

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONS.



Nurse Maude.

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SANATORIUM.

1898.

Miss Sybil Maude, Matron of the Christchurch Hospital, gave up her appointment for the purpose of forming the District Nursing Association in 1898, and in conjunction with that scheme she started a camp for consumptive patients. This was situated on the sandhills in Linton Street in the district now known as Aranui (previously known as "Kilmington"). Nurse Maude felt that the lives of her patients were of as much importance as those of people in better circumstances.

The rates of the city allowed for maintaining the sick poor so far as rations, rents and medical attendance went, but the question of removing consumptive patients from their homes for treatment suggested the camp life to Nurse Maude. Four tents were given and pitched in the broom which afforded a good shelter against wind and rain. Men occupied three of the tents, the wife of one of them, who undertook to look after them, in another. They provided their own bedding and furniture, and the Charitable Aid Board supplied the necessaries of life. Once a week they reported to a medical man who kindly offered his advice. As more patients applied for admission, more tents were procured, timber, iron and bricks were given and all manner of additions were made with the help of Nurse Maude's friends.

After some months, the residents of the neighbourhood agitated to get the camp removed. Money was collected which enabled land to be bought nearby, and as the camp grew, a committee was formed of working men to help carry on the work and collect funds. A flag and flagstaff was given by wharf labourers of Lyttelton to mark the position of the camp. The tents were divided into groups and presided over by a matron whose cottage was in the centre. During heavy winter gales, some of the tents were wrecked and shelters of malthed were erected to house the twenty-three patients. The staff consisted of a trained nurse as matron and a male cook. The honorary physician was Dr. C. D. Greenwood, who had a private sanatorium in the grounds of Wainoni Park only a short distance from the Nurse Maude camp.

Some time after the men's camp had been launched, Nurse Maude called a public meeting of women and addressed them on the disease, and appealed to them to do something for their fellow sisters. The first offer was the loan of four acres of land with a house, some two miles from the men's camp, well sheltered, and on sandy soil. A committee of women was formed, and with the help of various societies, subscriptions and gifts in kind, the camp was put into working order for sixteen women patients. A routine of treatment was set by the physician similar to that in the men's camp. Only cases in the curable stages were admitted as advanced cases had a bad effect on the others and a larger staff would be required.

Entertainments were given by friends from Christchurch, and a piano, books and games helped to pass the time. The average cost per head was 10/- per week - a charge was made if the patient could pay, but always in accordance with their means.

Sanatorium, contd.1901.

The South Canterbury Hospital Board wrote to the Board asking for its co-operation in requesting the Government to take steps towards the creation of a sanatorium. The North Canterbury Hospital Board was in thorough accordance with the scheme, and was aware that the Government knew of the urgent need.

1903.

The District Health Officer (Dr. Finch) reported in 1903 that several cases of consumptives should be removed from their residences, in the interest of public health, for proper treatment in a suitable place, and asked if the Board would provide for such cases at Bottle Lake and at what charge, but the Board was not in a position to entertain the proposal. A year later the matter was again referred to when the District Health Officer waited on the Board. Parliament had given the Boards power to erect shelters for the treatment of consumption, but the matter had been delayed by an imaginary smallpox scare. Dr. Finch assumed that a consumption hospital might be established at Bottle Lake to serve the area that then contributed to the infectious diseases hospital. The tents still standing could be used. It was understood that the General Government was going to provide for consumptive cases, and there was no reason why the responsibility should be shifted to the Local Bodies. The Government had stated that it would take up the matter, but nothing had been done. Nurse Maude was doing very good work, in the treatment of consumption, but did not take cases which were far advanced as they were the ones most dangerous to the public. Even if the Government did establish a sanatorium, it could not deal with all the cases.

1905.

A special meeting of the Hospital Board was held to discuss the question brought forward by the management of the Nurse Maude Consumptive Camp, which was willing to hand over its work to the Board including property, buildings and funds. The committee was willing to carry out the work if the Board would ultimately arrange to take over the responsibility. After addressing the meeting, Nurse Maude and others withdrew.

The question of accommodation and treatment had been considered from time to time hitherto without arriving at any definite course of action. The Hospital Committee went so far as to select two sites on the Bottle Lake Reserve which they considered suitable for the establishment of camps where, at comparatively little cost, treatment could be carried out. There was provision for cooking and attendants. As the Amended Health Act threw the responsibility of providing hospitals for such cases on the Hospital Boards, the North Canterbury Board considered that the proper course was to erect a sanatorium in a position to be agreed upon, for the accommodation of patients belonging to the North Canterbury Health district. In recognising the extreme lack of funds, and with a view to taking concerted action, the North Canterbury Hospital Board invoked the assistance of Messrs. G. Witty, M.H.R. and H. G. Ell, M.H.R. to induce the Government to erect a building.

Sanatorium, contd.

A deputation from the British Medical Association consisting of Drs. B. Jennings, Talbot, C. Norton Anderson, W. H. Symes, Shone and Orchard and Dr. Finch, (District Health Officer) waited on the Board in May, 1905, regarding a scheme which would necessitate the collection of a large sum of money to be raised by an appeal to the public. Before setting to work the Association wanted to be certain of the Board's practical sympathy to be shown by its taking up the work when the Association left it. The Board promised to afford every assistance possible.

