Treasurer, J. W. Baty, Hon. Secretary, and W. E. Leadley, Organiser. The chapel committee collected money sufficient to build and equip a chapel free of encumbrances, the board's contribution being the cost of the foundations and basement. The Executive of the Nurses' Memorial Chapel Fund handed over a credit balance to the Hospital Lady Visitors Association to be used solely for chapel purposes.

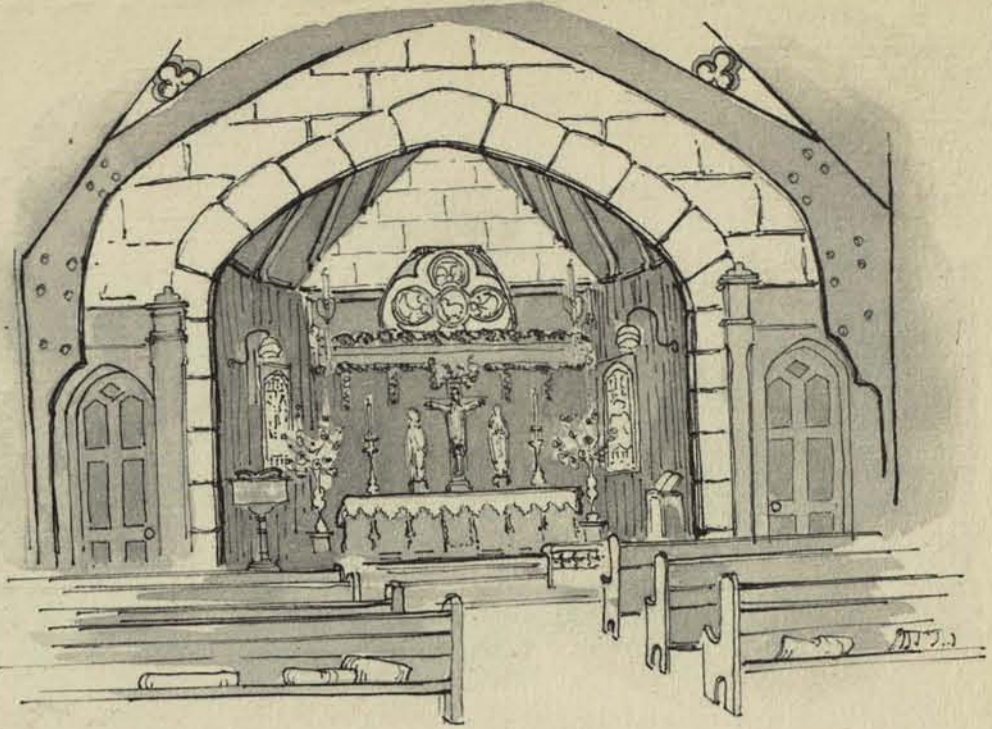
The foundation stone of the Chapel was laid by the Duke of York on 15th March, 1927.

The plans were furnished free of cost by Mr. Collins, the Architect, and the chapel was duly handed to the Board. The first service was held on Christmas Day, 1927.

Apart from being the first chapel in a public hospital in New Zealand, Christchurch had the privilege of establishing an important precedent. The Board in accepting the gift expressed appreciation of the work which had been done by the Committee and others enabling the chapel to be brought into being. It was given a wide scope and embraces the names of nurses and others whose lives and deeds should be remembered for all generations.

1928.

A silver casket containing an historical record is embedded in the wall of the chapel and was graciously presented to the Board by Dr. W. Fox on his retirement in 1936.



The Chapel Christchurch Hospital



Nurses' Memorial Chapel.

The Chapel was built in memory of the Nurses
 who perished in the Hospital Ship "Marquette"
 during World War I. The first Service was held
 on Christmas Day 1927.

NURSES' HOME - CHRISTCHURCH HOSPITAL.1892.

The North Canterbury Hospital Board (W. D. Wood, Chairman) made a vigorous effort to remove the very serious cause for complaint by the Inspector-General, the Honorary Medical Staff, and indeed of the public generally, in regard to the absence of all provision for the accommodation of nurses.

The nurses' bedrooms were to be found spread over the range of hospital buildings, and in most cases were destitute of ventilation. The common dining hall was a standing disgrace to the city.

The Christchurch Hospital provided for an extensive district; it was also charged with the care of all cases which fell by the way while travelling from the out-lying districts. The demands were constantly increasing, and could not be satisfactorily responded to unless immediate provision was made for the comfort and housing of nurses.

