a Century of Service
1858 - 1958
The First Hundred Years

The voluntary hospital system was founded in the State of Washington in 1858. A century of unbroken service to the sick of every race, color and creed is its proud boast.

Today, we look with pride on the development of our hospitals. The extensive and substantial additions in material and human resources have made Washington hospitals rank high in the field of health care.

However, our challenge lies ahead. To keep faith with the sturdy pioneers who hewed the forest and built strong foundations, we must keep pace with the rapid progress of medical science, prevention of disease, maintenance of community health, education, and research.

We accept that challenge and face the future with confidence. In the words of the great apostle of charity, St. Vincent DePaul, “In serving the sick, we will serve God Himself.”

Sister Agnes S.H.
President
Washington State Hospital Association

Providence Hospital
Seattle
November, 1957

A CENTURY OF SERVICE — 1858-1958
WASHINGTON HOSPITALS
Edited by John Bigelow
Published by the Washington State Hospital Association
370 Skinner Building, Seattle 1, Washington
Greetings

IT IS A DEEP PLEASURE to extend the greetings and best wishes of the citizens of the State of Washington in this commemoration of the 100th anniversary of hospitals in this state. These 100 years must be remembered and honored in the hearts of every citizen as a tribute to the dedicated men and women who have consistently put service to their fellow men above every other personal motive.

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI
Governor

THE WASHINGTON STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION extends to Washington hospitals congratulations on their first one hundred years of service to the people of the State of Washington. The Sisters of Charity of Providence at St. Joseph Hospital in Vancouver set an example a hundred years ago which has inspired and continues to inspire the hospitals and the medical profession.

May your next several centuries be as successful.

MILO T. HARRIS, M.D.
President
Washington State Medical Association

THIS ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of hospitals in Washington is an occasion worthy of every citizen's expression of gratitude. What has been accomplished in providing good hospital care during the past century is nothing short of miraculous. The members of the nursing profession are happy and proud of the part their predecessors played in the development of hospitals. As members of the health team, nurses will continue to lend their efforts toward the improvement of hospital care.

We extend our congratulations for 100 years of service and best wishes for continued success.

DOROTHY E. CLYNN, R.N.
President
Washington State Nurses' Association
Milestones


1863 First hospital in King County opened by Dr. David S. Maynard in Seattle and operated by him until his death in 1873.

1871 Washington State Hospital for the Insane (now Western State Hospital) established at Fort Stella-com.


1874 Second Seattle hospital established by Dr. Gideon A. Weed after Dr. Maynard’s death.

1877 Three Sisters of Charity of Providence arrived in Seattle from Vancouver to run King County Poor House in Georgetown, the first King County hospital.

1878 Providence Hospital established in remodeled residence at Fifth and Madison, Seattle, by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

1880 St. Mary Hospital, Walla Walla, founded by Sisters of Charity of Providence, first hospital in eastern Washington.

1882 Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital established in Tacoma by the Episcopal Church. Renamed Tacoma General Hospital in 1912.

1886 Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, founded by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

1887 St. Peter Hospital established by Sisters of Charity of Providence in Olympia, capital of Territory of Washington.

1888 King County Medical Society organized August 13 in the offices of Drs. Thomas T. Minor and Lewis R. Dawson with Dr. Gideon A. Weed, president; Dr. Timothy Goodspeed, vice president; Dr. James B. Eagleson, secretary and Dr. Lewis R. Dawson, treasurer. By the end of 1889 it had 23 members.

1889 Washington admitted to statehood. Three new hospitals established: Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, by Deaconesses of the Methodist Church; St. Joseph’s Hospital, Bellingham, by Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark, N. J., and St. Joseph’s Hospital, Aberdeen, by Sisters of St. Dominic.

1899 City-County Hospital established in Tacoma; in 1897 became the Pierce County Hospital.

1890 St. John’s Hospital, Port Townsend, opened by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

1891 St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima, opened by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

1891 St. Joseph’s Hospital, Tacoma, established by Sisters of St. Francis.

1891 Eastern State Hospital, Medical Lake, opened with transfer of 20 patients from Western State Hospital.

1892 First school of nursing in the state established at Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital, Tacoma (later renamed Tacoma General Hospital).

1892 St. Luke’s General Hospital, Bellingham, established under auspices of Episcopal Church.

1893 St. Ignatius Hospital, Colfax, established by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

1893 Booth Memorial Hospital opened in Spokane by the Salvation Army to serve young women pregnant out of wedlock.

1894 Everett General Hospital opened. Closed in 1924 when General Hospital of Everett was established.

1895 Seattle General Hospital established by Women’s Committee and other volunteers. Non-sectarian. Later under Methodist auspices; non-sectarian since 1935.

1897 St. Luke’s Hospital, Spokane, opened.

1897 First nurse graduated from a nursing school in the state. George Smith received diploma from Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital, Tacoma, and remained with hospital many years until his death.

1899 Wayside Mission Hospital established at foot of Jackson Street, Seattle, in old side-wheeler Idaho, to care for waterfront and city emergency cases. Moved in 1907, when the old hull started to give way, to Second Avenue North and Republican Street and renamed the Wayside Emergency Hospital. Served until City Hospital was opened in 1909.

1900 First recognized military hospital in state established at Fort Lawton, Seattle.

1900 Walla Walla General Hospital established.

1904 Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital established in Tacoma to serve employees of N. P. Railway.

1905 Providence Hospital, Everett, established by Sisters of Charity of Providence.

1906 Matthews General Hospital started in Burlington.

1907 The Children’s Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle, had its beginning as a seven-bed ward established in Seattle General Hospital by a group of charitable women. In 1908 they built their own cottage hospital on Queen Anne Hill.

1907 St. Helen Hospital, Chehalis, opened by Sisters of St. Dominic.

1908 The Pulmonary Hospital of the City of Seattle, first tuberculosis hospital in the Pacific Northwest, was established by endowment by the pioneer Denny family. Since 1921 the hospital has been known as Riverton Hospital.
Milestones

1908 Roslyn-Cle Elum Beneficial Association Hospital established in Cle Elum, the only hospital in the nation owned and operated entirely by males themselves, not their union.

1908 The Swedish Hospital, Seattle, organized by Dr. Nils A. Johanson and a group of friends, all immigrants from Sweden, as a charitable, non-profit corporation. Trustees are required to be of Swedish descent.

1908 Washington State Nurses' Association incorporated.

1909 State's first Nurse Practice Law passed by Legislature providing standards for nursing schools, qualifications of students, examining board and licensure of graduate professional nurses.

1909 Arlington General Hospital opened.

1909 City Hospital opened March 31 on the fourth floor of new municipal building at Fifth Avenue and Yesler Way, called the Public Safety Building.

1909 Northern State Hospital, Sedro Woolley, opened, third and last of state mental hospitals. From 1909 to 1915 known as Western State Hospital Farm.

1911 Firland Sanatorium established in Richmond Highlands with help of Anti-Tuberculosis League of King County.

1911 U.S. Naval Hospital opened in Bremerton.

1914 Edgecliff Sanatorium established in Spokane for care of Eastern Washington tuberculosis patients.

1915 Mountain View Sanatorium established in Tacoma.

1915 Central Washington Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee, established under Methodist Church auspices.

1916 Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital opened in Pasco by Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.

1916 Columbus Hospital, Seattle, established as part of program started by Mother Cabrini of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, later canonized as Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini, first American saint.

1916 St. Anthony’s Hospital, Wenatchee, established by Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark.

1918 American College of Surgeons started hospital standardization.

1918 Harrison Memorial Hospital opened in Bremerton.

1919 Mount Vernon General Hospital started by Dr. Harry Thornton D'Arc, later renamed Skagit General Hospital.

1920 Shelton General Hospital opened in Shelton to serve workers in lumber industry.

1920 Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle, established by a group of young Seattle physicians led by Dr. James Tate Mason and named for his daughter. Dr. Mason was elected president of the American Medical Association in 1936, the only Northwest physician so honored.

1920 Memorial Hospital, Sedro Woolley, and Ellensburg General Hospital opened. Active in latter was the late Dr. J. P. Richardson, a leader in the American College of Surgeons.

1921 Laurel Beach Sanatorium, a private hospital for tuberculosis patients, was established in West Seattle by Drs. Frederick Slyfield and John E. Nelson.

1921 Auburn General Hospital was opened by Dr. Owen Taylor. Newport Community Hospital opened in Newport.

1922 Rowley General Hospital, Mount Vernon, established by Harriette Wade Rowley.

1922 Puyallup General Hospital started by Mrs. Cera Stone; transferred in 1952 to Lutheran Welfare Society and renamed Good Samaritan Hospital.

1923 Omak Memorial Hospital was started by Dr. Lorenzo S. Dewey.

1923 Cobb Surgery, Seattle, and Cascade Sanitarium, Leavenworth, opened.

1924 General Hospital of Everett; Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Spokane, and the veterans’ psychiatric hospital at American Lake, near Tacoma, were established.

1925 Medical and Dental Building Hospital, Seattle, was started by Mrs. Nan Rowlands, R.N., and has been under her management ever since.

1926 Lewis County built a county hospital in Centralia.

1928 Ballard General Hospital, Seattle, organized.

1929 Washington Minor Hospital, Tacoma, started by Mrs. Henrietta Palmer Button. Name changed in 1953 to Medical Arts Hospital.

1929 Vancouver Memorial Hospital established. Bureau of Indian Affairs opened Tacoma Indian Hospital, now a tuberculosis hospital.

1930 Kirkland Hospital established by Dr. George C. Davis.

1930 St. Joseph’s Hospital, Chewelah, established by Dominican Sisters of Washington.

1931 New King County Hospital (Harborview) opened; old Georgetown location retained for chronic and convalescent patients. City Hospital reduced activities.

1933 United States Public Health Service opened Marine Hospital, Seattle.

1933 Clark County remodeled “pest house” into hospital in Vancouver as emergency measure due to economic depression.

1933 Washington State Hospital Association held its first meeting.

1933 Maynard Hospital, Seattle, established, also Whatcom County Hospital in Bellingham.

1935 John Brining Memorial Hospital in Dayton constructed by WPA labor. Valley General Hospital opened in Ellensburg.
Milestones

1935  Shadel Sanitarium, devoted exclusively to treatment of alcoholism, opened in Seattle by Charles A. Shadel.

1936  Cowlitz General Hospital, Longview, established by group of doctors, St. Martin's Hospital, Tonasket, opened by Dominican Sisters of Washington

1938  St. Martin's Hospital, Tonasket, opened by Dominican Sisters of Washington

1939  West Seattle General Hospital started by the late Barbara Keast as outgrowth of her West Seattle Hospital specializing in maternity cases.

1940  Mount Carmel Hospital, Colville, opened by Dominican Sisters of Washington

1942  Kaiser Foundation Northern Hospital opened in Vancouver to care primarily for workers in Kaiser Shipyards, Portland

1943  Franklin D. Roosevelt Hospital built in Bremerton by Federal government to care for naval shipyard workers during Second World War. Citizens' group acquired the hospital in 1946, renamed it Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital; renamed it again in 1957 Harrison Memorial Hospital, taking name of hospital merged with Puget Sound Memorial in 1956

1944  More hospital needs due to Second World War. Kadlec Hospital, Richland, built by the Federal government for people connected with the Hanford atomic works. Madigan Army Hospital opened at Fort Lewis to serve the military. The Doctors Hospital, Seattle, built to provide more hospital beds for civilians.

1945  Legislature passed law governing formation and functions of public hospital districts.

1945  Renton Hospital, Renton, built by the government to care for workers in defense plants—Boeing Airplane Company, Pacific Car and Foundry and others. Hospital later acquired by King County Hospital District No. 1.

1945  Other hospitals opened: Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen; Columbia Basin Hospital, Ephrata; New Riverview Hospital, Raymond; Ferry County Hospital, Republic.

1946  State's first medical school established at University of Washington. Dr. Edward L. Turner, first dean.

1946  The post-war expansion started: Doctors Hospital, Tacoma; Valley Memorial Hospital, Sunnyside

1947  Group Health Hospital, Seattle; Prosser Memorial Hospital, Prosser

1948  A big year for new hospitals in small communities: Lake Chelan Community Hospital, Chelan; Garfield County Memorial Hospital, Pomeroy; Nelems Memorial Hospital, Snoqualmie

1948  PENCIL Foundation established a private psychiatric hospital in Seattle, the only one of its kind in the Northwest.

1949  State legislature passed law for licensure of practical nurses.

1949  More small communities—some using the hospital district law and others voluntary cooperation—opened home-town hospitals: Douglas County Memorial Hospital, Waterville; McKay Memorial Hospital, Soap Lake; Samaritan Hospital, Moses Lake; Kickitat Valley Hospital, Goldendale; Community Memorial Hospital, Enumclaw; Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston; Morris Sorensen Hospital, Ellensburg; Monroe General Hospital, Monroe.

1950  Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital, Yakima, established.

1951  Clallam County Public Hospital District No. 1 at Forks; Olympic Memorial Hospital, Port Angeles; Memorial Hospital, Pullman as joint venture of State College and community; Northgate Hospital, Seattle; Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle; Central Memorial Hospital, Toppenish.

1951  Legislature passed laws requiring licensing of maternity homes, psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes

1952  Hospital standardization program assumed by new Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

1952  First full-time office established by Washington State Hospital Association with John Bigelow as executive secretary. Monthly publication of "Washington Hospitals" started.

1952  More new hospitals: Kennewick General Hospital, Kennewick; Lutheran Hospital, Puyallup, the state's first hospital built especially for chronic disease patients, Adams County Memorial Hospital, Ritzville; Skyline Hospital, White Salmon

1953  Eye and Ear Hospital, Wenatchee, established, one of few hospitals in West in this special field; Willapa Harbor Hospital, South Bend

1955  Legislature passed general hospital licensing law.

1955  On June 3, an hour-long live television program from The Doctors Hospital, Seattle, showing a lung operation, gave tens of thousands of Western Washington people a dramatic, eye-witness experience of a modern hospital operating room in action. From the same hospital on November 26, 1956, the first public live color-television surgery in the nation was done. It was a heart operation.

1955  Mary Bridge Children's Hospital, Tacoma, established.

1956  Mark E. Reed Memorial Hospital, McCleary, opened after several years of community effort.

1957  Tri-County Community Hospital, Deer Park, opened with basic support from family membership in a cooperative

1957  Reimbursable-cost plan started July 1 for state payment of the care of the indigent in non-county hospitals.

1957  Under construction: public-hospital district hospitals in Newport, Metaline Falls, Mount Vernon and Othello; University of Washington teaching and research hospital, Seattle.
A History of Hospitals in the State of Washington

The first hospital in the Pacific Northwest was established in 1858 at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, through the efforts of humanitarian people in the out-post community.

From first hospital to the latest one to open its doors, the motive is the same—alleviation of suffering and restoration of health.

Fort Vancouver, founded in 1825 by the Hudson’s Bay Company as a fur-trading post, had its homeless sick, aged, and orphans. Accidents maimed men in the absence of proper surgical and hospital care.

The little community of 400 or 500 whites and uncounted Indians found itself turning more and more to the five Catholic nuns, Sisters of Charity of Providence, who had arrived December 8, 1856, after a five-week journey of 6000 miles from Montreal to assist the work of the Jesuit missionaries.

In addition to conducting a school, the sisters visited the sick in their homes, cared for two orphan babies left on their doorstep and performed other works of charity.

On April 6, 1858, the Vancouver Ladies of Charity met for the first time—Catholics, Methodists, Episcopalians and Jews. Sixteen were present; thirteen others asked to be included. Mrs. William Rodgers, a Protestant, was elected president.

Young John Lloyd, a consumptive in the last stages of the disease, weighed upon the group’s conscience. He had no home of his own and he was cared for first by one family then another.

The women turned to Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart, the Superior of the little pioneer band of Providence Sisters.

Could she provide a building suitable for use as a hospital?

This remarkable woman, daughter of a Quebec farmer and carriage maker, had learned as a girl to use the carpenter tools of her father. With equal facility she could do wood carving, iron work, and delicate embroidery, lay bricks, make candles and use hammer and saw. Examples of her wood carving may still be seen today in Providence hospitals, schools, and chapels.

In 1853, fifty-one years after her death, the American Institute of Architects designated her as the first architect in the Pacific Northwest. The West Coast Lumbermen’s Association recognized her as the first northwestern artist to work in the medium of wood. Certainly she was an early advocate of do-it-yourself. If she didn’t have it, she made it herself.

Mother Joseph drew the plans for most of the early hospitals and schools, and worked alongside the builders. Physically strong, energetic, impetuous, and strong-willed, Mother Joseph met the hard challenges of the frontier.

The book “The Bell and the River,” relates: “Every evening after the workers went home, Mother Joseph made a meticulous inspection of the day’s work, climbing ladders to test the beams or prying under flooring to check the foundation. She was always known as a taskmaster when building was the job on hand. It had to be well done; there was no such thing as tardy or mediocre construction. She had been known to disassemble brick chimneys not built according to specifications, and to reconstruct them herself from the foundation, to the amazement of the workers who returned the next day.”

This was the personality behind the first hospital in the new Washington Territory.

With one workman she installed a ceiling of rough timber in a small building, sixteen by twenty feet, which she had just built for a laundry and bakery. Walls and ceilings were covered with muslin fabric and wallpaper. The Ladies of Charity installed four beds, four bedside tables and a couple of chairs.