At a special conference on the 1st June the Committee appointed met delegates from the Hospital Boards in the Canterbury Health District. Messrs. G. Payling, Dunlop, Hadfield and Loughnan represented the North Canterbury district; Mr. Davis, Ashburton. Apologies were received from Timaru and Waitaki Hospital districts. The District Health Officer and Dr. E. Jennings, of the British Medical Association were present. It was recommended that the different Hospital Boards take over and maintain the Sanatorium when erected by the Medical Association, and that the cost of maintenance be allocated on a population basis amongst the Boards which agreed to contribute; the control to be vested in a committee consisting of representatives of the contributing Hospital Boards, the number of representatives to be in proportion to the contributions. The admission of patients was to be left in the hands of an honorary staff and resident medical officer, and beds allocated to the different Boards in proportion to population. The conference was of opinion that the proposed Sanatorium should be erected in the North Canterbury Hospital District.

1905.

A public meeting was held on 6th July, 1905, in the Choral Hall for the purpose of bringing before the residents of Christchurch the actual necessity for establishing a Sanatorium for consumptives in the North Canterbury Hospital district. His Worship the Mayor, C. E. Gray presided. Apologies were received from:- Sir John Hall, the Hon. H. F. Wigram, Archdeacon Scott, Canon Knowles, Father Moran, the Revs. Hamilton, Hoggins, T. Tait, Thorpe, Elmalie, Dewsbury, Captain R. Beaton Rhodes, Messrs. C. A. C. Hardy, D. Bydgo, Laurensen, Lee, Felson, Howard and others. The first resolution by Dr. E. Jennings, seconded by Dr. Greenwood, was "That it is desirable that a Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis be erected in the North Canterbury Hospital District". The second resolution moved by the Rev. T. Tait, seconded by Nurse Maude, was "That a committee consisting of His Worship the Mayor of Christchurch, the Secretary and members of the North Canterbury Hospital Board, North Canterbury and Ashburton United Charitable Aid Board, Education Board, County Councils, Road and Town Boards in the district of the North Canterbury Hospital Board, registered medical practitioners in that district, editors of newspapers, members of the committee of the Nurse Maude camp for consumptives, Bishops Julius and Grimes, Dean Harper, Archdeacon Averill, Revs. O'Connor, Erwin, Elmalie, Tait, Coe, Gilmour, Mesdames Barkas and Bowen, Sister Helliish, Miss Gibson, Revs. Moreland and Adamson, Judge Haselden, Professor Macmillan Brown, Messrs.

Sanatorium, contd.

Gilbert Anderson, Ballantyne, Bewick, Bevan Brown, a representative of Friendly Societies, Messrs. H. W. Bishop, S.M., Campbell, Coverdale, Day, S.M., Frostick, Kaye, Devenish-Mearns, Reece, Rhodes, Stead, Smith and Hornibrook be appointed with power to act."

The first meeting of the General Committee was held on 16th July, 1905, in the Council Chambers. Dr. Finch stated that there were about 500 known cases of consumption in the Christchurch District. The Mayor of Christchurch moved "That an Executive be set up consisting of the Chairman (the Mayor of Christchurch, C. H. Gray), President of the B.M.A. (Dr. C. Norton Anderson), the Chairman of the North Canterbury Hospital Board (G. Payling, Esq.) Messrs. Bewick, H. R. Smith, Dunlop, F. Horrell, Pearce (Mayor of Kaiapoi), a representative of the Friendly Societies, Nurse Maude, Drs. Jennings, Greenwood and Talbot and Finch with power to add to their number; that the sub-committee for all purposes in connection with the obtaining of funds for the proposed Sanatorium; to receive monies, to deal with any monies received, and to report as to site; to call for plans, to invite tenders and select plan and tenders. The Mayor moved and Mr. Hadfield seconded "That the executive shall call the general committee together at such times as they shall consider necessary; that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange for a public meeting at which addresses would be given by medical men and others to arrange for the canvassing and collection of subscriptions in the district; that the committee henceforth assume the responsibility in respect of Nurse Maude's camp." Dr. Finch was authorised to ascertain if the Ashburton and South Canterbury Hospital Districts were desirous of joining in the movement.

The executive committee met at the City Council Chambers on the 21st July when Mr. H. J. Bedrick was appointed chairman and Mr. Alfred Evans Secretary. A site was advertised for and all offers were to be in by the 8th August.

A sub-committee met on the 31st July - Drs. C. Norton Anderson, Finch, Jennings and Greenwood, to discuss the selection of an architect and to prepare details necessary to submit to him with a view of setting out a design for a Sanatorium. Properties were inspected, a report and plans were discussed, and authority given to canvass for subscriptions.

The North Canterbury Hospital Board resolved that in August upon the British Medical Association erecting and equipping an up-to-date Sanatorium and handing it over free of debt to the Board, it would take over and maintain same. It was resolved to invite South Canterbury representatives and members of the Sanatorium committee to meet the Board. A meeting was called for 30th August when

representatives of the Medical Association, the Sanatorium Committee, and Dr. Finch and Mr. Craigie of Timaru, attended to discuss the question of the proposed Sanatorium being for the whole of the Canterbury province. It was moved and carried that the South Canterbury and Ashburton Boards be admitted upon contributing towards the maintenance of the consumptive hospital on the same basis as the North Canterbury Hospital district cases, by being taxed at the same rate on the capital value of each district. (In October, 1905, the South Canterbury Hospital Board wrote asking that no further action be taken as regards their position.)