Local authorities recognised the great want for a nurses' home, but could not allow any contribution to be made from funds even if they could legally do so. The Selwyn County made a grant of £200 conditionally on a sum of not less than £1000 being raised by voluntary contributions, and that the amount so raised, together with the Government subsidy, be expended on the accommodation for the nursing staff.

The land was vested in the Hospital Board by Section 3 of the Christchurch Hospital Act, 1887, which states that the said land was vested in trust for the purpose of a kitchen garden and of pleasure gardens and recreation grounds respectively for the use of the inmates of the hospital, and for no other purposes; so the Board could not at any time erect or permit to be erected, any buildings or constructions of any kind thereon, except such as may be approved by the Domain Board having the control of the lands in Hagley Park.

1893.

The Inspector of Lunatic Asylums and Hospitals under the direction of the Hon. W. P. Reeves introduced the Bill required to vest the proposed site, and a special Act was passed to build. Mr. W. D. Wood, as a protest against the removal of the site from the Lincoln Road frontage to the low ground adjoining the river, requested that his name and that of Messrs. Wood, Shand & Co. be removed from the list of subscribers (each gave £50). In the early days the site was subject to floods and so unsuitable was it considered for building purposes that a clause was inserted in the Dedication Deed forbidding the erection of buildings on it - its unhealthy position, the want of drainage, the highest point on the mound being one foot below the city main drain, the expensive foundations required and the distance of the water supply rendered it very unsuitable compared with the site on Lincoln Road.

The Honorary Medical Staff considered the garden site much the more desirable of the two from every medical and hygienic point of view. The Lincoln Road site was considered noisy and dusty on the one side whilst overlooking the back entrances to the wards and morgue.

The Government granted £500 towards the erection of a Home, the money to be paid as soon as the Government was satisfied that the Board had received the £1,000 voluntary contribution promised. Upon the Board's request for the £500 it was informed by the Director-General that as this was promised expressly to aid in

1894.

Nurses' Home, contd.

placing the home on what was then considered both by the Board and himself a more suitable though a more expensive site, and since the less expensive site had been chosen, all question about the grant was at an end. The Selwyn County varied the condition on which it agreed to contribute £200, that not less than £800 be raised by voluntary subscriptions instead of £1,000.

1895.

The contractor (W. H. Bowen) commenced the excavations for foundations. The ground in many places was found to be very treacherous. In 1895 Mr. J. C. Maddison, architect, notified that the building was completed. It was built of brick with slate roof - two floors containing Matron's sitting room and bedroom, twenty-two nurses' single bedrooms (10 x 12 x 12), three double bedrooms, two dormitories, four beds in each. Total accommodation for thirty-six nurses and matron with necessary offices in both floors; The dining-room on the ground floor and sitting-room on the upper. The building was approximately twenty-five yards from the main building and cost £5,000. Owing to the bad state of the ground the cost of foundations over and above the contract greatly increased the cost.

1910.

A new wing of two storeys was added to the Nurses' Home in 1910. The ground floor consisted of 17 bedrooms and matron's suite; first floor: 19 beds and sub-matron's rooms; 19 more beds were in the roof making a total of 55 exclusive of the matron's quarters.

1919.

To overcome the difficulty of housing nurses in 1919, 35 Cambridge Terrace was leased for three years from Miss Baker who acted as matron with two assistants.

NEW NURSES' HOME.

1926.

The nurses' old Home had been enlarged to its fullest capacity, and the nurses and domestic staffs were - accommodated in the temporary buildings built by the Government during the War (1918). Accommodation was urgently needed to enable one day's holiday a week to nurses.

The Board approached Parliament in August, 1926, for authority to acquire an area of ground from the Domains Board to be used as a site for the Nurses' Home. It had been suggested that the Medical Superintendent's house, a valuable one, should be removed, but the proposal was not entertained. Prior to this, Parliament, with a view to overcoming the difficulty, had granted permission for a new building to be built on ground which had been specifically set aside as a kitchen garden. There being no other suitable place on the Hospital grounds where a new Nurses' Home could be placed, the Board was compelled to seek a suitable site, if possible, adjoining the Domains Board. The Acclimatisation Society had adjoining property fronting the Riccarton Road comprising 11 acres 28 perches of which the Domains Board proposed to grant the nurses' Home an area of 1 acre 2 roods 3½ perches. In return for that the Hospital Board agreed to surrender to the Domains Board the 3 roods 5¾/5 perches (part of the kitchen garden) and to pay the Acclimatisation Society £2,000 as the replacement value of the assets on its land to enable the Society to establish its work elsewhere.