Word of the hospital spread. On May 19, before it was completed, two men appeared asking for help, one with a mutilated hand, the other a consumptive. The Sisters found room for them in the vicar-general’s house.

John Lloyd waited patiently for the hospital to be finished, and he was on the doorstep June 5, 1858, when Bishop Blanchet blessed St. Joseph Hospital. John Lloyd was the first patient; also the first to die. The second death was an Indian child; the third, Mrs. Rodgers, president of the Ladies of Charity.

By assuming care of a mentally-deranged woman who was without proper care, the Sisters in 1861 embarked on care of the mentally ill. In five years this number grew to 25 and the Sisters had a contract with the Territory of Washington to provide, for $8 a week per person, lodging, board, laundry and medical attendance. The lot of the mentally ill was especially hard in the raw society of the frontier where few were inclined to show pity or charity.

In July, 1866, St. Joseph Hospital, now housed in larger quarters on the mission grounds, had 40 patients. School enrollment was about 100. There were 70 orphans and a dozen old people to provide for.

To support these activities Mother Joseph was involved in the never-ending business of raising money, a familiar story yet today to hospital administrators and trustees. There were no rich benefactors or accumulated wealth for the pioneer hospital people to turn to. Early in 1857 both Canada and the United States were experiencing hard times. The broke and jobless drifted West to try their luck in the newly-discovered gold fields. In 1850 the population of the Oregon Territory, including the area established as Washington Territory, was 13,294. The population of the two territories in 1860 was 64,059. By 1880, it was 270,673.

With few exceptions, the hospitals established in Washington before the turn of the century were operated and supported by religious organizations, backed up by well-meaning citizens.
Mother Joseph's begging trips to rough mining camps and logging camps are an example of the heroic efforts necessary to keep hospitals open.

By steamer, stagecoach and horseback, Mother Joseph traveled to the rip-roaring mining towns of Idaho, the lumber camps of the Puget Sound region and the gold fields of the Caribou up the Fraser River in British Columbia.

These begging missions usually took five or six weeks, sometimes as long as three months. Usually the little band included Mother Joseph, a companion Sister and a missionary physician as guide. In penetrating rough country by horseback, they camped out, cooked over a campfire and slept under the stars.

In her own words, Mother Joseph reported of one trip: "During the five or six weeks of our begging tour in Idaho, we were received most cordially. Indeed, we were the object of the sincere sympathy of even infidels and Protestants who marveled at our daring, and commended our perseverance. The miners came to meet us and, in order to make our passage through the mines easier, went with us by easy stages from one digging to another."

On one occasion they were surrounded by an Indian war party on a scalping expedition. Grizzly bears and rattlesnakes figured in other recorded incidents.

Existence was precarious; murders were common talk, yet beneath the rough exterior many men had hearts and minds bent on justice. They gave liberally to the Sisters who represented institutions safeguarding justice.

While traveling by stagecoach from Boise to Denver in 1876 on a tour of mining camps of eastern Oregon, southern Idaho and Colorado, Mother Joseph and her fellow passengers were held up by two armed masked men. Mother Joseph watched in silence for only a few moments as the men began looting the luggage. Then she asked one of the bandits for "that little black bag."

While the other passengers held their breath, the bandit deposited the bag at her feet. "Thank you, my boy," Mother Joseph said calmly, happy in saving $200 begged from Idaho miners.

Mother Joseph died January 19, 1902, in Vancouver at the age of 79.

**Care Simple in Early Hospitals**

What were the early hospitals like in Washington? At the time St. Joseph Hospital opened its doors in 1858, care of the sick was looked upon as a work of mercy. There was little help from either medical science or drugs. Little wonder that hospitals of the 19th century were regarded as places of death where the homeless found a decent exit from this world.

Nursing care was simple: A hospital meant a clean bed, good food and an occasional glass of water.

The early records of Washington hospitals show there was almost as much nursing done by hospital nurses in the homes of the sick as in hospitals.

The first ledger of St. Joseph Hospital, meticulously written, gives a picture of hospital services and hospital records in those pioneer days.

The hospital's rate was $1 a day, but this was not an all-inclusive rate in some cases (nor a reimbursable cost rate either).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Take the account of George C. Coffee:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110 days attendance: $110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bottles brandy: 8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 bottles whiskey: 25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial expenses: 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Or the account of John Whitebread:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35 days attendance: $35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To liquor: 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pane of glass: 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were many accounts marked "Gratia." Also some marked "Paid by labor." Frank V. Melvin was given $14 credit on his $67 bill for two pairs of blankets he left the hospital. Jean Cloumark was in the hospital 11 months, but he was given credit for 30 days' absence at various times. It didn't matter, however, because he paid nothing.

William Kennedy's account illustrated some of the costs of dying in 1872:

| 6 months attendance: $183.00       |
| Coffin: 20.00                      |
| Grave: 3.50                       |
| Funeral service: 16.75             |
| Hearse: 5.00                      |

Mrs. John Siefel's account was credited for 27 chickens at 25 cents; 7 ducks at 50 cents and 14 pounds of butter at 15 cents.

The hospital also advanced cash and tobacco to patients as times and put it on the bill. Drugs seldom appeared as items. H. Howard, designated as "County Judge," was billed for $7 worth of medicine during his 53-day stay. Occasionally the hospital included a doctor's fee of $10 or $15.

A dollar a day was the standard rate for hospital care. In seeking endowments for a new building, the Fannie C. Pad...
Dr. Walter S. Griswold, who died in September, 1917, was called Seattle's first pathologist. He began practice in 1904.

Dr. George B. McCulloch came to Seattle in 1892, the first physician in this part of the country to limit his practice to pediatrics; and the third in the United States.

St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, installed a "baby incubator" in 1905, the first one in the West.

The late Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern in his "Hospital Organization and Management," said: "Looking back upon hospital progress from 1850 to 1900, the period is seen as one in which the sciences of biology, cellular pathology, clinical microscopy, bacteriology and physiology were founded. It was a period of intensive work and remarkable achievement in the abstract sciences as contrasted with the present emphasis on the individual patient and his ills.

"But an increasing knowledge in the abstract sciences was a necessary forerunner of the modern clinical laboratory, the X-ray department, the operating room, and the physical therapy department, all of which have transformed hospitals into veritable cases of wealth. Though the medical and nursing professions of the latter half of the nineteenth century did not reap the full reward of discoveries made by them or during their time, they provided the present century with a firm foundation on which to build."

These were some of the milestones: first hospital operation under anesthesia in Massachusetts General Hospital, 1846. Semmelweis, in Vienna in 1847, laid the foundation for Pasteur's later work by theorizing that infection was transmitted by students who went directly from the dissecting room to care for maternity patients. Pasteur demonstrated the scientific basis and from his work developed modern bacteriology and the hospital clinical laboratory. Lister, near the end of the century, introduced the use of antiseptics to destroy disease-bearing organisms.

During the decade 1880-1890, the tubercle bacillus was discovered. Koch isolated the cholera bacillus. Diphtheria was first treated with antitoxin. The tetanus bacillus and the parasite of malarial fever were isolated. Bergmann's introduction of steam sterilization in 1886 opened the era of surgical asepsis. The invention of rubber gloves by Halsted in 1890-91 was another gain over infection.

Roentgen's discovery of the X-ray in 1895 had a marked effect on the growth of hospitals. Other aids to diagnosis that made their appearance were the clinical thermometer, the laryngoscope and Helmholtz's ophthalmoscope.

Modern oxygen therapy may be said to date from Hal- dane and Barcroft in England in 1917.

First Schools of Nursing

Advances in medicine gave hospitals more to do and to perform these services hospitals had to train their own nurses.

Six Washington hospitals established schools of nursing between 1895 and 1900 and in the next 20 years, 24 other hospitals opened schools.

Until standardization of schools began in 1909, the schools of nursing ranged from poor to excellent depending entirely upon the specific situation. The pattern was much the same. Students were required to be graduates of grade school. They were paid 5 to 8 dollars a month their first year and 10 dollars a month their second year, most courses being two years.

"Classes" consisted of lectures by local doctors whenever they had time and wherever the doctors happened to be, in the hospital or in their offices. Classes were not allowed to interfere with either the doctor's or the student's work.

Students worked 10 hours a day. Scrubbing, cleaning, washing and sweeping were part of their duties and they also moved swiftly into patient nursing, both in the hospital and on call to patients' homes. It was not unusual for a student...
to work in surgery a few weeks after beginning training and it was common practice to leave the hospital at night in charge of student nurses.

North Carolina in 1903 was the first state to pass a law requiring registration of nurses by examination and Washington followed suit in 1909, one of the early states to act.

Student nurse "hit the books" in dormitory room — 1910

This changed the picture. As education became paramount, hospitals stopped paying allowances to student nurses and started charging tuition. Full-time instructors were employed. The practice of sending student nurses on private duty in homes was stopped. Curriculum was enlarged.

In 1930, there were 30 schools of nursing in the state, including one collegiate program, the University of Washington School of Nursing, established in 1917. This was the high-water mark. Five schools closed before 1940, including the long-established and highly-regarded school of Seattle General Hospital. Since 1940, nine more hospital schools have closed and four others have discontinued their individual schools to become affiliated with colleges and universities.

Since passage of the new Professional Nurse Practice Act in 1949, the State Board of Professional Nurse Registration has closed no school of nursing. The closing of any school has been due to the fact that either a new program has been established whereby the clinical facilities now serve as a teaching unit of an institution of higher learning, or the hospital itself has elected to discontinue the program, chiefly for financial reasons.

Hospitals in 12 Cities in 1900

As the burgeoning state of Washington entered the twentieth century, there were hospitals in Vancouver, Aberdeen, Port Angeles, Olympia, Port Townsend, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Yakima, Walla Walla, Spokane and Colfax.

Hospitals in these early years often were the most impressive buildings in their communities. Usually several stories high, they posed back-breaking problems for nurses in carrying patients upstairs and down on stretchers and litters. This is one reason why many hospitals had the first elevators in town.

The old side-wheeler Idaho provided a colorful setting for the Wayside Emergency Hospital at the foot of Jackson Street in the heart of Seattle's waterfront from 1899 to 1907, and for two additional years propped up on dry land at Second Avenue North and Republican Street. It closed in 1909.

Other early Seattle hospitals that survived for a time were the Grace Hospital started in 1890, the Minor Hospital in 1900, Lakeside Hospital, Seattle City Hospital and Pacific Hospital.

Other hospitals around the state that existed for a time late in the last century or early in the present century were: Washington Hospital in Spokane, Aberdeen General Hospital; the Marine Hospital first in Port Angeles and later moved to Port Townsend; Hoquiam General Hospital; South Bend General Hospital, Port Angeles General Hospital, and Centralia General Hospital.

Beginning with Florence Nightingale's new concept of nursing, hospital organization, cleanliness and kindly treatment of the sick, hospitals embarked on continuous improvement.

The American College of Surgeon's hospital standardization program which began in 1918 set professional goals for hospitals to achieve. The program was assumed and expanded in 1952 by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Great as were the stages of development of hospitals in the last half of the nineteenth century and during the first thirty years of the twentieth century, the period following the close of the Second World War saw revolutionary progress in hospital improvements.

This progress, which continues today, has been in a phases of the hospital. In the patient's room, the individual height bed, power operated, changes the old stereotype of the high hospital bed. Probably no new hospital or hospital addition has been built recently without toilet facilities adjoining each room. Two-way communication between patient and nurses' station; piped-in oxygen; finger-tip television control radio, of course; tasteful and pleasing decor in wallpaper, drapes, paint and room furniture — these are just a few of the advances for patient comfort and safety.

Meals planned by dietitians offer patients menu choice and the hot food is served hot and the cold food cold. One

Patient's modern hospital room with private bathroom, built-ins, comfortable furniture, attractive decor, telephone, radio and television
deserves as institutional food, hospital fare now compare with a well-recommended restaurant.

Hospital lobbies no longer resemble the waiting room a small-town railroad depot. Patients and visitors alike are made to feel that this special experience of going to a hospital is considered special by the hospital personnel, too. Several hospitals have receptionists stationed in the lobby to handle patients' mail, flowers and visitors.
Hospital business offices have adopted modern business methods and mechanical equipment to cope with the increased volume of paperwork due to prepaid health insurance, third-party governmental contracts and the more rapid turnover of patients.

The growth in the ratio of hospital personnel to patient, now approximately 2½ employees to every bed patient, and the necessity for hospitals to compete for trained personnel with business and industry have made hospitals a high-cost operation.

Decline of the average patient stay to less than six days has resulted in giving hospital high fixed overhead costs which demand keen business administration and exact credit policies. All who use the hospital’s services must pay the full cost if able to do so.

The costs have moved a long way from $1 a day. The most recent cost analysis by the Washington State Hospital Association and the Washington Chapter, American Association of Hospital Accountants showed the following averages of what it costs to care for one patient one day:

- Hospitals 1-30 beds $33.57
- Hospitals 35-75 beds $35.27
- Hospitals 80-130 beds $39.63
- Hospitals 135-250 beds $40.76
- Hospitals over 250 beds $41.12

Hospital nurses have kept pace with demands for service. Great advances have been made, especially in the care of premature infants. Latest State Health Department statistics show approximately 99 per cent of all babies born in the state are born in hospitals. Infant and maternal death rates have declined steadily in line with greater use of hospitals.

On the professional side, hospitals have become the scene of ever-greater advances by physicians and surgeons. Excellently equipped operating rooms in hospitals throughout the state give doctors the tools they need in bringing medical progress down to the local level. More and more hospitals are installing recovery rooms for concentrated nursing care of patients immediately after surgery.

Surgical procedures that formerly were done only in the metropolitan medical centers of the state now are done in small communities. The "miracle drugs" are available to everyone. Blood banks serve all.

The medical centers push back the frontier in keeping pace with advances wherever they may occur throughout the world. One seldom hears of a patient traveling from the state to the East for medical care. Open heart surgery; surgery on the very young and the very old; bone banks, eye banks, vessel banks, radioactive isotope therapy, the latest in X-ray equipment—all are here.

Here in the far northwest corner of the nation physicians, trustees, and administrators and nurses and other skillfully trained people can assure those whom they are pledged to serve for life and health that Washington hospitals will strive to maintain the highest standards.

—JOHN BIGELOW

Scenes in Washington Hospitals

Post-surgery patients receive concentrated nursing care in recovery room

Two-million-volt X-ray generator typifies growth and expansion of hospital facilities to keep pace with medical progress

Skilled team performs open-heart surgery with aid of heart-lung machine
In Appreciation to the Ford Foundation

On December 12, 1955, sixty-one voluntary non-profit hospitals in Washington received telegrams from the Ford Foundation announcing outright grant totaling $2,841,100 to help them extend and improve the services they were providing their communities.

When the surprise and the disbelief had worn off—in some cases the latter did not disappear entirely until checks for the first half of the grants arrived in March, 1956—boards of trustees of hospitals throughout the state got busy planning the best possible use of the money.

In most instances this happened: hospital trustees and administrators sat down and listed needed improvements. They found these exceeded their Ford funds. They went out and raised the balance needed in their local communities.

Projects resulting from the Ford gifts are too numerous to list here. They cover the entire range of hospital construction, equipment and services, from entire new hospitals to better emergency service.

These hospitals take this occasion publicly to express their gratitude to the Ford Foundation and to assure the Foundation's trustees that the purpose of the grants has been carried out faithfully. Our hospitals are serving their communities better than before because of inspirational help from the Ford Foundation.

Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen..............................$37,400
St. Joseph's Hospital, Aberdeen..................................................41,100
St. Joseph's Hospital, Bellingham................................. 53,400
St. Luke's General Hospital, Bellingham.......................... 32,200
Harrison Memorial Hospital (now merged with Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital), Bremerton............ 32,200
Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital (now renamed Harrison Memorial Hospital), Bremerton................... 39,800
St. Helen Hospital, Chehalis................................................. 23,000
Lake Chelan Hospital, Chelan................................................ 10,000
St. Joseph's Hospital, Chewelah........................................ 17,400
Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston............................ 13,400
St. Ignatius Hospital, Colfax................................................. 23,200
Mount Carmel Hospital, Covington............................... 18,600
Ellensburg General Hospital, Ellensburg........................... 10,000
General Hospital of Everett, Everett......................... 66,200
Providence Hospital, Everett........................................... 43,300
Cowlitz General Hospital, Longview............................ 48,100
St. John's Hospital, Longview.............................................. 54,000
Skagit General Hospital, Mt. Vernon........................ 12,800
Newport Community Hospital, Newport............................. 10,000
St. Peter Hospital, Olympia.............................................. 46,000
Omak Memorial Hospital, Omak......................................... 10,800
Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Pasco............................ 24,600
St. John Hospital, Port Townsend............................. 10,500
Memorial Hospital, Inc., Pullman.................................... 27,200
Lutheran Hospital, Puyallup.......................................... 42,200
Ballard General Hospital, Seattle.............................. 16,700
Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle.................. 69,700
Columbus Hospital, Seattle........................................... 46,700
Maynard Hospital, Seattle.............................................. 58,500
Pinel Foundation, Seattle............................................... 17,700

Providence Hospital, Seattle........................................... 192,700
Pulmonary Hospital of the City of Seattle, Seattle........ 34,900
Seattle General Hospital, Seattle............................. 77,500
Swedish Hospital, Seattle.............................................. 198,000
Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle............................. 120,200
Memorial Hospital, Sedro Woolley............................. 16,400
Clinic Hospital, Shelton............................................... 10,000
Shelton General Hospital, Shelton............................. 16,400
McKay Memorial Hospital, Soap Lake......................... 10,000
Booth Memorial Hospital, Spokane.......................... 10,000
Deaconess Hospital, Spokane............................... 110,700
Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane.............................. 249,200
St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane....................................... 101,000
Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, Spokane...... 25,300
Valley Memorial Hospital, Sunnydale..................... 15,600
Medical Arts Hospital, Tacoma............................... 10,000
Mary Bridge Hospital, Tacoma............................. 13,700
Saint Joseph's Hospital, Tacoma.......................... 93,300
Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma.......................... 120,200
St. Martin's Hospital, Tonaschet............................. 11,100
Central Memorial Hospital, Toppenish.................... 24,400
Kaiser Foundation Northern Hospitals, Vancouver...... 40,100
St. Joseph Hospital, Vancouver............................. 47,600
Vancouver Memorial Hospital, Vancouver.................. 59,100
St. Mary Hospital, Walla Walla............................... 48,600
Walla Walla General Hospital, Walla Walla........ 25,400
Douglas County Memorial Hospital, Watervilet........ 10,000
Central Washington Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee...... 38,700
St. Anthony's Hospital, Wenatchee.......................... 19,700
St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima.................................. 84,100
Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital, Yakima.............. 71,900
Washington State Hospital Association

PRESIDENT

Sister Agnes S.H., R.N.
1956-57

PRESIDENT ELECT

Charlotte C. Dowler, R.N.
1957-58

PAST PRESIDENTS

*C. J. Cummings
1933-34; 1938-39

J. V. Buck
1934-35

K. H. Van Norman, M.D.
1935-36

Cecile Tracy Spry, R.N.
1936-37

*A. L. Balle, M.D.
1937-38

Burton A. Brown, M.D.
1939-40; 1947-48

A. L. Howarth
1940-41; 1945-46

Gordon W. Gilbert
1941-42

Horace Turner
1942-43; 1950-51

Ethel V. Soper, R.N.
1943-44

*Howard C. Ries
1944-45

Nan Rowlands, R.N.
1946-47

Walter A. Heath
1948-49; 1949-50

Chester Pinkreider
1951-52

John A. Dare
1952-53

Ronald H. Orc
1953-54

Max L. Hunt
1954-55

Paul S. Bliss
1955-56

*Deceased
History of the Washington State Hospital Association

THE WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION came into existence in January, 1933 at a meeting in the nurses' hall auditorium, King County (Harborview) Hospital, Seattle.

The late Clarence J. Cummings, who served as superintendent of Tacoma General Hospital from 1918 until 1940, had been instrumental in organizing the hospitals in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia into the Northwestern Hospital Association in 1924. At the 1927 meeting of the association a resolution was adopted calling for the organization of a Western Hospital Association to include Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Hawaii, Alaska and British Columbia. Wyoming withdrew to join the Midwest Hospital Conference in 1946.

The late Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, former superintendent of Vancouver (B.C.) General Hospital, was urging western hospitals to accept the hospital standardization program of the American College of Surgeons. He spoke to the 1927 meeting, advocating formation of an association in which hospital administrators could discuss common problems. The American Hospital Association's conventions in the East were too far distant for most western hospital administrators.

Growth of hospitals in the state and the desires of leading hospital administrators to band together to exchange ideas for the good of their hospitals led to formation of the state hospital association. The first year it was called the Washington State Hospital Conference, but beginning in 1934 was called by its present name.

In object: "...to promote the public welfare through the development of better hospital care for the people of the State of Washington."

It was fitting that the first president should be Mr. Cummings. A man of genius and efficiency, he was a natural leader. In 1925 he was national chairman of Hospital Day.

Other officers were Sister John Gabriel, first vice president, representing the hospitals of the Sisters of Charity of Providence; Dr. Karl H. Van Norman, superintendent of King County (Harborview) Hospital, Seattle, second vice president; Dr. A. C. Jordan, assistant superintendent, Harborview Hospital, secretary-treasurer, and Dr. Herbert E. Cee, Seattle, ex-officio as chairman, hospital service committee.

Trustees were Jesse V. Buck, superintendent, St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane; Sister Mary Victoria, superintendent, St. Joseph's Hospital, Aberdeen; Mrs. Cecile Tracy Spry, R.N., superintendent, General Hospital of Everett; Dr. N. A. Johnson, president of the board of directors, Swedish Hospital, Seattle, and the Rev. J. O. Hawk, superintendent, Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee.

Of these, only Mrs. Spry is still active as a hospital administrator. She has been at General Hospital of Everett since 1930. During the 25th annual meeting of the state hospital association in the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, November 6-7, 1937, she received the first life membership in the association having been a personal member for 25 years.

Most of the hospital administrators took part in association activities in those early days. These included: Dr. C. W. Sharpley at Seattle General Hospital; Miss Herina Eklind, R.N., Swedish Hospital, Seattle; Sister Mary Verant, R.N., Providence Hospital, Seattle; Ethel N. Soper, R.N., Ballard General Hospital, Seattle; Gordon Gil bert, Maynard Hospital, Seattle; Anna J. Fraser, R.N., and Lewis A. Dare, Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle; Dr. Burton A. Brown, Pierce County Hospital, Tacoma; Dr. R. H. Beach, Northern Pacific Hospital, Tacoma; Sister Blasius, Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane; Fannie R. Forth, R.N., Deaconess Hospital, Spokane; Miss Orvilia Hibbard, St. Luke's General Hospital, Bellingham; Sister Monica, R.N., St. Joseph's Hospital, Bellingham; Gertrude Linn Sawyer, R.N., Memorial Hospital, Sedro Woolley; J. R. Schneider, Aberdeen General Hospital, Dr. W. N. Keller, Western State Hospital, Paul L. Merton, Longview Memorial Hospital; Adah H. Patterson, Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle; Louise L. Harris, R.N., Riverton Hospital, Seattle; Arvina Anderson, R.N., Shelton General Hospital; Sister M. Philipe, St. Peter Hospital, Olympia; Sister Gertrude, Providence Hospital, Everett; Harriette Wade Rowley, Rowley General Hospital, Mount Vernon and A. L. Howarth, Central Washington Deaconess Hospital, Wenatchee.

A number of secretaries served the association faithfully through the years including Harriet Smith, R.N., then director of nursing at Harborview and now on the faculty of the University of Washington School of Nursing; Nell F. Brown, Seattle, medical records librarian; Jewell Drake, R.N., Seattle; and Nina Mac Gardner, Tacoma.

Lewis L. Steedman has been legal counsel for many years.

In the period after the Second World War, hospital association affairs increased in number, scope and complexity, taxing the time of officers and trustees. In 1951, the membership decided to employ a full-time executive secretary. The Board of Trustees selected John Bigelow who was known to many hospital people through his activities as a reporter and science writer for The Seattle Times. He has a background of newspaper writing and editing in Spokane, Salt Lake City, and Seattle, and public information work for the federal government. He was in the Navy during the Second World War, is married and has two sons and two daughters.

The association's office was opened January 1, 1952 at 370 Skinner Building, Seattle.

A printed monthly newsletter, Washington Hospitals, was established in February, 1952. It is sent to hospital administrators, trustees, department heads, medical-staff members, state legislators, community leaders and others interested in hospital affairs.

Mr. Bigelow represents the hospital association during sessions of the Legislature. In 1955, the association sponsored the state's first hospital licensing law.

In 1956, the association published "A Legal Manual for Washington Hospitals," a collection of state laws, court decisions and attorney general's opinions of interest to hospitals. In 1957, the association succeeded in establishing a reimbursable-cost plan for the payment of non-county-operated hospital care of indigent patients who are the responsibility of the state. The association compiles a monthly cost index.

Membership in the hospital association is at an all-time high. In includes 128 hospitals of all types operated by non-profit voluntary, governmental and proprietary organizations, agencies and corporations. These hospitals have 22,873 beds and last year cared for 368,184 patients.
Allied Organizations in the Health Field

Licensed Practical Nurses’ Association of Washington State
Medical Arts Building, Seattle
Mrs. Helen Kelley, Yakima, president
Mrs. Alda Palmer, business manager

Public Hospital Districts Association of Washington
Melvin E. Johnson, president
Administrator, Klickitat Valley Hospital, Goldendale

Puget Sound Chapter, National Executive Housekeepers’ Association
Mrs. Margaret Allore, president
Swedish Hospital, Seattle

Washington Conference, Catholic Hospital Association of the United States and Canada
Sister Rose P.B., president
Administrator, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima

Washington Hospital Service Association (Blue Cross)
2121 Third Avenue, Seattle
C. J. Kretchmer, executive director

Washington State Association of Medical Record Librarians
Mrs. Florence Rokahr, president
Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital, Tacoma

Washington State Association of Nurse Anesthetists
Mrs. Olga Groznik, president
916 East Union Street, Seattle

Washington State Board of Pharmacy
Douglas Building, 1337 Fourth Avenue, Seattle
Roy Tufts, Yakima, chairman
Al J. Bailey, Olympia, secretary

Washington State Board of Practical Nurse Examiners
State Department of Licensure, Olympia
Mrs. Grace D. Cameron, R.N., executive secretary

Washington State Hospital Pharmacists Association
Frank E. Dondoro, president
United States Public Health Service Hospital, Seattle

Washington State League for Nursing
Charles O. Cressy, secretary
102 W. 140th St., Seattle

Washington State Medical Association
1309 Seventh Avenue, Seattle
Dr. Milo T. Harris, Spokane, president
Ralph W. Nell, executive secretary

Washington State Nurses’ Association
504 Medical Arts Building, Seattle
Miss Dorothy Glyn, R.N., president
Miss Mary Ella Adams, R.N., executive secretary

Washington State Nursing Home Association
114 Second Avenue S.E., Puyallup
Edmund F. Jacob, executive secretary

Washington Physicians’ Service
1309 Seventh Avenue, Seattle
John Steen, manager

Washington State Society of Medical Technologists
Mrs. Francis Fitzpatrick, president
5202 McDonald, Spokane 66

Washington State Occupational Therapy Association
Miss Shirley Bowing, president
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma

Washington Society of X-ray Technicians
Miss Loretta Lefevre, president
Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane

Washington State Board of Professional Nurse Registration
State Department of Licensure, Olympia
Miss Gail Hotchkiss, R.N., executive secretary

Washington State Chapter, American Association of Hospital Accountants
A. William Morris, C.P.A., president
Old National Bank Building, Spokane

Washington State Chapter, American Physical Therapy Association
Miss Norma Ewan, president
United States Public Health Service Hospital, Seattle

Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, Olympia
Paul O’Brien, acting director

Washington State Department of Public Assistance, Olympia
George C. Starlund, director
Medical Services Division
George Spendlove, M.D., assistant director
Wesley U. Williams, medical services administrator

Washington State Dietetic Association
Miss Patricia Brockbank, president
Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle

Washington State Health Department, Olympia
Bernard Bucove, M.D., director
Hospital and Nursing Home Section
Smith Tower, Seattle
Philip A. Austin, head

Washington State Health Council
1105 Smith Tower
Mrs. Mildred Henderson, executive secretary

Washington State Hospital Association
370 Skinner Building, Seattle
Mrs. Charlotte C. Dowler, president
Shelton General Hospital, Shelton
John Bigelow, executive secretary
Schools

Executive Housekeepers
University of Washington School of Home Economics, Seattle

Dietetics
University of Washington School of Home Economics, Seattle
Hospital Internship, King County Hospital, Seattle

Medical Record Librarians
Providence Hospital, Seattle

Medical Record Technicians
St. Joseph’s Hospital, Tacoma

Medical Technology
Children’s Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle
King County Hospital, Seattle
Providence Hospital, Seattle
Swedish Hospital, Seattle
University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle
Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle
Deaconess Hospital, Spokane
Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane
St. Luke’s Hospital, Spokane
S. Joseph’s Hospital, Tacoma
Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma

Medicine
University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle

Nurse Anesthetists
Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane

Practical Nursing
Grays Harbor College, Aberdeen
Bellingham Vocational School, Bellingham
Olympic College, Bremerton
Centralia Junior College, Centralia
Everett Junior College, Everett
Lower Columbia Junior College, Longview
Skagit Valley Junior College, Mount Vernon
St. Peter Hospital, Olympia
Columbia Basin College, Pasco
Edison Technical School, Seattle
Spokane Technical Vocational School, Spokane
Tacoma Vocational Technical School, Tacoma
Clark College, Vancouver
Walla Walla Vocational School, Walla Walla
Walla Walla College School, Walla Walla
Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee
Yakima Valley Junior College, Yakima

Professional Nursing
A—Diploma Program; B—Degree Program, C—Collegiate Program with elective provisions for certificate in 3 years or degree in 4 years
St. Joseph’s Hospital School of Nursing, Bellingham (A)
Walla Walla College School of Nursing, College Place (B) (clinical unit: Portland Sanitarium and Hospital, Portland)
General Hospital of Everett School of Nursing, Everett (A)
Pacific Lutheran College Department of Nursing, Parkland (B) (clinical unit: Emanuel Hospital, Parkland)
State College of Washington School of Nursing, Pullman, St. Luke’s Hospital Division, Spokane (B) (Note: School in process of closing)
Columbus Hospital School of Nursing, Seattle (A)
Seattle University School of Nursing, Seattle (B) (clinical unit: Providence Hospital, Seattle)
University of Washington School of Nursing, Seattle (B) King County Hospital Division, Seattle
Swedish Hospital Division, Seattle
University of Washington School of Nursing Research Program, Seattle (C)
Virginia Mason Hospital Division
Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Spokane (A)
Sacred Heart Hospital School of Nursing, Spokane (A)
St. Joseph’s Hospital School of Nursing, Tacoma (A)
St. Mary Hospital School of Nursing, Walla Walla (A) (Note: School in process of closing)
Central Washington Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Wenatchee (A)
St. Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing, Yakima (A)

Occupational Therapy
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma

Pharmacy
State College of Washington, Pullman
University of Washington, Seattle

X-ray Technology
Providence Hospital, Seattle
St. Joseph’s Hospital, Tacoma
St. Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima
THE DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND SERVICES
of the Hospital and Nursing Home Section of the Wash-
ington State Department of Health may logically be divided
into three sections, (a) Hill-Burton, (b) Licensure, and (c)
Advisory and consultation service.
Head of the section is Philip A. Austin. On the staff are
Richard J. Cole, senior hospital planning engineer; three
nursing consultants, Sally Heitman, R.N., Elizabeth Tucker,
R.N., and Myrtle O’Boyle, R.N., John Drake, senior licens-
ing consultant; Vera H. McCord, hospital services consultant;
James A. Besev and Rodger R. Rosacker, advisory sanitar-
ians; David McEvoy, statistician, and Evelyn Benson, occu-
national therapist. There is also an architect on the staff.
The position has been vacant since Robert Monmsen re-
signed recently to accept a position with the United States
Public Health Service in San Francisco

Hill-Burton

When the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public
Law 725 of the 79th Congress, commonly known as the Hill-
Burton Act, was passed in 1946 each state was required to
designate an agency to administer the Hospital and Medical
Facilities Program in that state. In Washington, as in most
states, the Washington State Health Department was
designated

The department was required to develop a plan known as
the Hospital and Medical Facilities plan. The first plan
was developed in 1947 and has been revised annually. Origi-
nally the plan was concerned with hospitals and public health
centers but in 1957, in conformance with the Federal act to
broaden Hill-Burton coverage, diagnostic and treatment cen-
ters, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes were included.

In the development of the State Plan, the state was di-
vided into hospital service areas designated as base areas, inter-
mediate areas, and rural areas, each service area representing
the logical area to be served by a hospital or a group of
hospitals.

An inventory is taken each year of the existing hospital
and other medical facilities and these facilities are evaluated
and classified into three categories—suitable, replaceable, and
non-conforming. For the purposes of the State Plan, facilities
which are classified as non-conforming are not counted in the
area totals. The extent of the services rendered by each fac-
cility, such as the number of patient days and the number of
patients admitted are included in each category.

A summary is developed showing the existing suitable and
replaceable facilities, the additional facilities allowable and
the number of facilities for each hospital service area. The
number of additional beds allowable is based on area ratio
provided by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Priorities are set up. These priorities are based on relative
need for additional facilities. For example, in the hospital
and nursing home categories, it is based on the need for
beds as shown by the ratio of existing beds to the total beds
allowed for each hospital service area. Special consideration
is given to population shifts and usage of existing facilities.

The actual allocation of Federal funds is made by the
Department of Health in conformity with the State Plan
which has been reviewed by the State Hospital Advisory
Council and its Executive Committee.

After Federal funds have been allocated to aid a specific
project, assistance in planning the facility is provided through
the Hospital and Nursing Home Section by architects, engi-
ners, public health nurses, sanitarians, nutritionists and thera-
piets with wide experience in their respective fields. The con-
struction plans are reviewed, consultations are arranged with
local groups, and suitable sites for construction are inspected.
The plans must conform in all respects to Federal require-
ments before Federal funds can be utilized. After construction
has begun, periodic inspections are made at the site to see that
all requirements are being met and money is being expended
according to plan. The necessary papers, vouchers, and in-
spection reports are prepared by the section and the disburse-
ment of Federal funds is supervised.