Sanatorium, contd.

The Sanatorium Committee Executive met on 13th September and letters were dealt with from the various local authorities - some in support of the scheme, some in sympathy with the cause only. Offers of land were received from private individuals. The Chairman stated the position of negotiations with Mr. F. Crocroft Wilson regarding a gift of a site. A resolution submitted by Dr. S. Jennings was carried - "That if the site on the Port Hills which the Executive has hopes of obtaining by an offer from Mr. Wilson prove suitable for the erection of a Sanatorium, when such site be definitely offered it be accepted."

The North Canterbury Hospital Board received a resolution emanating from the Timaru local Medical Association asking the Board to defer taking action as regards South Canterbury. It was decided to delay consideration of the question of amalgamation in view of the altered circumstances. The Executive Committee met on the 25th October with Mr. H. J. Beswick in the chair, the Mayor of Christchurch, Drs. C. H. Anderson, Finch, Talbot, Jennings and Greenwood, Messrs. Adamson, Horrell, Pearce and H. R. Smith, honorary secretary. Mr. Alfred Evans was appointed secretary at £100 per annum, and Mr. S. Hurst Seager, architect.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on 20th November held in the City Council Chambers, a letter was received from Mr. H. Cotterill offering on behalf of the trustees of the Cashmere Estate, twelve acres of land for the Sanatorium. This offer was referred to the Sites Committee to meet the Trustees on the ground with a view of adjusting the boundaries, and with power to accept. The Sites Committee was also asked to negotiate for a water-supply. The architect was authorised to prepare plans and estimates for submission to the Plans Committee. The Honorary Treasurer stated that contributions paid or promised to date amounted to £2,166, and that the credit balance at the bank was £523.

Nurse Maude brought before the committee the necessity of the camp being recognised under the minutes passed at the general meeting on the 16th July. As sufficient funds existed for carrying on the work for another two months, the matter was allowed to stand over accordingly.

1905.

Correspondence was received in December from Mr. H. Cotterill at a meeting of the Executive Committee offering the land on the Cashmere site on behalf of the Wilson Estate. It was resolved that the very handsome offer be accepted with thanks and also the munificent subscription from Mrs. Townsend of £1,000. The Secretary reported that he had visited some country districts and had obtained £341 from Amuri and promises from other counties. A Ladies' Committee had met and an active canvass was organised to collect subscriptions.

1906.

It was formally moved on 24th January that the North Canterbury Hospital Board be asked to confirm its decision to take over the Sanatorium when completed, and it was pointed out that in as much as the Executive was not a public body within the meaning of the Act, it would be necessary to arrange with the Board to claim the subsidy. The Board was asked to keep separate accounts and honour the cheques of the committee. It was decided to approach the Colonial Secretary with regard to a subsidy for the land.

Sanatorium, contd.

The Trustees of the Wilson Estate approved of altered plans - a road to be made and dedicated in exchange for the old road, and when the Trustees required it, the Hospital Board was to fence in both sides of the road, and keep the fences in repair for all time, also to put substantial gates on the public road when required. Correspondence was received from the Heathcote Road Board with reference to the exchange of roads as required by the Wilson Estate. As it was anticipated that legal formalities would take some months to complete, arrangements were made with the Trustees to allow the road to be proceeded with. A permit to put down a trial well was obtained but it failed to get water near the Heathcote river. A section in Fisherton was inspected and the Architect felt satisfied that water would be found. The Fisherton Land Company advised that they did not intend subdividing the lower portion of the Estate at this date. No reply was received up to March, 1906, from the Hon. Minister (Sir Joseph Ward) re subsidy on the land. Further with regard to the road question, it had been referred to the Commissioner for Lands for report.

1906.

In March, the North Canterbury Hospital Board was again approached with regard to taking over the management and control of the Nurse Maude camp from 1st April as a temporary measure. The deputation consisted of Mr. H. J. Beswick (Chairman, Sanatorium Committee) Dr. B. Jennings and Mr. H. R. Smith (Town Clerk, Christchurch). No more patients were to be received into the camp from outside the North Canterbury district. £25 was voted for the upkeep of the camp and a further £25 if needed.

The Board could not see its way to take over the management and control of the camp. Owing to a breakdown in health, Nurse Maude resigned her seat on the Executive. Mr. T. Maude asked for funds to carry on the camp, and on the motion of Dr. Talbot, seconded by the Mayor of Christchurch, £50 was voted by the Executive Council, but the Government had sent £150 for the camp, this money was not required. When Nurse Maude's state of health improved, she was asked to take a seat on the committee, but as her work fully occupied her time, she had to decline the offer. Her sympathy was as deep as ever in the cause of the Sanatorium.

The Sanatorium Committee handed the North Canterbury Hospital Board their funds in hand to be held in trust solely for appropriation towards the building fund. The Auditor-General notified that subsidy would be available on that condition. Messrs. Beswick and Harris forwarded to the Board a draft conveyance of the site, which contained certain clauses by which the said site might be used in event of the sanatorium not being built - viz. for a deaf and dumb institution, or a children's hospital; it was resolved that the trustees of the donor of the site be asked if the following addition could be made:- "or for general hospital purposes" - in either case signature of the draft was authorized.



Sanatorium, contd.1907.