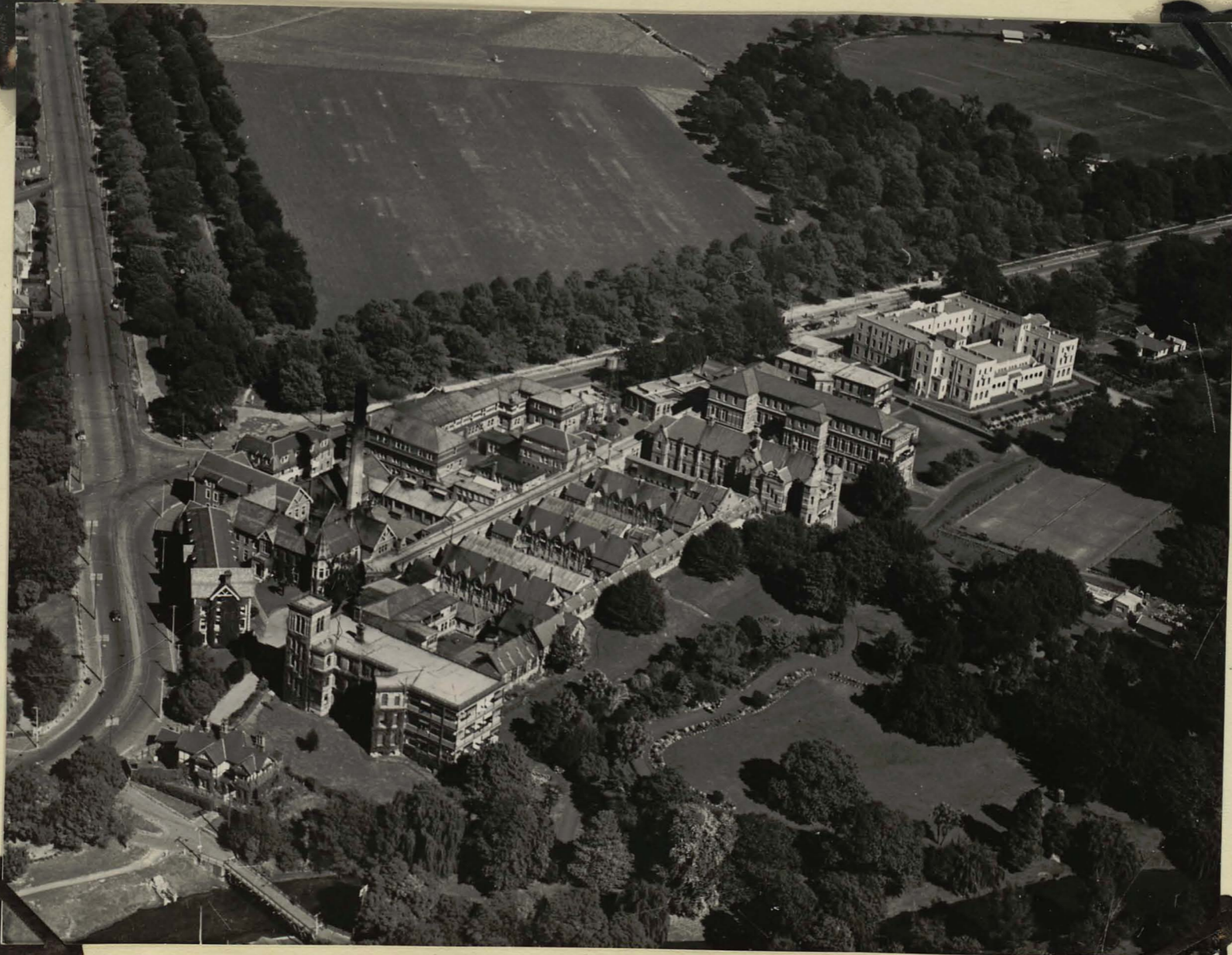
Nurses' Home, contd.1928.

A Bill was promoted and before Parliament giving the power required to obtain the land and with the assistance of most of the local members was passed but it took two sessions to get it through. The Christchurch Hospital Amendment Bill dealing with the Nurses' Home site was passed in October, 1928. Plans were immediately prepared and tenders called. The Home was built in ferro-concrete with reception and dining rooms, kitchens and all offices requisite for a modern Home. The structure is steel-framed and of strength to carry additional storeys when required. Three additional storeys were added in 1941 with the most modern facilities provided. The Nurses' Home consists of six storeys - the total cost being approximately £135,000.