Since the start of the program in Washington, 25 new
hospital construction projects have been built at a cost of
$36,172,000 of which the Hill-Burton share was $8,159,155.
Fourteen additions to existing hospitals costing $14,234,000
have received $3,248,208 in Hill-Burton grants. Six local
health department centers costing $932,000 have been assisted
by $569,500 in federal grants. Two nursing school projects
totalling $192,000 have been allocated $569,132 in Hill-
Burton funds.

Licensure

Under State law this department has responsibility for the
licensure of hospitals, nursing homes, maternity homes, psy-
chiatric hospitals, and boarding homes. This section also has
responsibility for the approval of child care agencies. While
the laws themselves are enacted by the state legislature, it is
the responsibility of this section, working with the respective
advisory councils, to develop standards, rules and regulations
to implement the legislation. Such rules and regulations are
submitted to the State Board of Health for adoption. For
example, in the development of hospital standards, rules and
regulations the Hospital Advisory Council met with the staff
of this section 12 times over an 18-month period during which
the standards underwent nine major revisions. During
this period they were referred to 12 outside agencies or
groups for help on specific aspects of the program.

Before formal hospital inspections are made, the stand-
ards, rules and regulations are first given to hospitals for their
information and later in regional meetings held throughout
the state they are discussed and interpreted in as much detail
as the hospital staff from that area desires. Only after
thorough review, discussion, and interpretation are hospitals
inspected.

Long hours have been spent in the formulation of the stan-
dards. The standards of other states and of medical and
hospital associations, among many others, have been studied
and years of experience have gone into the formulation of the
standards, rules and regulations in order to give the state as
modern an overall plan for the improvement of facilities and
operational procedure as can be found anywhere.

Self-improvement is one of the basic aims of the licensure
programs and the department carries out an educational pro-
gram in this regard which will be explained more clearly
below. Those responsible for licensure consider themselves
to be educators rather than enforcers of the law.

The law requires that general hospitals, nursing homes,
boarding homes, child care agencies, maternity homes, and
psychiatric hospitals be inspected regularly, usually at least
once a year. In areas where certified local health departments
are used, the inspections for nursing homes, boarding homes,
and child care agencies are carried out by these departments;
in uncertified areas and in the maternity home, psychiatric
hospital, and general hospital categories the inspections are
made directly by members of the staff of this section.

(Continued on page 18)
The Progress of Nursing

THE RECOGNITION BY INDIVIDUAL NURSES of the need for a common professional meeting ground led to the organization and incorporation of the Washington State Nurses' Association in 1908.

The purposes of the organization were then, as now:
To bring into one compact group the nursing profession of the State;
To extend, advance, and elevate the standards of the nursing profession;
To obtain the enactment and enforcement of just nursing laws;
To promote friendship among the nurses;
To guard and foster the material interests of nurses;
To enlighten and direct public opinion.

In order to fulfill these objectives, the activities of WSNA include the following programs:

The WSNA is a member of the American Nurses' Association, which includes all states and territories. Each state association consists of local districts. At the present time, the WSNA has 25 district associations encompassing the entire state, and providing opportunity for professional association for all nurses.

NURSING LEGISLATION

One of the first activities of the WSNA toward implementing its objectives was legislation, the primary purpose being to protect the public welfare through providing for qualified nursing care, and to give legal status to the graduate nurse.

In 1909, the first Nurse Practice Law was passed by the state legislature. The law provided for (a) standards for nursing schools, (b) qualifications of students, (c) an Examining Board of Nurses, and (d) licensure of the nurse. No change was made in the law until 1923, when it was amended to conform to the State Administrative Code established in 1921. In 1933, it was again amended to raise entrance requirements for students and to provide for a state educational director for schools of nursing. The Executive Secretary of the Board of Nurse Registration serves as Supervisor of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education.

In 1949, a new law was enacted. The rapid developments in nursing service and the progress of nursing indicated that a new law was needed in the interest of professional nursing in order to safeguard further the public welfare. A progressive provision in the new law is the Nurse Planning Council, consisting of two licensed physicians or surgeons; one hospital administrator who is associated with a School of Nursing; one general educator, and one non-nurse citizen of this state.

The purpose of the Council "shall be to plan with the Board in regard to standards for accreditation of schools of nursing, including curricula and examinations for applicants for license." This council offers an opportunity for the cooperation of other professional groups and the public with the nursing profession and a better understanding of nursing education and nursing service. Another significant provision in this law is the accreditation of schools of nursing by the Board of Professional Nurse Registration. It establishes qualifications for the Board members and defines their powers.

PROGRESS IN NURSING EDUCATION

The first school of nursing in Washington was established in 1892 in the Fannie Paddock Hospital in Tacoma, now the Tacoma General Hospital. Other hospital schools developed rapidly throughout the state, many connected with hospitals offering good training and experience. A few were in hospitals too small to give adequate preparation but, by the establishment of nursing standards through the Nurse Practice Act of 1909, these were gradually eliminated. Because of the vision and devotion of the leaders in the hospital schools of nursing, over the years nursing education has steadily progressed, in keeping with national trends.

In 1917, in response to a letter from the National Council of Defense, the late Dr. Henry Suzzallo, then president of the University of Washington, appointed a committee of the faculty to make recommendations on what the University could do to help meet the demands for nurses. A five-year curriculum was set up in the pre-medical department, consisting of three years of academic work, followed by two calendar years in a hospital, and the granting of a bachelor of science degree.

In the summer of 1918 a three-month course in Public Health Nursing was given, which was sponsored and financed by the Washington Tuberculosis Association. That fall, it was taken over by the University and continued until the fall of 1920, when it was extended to a regular nine-month course granting a Certificate in Public Health Nursing. In 1921, a Department of Nursing was organized in the College of Science, which included the Basic Nursing, a Nursing Curriculum for Graduate Nurses, and service courses for other students at the University.

The various nursing schools of the city of Seattle asked for classes in chemistry, nutrition, anatomy and physiology for their entering students. A one-quarter course was offered, which was later extended to two, and then three quarters.

In 1931, with the opening of Harborview Hospital, an agreement was made between the University and Hospital whereby the University was to control the educational program of the nursing students. A new, integrating curriculum on a four-year basis was inaugurated, with the students registering at the University each quarter and receiving full University credit for all classes and experience. A supervisory course for graduate nurses was also established. When arrangements were made by the University for teaching units at the Northern and Western State Hospital, all schools of nursing in the state were offered the same opportunity for affiliation and service.

The Nursing Department became a School of Nursing in the College of Science in 1934, and an independent professional school with its own Dean in 1947. Masters degrees have been given since 1936 in teaching, administration and special fields of nursing. The degree program at Providence Hospital School of Nursing was carried by the University for a few years until the Seattle University could assume it. The Swedish Hospital School became a division of the University School of Nursing in 1946, and the Virginia Mason Hospital School is now cooperating with the University in a research program in Basic Nursing.

While the University has pioneered the way in academic education for nurses since World War II, there are now three fully accredited degree programs: Seattle University, Univer-
The University of Washington and Walla Walla College. Most other schools have some affiliation with a college or junior college for the teaching of science and the social sciences. Several have arrangements with a college or university for a baccalaureate degree or with a junior college for an associate in arts degree.

The School of Nursing at the University of Washington has always had the policy of trying to meet the needs of the schools, the public health agencies and the nurses of the state. To this end, it has provided institutes, short courses, and workshops. Through its advanced program, it has offered administrative training and supervision, and has given counseling service freely throughout the Northwest.

THE LEAGUE FOR NURSING

In 1924, a branch of the National League of Nursing Education was organized in Washington through the efforts of leaders in nursing education who were individual members of the National League. Its main purpose was to provide for the adequate preparation of the nurse, through the study and advancement of nursing education. The membership was limited to nurse administrators, supervisors, educational directors, and head nurses of hospitals and public health agencies.

One of the League's outstanding contributions to the nursing service of the state was demonstrating the need for an educational director by financing a nurse qualified to visit hospitals schools in the interest of educational standards. This demonstration was so successful that the employment of a Supervisor of Nursing Education by the State Department of Licenses soon followed, with the 1933 amendment to the Nurse Practice Act.

During the reorganization of all national nursing organizations in 1972, the League merged with the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing to form the National League for Nursing. The membership now includes professional nurses, practical nurses and laymen.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRACTICAL NURSING

The unmet needs for nursing service caused both the American Nurses' Association and the National League for Nursing Education to study nursing services that could be performed by the non-professional nurses. This resulted in these organizations promoting the preparation for practical nursing. Through their combined efforts, federal funds were allocated to State Departments of Education to include courses in practical nursing under the Vocational Education Program.

Under this plan, the first course in the state was established in the Edison Vocation School in Seattle in 1943. Soon courses in other vocational centers were formed. These include class work at the school, after which there is supervised experience in a hospital. In 1949, through the cooperative efforts of the Practical Nurses' Association and the WSNA, a law was passed by the legislature providing for the examination and licensing of the practical nurse.

The excellence of the present nursing program throughout the state is due in part to the vision and unselfish efforts of the early leaders in the various fields of nursing, whose memory we honor and whose contributions we acknowledge with humility.

Committee on Early Nurse Source Materials Washington State Nurses Association

Anna R. Moore, Chairman
Kathleen Leahy
Mrs. Katherine Svendal
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Soule
Mrs. B. B. Buchanan
Mrs. Cecile Tracy Snyder

(Continued from page 16)

Consultant and Advisory Services

Consultant services are provided in this section by the Nursing Division and Division of Sanitation. Consultants who serve in this capacity, are carried on the payroll of their parent divisions and are assigned full time to the Hospital and Nursing Home Section. They are under the technical direction and supervision of their respective divisions but administratively responsible to the section in the development of its specific programs and assignment of duties.

Their activities are concerned with the Hospital Licensing Program, nursing homes, psychiatric hospitals, child care agencies, Hill-Burton Program, workshops, maternity homes and boarding homes. In this capacity they not only participate with other staff of the section in developing standards, rules and regulations for the individual programs but render technical skill in analysis of projects for construction and equipping of facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, etc. Following the established practice, such services will be expanded to include all those facilities licensed by the State Department of Health.

Part-time services of a consultant in nutrition provides consultation to the section in evaluating plans for construction of dietary facilities in hospitals and nursing homes, and assists in conducting workshops for nursing homes.

This section, in cooperation with the Dietetic Association, published the first issue of "Food Service News" May 1947, which is being sent to all hospitals and nursing homes in the state of Washington. The primary purpose of this publication is to assist those small hospitals and nursing homes who do not have trained dietitians in charge of their food service. This will continue to be a service from this section.

Specialized skills of the staffs from other sections, such as Tuberculosis, Maternal and Child Health, Sanitation, Health Education, Nursing and Epidemiology are utilized in the development of the standards, rules and regulations in all of our programs.

Consultants and technical personnel who are on the payroll of the section have major responsibilities for specific activities and serve as consultants on various aspects of the several programs of the section. An important function of this service is maintaining liaison contacts with the State Department of Public Assistance for the purpose of obtaining clearance on program developments. As in the past, regular monthly meetings with the Department will continue.

While the consultants have assisted in surveys and studies within the past, it is planned that additional time of the nursing staff will be required for comprehensive surveys and studies of facilities and services to be made during the biennium, particularly as they relate to categories included in the Hill-Burton Program. During the last biennium, it was planned to provide consultation to psychiatric hospitals but due to shortage of staff, the service was only minimum. With the expansion of the programs and the attendant activities, there is need for additional nursing consultants to insure adequate service to the institutions which the department serves.

Insofar as possible, consultation services will continue to be available from the section to the local health departments, the nursing homes, hospitals, child care agencies, other state agencies concerning with the programs of the section, and to those persons or organizations interested in the construction of medical facilities under the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Program.
In 1897 Aberdeen General Hospital was organized by the late Paul Smits, M.D., to provide medical and surgical care to a growing industrial community. In 1917 the hospital was moved from its original site at Broadway and Heron Street to its present location. It occupied a building erected in 1915 to be a county hospital, but never used as such.

To improve and extend facilities, the Aberdeen General Hospital and the Hoquiam General Hospital in nearby Hoquiam were consolidated July 1, 1929, although the Hoquiam hospital did operate from time to time and was finally closed in 1941. In 1939 the Inter-City Hospital Association, a non-profit organization, was organized to provide low-cost medical, surgical and hospital care for the industrial community. A financial crisis within the association forced closure of the hospital in September, 1945. To save the institution a community committee was formed representing labor, industry, business and the public at large. Funds raised by public subscription purchased the hospital equipment and in November, 1945, the hospital was renamed the Grays Harbor Community Hospital. The building was leased from the county.

By 1956 the volume of in-patient and out-patient services being rendered and the advances in medical care had rendered the 1915 building obsolete for a modern hospital. A fund-raising campaign for a new 100-bed hospital was supported wholeheartedly by labor, industry and the public and more than $1,000,000 was raised. A Hill-Burton grant and a gift from the Ford Foundation completed financing the project. Construction will begin within a few months on a hill site overlooking Grays Harbor, west of the present hospital.

An active Women's Auxiliary assists the hospital.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
ABERDEEN

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL
1006 N. H Street      Telephone: Aberdeen 2434
General hospital      Established 1890
125 beds  24 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of St. Dominic, Edmonds, Wash.
Administrator: Sister Miriam, R.N.

Five Dominican Sisters of the Congregation of the Holy Rosary, New York, came to Aberdeen before it was ten years old to erect a hospital. Temporary quarters were established in a family residence and plans prepared for a permanent hospital. Samuel Benn, a pioneer businessman, donated a site between North H and North G Streets, high on a hill overlooking the city and port, and a three-story building was dedicated here in May, 1892.

A school of nursing was opened soon afterward, and continued until 1941 when demands for hospital space for patients necessitated its closing.

A new 67-bed wing was erected in 1919. In 1943, Neil Cooney, Aberdeen civic leader, bequeathed the bulk of his estate to the hospital. His bequest, augmented by $220,000 in Hill-Burton funds, made possible a completely new $2,000,000 hospital building with 125 beds. This was dedicated in February, 1972. The original hospital was razed and the fireproof wing was remodeled to serve as a geriatric ward and convalescent.
The hospital was established in 1930 by sale to the public of shares. The building and grounds are owned by a group of citizens and shareholders known as the Anacortes Hospital Association. Five doctors originally owned the business and hospital equipment. In 1953, the business and equipment were sold to Mrs. Duncan, superintendent of the hospital for the previous ten years.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON GENERAL HOSPITAL
123 Union St. Telephone: 11
General hospital Established 1909
20 beds 6 bassinets
Administrator: Jence F. Thompson

Arlington General Hospital was opened in 1909 by a doctor and for many years was operated by a succession of physicians. Mr. and Mrs. Jence F. Thompson acquired the hospital in 1952. Mrs. Thompson, a registered nurse, is director of nursing service.

The Thompsons are building a new hospital, financed by the sale of bonds in the community. The new hospital, scheduled to be completed about the first of 1958, will be the same size as the present hospital, but will have basic facilities for expansion to 50 beds.

The hospital is aided by an active women’s auxiliary. The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

AUBURN

AUBURN GENERAL HOSPITAL
20 Second St. N.E. Telephone: 3-4660
General hospital Established 1921
52 beds 10 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

Administrator: Robert A. Hanson

Dr. Owen Taylor and Dr. Martin Lacey founded this hospital in 1921. Ownership remained in the hands of a succession of doctors until 1945 when it was purchased by a group of three persons.

One of the three, Miss Zella Deeny, R.N., became the sole owner and operated the hospital until 1956, when it was sold to the Auburn General Hospital Association. The hospital is now being operated on a non-profit basis.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.
BELLINGHAM

ST. LUKE’S GENERAL HOSPITAL
1210 Jersey Street   Telephone: 631
General hospital    Established 1892
100 beds            12 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Cecil A. Morse, president, Morse Hardware Co.
Vice-pres.: John L. Hogberg, owner, Hogan & Hogberg Co.
Treasurer: H. C. Philbrick, manager, Seattle-First National Bank, Bellingham Branch
Secretary: Frank E. Meyer, owner, Western Woodworking Co.
Administrator: O. H. Overland

St. Luke’s Hospital was organized in 1892, as a mission project by St. Paul’s Episcopal Church. In 1924 a fireproof addition was built at a cost of $100,000, mostly borrowed. In 1930 the hospital encountered financial difficulties and by 1932 the financial burden had become so heavy, the church asked that a non-profit community corporation be formed to take over the hospital. This was done and the name changed to St. Luke’s General Hospital. The board of trustees originally had five members. The number has been increased gradually until the present 25 members who represent the interests of the community. The board meets quarterly and an executive committee of seven members, elected from the board, meets monthly.

An outstanding trustee for 37 years is H. C. Heal who served when the hospital was operated by the Episcopal Church and continued after the transfer to serve as treasurer and as a member of the executive committee. Mr. Heal, former manager of the First National Bank for many years, resigned this year as treasurer and member of the executive committee, but continues on the board.

The hospital conducted a school of nursing from 1903 until 1953 and in that period graduated 576 nurses.

The Assistance League was started early in the 1900’s and was reorganized in the late 1930’s by a group of women interested in the welfare and progress of the hospital. It comprises a main League and eight smaller auxiliaries. They have made substantial contributions in money and equipment and have improved public relations.