A communication was received from the South Canterbury Hospital Board that it would be necessary to amend the Public Health Amendment Act to enable the union of Hospital Boards to be legally carried out. As there was no question that the Act was quite inoperative a deputation waited on the Minister (Mr. Fowlds) to place the situation before him, and received assurance that at the next session the Government would have the necessary clauses inserted to enable the amalgamation of different districts to be made operative.

A meeting of delegates from North and South Canterbury Hospital Boards with the Executive Committee took place in February, 1907, when it was agreed to take over from the Provincial Committee the proposed Sanatorium on the Port Hills, and pending the necessary legislation, to go on with the building of the Institution, and that the South Canterbury and Ashburton Boards together with the North Canterbury Hospital Board send representatives to act with the Executive Committee to assist in carrying out the work.

The General Committee accepted the tender of Mr. Jas. Greig of £9,566 for the administration block, including main buildings, laundry, nurses' quarters and men's quarters. Tenders were accepted on condition that the men's quarters (£298) might be omitted if so desired. It was decided that the Sanatorium receive the name of the "Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives", Port Hills.

The foundation stone of the Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives was laid on the 20th March, 1907, by the Hon. W. Hall-Jones, acting Premier. The site selected was on the slope of the Cashmere Hills, situated about three miles from Cathedral Square and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Traway terminus at the corner of Colombo Street and Dyer's Pass Road. From Colombo Street the road to the Sanatorium is at the foot of the hills and follows the Heathcote river for a short distance. The plateau on which the building was erected covers an area of approximately two acres and is two hundred and twenty feet above sea level. The General Committee which had taken the erection of the Sanatorium in hand and the Local Bodies and Associations interested in the project were fully represented. The community had made a generous response to an appeal for funds and approximately £13,000 was contributed. Under the foundation stone is a bottle containing newspapers giving the list of contributions to the fund and plans prepared by Messrs. Hurst Seager, Wood and Munnings, architects, under the direction of the Executive Committee. The document is signed by the Chairman of the General Committee and the Executive and members of the Executive. Leading citizens had given very large sums of money and it was to Nurse Maude that they were indebted for the initiation of the scheme. She had been a great factor in the work to which the citizens had contributed. People from a distance had looked upon her work of love and unselfishness, and had felt respect and admiration for her and for the work she carried on. The British Medical Association took an important part in the

Sanatorium. contd.

undertaking. Nurse Maude, in returning thanks at the ceremony, named two of the wards of the building - the west ward to be called the "Wilson" ward and the east ward the "Moore" ward.

1907.

Mr. H. J. Beswick, Chairman of the Executive, was asked in July to visit Wellington as soon as the Bill was ready to place it before the Minister, and the question also of subsidy on land, and further to secure the best possible financial arrangements whereby the Executive be relieved of personal responsibility for orders sent forward pending the legislation under which the Hospital Boards might raise the necessary funds to equip the Sanatorium and carry on the work.

The gift of land for a building site under the Hospital and Charitable Aid Act, 1885, and Amended Act, 1886, would carry a subsidy of 24/- in the £. The Minister-in-charge of the Department in 1907 raised objection to paying subsidy on an estimated value. He considered the Act provided only for subsidies on monetary contributions. Should the subsidy not be forthcoming, the Executive Committee would be further delayed in carrying out its work for the want of funds. The extremely awkward position in which the Executive Council was placed seemed to lead either to the scheme being abandoned till legislation was passed, or the money could be advanced by the Government, or else on completion of the contracts the building would be completed but would have to remain unequipped. The Committee accorded its thanks to the Matron of the Christchurch Hospital for preparing lists of requirements for furnishing the Sanatorium. The Plans Committee was authorised to call for tenders for cutlery and china to be ordered direct from England. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cockayne and Mr. T. W. Adams for their assistance in laying out the grounds of the Sanatorium, and for the generous gift of ornamental shrubs from the latter.

The expenditure incurred by December, 1907 was as follows:-

Greig's Contract		£9,566. 0. 0
Grown Iron Works Company		
Waterpipes	£149. 10. 0	
Pump and Oil Engine	91. 0. 0	
Waterpipes etc.		
Mechanic's time	15. 10. 3	
"                  "	17. 15. 5	
"                  "	51. 10. 6	
Extras		325. 6. 2
J.W. Tant, sinking well		28. 4. 0
Excavation, C. O'Malley		484. 14. 3
Contract, Est., Jas. R. Jack		475. 3. 0
Supply Rubble for Wall, J. Lukies		81. 15. 0
Fencing, A. Perham (Estimated)		100. 0. 0
Sinking Well, W. Rennett		7. 15. 10
Disinfecter		186. 0. 0
Roofing Tiles		300. 0. 0
Planting and Labour		150. 0. 0
Gas		260. 0. 0
Road Metal		30. 0. 0
Architect's fees		563. 6. 6
Clerk of Works Services		
Secretary's Salary and Sundries		160. 0. 0
Additional estimated expenditure:-		
Shelters		1,500. 0. 0
Carried forward		£14,178. 4. 9

Sanatorium, contd.

	Brought Forward	£14,178. 4. 9
Men's Quarters		200. 0. 0
Laundry Machinery		555. 10. 0
Drainage		50. 0. 0
Entrance Gates, etc.		100. 0. 0
Telephones, etc.		100. 0. 0
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		£15,223. 14. 9
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1908.