1941.



New Nurses' Home - Interior



db



Main Entrance
to hospital and
administration
offices.

Maids' Quarters and Nurses' Home.

CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS
NORTH CANTERBURY HOSPITAL BOARD.

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Chairmen.</u>	<u>Members.</u>
Beetham, R.	1885 to 1888	1885 to 1886
Branley, F.		1885 to 1886 (Resigned)
Chalmers, A.		" " "
Forrester, J.		" " "
" "		1894 to 1895,
Ivory, A.	1889 to 1890	1905 to 1904
Jones, F.		1885 to 1886
Lance, H.		" " "
Louison, G.		" " "
McFarlane, J.		" " "
Monro, R. Hon.		" " "
" "		1910 " 1925
Nalder, H.N.		1885 to 1886
Toomer, H.W.		" " "
Vincent, W.		" " "
Westonra, R.	April to December, 1888.	1885 to 1888
" "	August to December, 1890.	1886 to 1888 (Resigned)
White, W.	1886 to 1889	1885 to 1889
Wood, W.D.	1890 to 1892	1885 to 1886
" "		1887 to 1888
McMillan, D.		1888 to 1891
Dunlop, W.	1902 to 1903	1886 to 1888
" "		1885 to 1910
Hooking, W.H.		1886 to 1887
Prulhoe, H.		1886 to 1888
Boys, J.C.		1886 to 1889
Parish, R.H.		1886 to 1885
Hoor, W.	1893 to 1895	1884 to 1885
" "		1886 to 1887
Martindale, R.		1886 to 1888 (Died)
Tait, J.		1887 to 1888
Crooks, H.		1888 to 1888
Blackett, H?		1888 to 1888
Gray, C.H.	1888 to 1889	1888 to 1891
" "		1888 to 1889
Langdown, W.		1891 to 1893
York, T.		1882 to 1894
" "		1900 to 1902
Rennie, J.		1891 to 1894
" "		1900 to 1902
Wood, R.H.	1892 to 1893	1891 to 1893
Allwright, H.		1891 to 1892 (Died)
Outler, T.		1891 to 1893
Hamilton, John		1891 to 1904
Boag, W.		1891 to 1894
Feryman, H.W.		1892 to 1897
Thoms, R.D.		1892 to 1893
Milcock, E.		1892 to 1895
Widdowson, H.Y.		1892 to 1894
Murray, I.G.		1894 to 1901
Wiffen, A.		1894 to 1895
Thomas, R.D.	1895 to 1898	1895 to 1898 (Resigned)
Wallace, G.		1895 to 1903 (Died)
Stewart F. Mc. Bean		1895 to 1897
Caygill, I.A.		1895 to 1897
Webb, G.R.		1895 to 1896
Hunt, F.E.		1895 to 1897
Dobson, J.		1896 to 1903
Payling, G.	1902 to 1909	1893 to 1903 (Died)
Money, G.F.		1897 to 1898
Wolfe, J.		1897 to 1900
" "		1901 to 1903
" "		1907 to 1910