In 1955, the board decided on a building program to replace and expand the frame portion of the hospital with a three-story reinforced concrete wing and to remodel the remaining section of the old hospital. This $1,700,000 project, started in July this year, will result in virtually a completely new and modern hospital. A community fund drive raised $677,000, a Federal Hill-Burton grant provided $670,000 and a bank loan was secured for the remainder. The hospital was closed in July and will reopen late in 1958 upon completion of the project.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

BELLINGHAM

WHATCOM COUNTY HOSPITAL
1305 Northwest Road   Telephone: 9330
General hospital    Established 1933
91 beds            5 bassinets

Operated by Whatcom County

Administrator: Fred H. Dustin

The hospital is located a few miles north of Bellingham. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
As early as 1890, two St. Joseph Sisters from New Jersey had provided hospital care for those injured in the hazardous occupations of tree-felling and sawmill operation. A 30-bed hospital at Fairhaven was opened, although a gale the first night toppled every chimney. The hospital's order for standing beds of iron piping activated the county's bed-making industry.

In 1897, when the old Rush to the Klondike was underway, two nuns became parties to the trek northward. The black-clad nuns, without renouncing their vows of poverty or carrying gold-panning equipment, nevertheless joined the Rush with "unabashed confidence in prayers and prospectors" in search of donations for a new hospital. Many of the contributions they received were in gold dust in lieu of coins or currency and their trek was recorded as "semi-successful."

Funds thus raised provided a start toward the amount needed for the larger, more centrally located structure on a rise of ground overlooking Bellingham Bay, which was erected in 1900.

A school of nursing was established in 1904. It since has graduated 420 registered nurses.

A three-story wing with a passenger elevator (an advanced idea for the times) was built in 1909. A five-story wing was added in 1927 and another five-story wing in 1949. The last addition includes three full stories devoted to children's services.

Because of an acute need an Orthopedic Ward and Clinic Service was established in 1934, under leadership of Mrs. Helen Drake. A clinic school for handicapped children, both hospitalized and out-patient, was established in cooperation with the Bellingham Schools.

The hospital's program and services for children with cerebral palsy was the first in Washington. Since it was started, the orthopedic services have registered 2,800 children at the clinic, provided 12,500 examinations, admitted 1,000 children for 71,000 hospital-days care. Two-thirds of those admitted required surgery.

In 1952, St. Joseph's began an "Alaska program" to accommodate Alaska children who could not be admitted to overfilled hospitals in the territory. Many of these needed treatment or surgery for tuberculosis of the bone, residual effects of polio, cerebral palsy and other congenital and traumatic deformities. By October, 1956, 49 Eskimo children had been hospitalized.

Pioneer donations of Mr. D. Ruordan preceded many other benefactions from the community. An advisory board of community representatives now assists the hospital's Governing Board of nuns.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

---

**BURLINGTON**

**MATTHEWS GENERAL HOSPITAL**

1133 Fairhaven Avenue

Telephone: Plymouth 5-3481

General hospital Established 1906

37 beds 6 bassinets

Operated by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carlin

The Carlins purchased the hospital in 1954 from Kathleen Hendrick who had operated it since 1944. Mrs. Carlin is a registered nurse.

The hospital was started in 1906 by a Dr. Allen. The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
BREMERTON

HARRISON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
6th and Marion Streets
Telephone: ESsex 7-3911
General hospital
Established 1943
120 beds 28 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Thor Guldjord, retired pharmacist, Poulsbo
Vice-pres.: C. H. Largis, mayor, Port Orchard, and banker
Secretary: Charles C. White, owner, Todd's Hardware Co., Bremerton
Treasurer: Walter Buffington, Seattle-First National Bank, Bremerton
Administrator: M. S. Mathis, M.D.

The hospital was built in 1943 with funds appropriated by the federal government under the Lanham Act to provide hospital beds for increased personnel of the Bremerton Naval Shipyard during World War II. It was called the Franklin D. Roosevelt Hospital.

In 1946, a group of citizens of Kitsap County incorporated the Kitap County Hospital Foundation to acquire the hospital and operate it on a non-profit basis. In 1947 the name was changed to Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital, in memory of Navy war dead.

In August, 1956, due to a surplus of hospital beds in the community, the hospital merged with the Harrison Memorial Hospital. The latter institution moved to the Puget Sound Naval Memorial Hospital quarters, which were large enough to take care of the community needs.

In January, 1957, the foundation voted to change the name of the hospital to the Harrison Memorial Hospital, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Harrison, who had contributed time, money and effort to support of the former Harrison Memorial Hospital.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

BREWSTER

OKANOGAN-DOUGLAS COUNTY
HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 1
Box 577 Telephone: 5331
General hospital Established 1949
30 beds 8 bassinets

Operated by Okanogan-Douglas County Public Hospital District No. 1

Chairman: George Neff, Pateros, apple grower
Vice-Chairman: Francis Hicks, Mansfield, wheat rancher
Secretary: Warren Badger, Winthrop, owner, insurance agency
Superintendent: Howard M. Gamble

In 1947 residents of Brewster, Pateros, Monse, Methow and Duley Lake, in Okanogan County, formed a committee to study hospital needs. Formation of a hospital district was recommended. In 1948, the district was formed and a bond issue was approved.

A 12-bed hospital opened its doors January 12, 1949. Patients quickly ran the gamut from A to Z. The first patient was A. Arnold, the second was M. Zigelfuse.

The hospital grew to 30 beds although the building was enlarged only by a business office and a waiting room. The need for additional facilities prompted the hospital commissioners in 1956 to call for petitions to enlarge the hospital district. The upper Methow area, which already had formed a hospital district, but had not built a hospital, was consolidated and the Bridgeport and Mansfield areas in Douglas County were added. Construction of a new hospital in Brewster to serve all these areas is planned.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
The naval hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington Hospital Association.

CENTRALIA

CENTRALIA GENERAL HOSPITAL
522 N. Iron St. Telephone: PErhing 6-3371
General hospital Established 1926
65 beds 15 bassinets
Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization
Administrator: Robert A. Hanson

Lewis County General Hospital has been operated by the county since 1926. Its main building, erected in that year, had 36 beds. In 1952, with a Hill-Burton grant, a modern annex was constructed and the older building was modernized.

As of November, 1957, the hospital will be taken over by the Stewards Foundation of the Plymouth Brethren Church, Chicago, which purchased it from the county commissioners. The name was changed to Centralia General Hospital.

A study committee named by Lewis County commissioners earlier in the year recommended sale of the hospital to a non-profit corporation. The committee's study showed 77.2 per cent of the patients in the year 1956 were admitted on a private basis and 22.8 were welfare or indigent patients.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

What Is A Non-Profit Hospital?

A NON-PROFIT HOSPITAL is one incorporated under the laws of the State permitting the formation of a charitable organization whose net earnings, if any, do not go to any shareholder or individual.

Its income is devoted entirely to operating and maintaining the hospital and if there is an excess of income over expenses, it must be used to improve the hospital.

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington declared in a decision a few years ago: "It (the hospital) is a charitable corporation because all of its earnings are devoted to providing care of the sick or afflicted or in the construction of additions and improvements to enlarge its usefulness."

The great majority of community hospitals serving the people of this state are non-profit, charitable hospitals operated by religious organizations and community associations whose trustees are members of the community who devote their time and intelligence to this important responsibility without pay. Community hospitals operated by public hospital districts are governed by three elected commissioners who also serve without pay. The two larger county hospitals, King County Hospital in Seattle, and Pierce County Hospital, Tacoma, have citizen boards of trustees who serve without pay.
CHelan

LAKE CHELAN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
East Gibson Avenue
Telephone: 290
General hospital
Established 1948
29 beds  9 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Barney Slaugenhaupt, Jr., partner, Slaugenhaupt Insurance Agency
Vice-pres.: Chester Green, owner, Green’s Drug Store
Sec’y-treas.: Wayne L. Kelly, employee, Chelan Hardware Store
Administrator: Daniel M. Chapman

Lake Chelan Community Hospital was built in 1948 by public subscription and is governed by a board representative of the community. The hospital serves an area with approximately 10,000 population.

The hospital is served by an active organization of women’s guilds. These groups sponsor various fund-raising events and contribute services to the hospital.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

CHEWELAH

ST. JOSEPH’S HOSPITAL
501 E. Clay Ave.
Telephone: 5-4391
General hospital
Established 1929
40 beds  10 bassinets

Operated by the Dominican Sisters of Washington

Superior: Sister M. Alberta, R.N.

St. Joseph’s Hospital was built in 1929 by the Dominican Sisters who came originally from Germany with a tradition of hundreds of years of nursing and hospital work. They came to Washington from Helena, Montana, and accomplished with the help of the citizens of Chewelah what seemed at first to be a remote possibility.

Later the sisters established hospitals at Colville and Tonasket.

St. Joseph’s Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

CLE ELUM

ROSelyn-CLE Elum Beneficial Association Hospital
Reed Hill
Telephone: 21
General hospital
Established 1908
21 beds  No bassinets

Operated by miners of the United Mine Workers of America in the Roslyn-Cle Elum area

President: R. W. Clark, Seattle, secretary of the Retail Fuel Dealers’ Association of Western Washington
Chairman: Sydney Garnes, Rosly, president, Local 2510, UMW
Secretary: Mrs. Anne Lower, R.N., hospital superintendent
Superintendent: Mrs. Anne Lower, R.N.

This hospital has the distinction of being the only hospital in the entire coal-mining industry which is owned and operated exclusively by the miners.

The hospital offers complete services with the exception of obstetrical services.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
Congratulations

VALLEY DRUG CO.
Chewelah, WASHINGTON

R. F. Herda, Reg. Ph.
Owner-Manager

KULZER'S, INC.
FURNITURE - CARPETING - DRY GOODS
SHOES & RUBBERS - DRUGS - HARDWARE - TIRES
FEED - MEATS
COLD STORAGE LOCKERS & PROCESSING
GROCERIES - FRUITS & VEGETABLES
CREAM STATION

MAJOR APPLIANCES: MONARCH - FRIGIDAIRE - WESTINGHOUSE - GENERAL ELECTRIC
TV and SERVICE
"If Kulzer's doesn't have it —
We'll get it for you"

CALL WEBSTER 7-2604
Valley, Washington

... To Washington Hospitals

WARM CONGRATULATIONS ON
A CENTURY OF SERVICE TO
THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE

NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
D. M. MORGAN, President
HOME OFFICE — NORTHERN LIFE TOWER — SEATTLE

LIFE • ACCIDENT • HEALTH AND HOSPITAL POLICIES
Are you a 500-bed hospital using over 5 gross of thermometers per year or a 200-bed hospital using over 3 gross of thermometers per year?

If so, the pigmentation is coming off your thermometers and it is imperative that you get in contact with the Richard-Allan Company. Some thermometers are lost due to breakage, but most of them are lost due to the fact that the pigment is off resulting in the help throwing the thermometers away. One out of five hospital's excessive usage can be directly traced to the nursing personnel's not being able to read the graduations on the thermometers. When questioned about this pigment coming off, hospital personnel mentioned, "I thought all pigment was supposed to come off."

The Richard-Allan Company's permanent-pigment thermometers, conforming in all respects to CS1-52 specifications, can represent savings to your hospital.

FOR DETAILS, CONTACT:

RICHARD-ALLAN COMPANY, INC.
1335 Dodge Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Huntington Laboratories, Inc.

has been represented in Washington and Oregon

by

NEVILLE GOFF

for

20 Years

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

The Colfax Branch of the Old National Bank of Spokane is your conveniently located friendly headquarters for:

- Farm and Livestock Loans
- FHA Home Improvement Loans
- Mortgage Loans
- Estate and Trust Service
- Savings Accounts
- Checking Accounts
- Travelers Cheques
- Foreign Exchange
- Safe Deposit
- Escrows

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK

20 Convenient Inland Empire Offices

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION AND FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
ST. HELEN HOSPITAL
1332 Washington Avenue
Telephone: SHerwood 8-4445
General hospital Established 1907
60 beds 18 bassinets
Operated by the Sisters of St. Dominic, Edmonds, Wash.
Superintendent: Sister M. Fidelis, R.N.

The original frame building was constructed in 1907. A brick addition was completed in 1928 and a modern wing in 1952.

The frame building now contains the chapel, living quarters for Sisters of the nursing staff, kitchen, laundry and storage room. The 1928 addition has facilities for 14 nursing home patients, diet kitchen, pharmacy, recovery room and operating rooms. The new three-story addition built in 1952 was financed by a Hill-Burton grant, community donations and funds of the Sisters of St. Dominic. It houses the maternity department, medical, surgical and pediatric patients, X-ray department, clinical laboratory and administrative offices. The first floor emergency room handles a large volume of accident cases from nearby highway U.S. 99.

In April, routine admission chest X-rays were started for all patients in cooperation with the Lewis County Health Department and the Lewis County Tuberculosis Association.

The women’s auxiliary organized in 1950 is a valuable asset of the hospital. The various guilds meet regularly to sew, make dressings and do clerical work.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

COLFAX

ST. IGNATIUS HOSPITAL
1009 S. Mill Street Telephone EXbrook 7-4321
General hospital Established 1893
64 beds 10 bassinets
Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence
Administrator: Sister Amedee Marie, R.N.

On April 17, 1893, Sisters Barnaby, Superior, Perpetua and Jeanne of Jesus arrived in Colfax at the invitation of residents of Colfax, Palouse and Pullman who wanted a hospital. The location was decided when the City of Colfax offered a large tract of land, a bonus of $5,000, water free of charge and a small building to be used as a temporary hospital. In addition, St. Patrick Church had recently been established in Colfax and the other towns did not have a priest.

The first patients were admitted to the hospital May 2, 1893. Because the building was inadequate, the sisters started working immediately for a suitable hospital. The new hospital, a brick building costing $22,000 and quite pretentious for those days, was opened New Year’s Day, 1894.

To meet needs for additional services, wings were added to the original building in 1917 and in 1927. Extensive remodeling of the first and fourth floors in 1952 converted the hospital’s interior into a modern, efficient hospital.

Since it opened, the hospital has cared for more than 67,000 patients.

An auxiliary was organized in 1954 and has rendered valuable service. In 1955, an advisory board of 14 community leaders from Colfax and neighboring towns was formed to assist the hospital. A fund drive directed by this group has enabled the hospital to refurbish and redecorate 20 patient rooms.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
CLARKSTON

TRI-STATE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
1221 Highland Drive Telephone: 8-5511
General hospital Established 1949
50 beds 11 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Mrs. Lena Provost, owner, Clarkston Flower Shop
Vice-pres.: Matt Johnson, retired
Secretary: R. D. Kennedy, owner, service station equipment company
Treasurer: Kip McQuary, owner, Barclay Insurance Agency
Administrator: Phillip R. Roth

Tri-State Memorial Hospital, formerly Asotin County Memorial Hospital, had its beginnings with the War Mothers organization of Clarkston after the Second World War. During 1948 and 1949, this group raised money for a down payment on a medical clinic building in Clarkston and this became the first community hospital. In three years all debts were paid and the hospital began to think of a new home.

A fund drive was conducted in 1953 and $490,000 was pledged during a four-month period. A Hill-Burton grant assisted in financing the new hospital which was opened July 17, 1955. The hospital has an active auxiliary.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

COULLEE DAM

COULLEE DAM COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
Telephone: 300
General hospital Established 1934
29 beds 8 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Charles Wendt, manager, Seattle-First National Bank, Coulee Dam branch
Vice-pres.: Jack Nansen, Almira, wheat farmer
Secretary: Mrs. Winnifred Batter, Electric City, elementary school principal
Treasurer: L. F. Carlson, Grand Coulee, owner, Carlson Ford Motors
Administrator: Albert K. Kelso

The hospital was built in 1934 by the major contractors building Grand Coulee Dam, Mason, Walsh, Atkinson and Kier. In 1938, the hospital was transferred to Consolidated Builders, Inc., also contractors. They leased it to a Dr. Shearer and associated doctors until 1949 when the Bureau of Reclamation assumed the ownership of the hospital.

In 1952 the Bureau declared the hospital surplus and April 10, 1953, the federal General Services Administration deeded the hospital to the people of the communities within a radius of 50 miles. The governing board of seven trustees is drawn from the several communities. Individuals and business firms donated $12,000 toward operating expenses and the hospital started operation as a non-profit community hospital.

The hospital has 20 beds for nursing-home patients in addition to 29 general hospital beds.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.
Mount Carmel Hospital was opened in 1940, the third hospital in the Stevens-Okanogan county area to be established by the Dominican Sisters of Washington, with provincial headquarters at Kettle Falls. Others are at Chewelah and Tonasket.

The original building, the remodeled quarters of a lodge, was inadequate and plans for a new hospital were carried forward year to year. In 1952, the new hospital was built at a cost of more than three-quarters of a million dollars. The project received a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

VALLEY VIEW HOSPITAL
Telephone: 279
General hospital Established 1937
40 beds 5 bassinets
Operated by Stevens County
Manager: Mrs. Gertrude Paddleford, R.N.

DAYTON
JOHN BRINING MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
221 E. Washington Ave. Telephone: 77
General hospital Established 1935
25 beds 8 bassinets
Owned by Columbia County and City of Dayton jointly through City-County Hospital Board
Chairman: William Rennewanz, retired wheat rancher
Administrator: Mrs. Edra L. Mayo, R.N.