A conference of delegates from the South Canterbury, Ashburton and North Canterbury Hospital Boards was held in February to discuss the matter of management of the Sanatorium then in course of erection; South Canterbury being represented by the Mayor of Timaru with Messrs. Talbot and Maslin; Ashburton by the Mayor, and North Canterbury by the Chairman, Messrs. Dunlop, Scott, F. Horrell, Winney and Allison, the Chief Health Officer (Dr. Mason) and Dr. Finch were present. It was moved by Mr. Allison that there be a recommendation from the conference to the Hospital Boards of North Canterbury, Ashburton and South Canterbury to agree under the authorities conferred by Section 2 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, to combine, to acquire, establish and maintain the Consumption Sanatorium, such agreement to provide that contributions already made by public subscriptions towards the erection of the Sanatorium be deemed to be contributions from the Boards of the districts from which contributions were received.

The Hospital Board received only £864 subsidy on the land instead of the £2,000 voted, which meant a shortage in the finance of £4,136. The position of the Executive was discussed with a view to deciding on its future action regarding the arrangement of finance. It seemed useless hoping to carry out the work in hand and there was objection to appealing to the public for any further assistance, particularly as the Government had not kept faith.

The Board was notified by the South Canterbury Hospital Board of their resolution declining to be a party to the establishment and equipment of the Consumptive Sanatorium at Cashmere Hills. Much surprise had been expressed by the Executive Committee at the action of the Timaru Board. Owing to the failure of the scheme for amalgamation with South Canterbury and Ashburton, the Executive Committee was left with the alternative of appealing to the public or asking the Hospital Board to take the building over with all its liabilities, and to complete it.

A letter was received in July from Nurse Maude advising that her camp would shortly be closed and enquiring as to the opening of the Sanatorium at Cashmere Hills. The committee informed her that temporary arrangements would be made for six or seven patients under her care.

In October, 1908, Mr. H. J. Beswick, who was Chairman of the Executive Sanatorium Committee, reminded the Hospital Board regarding the naming of beds after families who had donated sums of £100 and upwards to the institution, and in order to keep faith with the Government, he asked the Board to confirm the arrangement. The Board resolved

Sanatorium, contd.

that no objection would be taken to the Sanatorium Committee naming the wards and beds as proposed at the laying of the foundation stone. The south-west ward was named after the Cracroft Wilson family who donated the site, whilst the north-east ward was named the "Moore" ward after the late G. H. Moore of Glenmark. (The Munificent gift of £1,000 donated by Mrs. Townend was intended to perpetuate the memory of her father, Mr. G. H. Moore.) The following are the names of the contributors:-

W. H. Clark, Esq.	£1,000
Mrs. Townend	£1,000
The Late Hon. J. T. Peacock	£500
" " John Ballantyne	100 gns.
" " Michaelis Hallenstein	£100
A. B. G. Rhodes, Esq.	£100
Colonel Heaton Rhodes	£100
Mrs. Heaton Rhodes	£100
A. Macfarlane, Esq.	£100
Mrs. A. J. White	£100

1909.

Dr. Finch interviewed the Board and desired information as to the position with regard to taking over the Sanatorium. The Board received the balance-sheet, and the Sanatorium for Consumptives was formally taken over by the North Canterbury Hospital Board from the Provincial Committee on the 4th February, 1909. Lunch was provided at the building, at which members of the Hospital Board attended together with representatives of the original Provisional Committee, the District Health Officer and others. A sub-committee was appointed, and an inspection was made of the Sanatorium. All the works requiring the supervision of an architect were left in the hands of Messrs. Collins and Harman. The estimate of the cost to meet liabilities, completion of works, equipment and maintenance was £8,772.

The City Surveyor was instructed by the Christchurch City Council to report on connecting the Sanatorium service with the City high pressure water-works, and permission was given by the Heathcote County to lay the necessary pipes.

All plans and specifications referring to the Sanatorium were handed over by Mrs. Hurst Seager in June, 1909. Messrs. Collins and Harman were asked to prepare plans and specifications for shelters for men and women, and instructions were also given for excavating the terraces. The planting of a belt of trees on the drive to the building was left to Mr. John Ingram, to be carried out by Messrs. Hain and Son.

Arrangements were made with regard to furnishings required for the doctor's and matron's quarters, nurses' home and domestic staff quarters. On the suggestion of the matron, Christchurch Hospital, it was arranged to commence with a nursing staff of six nurses, for whom temporary accommodation was made. Miss Annie Rochfort was appointed sister-in-charge in December.

Sanatorium, contd.1910.

It was decided that the name of the Institution be "The North Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives." The title of the Resident Medical Officer was substituted for that of Medical Superintendent, three months' notice on either side to terminate his engagement. The Sanatorium was opened for the reception of patients on the 1st February, 1910.

Dr. G. J. Blackmore, M.D. Edin., D.P.H., Oxford, a most able man, took office at the Sanatorium in March. He was with Dr. R. W. Phillip, leading authority in Scotland on consumption, and was well known to Dr. John Stevenson and Dr. Terras Bell of the Christchurch Hospital.

Dr. Blackmore and Miss Rochfort attended a meeting at which it was decided to recommend the new Board to erect a subway leading from the administration block to the men's shelters. Dr. Blackmore pointed out that insufficient quarters had been provided in the building for the resident medical officer. He had only two very small rooms and a still smaller room as a dressing-room, all in the administration block. He also stated that the buildings were unsuitable for a sanatorium and expensive to maintain. In Dr. Blackmore's opinion the institution should have been located on the foothills of the Oxford district, 30 to 40 miles back from the city. The matter was left for consideration of the new Board.