<u>Names.</u>	<u>Chairman.</u>	<u>Members.</u>
Marshall, A.		1897 to 1898
Hedfield, JY		1897 to 1898
Acton-Adams, W.	1898 to 1901	1897 to 1902 (Resigned)
Mc.Haffie, G.H.		1898 to 1904
White, H.		1898 to 1899
Jacques, W.	1901 to 1902	1898 to 1899
" "		1900 to 1902
Felwick, E.		1898 to 1900
" "		1902 to 1902
" "		1902 to 1907 (Resigned)
Douglas, J.H.	May to December, 1899	1898 to 1900
Loughman, H.H.		1899 to 1902
Taylor, R.M.		1899 to 1900
Dunlop, W.	1902 to 1903	1900 to 1910
Murray, J.C.		1900 to 1901
Davy, F.H.		1900 to 1902
Bellitt, W.		1900 to 1902
Rutherford, A.W.		1900 to 1902
Endcliffe, W.		1901 to 1902
Mc.Millan, W.		1902 to 1902 (Resigned)
" "		1912 to 1914
" "		1915 to 1919 (Resigned)
McC.Farlans, D.D.		1902 to 1906
Winney, C.H.		1902 to 1904
Harrell, F.	1910 to 1920	1902 to 1922
Scott, George		1904 to 1908
" "		1912 to 1912 (Resigned)
Hedfield, J.		1904 to 1907 (Resigned)
Sorensen, H.B.	1921 to 1923	1904 to 1905
		1910 to 1923 (Died)
Capes, T.		1905 to 1908
Allison, C.		1905 to 1912
Horrell, H.J.		1906 to 1908 (Resigned)
Davison, J.H.		1906 to 1912
Morris, C.D.		1907 to 1910
Ingens, John	1909 to 1910	1906 to 1910
Storry, James		1906 to 1910
" "		1920 to 1922
Boag, T.D.		1906 to 1917
" "		1919 to 1921 (Died)
Horsley, T.H.		1908 to 1910
Murray, J.M.		1908 to 1911 (Resigned)
Cook, C.		1908 to 1911
Turner, W.W.		1910 to 1917
Glass, Rev. W. L.	The North Canterbury Hospital & Charitable Aid Board.	1910 to 1912 (Resigned)
Carrington, Mrs. E. W.		1910 to 1913
Inson, Mrs. W.		1911 to 1913
Wilson, Mrs. J. H.		1910 to 1920
Hall, J.D.		1910 to 1910 (Resigned)
Henderson, J.		1910 to 1912
Mc.Millan, D.		1910
Spencer, W.P.		1910
Clothier, O.F.		1910 to 1911 (Resigned)
Palmer, E.O.		1910 to 1912
Turnbull, A.H.		1911 to 1912
Montgomery, W.H.		1911 to 1912 (Resigned)
Flower, H.L.		1912 to 1913
Bradley, Orton		1912 to 1920
Otley, H.J.	1920 to 1921	1912 to 1921
	1922 to 1923	1922 to 1923
Harrison, T.		1912 to 1914
Christie, Mrs.		1912 to 1920
Forsick, P.C.		1912 to 1915
" "		1922 to 1924 (Resigned)
Cooper, W.H.		1913 to 1919
Ashley, J.		1913 to 1915
Andrew, B.		1914 to 1925

Names

Chairman

Members

Andrew, I.
 Evans, R.
 Norton, F.G.
 Green, Mrs. Catherine
 Paterson, H.
 Nicholls, W.
 Walter, W.
 Bethell, M.
 Smith, A.T.
 " " "
 Herbert, Mrs. A.
 Burgoyne, F.
 Armstrong, W.
 Holland, H.
 Leadley, W.R.
 McRae, D.
 Archer, Rev. J.K.
 " " "
 Page, Mrs. S. S.
 Dety, J.W.
 Carr, Rev. Clyde
 Roberts, Mrs. W. G.
 " " " "
 Armstrong, G.
 Howell, F.
 " " "
 Rule, Rev. F.
 McCombs, Mrs. E.
 Evans, L.B.
 Acton-Adams, P.M.
 Davison, H.R.
 Green, Mrs. Theresa
 Acland, H.T.D. Sir
 Foster, Dr. P.S.
 Boyd, J.
 Cardale, Miss E.
 Anderson, W.
 Sharpe, P.W.
 Barnett, J.G.
 Dean, Mrs. J.S.
 Foster, W.T.
 Thompson, T.
 Bennett, H.A.
 Parlans, Mrs. I.
 " " "
 Mould, R.A.
 Mackay, Mrs. J.
 " " "
 Read, Rev. F.T.
 Monk, F.J.
 Flavell, G.
 Heslop, J.
 Denton, H.E.
 Hope, Pearson, R.E.
 McParlans, Mrs. L.M.
 Clarke, Mrs. J.N.
 McLean, Miss M.
 McMillan, R.T.
 Freeman, F.W.
 McKellar, C.G.

The North Canterbury
 Hospital Board.

1938 to present day

1914 to 1920 (Resigned)
 1915 to 1920
 1915 to 1920
 1915 to 1922 (Resigned)
 1916 to 1922
 1917 to 1920 (Died)
 1917
 1918 to 1926
 1919 to 1922
 1924 to 1926 (Resigned)
 1917 to 1922
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 1923 to 1922
 1941 (Died)
 1923 to 1922
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 1923 to 1927 (Died)
 1923 to 1922
 1923 to 1924 (Resigned)
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 1923 to 1924 (Died)
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 1925 to 1927 (Died)
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