The John Brining Memorial Hospital was built on a site donated by John Brining, pioneer citizen of Dayton who also made a financial contribution. Governor Clarence D. Martin was instrumental in securing an allocation of funds and the building was erected by the federal Works Progress Administration. The hospital was furnished and equipped by donations from individuals and organizations throughout Columbia County. The Board of Columbia County Commissioners has allocated funds for the purchase of additional equipment from time to time.

Mrs. Lydla E. Martinson, R.N., was the first administrator, serving until her death in 1951. Mrs. Lela Easton, R.N., guided the hospital for several months until the appointment of Mrs. Edra L. Mayo who operates the hospital under a lease arrangement, subject to the board of trustees.

The hospital has an active women’s auxiliary formed in 1954.

Plans for expansion and modernization of the hospital are underway.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
DEER PARK

TRI-COUNTY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
Telephone: BRoadway 6-2961
General hospital Established 1957
25 beds 8 bassinets

Operated by a cooperative association

President: Oscar E. Hale, rancher
Vice-pres.: Ray Gardner, rancher
Administrator: Irene Ciminera, R.N.

In back of the opening of this new hospital on June 2 this year were more than ten years of hard work by a group of people determined to have a hospital in or near their home communities. Twenty-six people met in the Deer Park City Hall in March, 1946. They represented labor, Granges, fraternal and veterans organizations and service clubs. Their common purpose was to secure a local hospital. It was determined after discussions of many plans and methods to organize a cooperative plan, members of which would be entitled to medical and hospital care. A family paid $100 to join and monthly dues.

The cornerstone was laid in June, 1948, and construction was started. Various methods were used to raise money to supplement membership fees and construction was carried on as financing became available. A women's auxiliary was organized and it helped in many ways. Loans were secured to complete the building in 1956 and 1957. Total cost was about $270,000. There are more than 800 members in Deer Park and nearby towns.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

ELLENSBURG

VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL
Fourth and Ruby
Telephone: WOodland 2-1451
General hospital Established 1935
16 beds 6 bassinets

Operated by a partnership

Manager: E. E. Begalka

This hospital was established in 1935 by Dr. J. A. Bickle. In 1956, Dr. Bickle sold the hospital to a partnership consisting of Dr. B. A. Foote, Dr. H. Cary Coppock, Dr. J. A. Cobb and Dr. V. G. Brown.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

ELLENSBURG

MORRIS SORENSEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
507 N. Nanum Telephone: WOodland 2-1481
General hospital Established 1949
50 beds 3 bassinets

Operated by C. H. Keogh
Ellensburg General Hospital was built and equipped to care for 33 patients at a cost of $70,000, with construction beginning in 1919 and finished in 1920. Some 213 persons subscribed to stock issues in the total amount of $6,000 to start the institution.

The original structure had 24 private rooms, and men's and women's wards. Eleven rooms were completely furnished by lodges or individuals. A group of women organized the Kittitas Valley Hospital Association to assist in furnishing the rooms and in other ways.

The Ellensburg General Hospital was a successor of two other hospitals, the Wright Hospital and the Youngberg Hospital.

Ellensburg General Hospital
814 E. Third Ave.  Telephone: Woodland 2-1400
General hospital  Established 1919
31 beds  10 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Lawrence I. Bailey, manager, J. C. Penney Co.
Vice-pres.: Edward K. Erickson, superintendent of schools
Sec'y-treas.: John C. Smithson, vice president, Washington National Bank
Administrator: Charles H. Knechtel

Major remodeling in 1956 brought the hospital up to modern standards.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

Enumerclaw
COMMUNITY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
2110 Jenson St.  Telephone: 600
General hospital  Established 1949
30 beds  9 bassinets

President: Elmer Hyppa, Buckley, poultryman and cattle raiser
Vice-pres.: Erick Festin, Enumclaw, woodsmen, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
Secretary: Mrs. Margaret Halden, Enumclaw, housewife
Treasurer: Mrs. Pauline Janikula, Enumclaw, housewife
Superintendent: Martha Lee, R.N.

The advisability of a local hospital was discussed by doctors, members of the International Woodworkers of America and other members of the community many years before the hospital was built. Mrs. Gertrude Deal, school nurse, gave impetus to the project by telling her home nursing class of the value of a hospital to the community.

In 1944 the Enumclaw Post-War Planning Committee was formed and several of its members were keenly interested in securing a community hospital. A hospital sub-committee was appointed. This committee held public meetings in Enumclaw, Buckley, Selleck and Black Diamond to arouse interest.

Various plans to finance building a hospital were considered.

On March 31, 1947, a board of trustees was selected representing the communities to be served by the hospital. Articles of incorporation were filed April 8. A year later $85,000 had been pledged including $45,000 from the White River Lumber Company. The board decided to proceed with construction plans without federal aid. Various other money-raising projects were carried on and construction began in October, 1948. The hospital was dedicated May 30, 1949 to the memory of men and women of the area who had given their lives in the First and Second World Wars. Miss Martha Lee, R.N., signed a contract to operate the hospital. The first patient, Mrs. Margaret Frederickson, was admitted June 15, 1949.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.
EPHRATA

COLUMBIA BASIN HOSPITAL
Box 177 Telephone: Skyline 4-4631
General hospital Established 1946
29 beds 10 bassinets

Operated by Grant County Public Hospital District No. 3

Chairman: Larry Nixon, certified public accountant
Vice-chairman: H. S. Holmes, owner, insurance agency
Secretary: Mrs. Roy Huse, housewife
Administrator: Mrs. Fabiola Torrison, R.N.

The Grant County Hospital Association was organized by Ephrata residents in 1946, behind the leadership of the Ephrata Lions Club, to provide a local hospital to serve area residents who at that time were using Wenatchee hospitals. The association leased the county infirmary from Grant County and obtained funds in a public drive to renovate the building and open a general hospital. Later the hospital was operated under a lease arrangement by Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Torrison.

Public Hospital District No. 3 of Grant County was formed in 1970. In 1992, the district purchased the hospital equipment and assumed operation of the hospital, retaining Mrs. Torrison as Administrator.

A new $600,000 hospital building is being completed on a site overlooking the Ephrata-Moses Lake Highway. The project was financed by a bond issue and a Hill-Burton grant.

The Columbia Basin Hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

EVERETT

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL
Pacific and Nassau Telephone: BAYview 2171
General hospital Established 1905
124 beds 18 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence

Administrator: Sister Carmelina, R.N.

Citizens and doctors of Everett invited the Sisters of Charity of Providence in 1903 and again in 1904 to establish a hospital. In 1904 the Sisters purchased the old Monte Cristo Hotel and remodelled it for hospital purposes. The first patient was admitted April 5, 1905.

A school of nursing was opened in 1911, and before it was closed January 31, 1937, it graduated 424 professional nurses.

The first X-ray machine was installed in 1917.

The present Providence Hospital was opened May 12, 1924. In the same year the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons.

The hospital is assisted by two women's auxiliaries, the Hospital Auxiliary and the Providence Hospital Children's Association and an advisory board composed of prominent Everett men.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.
Best Wishes
to the
Washington State Hospital Association

*   *   *

EVERETT TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
2823 Colby Avenue
EVERETT

Broadway Drive-In Branch          Island County Branch
1801 BROADWAY, EVERETT          OAK HARBOR, WASHINGTON

Over 50 Years of
Friendly - Dependable - Banking Service

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
COMPLEMENTS OF A FRIEND

COMPLETE FOOD SERVICE EQUIPMENT

NORTHWEST HOTEL SUPPLY

Seattle - Vancouver, B. C. - Anchorage

THE complete line of Scott products includes those for the home and those for use in factories, hospitals, offices, schools and many other areas.

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
West Coast Division

EVERETT WASHINGTON

36
The General Hospital of Everett was organized 36 years ago by citizens of Everett. The first meeting of its board of trustees was July 25, 1921, five days after the articles of incorporation had been filed. Funds were raised by public subscription and gifts were received from individuals, doctors, Everett industries, logging companies and merchants. Mr. A. H. B. Jordan, first president of the board of trustees, gave the Jordan Home for the School of Nursing, as a memorial to his sister.

The hospital was opened February 27, 1924 with 74 beds and 14 bassinets. Mrs. Ella W. Harrison, R.N., was superintendent, and William C. Cox, M.D., president of the medical staff. First patients were received a few days later.

The Women's Auxiliary to the hospital was established in 1923 by a group which elected Mrs. William Hulbert as its first president. The auxiliary has maintained an unflagging interest through the years. It now is headed by Mrs. Katherine E. MacDonald. In addition, several groups of women from various churches give one day of volunteer service each month in the hospital sewing room.

When the General Hospital of Everett was opened, the Everett General hospital, built in 1894, was closed and its student nurses were transferred to the General Hospital of Everett School of Nursing.

The first class of three nurses was graduated from the school in 1925. Since then, 486 others have been graduated.

Mrs. Harrison became ill in 1927 and was succeeded by Miss Carolyn E. Davis, R.N. In 1930 Miss Davis resigned and Mrs. Cecile Tracy Spry, R.N., the present administrator, took charge.

In 1929 sun porches were built on the three floors of the south end of the hospital. These later were turned into three six-bed wards during the shortage of beds during the Second World War, and several private rooms were changed to semi-private status to increase the bed capacity to 97.

In the fall of 1932 a group of citizens organized the Everett General Hospital Association with Mr. Howard C. Ries as first president. This organization through the years has aided the hospital in many ways and furthered the interest of the people of Everett in their hospital. Since 1945 the association has offered scholarships to young women needing some financial assistance to enter the School of Nursing.

In 1951, the association contributed funds to complete one floor of the Southeast Wing of the Hospital for use of the Educational Department of the School of Nursing.

The General Hospital Children's Foundation was organized in 1951, with Mrs. Paul F. Peterson as president, to assist in maintenance of the Pediatric Department and to provide hospital care for indigent family's children. The Foundation maintains the "Twog Shop," a gift shop, in the hospital for benefit of patients as well as a source of revenue for the foundation.

The Eleanor E. Butler Maternity Wing was opened in 1951 to add 30 beds to the hospital and provide greatly needed obstetrical facilities. Mr. William C. Butler, who was president of the board of trustees at the time of his death, made a bequest for the purpose and the Butler Charitable Trust also made a grant.

William J. Pilz was elected president in 1944 and held that office until 1970.

Through the efforts of Mr. Warren M. Jenkins, president of the board of trustees at the time, the General Hospital of Everett Endowment Fund Trust was established in 1952 with an initial gift of $214,200 from Mr. and Mrs. Butler Charitable Trust.

In 1976, the Pathology Laboratory Department was enlarged and a cafeteria was added.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.

What Is An Accredited Hospital?

The Accreditation Program for hospitals was started in 1918 by the American College of Surgeons which pioneered development of hospital standards. In recent years it became increasingly apparent that one organization could neither afford to maintain the program financially nor provide the necessary administrative staff.

In 1932, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals was formed by the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians, the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association.

The accreditation program sponsored by the commission is a voluntary, cooperative, non-profit public service. When a hospital desires accreditation it asks the Commission to make a personal survey and compare its activities with Commission standards for an accredited hospital. This survey is made by a physician thoroughly trained in all phases of hospital work.

Commission standards require that a hospital be well-run, well-organized, well-equipped and well-staffed by medical doctors, nurses and hospital personnel. The hospital must be located in a safe building.

Commission headquarters is at 660 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill. Kenneth B. Babcock, M.D., is director.
FORKS

CLALLAM COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL
DISTRICT NO. 1

Telephone: CLeawater 335

General hospital
Established 1951
21 beds
6 bassinets

Operated by Clallam County Public Hospital
District No. 1

President: Robert Cunningham, superintendent,
Rayonier, Inc.

Vice-pres.: Thomas Mansfield, commissioner,
Clallam County

Secretary: James Aynsley, postmaster, Clallam
Bay

Superintendent: Mrs. Bertha E. Hall, R.N.

Immediately after the 1945 Legislature passed a law per-
mitting the formation of public hospital districts, a group of
Citizens of the Forks area petitioned the Clallam County Com-
mmissioners to call a special election for such a district in the
west end of the county.

The election was held in April, 1946, and the district
was formed. First members of the board of commissioners
were Thomas Mansfield, still a board member today, George
Warnock, who served until his death in 1946, and Paul
Johnson.

The district, as its first project, rented quarters and
opened a maternity home. An architect was engaged to draw
up plans. The Forks Chamber of Commerce furnished a hos-
pital site. Bonds were issued and a public subscription drive
was conducted to raise approximately $20,000.

The district then made the second application for Hill-Bur-
ton funds in Washington, and when this support was as-
sured the building was started in 1950.

For this pioneering effort, many difficulties had to be
overcome, and citizens and commissioners donated time for
planning, and made many trips to obtain best values on
equipment.

The hospital serves a part of Jefferson County as well as
the western end of Clallam County. It has enjoyed a steady
growth.

Personalities associated with the organization of the dis-
trict include the late Dr. U. S. Ford, who presented the bill
to the State Senate to authorize creation of public hospital
districts.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Asso-
ciation and the Washington State Hospital Association.

FORT STEILACOOM

WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL

Telephone: LAkewood 4411

Mental hospital
Established 1871
3,077 beds

Operated by the State Department of Institutions

Superintendent: F. E. Shovlain, M.D.

Western State Hospital was authorized by the laws of
1869 and was opened August 1, 1871. It occupies an 840-
acre site, of which 372 acres are under cultivation. The hos-
pital at present has 72 buildings.

With treatment and rehabilitation of the mentally ill as
its goal, the hospital in the last biennium had an average daily
patient population of 3,091. Patients are admitted primarily
from counties in the southern portion of that part of Wash-
ington west of the Cascade Mountains.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on
Accreditation of Hospitals in cooperation with the American
Psychiatric Association. It is a member of the American
Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Asso-
ciation and the Association of Western Hospitals.
GOLDENDALE

Klickitat Valley Hospital
Roosevelt and A Streets Telephone: 2323
General hospital Established 1949
26 beds 8 bassinets

Operated by Klickitat County Public Hospital District No. 1

President: J. C. Phillips, Goldendale, owner. Phillips Funeral Home
Secretary: R. N. Coffield, Wishram, farmer and businessman
Administrator: Melvin E. Johnson

As the first Hill-Burton hospital project in the state and as the first hospital built by a public hospital district, the Klickitat Valley Hospital is typical of community enterprise in providing modern hospital service for people living in isolated rural areas.

Goldendale is situated on a high plateau in south-central Washington near the Columbia River. It has an immediate and surrounding population of about 8,000. Before the hospital was built to serve this lumbering and farming area, there was a Goldendale General Hospital operated in unsatisfactory quarters in a frame residence. The nearest modern hospitals were in Yakima, 71 miles north, and The Dalles, Oregon, 32 miles southwest across the Columbia.

Klickitat County Hospital District No. 1 was formed in 1946 by almost unanimous vote. The hospital was opened in December, 1949. Construction cost of $288,000 was met by a bond issue, community donations and a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.

ILWACO

Ocean Beach Hospital
Box 287 Tel: Mission 2-4101
General hospital Established 1939
16 beds 4 bassinets

Operated by Pacific County Public Hospital District

President: Samuel G. Dennison, Seaview, retired
Vice-president: Clarence R. Rome, Raymond, president, Washington-Oregon Single Weavers District Council AFL-CIO
Secretary: Theodore G. Wilson, South Bend, owner, Wilson Oyster Farms
Administrator: Eugene T. Lasater

In 1939, after many efforts by public-spirited citizens, the original Ocean Beach Hospital was constructed for the City of Ilwaco with a federal grant and state funds supplementing local contributions. An addition was completed in 1945.

On January 1, 1947, the newly-formed Pacific County Public Hospital District leased the hospital from the city for one year. A year later the lease was extended for eight years and in 1956 a lease was executed for 99 years.

Through the years the hospital has been improved. The latest addition, now under construction, will increase the bed capacity to 25 and modernize and enlarge all facilities at a cost of $100,000.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

IONE

Ione Hospital
Telephone: 3371
General hospital Established 1916
10 beds 5 bassinets

Superintendent: Mildred Stein Richards, R.N.
KENNEWICK

KENNEWICK GENERAL HOSPITAL

900 S. Auburn St.         Telephone Justice 6-6111
General hospital       Established 1952
46 beds         14 bassinets

Operated by Kennewick Public Hospital District

President: J. R. Ayers, farmer-stockman
Vice-pres.: G. N. Felton, distributor, Standard Oil
bulk plant
Secretary: F. M. Ludlow, owner, Marshall-Wells
store
Administrator: David H. Gleason

The beginnings of Kennewick General Hospital date back
to 1911, the year when Dr. L. G. Spaulding chose Kenne-
wick to set up his practice. Through the years Dr. Spaulding
was foremost in spearheading activities to obtain a hospital
and to maintain interest in the project. Although funds were
not available, he kept the need for an institution alive in the
minds of the community residents.

After years of caring for patients in nursing homes and
makeshift hospitals, Dr. Spaulding succeeded in having a hos-
pital fund-drive launched in 1949. When the $100,000 mark
was passed, a site was selected and construction began in
1951. The first patient was admitted in August, 1952.

Today the hospital has plans for future expansion to 100-
bed size through addition of a third floor.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on
Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American
Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Asso-
ciation and the Association of Western Hospitals.