The first patients were admitted to the Sanatorium on the 11th March, being seven men who had been patients in the Christchurch Hospital, and since then there were nine admissions, making eleven men and five women. There were thirty-one beds in the shelters, leaving accommodation for fifteen more patients.

By virtue of the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act of 1909 the North Canterbury Hospital Board and the Ashburton and North Canterbury Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards, with all similar governing bodies, went out of existence on 31st March, 1910. On 16th March, 1910, a new Board was elected under the title of the North Canterbury Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, which took over the functions of the two previous bodies with the exception that Ashburton Borough and County seceded from the Charitable Aid Board.

North Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives, contd.1910.

The Statutory first meeting of the North Canterbury Hospital and Charitable Aid Board constituted under the provisions of the Act of 1909, was held at the Charitable Aid Office, Armagh Street, Christchurch, on 1st April, 1910. The members present were:- Messrs. C. Allison, H. B. Sorenson, W. W. Tanner, Rev. W. L. Cross, Messames Cunningham, Eason and J. H. Wilson, representing the City of Christchurch; Messrs. T. D. Ag, J. D. Hall, J. Henderson, D. McMillan, W. P. Spencer, J. Wolfe, the Counties of Selwyn, Waimairi and Tawera, Messrs. O. P. Clothier, F. Horrell, R. Moore, the Waipara County, the Road and Town Boards in Ashley County and the Boroughs of Rangiora and Kaiapoi; Mr. J. H. Murray, the Counties of Akaroa, Mt. Herbert and Wairewa and the Borough of Akaroa; Mr. J. H. Davison, the County of Asuri; Mr. E. C. Palmer, the Counties of Cheviot and Kaitioura; Mr. C. Cook, the Boroughs of Lyttelton, Sumner, Woolston and New Brighton.

A tour of inspection by the newly constituted Board set out in a four-in-hand drag to visit the institutions which had come under its undivided control. The Sanatorium appeared to be an attractive miniature settlement with its administration block of buildings and the red-tiled shelters, but there were faults to find - owing to the exposed position to all winds, difficulty was experienced in keeping the lightly built shelters on their foundations; the water supply which was pumped by a windmill was inadequate, and the drainage system was a source of grave concern.

As already mentioned Miss Rochfort was in charge before the Sanatorium was opened, and most of the work of preparation for the reception of patients fell on her shoulders. Her work was of the highest order, and her departure on the 31st August, 1910 was much regretted both by staff and patients. Sister S. Kitto was appointed sister-in-charge, and resigned in March, 1911. Miss K. Benjamin was then appointed and held the position of matron for eleven years. Six nurses were employed, one fully certificated nurse remained for six months, the others in course of training at Christchurch Hospital changed every three months. The practice of sending nurses from the Christchurch Hospital ceased in 1913.

1912.

The bye-laws and regulations of the Sanatorium as submitted by Dr. Blackmore were adopted by the Board in November, 1912.

Single shelters for men were completed, and the women's shelters were moved back into line in preparation for excavating for another terrace. The purchase of more land, excavations and more shelters were the principal features to allow for twenty-one beds for women, twenty-four shelter beds for men and four observation beds. The total number of beds was forty-nine at the end of March, 1913.

1913.

More accommodation was required to cope with the number of applications for admission; as fast as accommodation was increased so did the number of applications multiply. People from other parts of New Zealand sought admission, as did immigrants. Preference was given to local cases and the question of immigrants was dealt with by conference. The law did not go far enough to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis landing in New Zealand.

Sanitorium.

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Preparing section for Dr's. residence - 1913.



Women's  
Shelters

Administration  
Block

Men's  
shelters

Dr's.  
House

Coronation  
Hospital.



1918.

North Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives, contd.

Two more terraces were prepared for five double shelters for women, and three single shelters for men. The Doctor's residence was built and in occupancy in 1913.

1913.

Dr. F. H. Lester was appointed Assistant Medical Officer, but resigned early in 1915 owing to ill health, and Dr. William Watt took his place. New arrangements were made with regard to staffing, and the training of nurses in tuberculosis was commenced. The first examination was held in 1914 with very satisfactory results.

New land was purchased in 1915, fencing and road making were carried out, and cultivation for a new orchard was commenced. The new orchard was designed to impart instruction to patients in fruit culture. Notwithstanding the very adverse season, the value of the fruit and vegetables produced was £256 at current market rates. Sufficient potatoes were grown to supply the wants of the Tuberculosis and other Institutions. Pines planted round the new ground for shelter purposes took well, but were almost entirely destroyed by rabbits. Of the 1,300 trees planted, only 30 or 40 survived.

Miss K. Benjamin left for war service, and Miss Edwards acted as Matron till March, 1919, when Miss Benjamin returned. Other nurses were drawn for military service including Sisters Sisley, Trumble and Faulkner from the Sanatorium staff. Dr. I. C. Macintyre commenced as Assistant Medical Officer in June, 1916.

1916.