KIRKLAND

KIRKLAND HOSPITAL

220 Kirkland Ave.       Telephone VAndyke 1237
General hospital     Established 1930
30 beds        10 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Frank Shinstrom, owner, Shinstrom In-
surance Agency
Vice-pres.: The Rev. H. Warneck, pastor, St.
Paul’s Lutheran Church
Secretary: John Stark, M.D.
Treasurer: Jerry Cruea, manager, Hoisdorf-Nel-
son Enterprises
Administrator: Mrs. Anne B. Davis, R.N.

The hospital was built in 1930 by Dr. George H. Davis,
pioneer physician of the East Side of Lake Washington. Dr.
Davis, who maintained his office in the hospital, died in 1953.

Mrs. Davis operated the hospital and continued to manage
it after his death. In November, 1956, Mrs. Davis made it
possible for a non-profit corporation formed by East Side
businessmen and doctors to acquire the hospital. Mrs. Davis
continues as administrator.

Mrs. Juanita Strand has been superintendent of nurses for
20 years.

The hospital was remodeled extensively and enlarged by
the addition of a new wing in 1951. Plans have been com-
pleted for an additional 10 beds and construction will start
soon.

The hospital is a member of the Association of Western
Hospitals and the Washington State Hospital Association.
Fairfax Sanitarium was established in 1929. It was located on Queen Anne Hill in Seattle until 1939, when it moved to its present location.

There are five psychiatrists on the staff. The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

LEAVENWORTH

CASCADE SANITARIUM

General hospital Established 1923
32 beds 8 bassinets
President: M. E. Speer, Jr., M.D.
Vice-pres.: V. R. Gehring, M.D.
Sec'y-treas.: Elda Folden
Medical director: M. E. Speer, Jr., M.D.

The Cascade Sanitarium was founded in 1923 as a 26-bed community general hospital by Albert Lessing, M.D.

In 1946 and 1947, a new wing was built increasing the capacity to 32 beds and providing other facilities. The rest of the hospital was remodeled and redecorated.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

Washington Conference, Catholic Hospital Association

The Catholic Hospital has a personality of its own. It reflects the dedicated service of the Sister in her role of nurse, educator, or administrator. The contribution of the Catholic hospital to the state health care program can be estimated only in terms of service. Geographically they serve north, south, east, west and central Washington in the care of 126,000 patients annually.

For a period of years the Western Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association served Washington hospitals. However, because local problems varied greatly over the vast area, a need arose for a closer contact. The Sisters were eager to have an organization which could meet regularly and give them an opportunity of exchanging ideas on problems as they arose.

A nucleus of the new conference met in Seattle at the Olympic Hotel in May, 1947, during a meeting of the Association of Western Hospitals.

In August, 1947, the first meeting was held at St. Anthony's Hospital, Wenatchee. Mother Theodora Marie, C.S.J., was elected first president; and Sister Rita Mary, C.S.J., secretary. Constitutions and by-laws were set up and the name Washington State Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association was chosen.

During the past ten years traditionally the annual and semi-annual meetings have been held at the time and place of the Washington State Hospital Association's meetings.

The united voice of the Sisters has lent strength to the Washington State Hospital Association of which they are loyal members. Both on local and national levels, the opinion of the Washington State Conference of the Catholic Hospital Association has been sought.

The Conference has carried on an in-service educational program in sponsoring institutes and workshops. It has helped to meet problems and form policies that have benefited all hospitals.

We are happy to offer our congratulations to our Washington State Hospital Association on this twenty-fifth anniversary. We feel that among all State Associations, Washington is outstanding.

Sister Agnes S.H., F.C.S.P.
LONGVIEW

COWLITZ GENERAL HOSPITAL
Foot of Broadway Phone: HAmilton 3-5850
General hospital Established 1937
94 beds 16 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: W. G. Lonergan, personnel manager,
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.
Vice-Pres.: Robert Pulliam, M.D.
Secretary: Herb Carroll, retired farmer and logger
Administrator: Roy M. Ecker

Cowlitz General Hospital was established in 1937 and opened in a downtown location, later moving to its present quarters in a building originally used as a railroad station. The first hospital had 35 beds and there was one surgery. First administrator was Dr. James William Henderson, who died in December, 1976.

One of the periods of greatest growth has been in the past year, when many projects were completed. A new sprinkling system was installed for the entire hospital, and other remodeling and renovation projects are underway.

A credit-card system has been adopted for Longview residents.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to the hospital was formed in March of this year with Mrs. Jack McCutcheon as president and Mrs. Jerry Carter as chairman of all volunteer services. The auxiliary was formed as a project of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Auxiliary.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.


LONGVIEW

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL
15th and Douglas Tel: HAmilton 3-1530
General hospital Established 1944
148 beds 28 bassinets
Operated by Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark
Administrator: Sister Jane Frances, R.N.

St. John's Hospital originally was Longview Memorial Hospital, operated by the Longview Memorial Hospital Association, a community group, staffed by the Columbia Clinic, a group of doctors. It served the community until the Second World War. Because of the doctors and nurses called into service the hospital was unable to continue and closed July 1, 1944.

Members of the hospital association sent a request to His Excellency, Bishop Gerald Shaughnessy of Seattle. Bishop Shaughnessy, recognizing the importance of adequate hospital service in the busy industrial area, requested Mother Provincial of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark to take over the hospital. The Sisters went to Longview and after a satisfactory interview with John D Tennant at the Long-Bell Lumber Company, immediately started making plans. The Sisters took control of the hospital in October, 1944, and reopened it the following December 1.

An addition was completed in May, 1953 and the original building was completely renovated.

An advisory board of citizens was organized in 1955 and has been of great value to the hospital.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.
Eastern State Hospital was created by legislative action of 1888. First patients were received May 9, 1891, on transfer from Western State Hospital. In 1908 a continuous treatment ward for men was built, and in 1912 a security area later called Sempie Hall. In 1926 a custodial school group of buildings was taken over by the hospital. This is now called the Annex. A continuous treatment ward for women and an open ward for men and a new auditorium were built. From 1934 to 1938, the main hospital buildings were replaced and the administration building established. In 1951 a new genetric building was opened and in 1956 a new security unit, unique in state hospital facilities, was put into use.

The grounds comprise 1,600 acres, including a farm of 810 acres. There are 58 buildings on the grounds.

Eastern State Hospital serves 21 of the state’s 39 counties, and receives, in addition, transferred inmates from two correctional institutions and two other mental hospitals in the security unit.

For juvenile patients, an academic training program has been in force for about four years.

From July, 1956, to September, 1957, Dr. G. Lee Sandritter, superintendent, also served as state director of institutions.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

Metaline Falls

PEND OREILLE COUNTY PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISTRICT NO. 2

General hospital
16 beds 4 bassinets

To be operated by the hospital district

President: L. M. Kinney, Metaline Falls, manager,
Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co.
Vice-pres.: A. A. Shackleton, Metaline Falls, owner, Shackleton Chevrolet Garage
Secretary: Lloyd E., lone, attorney

This hospital district was formed in 1954 to finance construction of a new hospital to serve the area.

A public fund campaign was necessary to supplement the proceeds of a bond issue and a grant under the Hill-Burton program. Total cost will be about $250,000. The hospital will be completed early in 1938.

Site of the hospital is in the city park, overlooking the Pend Oreille River.

Monroe

MONROE GENERAL HOSPITAL
Box 97  Telephone: PYramid 4-3481
General hospital  Established 1949
85 beds 6 bassinets
Business manager: Percy D. Dyer

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
McCleary

Mark E. Reed Memorial Hospital
110 Birch Street
Telephone: 3500
General hospital
Established 1956
25 beds 5 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Lawrence Curran, Carpenter
Vice-pres.: George Sherwood, Door patcher
Secretary: Mrs. Carolyn Mohney, Housewife
Treasurer: Gerald Eddy, Elma Plywood

This hospital is a monument to the tenacity of a small community to have its own hospital. In 1947, William G. Reed, chairman, Simpson Timber Company, gave $175,000 toward construction of a hospital in memory of his father.

A seven-bed hospital and clinic was built in 1951, but it was not put into operation when it was determined it could not be self-supporting. A fund-drive in eastern Grays Harbor County made it possible to enlarge the hospital to 25 beds and to open it September 21, 1956.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

Morton

Morton Hospital
Telephone: 2344
General hospital
Established 1937
16 beds 6 bassinets

Operated by Brandt Bode, M.D. and J. Arnold Work, M.D.

Superintendent: Valoris Moore, R.N.

This hospital, which serves an isolated section of eastern Lewis County, is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

Mount Vernon

Rowley General Hospital
1011 E. Division St. Tel: Edgewater 6-3194
General hospital
Established 1922
54 beds 12 bassinets

Operated by Rowley General Hospital, Inc.

President: Mrs. Harriette Wade Rowley
Vice-President: Nina B. Hurley
Secretary-Treasurer: Eugene F. Olszewski
Administrator: Eugene F. Olszewski

This hospital had its beginning as the Mount Vernon Maternity Hospital which was started by Mrs. Harriette Wade Rowley in 1922. She has continued to operate the hospital, expanding and improving it through the years.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.
Prior to 1919 Mount Vernon had only a maternity home. The nearest hospital was in Burlington. During the winter season, the Skagit River often reached flood stage and it was necessary to travel by boat to reach the hospital.

In 1918 Dr. Harry Thornton D'Arc of Mount Vernon decided the town needed a hospital. Despite difficulties in financing the project, the hospital opened June 9, 1919 as the Mount Vernon General Hospital. Dr. D'Arc operated the hospital for several years, finally sold it, and remained one of its main supporters until his death in 1929.

Mrs. Lotte Newcomb operated the hospital for several years until her death in 1941. A local group of Mount Vernon doctors also owned and operated the hospital for a time.

Twelve years ago the hospital became a non-profit community hospital and was renamed the Skagit General Hospital. It is governed by a board of directors elected by citizens of the community.

The hospital is scheduled to go out of existence within a few months when the new Skagit Valley Hospital is completed by Skagit County Public Hospital District No.1 which has received the support of Skagit General's board.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

MOUNT VERNON

SKAGIT VALLEY HOSPITAL
1415 Kincaid St. Telephone: GARfield 4-2131
General hospital under construction
78 beds 12 bassinets

To be operated by Skagit County Public Hospital District No. 1

Chairman: Walter Blade, owner, Blade Chevrolet Company
Vice-chairman: Donald Equals, owner, Equals Variety Store
Secretary: Rodney Olson, dairy farmer
Administrator: Willis E. Parr

Public Hospital District No. 1 of Skagit County was formed in 1954 behind the leadership of the Women's Hospital Guild of Mount Vernon, William Fulton, banker and civic leader and others. The board of trustees of Skagit General Hospital backed the move to form the district to build a new hospital. Skagit General plans to close when Skagit Valley Hospital opens.

The new hospital is being erected on a site on a hill overlooking the city. The site, which covers about two blocks, was purchased by the Hospital Guild and presented to the hospital district.

The hospital is scheduled for completion early in 1958.
MOSES LAKE

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL
Wheeler Road    Telephone: ROckwell 5-5606
General hospital    Established 1949
50 beds    22 bassinets

Operated by Grant County Public Hospital
District No. 1

Chairman: Carl Burress, owner, real estate and insurance agency
Vice-chairman: Clarence Kisler, wheat farmer and cattlemen
Secretary: Joe Jantz, wheat farmer
Administrator: Virgil W. Jackson

Grant County Public Hospital District No. 1 was formed in 1947 behind the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce. The outlying communities of Ruff and Warden were represented. By the winter of 1948-49, pressure for local hospital facilities was great. The Lions Club spearheaded a public fund drive. In November, 1948, Samaritan Hospital was established in two war surplus quonset huts converted to an 11-bed hospital. The hospital reached capacity occupancy within a few weeks and stayed that way for a year until the hospital was enlarged to 25 beds.

In 1952, the district approved $390,000 for a new hospital building. A grant from the Hill-Burton program and an additional allotment under Public Law 139 increased total funds to more than $900,000. The new hospital has basic facilities to accommodate future expansion to double the present bed capacity. The hospital is completely air-conditioned.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

MOSES LAKE

LARSON AIR FORCE BASE HOSPITAL
Telephone: ROckwell 2-2331
General hospital    Established 1941
50 beds    13 bassinets

Operated by the U. S. Air Force


Officially this hospital is the 1711th USAF Hospital. The hospital was established in 1941 and was operated until the close of the Second World War in 1945. It was reactivated in 1948. A new hospital building is under construction to replace the familiar cantonment-type structure.

NESPELEM

COLVILLE INDIAN HOSPITAL
Telephone: 3931
General hospital    Established 1936
28 beds    8 bassinets

Operated by the United States Public Health Service

Medical officer in charge: P. A. Tirador, M.D.

This hospital, located on the Colville Indian Reservation, is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
The Newport Community Hospital was founded in 1921 through the efforts of many public-spirited citizens. The hospital site was donated by the Panhandle Lumber Company. Mrs. Agnes Presnell Eddy operated the hospital on a lease-rental arrangement until 1947 when the association itself took over.

In November, 1944, Pend Oreille Public Hospital District No. 1 was formed with the backing of the directors of the hospital for the purpose of building a new community hospital. A new 22-bed hospital is under construction, financed by a bond issue and by a Hill-Burton grant. When the new hospital is completed next February, it will be leased by the district to the hospital association for operation. The existing hospital will be converted to a nursing home.

Commissioners of the hospital district are John Duncan, chairman, a farmer; Miss Sadie Halstead, secretary-treasurer, school teacher, and A. V. Shanks, banker.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

ODESSA
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Telephone: 3771

General hospital Established 1946

16 beds 5 bassinets

Operated by Lincoln County Public Hospital District No. 1

Chairman: Arian Werner, manager, grain elevator, Mohler, Wash.

Secretary: George Gies, farmer, Odessa

Commissioner: Dan Wilkie, public accountant, Odessa

Superintendent: Leona Perras, R.N.

Soon after legislation was enacted in 1945 to permit formation of public hospital districts, American Legion posts in this area, together with other veterans of World War I and World War II and other citizens formed a hospital district to take in the southwest portion of Lincoln County.

Until then, residents were forced to travel to Spokane, 73 miles away, or Wenatchee, 100 miles away, for hospitalization.

Citizens leading the movement included State Senator W. C. Raugust, Al Minard, Henry Gittman, Harold Suchland and W. F. Zagelow of Odessa, Arian Werner of Mohler and Gus Zimbelman of Irby. Mr. Zagelow, Mr. Suchland and Mr. Werner were named as first commissioners when the district was formed in November, 1946. Mr. Werner has served ever since.

Lucille M. Bloom, R.N., was first superintendent. Florence Constantine, R.N., was the second superintendent. Leona Perras, R.N. has served as superintendent for a number of years.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
St. Peter Hospital, built in 1887 under the direction of Mother Joseph, is another chapter in the pioneer beginnings of hospitals in Washington.

The Sisters already in 1881 had established a school in the territorial capital city. When the need for a hospital became acute, the Sisters undertook the task of building one on a donated site where today stand the capitol buildings.

Following the example of Mother Joseph, Sister Benedict Joseph, the first superior of St. Peter Hospital, toured the logging camps for donations as construction was started under the supervision of the Reverend Charles Claessens, pastor of St. Michael Church.

The first patient did not wait for the hospital to be finished. He was an injured logger and he was accepted for care June 21, 1887. This patient, and ten who followed, were cared for in the school janitor's shack, a small structure 18 by 24 feet. In this situation it was even necessary to perform a leg amputation.

On August 10, the patients were moved to other temporary quarters in a wood shed and a laundry building, the second story of these buildings serving as hospital wards. On September 23, 1887, St. Peter Hospital was completed and 13 patients admitted.

A year later the hospital chronicle showed 255 patients admitted, 20 patients in the hospital, four aged guests, four orphans, 481 prescriptions for patients and 65 visits by the Sisters to the homes of ill people. Four Sisters served the hospital.

In 1897, the familiar support from charitable women in the community was noted. A Mrs. Chambers and a Mrs. Barbee held a card party and raised $35.60 toward wiring the hospital for electricity.

During the 1899 session of the Legislature, which opened January 6, a number of legislators resided at the hospital. During the session a bill was passed exempting the hospital from paying $3,000 in back taxes. The Legislature in 1895 had passed a bill exempting hospitals from taxes.

In 1917 the hospital's first X-ray machine was installed. Two years later, St. Peter Hospital School of Nursing was opened with five students. They were graduated August 24, 1921. The last class graduated August 12, 1955. In this period, 341 professional nurses were graduated.

In 1922, the State purchased the hospital property to accommodate the expanding capital grounds. The hospital was given two years to find another site. September 23, 1923, ground was broken for the present St. Peter Hospital, a five-story fireproof reinforced concrete building overlooking the city.

The new hospital was dedicated July 25, 1924. Governor Louis F. Hart recalled the beginnings of the hospital and paid tribute to the work of the Sisters and doctors.

In 1928 the hospital received approval by the American College of Surgeons.

The federal government in 1942 financed the building of a nurses' school building and on February 15, 1944, the first class of 16 enrolled in the Cadet Nursing Corps was admitted.

After the professional school of nursing was closed in 1955, the hospital opened a School of Practical Nursing, the first hospital school in the state.

In 1954 a nursing-home section for elderly and chronic patients was opened in the hospital and was named the Gamelin Department in honor of Mother Gamelin, foundress of the Sisters of Providence.