More shelters were erected, and outside Hospital Boards were allowed to build shelters at Cashmere. The Grey, Westland, and Wairau Boards took advantage; they had nine single shelters between them; besides these, six new shelters were for the Board's own use. A pavilion containing eight beds for young children was opened. These additions brought the total number of beds to 84 at the Sanatorium. The valuations of buildings at the Sanatorium, including administration block and Nurses' Home was given in March, 1916 as £40,000 and shelters £3,000. Fifty-six acres of land were purchased to allow for future extensions and provide a site for the Fresh Air Home. The Board purchased a stone-crusher in 1916, and extensive quarrying was undertaken. Valuable deposits of stone were available, and sufficient for building purposes and road formation. An extension to the Nurses' Home was made, the lower storey being opened in April, 1917.

1918.

An epidemic of influenza broke out in November, 1918 at the time of the Armistice celebrations. The first patients were members of the nursing and domestic staffs who contracted the disease. When it spread to the patients, outside assistance was readily offered; V.A.D.s and women helpers undertook work both as regards nursing and domestic duties to help carry on the routine of the Institutions.

1919.

There was great difficulty in meeting the demand for more beds on the women's side of the Institution in 1919. Every bed was occupied and applicants were awaiting admission. All the terraces were full and it was almost impossible to see how more buildings could be put in or extended. The provision of more accommodation entailed the filling in of a deep gully and the building of an expensive retaining wall.



North Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives, contd.

As an experiment, a piece of ground above the children's pavilion was used for growing oranges, lemons, guavas, loquats and figs. The trees came through the first winter well, and later gum and wattle trees were planted on the hillside above the Sanatorium. Patients at this time were attending the demonstrations given in fruit culture organised by the Defence Department for the Military Sanatorium patients. The horse paddock was brought into use for the establishment of a poultry farm which served its purpose for six years as a vocational service, but proved to be a costly experiment.

1920.

Dr. Macintyre resigned in 1920 to join the Christchurch Hospital staff to obtain additional general medical and surgical experience. He also visited Great Britain and Europe, and after an interval of two years was re-appointed as Dr. Blackmore's assistant following on Dr. Kidd's resignation to accept the position of Medical Superintendent of the new Waipiata Sanatorium in Central Otago, after three years' service as assistant to Dr. Blackmore. Dr. Blackmore had one year's leave of absence in 1923-1924.

The Red Cross made an offer in 1920 to contribute towards an X-ray apparatus and accommodation for same at the Tuberculosis Institutions. The equipment was installed in 1923, and the cost was partially met by the Red Cross Society's donation of £512.

1922.

The Military Sanatorium was taken over by the Hospital Board in 1922, and for one month it was under Dr. Blackmore who declined to accept continuance of his control. He assured the Committee that he was physically unable to take charge of another 100 patients and satisfactorily carry out his duties as Medical Director of the Tuberculosis Institutions. Dr. W. Aitken was appointed with Dr. Pemberton as Assistant and Miss Trumble Matron. The Military Sanatorium was run as a separate institution.

1924.

Miss Hetherington was appointed Matron of the Sanatorium on Miss Benjamin's retirement in 1924.

The male patients at the Sanatorium were eventually transferred from the Middle Sanatorium to the Upper to make room for more women patients. As the number of inmates in the Upper Sanatorium was gradually decreasing, the Board suggested that a number of patients be returned to their own districts, and those who were likely to benefit by Sanatorium treatment were transferred to Pukeora.

The first storey extension to the Nurses' Home was opened, and in 1931 a further extension brought the accommodation to the present capacity.

1925.

In 1925 donations were received towards the cinematograph machine which was purchased through the manager of the Liberth Picture Theatre in Christchurch. In the years past, appeals for funds were made and an anonymous gift of £100 was accepted for recreation purposes. Two pianos were purchased largely owing to the efforts of the Licensed Victuallers, Mrs. Holmes, The Spreydon Tennis and Debating Clubs and others.

North Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives, contd.

1927. Steps were taken in 1927 to bring all the institutions at Cashmere under one management. The first step was to do away with the old agreement made with the Defence Department whereby the military patients were not called upon to give any service whatever in the institution. The idea was that no special privilege should be extended and that all patients connected with the institutions should be treated alike and perform certain light duties. This was brought into effect satisfactorily.

1928. More accommodation was required for advanced cases of tuberculosis in 1928, and the Board made a request for a special grant. The Department was much concerned at the increased cost generally of Hospital Boards, and the Minister was asked to appoint a commission of enquiry to go into the matter of prevention and treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in New Zealand; whether the sanatoria, hospitals, and other institutions were being used to the best advantage, what additional institutions, if any, were required; whether sufficient co-ordination of all the Agencies dealing with tuberculosis existed etc. Members of Parliament were addressed by Dr. Blackmore on the subject. The Board's recommendations in connection with the enquiry were forwarded to the Prime Minister for consideration. In October, notification was received from Wellington that a grant of £200 was passed in the supplementary estimates towards the erection of accommodation for advanced cases of tuberculosis. (See Coronation Hospital).

A dental clinic was opened in August, 1928, and arrangements were made for the dental surgeon of the Christchurch Hospital to draw up a schedule and to visit the institution when required.

1929. Dr. Blackmore resigned in December and Dr. I. C. Macintyre was appointed Medical Director. In 1929 Dr. J. E. K. Brown was appointed Junior Medical Officer, and Miss Trumble Matron of the Institutions, namely:- the Upper Sanatorium, Middle Sanatorium, Coronation Hospital, and Fresh Air Home. The staffs were re-organised and Dr. W. Aitken, who was in charge of the Upper (or Military) Sanatorium resigned.

1930. The Board endeavoured to bring into effect a group agreement in 1915 which was to a certain extent ineffective, but the Grey, Wairau and Westland Boards agreed to send their patients to the Sanatorium at Cashmere and to pay the actual cost of maintenance. This agreement was continued till 1930 when a new agreement was entered into with the Nelson, Wairau and Picton, Grey, Buller, Inangahua and Westland Boards. From time to time renewals of the agreement have been entered into. It was arranged that the Medical Director visit the affiliated Boards every three months.

1931. The valuation of the buildings in 1931 was estimated as follows:-

Sanatorium	£33,810
Coronation Hospital	£27,850
Upper Sanatorium	£23,200.

These were amalgamated and brought under the title of "Cashmere Sanatorium". The patients from the Upper were transferred to the Middle Sanatorium and Coronation Hospital; the building was closed and later sold by

North Canterbury Sanatorium for Consumptives, contd.

auction. A considerable amount of equipment was distributed to other institutions, and the remainder taken into stock.

1932. A Patients' Welfare Guild was organised by private people to see that the equipment of individual patients was maintained. The Sanatorium Service Society and other associations contributed largely to the benefit and entertainment of the patients.

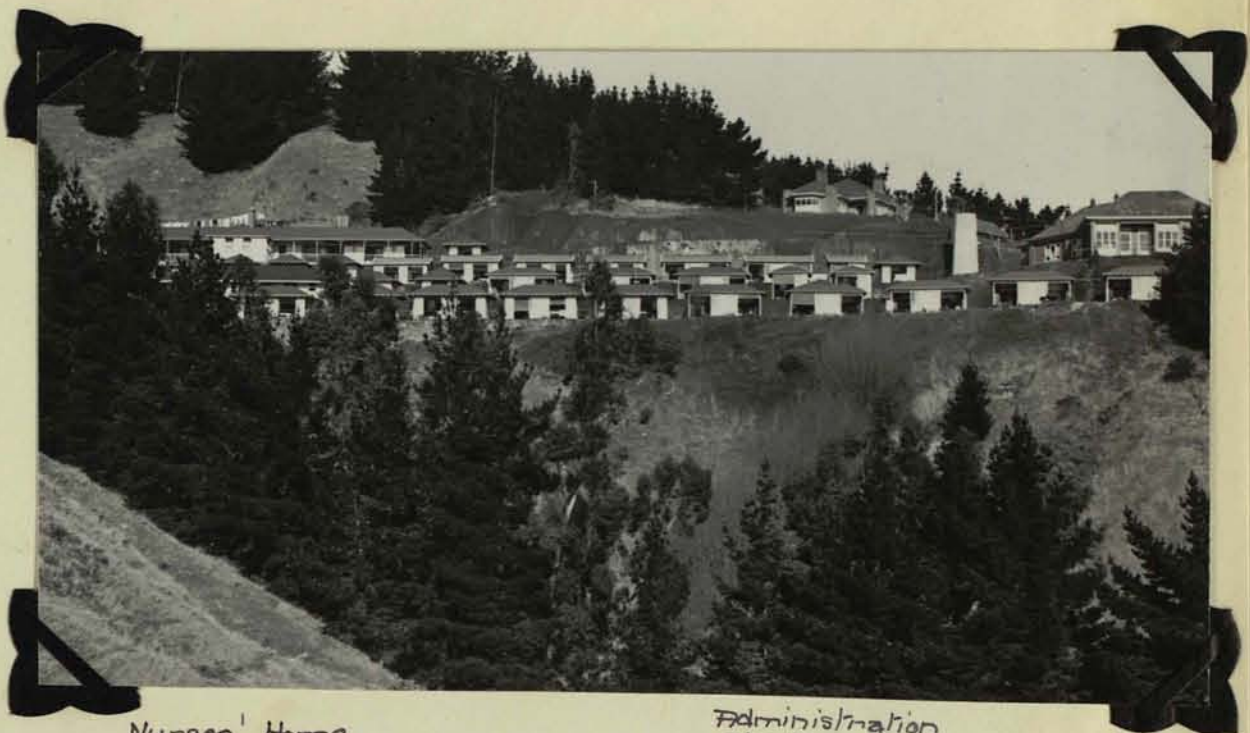
1935. Miss Trumble, who had held various positions on the staff, resigned from the Board's service in June, 1935. Miss J. E. McLeod acted temporarily as Matron till Miss A. C. Griffin was appointed in September.

1938. Dr. McIntyre had extended leave in 1938, and during his absence, Dr. Pemberton was placed in charge of the Institutions.

1939. By public subscriptions, donations by the patients, and a contribution from the Board, a new picture machine was procured, and the first set of talking pictures was shown in May. Regular donations have been received in the course of years from the Hyman Marks estate, the Ada Smith Trust, the St. Augustine's Lodge and others.

1941. On the same site and for the same purpose as in 1919, a new Sanatorium of 32 beds was built to deal mainly with soldiers returning from the war zone.

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Nurses' Home

Men's shelters

Administration Block

Dining room.



Patients' Dining Room.

men's shelters.



King George V Coronation Memorial Hospital.



Aerial view  
of  
Tuberculosis Institutions.