A group of Olympia women established the St. Peter Hospital Women's Auxiliary in 1954 and continues to aid the hospital in many ways.

A Poison Control Center was established in the hospital recently with the cooperation of a committee of the Thurston-Mason County Medical Society to provide information to physicians and the public in emergencies involving poison.

From 1887 to August, 1957, the hospital admitted 128,961 patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
Every hospital that uses oxygen—can afford piped oxygen

A piped oxygen system soon pays for itself because it eliminates:
1. Man-hours spent handling cylinders.
2. Residual gas waste.
3. Cost of purchase and repair of regulating equipment and cylinder trucks.

A piped oxygen system gives you:
1. 24-hour oxygen on tap.
3. Less noise and confusion in corridors, less clogging of elevators, by eliminating cylinder traffic.

If your hospital does not yet have piped oxygen, we will gladly submit recommendations without cost or obligation to you. You can pipe an area as small as a nursery, or a single wing. Or you can install the complete system that allows you to administer inhalation therapy throughout your hospital with the greatest security, efficiency, and economy. To find out how easily it can be done, phone or write your nearest NCG office.

NATIONAL CYLINDER GAS COMPANY
5510 E. MARGINAL WAY
SEATTLE 4, WASH.
Pharmacy Space
Where There Never Was
Space Before!

Here is the "Wall Stretcher" you have been looking for—McKesson's STEP-SAVER which puts 12 feet of shelf storage into this 2-foot unit!

Seldom has a pharmacy fixture been received with the interest and enthusiasm that's greeted this Step-Saver by McKesson. Since its prize-winning introduction at the American Hospital Association Convention, installations have been planned in hundreds and hundreds of hospital pharmacies.

The reasons are obvious. Here is a beautiful, compact unit that is neat and dust-free. It opens in one motion to put a wide array of pharmaceuticals at your fingertips. It takes so little space that even a small corner becomes a useful working part of your pharmacy. The finish is several coats of hard, gleaming, hand-rubbed lacquer enamel.

Step-Saver is another example of McKesson's thoughtful, scientific planning to ease the burden of busy hospital pharmacists.

- **Complete Hospital Service**—Over 4,000 American Hospitals now use McKesson's new, complete hospital services. Let your local McKesson Hospital Representative show you how McKesson can simplify your buying and ordering—from one local source with complete stocks.

- **"Rex" McKay Service**—For latest pharmaceutical information, rely on "Rex" McKay, our Prescription Department Specialist.

- **Hospital Pharmacy Fixture Service**—Save steps, save space with McKesson's specialized fixtures designed particularly for hospital pharmacies.

- **Personalized Service**—Let the McKesson Hospital Representative tell you about the personalized service he can offer you, tailored to the needs of your hospital pharmacy.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION**
on Hospital Pharmacy fixtures and planning, write
Hospital Department,
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.,
Seattle — Portland
Spokane — Yakima

Serving America's Hospitals • BETTER... by McKESSON
This hospital was started in 1923 by the late Dr. Lorenzo S Dewey. It is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

The hospital was enlarged and remodeled in 1941 and renamed the J C Biles Memorial Hospital as a tribute to a co-founder of the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company, largest industry in the area.

Again in 1949, the hospital's name was changed to its present one to avoid misunderstanding that the hospital was being subsidized by the lumber company as no such subsidy existed.

**OTHÉLLO**

**OTHÉLLO COMMUNITY HOSPITAL**

General hospital

To open about January 1, 1958

16 beds 6 bassinets

This hospital, under construction, will be operated by the Adams County Public Hospital District No 1 which already operates Adams County Memorial Hospital, Ritzville.

In 1856 six Sisters of St Joseph migrated from France to Carondelet, near St Louis. On September 24, 1916, five Sisters opened the first hospital in the Pasco area, converting a hotel building to a 14-bed hospital. The old hotel building had no elevators. The stairs were narrow and crooked. Moving a patient from surgery down the stairs to his room required careful manipulation of a stretcher which could not be held level around the corners. Six doctors donated $500 worth of equipment and supplies from their own offices to the hospital.

This was the community's only hospital for five years. The flu epidemic of 1918 crowded the hospital to a point where plans for a new hospital building were advanced despite lack of financial resources. In 1921 the original wing of the present hospital was built on land donated by the Northern Pacific Railway. The debt incurred was not paid off until 1941. Due to lack of funds, the interior of the hospital was completed over a period of many years.

By 1949 the growing area's need for additional hospital beds again became acute and a new wing was added to the hospital with the aid of a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals

**OMAK**

**OMAK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

18 West First St. Telephone: 603

General hospital Established 1923

37 beds 16 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: E. R. Aston, Logging Superintendent, Biles Coleman Lumber Co.

Vice-pres.: Dr. Charles A. Benson, optometrist

Secretary: H. A. Davis, attorney, Okanogan

Treasurer: Mary Grace Dewey

Manager: Louis S. Dewey, M.D.

**PASCO**

**OUR LADY OF LOURDES HOSPITAL**

512 W. Park St. Telephone: Liberty 7-5551

General hospital Established 1916

72 beds 14 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet

Administrator: Sister Mary Esther
POMEROY

GARFIELD COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Telephone: 184

General hospital     Established 1948
20 beds       6 bassinets

Operated by Garfield County Public Hospital
District No. 1

President: John T. Ledgerwood, farmer
Vice-pres.: Bert Richardson, Richardson's Funeral Home
Secretary: Mrs. L. M. Van Dyke, housewife
Administrator: Cleora Van Ausdale

The public hospital district of Garfield County was organized soon after the Legislature passed enabling legislation in 1945. It includes all of Garfield County except one small precinct located on the other side of the Blue Mountains whose residents find easier access to the Clarkston or Lewiston hospitals during winter months.

The hospital was built in 1947 on grounds donated by the City of Pomeroy and opened in January, 1948, with 19 beds.

Public spirit and generosity of citizens played a large part in building and furnishing the hospital and continue to be a great help. There is an active women’s auxiliary and many organizations also donate time, money and materials.

This hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

PORT ANGELES

OLYMPIC MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
939 Caroline St. Telephone: GLencourt 7-8513

General hospital     Established 1951
92 beds       22 bassinets

Operated by Public Hospital District No. 2 of Clallam County

President: James Lotzgesell, farmer
Secretary: Charles R. Wilson, owner, Wilson Hardware Co.
Commissioner: Mrs. N. Ruth Fint, sales department, Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Superintendent: William E. Murray

Almost a century ago, on June 18, 1862, President Lincoln issued an executive order setting aside the site now occupied by this institution as a federal reservation for a military hospital.

Port Angeles was opened for settlement in 1894, and soon two families established homes on the 10-acre reservation. The property was acquired from the federal government for the present hospital district, through the efforts of many civic groups and individuals, after enactment of Washington’s public-hospital-district law.

Construction of the hospital began in July, 1950. Cost for building and equipment was $994,723. The reinforced concrete building is designed for future expansion to 150 beds. Doors were open for first patients November 1, 1951.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
St. John Hospital was established in 1890 in a rented house in the booming lumber port. While it was being planned, the city’s boom collapsed, and a streetcar line running to the new hospital stopped running. The Sisters, however, did not abandon their plans. “Our ministrations will be even more needed in misfortune and disappointment than in prosperity,” they wrote.

The hospital has maintained pace through the years, by installing new equipment and adding fireproof construction. In its first 50 years it served 15,770 patients, and in the next 15 years cared for 18,039 patients as population of the Olympic Peninsula grew.

St. John Hospital was described unambiguously by author Betty MacDonald in her best seller, “The Egg and I.” Mrs. MacDonald had her first baby in the hospital during her experiences on an Olympic Peninsula chicken farm.

PORT TOWNSEND

ST. JOHN HOSPITAL
Sheridan Avenue
General hospital
Established 1890
43 beds 8 bassinets
Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence

Administrator: Sister Zephorin, R.N.

The hospital is the only non-governmental hospital in the state which still operates, in part, its own farm. Patients are served fresh fruit from the orchard, and berries and vegetables from the gardens.

Beautiful flower gardens surround the hospital and provide bouquets for patient rooms.

A group of ladies of all denominations from Port Townsend and vicinity has organized a guild which meets regularly to give aid and assistance to the Sisters in the betterment of services to the community.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

PULLMAN

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Telephone: LOGan 4-1146
General hospital Established 1951
63 beds 7 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: J. C. Clevenger, dean of students, State College of Washington
Vice-pres.: Ivan Sayles, owner, insurance agency
Treasurer: Carl Boyd, farmer
Secretary: B. F. Druffel, farmer
Business manager: Eugene W. Pray

In 1946 the Pullman Community Hospital Association was formed to see what could be done to provide hospital facilities for the people in and near Pullman. A committee determined that a large hospital building on the campus of the State College of Washington was not serving adequately the needs of the students and that by forming an alliance with the college the facilities could be expanded and modernized to serve the entire community. The administration of the college received the proposal enthusiastically and helped to sponsor necessary legislation to authorize the leasing of the college infirmary building to a community organization.

In 1951 the remodeling was completed and Memorial Hospital, Inc., assumed operation of the hospital, serving both the community and the college students.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
PROSSEER

PROSER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
721 Memorial St. Telephone: YUKon 4-5101
General hospital Established 1947
33 beds 10 bassinets

Operated by Proser Public Hospital District

President: Loren Lape, Mayor of Proser
Vice-pres.: Glen Snyder, farmer
Secretary: Clare Epley, Benton County Road Dept.
Administrator: Lawrence D. McIntyre

The hospital was completed in December, 1947, with a capacity of 18 beds and 10 bassinets. A new wing was added in 1952 increasing capacity to 33 beds and a nursing home section of eight beds. Construction recently started of a new wing for the obstetrical department, nursery, operating rooms, and of a larger X-ray department and central supply.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

PUYALLUP

LUTHERAN HOSPITAL
407 14th Ave. S.E. Telephone: TTHornwall 5-8833
Chronic-convalescent hospital Established 1952
76 beds

Operated by the Lutheran Welfare Society, Tacoma

President: The Rev. Carl E. Rydell, pastor, First Lutheran Church, Tacoma
Vice-pres.: Frank Grafas, contractor, Tacoma
Secretary: Mrs. G. L. Kroenke, housewife, Puyallup
Treasurer: Harold N. Nelson, treasurer, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Tacoma
Director: Mrs. Henrietta Button, R.N.

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL
114 4th Ave. N.W. Telephone: TTHornwall 5-7753
General hospital Established 1922
42 beds 16 bassinets

Operated by the Lutheran Welfare Society, Tacoma

President: Prof. John G. Kuehle, Pacific Lutheran College, Tacoma
Vice-pres.: Carl Brynestad, assistant cashier, Puget Sound National Bank, Tacoma
Treasurer: Paul Miller, president: Citizens State Bank, Puyallup
Secretary: Mrs. Newell J. Hunt, co-owner, Hunt’s Furniture Co.
Director: Mrs. Henrietta Button, R.N.

Lutheran Hospital was built and dedicated in 1952 to provide care for chronically ill patients.

Beginning in 1954 a Physical Rehabilitation Program was made a major part of the hospital care, with evaluation of disability, training in ambulation, self-care in daily activities and pre-vocational training emphasized. Patients treated include those with hemiplegia, amputations, spinal-cord injuries, poliomyelitis, arthritis and similar conditions.

Both in-patient and out-patient departments are operated.

Physical therapy, occupational therapy, social service and vocational counseling and chaplaincy services are provided.

After merger with the Good Samaritan Hospital is completed, the Lutheran Rehabilitation Center will continue its service on one floor of the combined hospital, with a capacity of 20 beds for chronic and rehabilitation patients.

In February, 1952, the Lutheran Welfare Society took over the Puyallup Hospital, changing the name to Good Samaritan Hospital. Puyallup General Hospital had been started in 1922 by Mrs. Cora Stone as a proprietary 24-bed institution.

The hospital was located above the Puyallup Clinic. In 1930 the adjoining nurses’ home was connected to the building and the hospital enlarged to 32 beds. It had various owners until 1947, when it was bought by Mrs. Genevieve Fay Houston, who enlarged it to 42 beds before selling it to the Lutheran Welfare Society in 1952, which has operated it as a non-profit hospital.

The hospital now is in a period of transition, looking toward consolidation with Lutheran Hospital and moving to that institution’s site on South Hill. The combined hospitals will be known as Good Samaritan Hospital.

An additional wing will be built to increase bed capacity to 100 and to expand other facilities.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
During the Second World War, when Renton’s population mushroomed from 4,000 to more than 20,000 because of defense work, the Federal Works Agency built the hospital. The hospital’s shape is rather unique, resembling the spokes of a wheel. Each spoke or wing is designated for a service such as surgical, medical, obstetrical. In the hub or center is an open area where patients may enjoy outdoor air and sunshine.

After the hospital was built the government did not wish to operate it. A non-profit corporation called the Valley Hospital Foundation, Inc., was formed. The hospital was dedicated April 15, 1945, and admitted its first patient the following day.

After the war the hospital was declared surplus. Residents of the area formed King County Public Hospital District No. 1 in 1948, approved a $225,000 bond issue and purchased the hospital from the federal government for $200,000.

The hospital has an outstanding women’s auxiliary which has purchased equipment and carried on public relations activities.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

**RAYMOND**

**NEW RIVERVIEW HOSPITAL**

824 Ocean Ave.  
Telephone: 90  
General hospital  
Established 1945  
Operated by R. A. Basebarger, M.D.

This hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

**RITZVILLE**

**ADAMS COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

903 S. Adams Street  
Telephone: 495  
General hospital  
Established 1952  
24 beds  
7 bassinets  
Operated by Adams County Public Hospital District No. 1  
Chairman: Delbert Ponce, Lind, wheat farmer, state representative  
Vice-chairman: A. O. Hampton, Othello, cattleman  
Secretary: Harvey Sumpter, Ritzville, wheat farmer  
Administrator: Mrs. Lenore Eckhardt, R.N.

The hospital was built in 1952. Financing was provided by a district bond issue and a Hill-Burton grant.

The hospital serves the residents of Ritzville and other towns and farms within a radius of 30 miles. Two ambulances are maintained by the district, one in Lind and the other in Washtucna. Local businessmen trained in first aid maintain and operate the ambulances and answer emergency calls.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
REPUBLIC

FERRY COUNTY HOSPITAL

Republic, Wash. Telephone: SPruce 5-333
General hospital Established 1947
25 beds 5 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: James E. Davis, supt., Knob Hill Mines, Inc.
Vice-pres.: A. J. Lawson, commissioner, Ferry County
Secretary: Fred W. Bronner, office manager,
Ferry County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, U.S.D.A.
Treasurer: Robert B. Fugata, office manager,
Ferry County P.U.D. No. 1
Manager: Joan Cameron, R.N.

Republic, a town of 1,000, had a small hospital operated by a private physician prior to 1943. When he left, there was no doctor or hospital closer than 40 miles, over high-elevation mountain passes. In 1945, the Republic Kiwanis Club began an effort to attract a doctor to the community, but it became apparent none would come without hospital facilities available. The Kiwanis Club then called on all organized groups in the county to pursue the effort, and from this a committee was authorized to form a non-profit corporation financed by the sale of membership certificates, to establish a hospital.

Money raised in the first drive went to purchase and renovate the old hospital. New funds were collected for furnishing and improving the building, and cooperation from the community was virtually 100 per cent in this work.

In the fall of 1946, the association prevailed Dr John McEvers to practice in Republic. He was given offices in the hospital, which was opened officially in January, 1947.

It soon was discovered that the cost of operating the hospital always was greater than its income. Various raffles, dances and other money-raising events were held (and still are being held), but it became apparent that additional subsidy was needed. Because 83 per cent of the land in the county is federally owned, it was pointless to attempt to form a hospital district to obtain tax support. So an effort was made to obtain $1 a month subsidy contributions from at least 500 persons in the county.

Later the Okanogan County Medical Service Bureau offered the hospital members medical-insurance coverage as an industrial group, including the additional cost of the coverage premium and $2.00 a month for the hospital, which also took over the billing and collecting for both plans. By so doing, members were able to get insurance otherwise unavailable to them, at rates comparable to that offered by private insurance companies.

Dr. McEvers left in the fall of 1948 and was succeeded by Dr. G. S. McConnell.

Early in 1952 the hospital board decided to add nursing-home service, something never before available in the county. Two wards were constructed in the basement.

A new wing was recently added to the hospital to provide a new delivery room, labor room, obstetrical-patient rooms, nursery and kitchen.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

Prepaid Health Care

WASHINGTON STATE can rightfully be called "the cradle of pre-paid health care," especially the service type providing complete medical or hospital coverage.

The Pierce County Industrial Medical Bureau was started in 1917 by Tacoma doctors. The King County Medical Service Corporation was formed in 1933 by doctors after lengthy study of problems linked to the economic depression. They were convinced that formation of such an organization would make available to many thousands of persons more extensive and more adequate medical and hospital care than they were receiving, and, secondly, it would place pre-paid medical care plans under the auspices of the medical profession as a whole.

There are now 23 medical service bureaus throughout the state, incorporated as non-profit corporations. State-wide coordination is achieved through the Washington Physicians Service, Seattle.

Blue Cross, the hospital-sponsored plan, began in Washington in 1943 as part of Northwest Hospital Service, Portland. In 1945, Washington hospitals decided to establish their own plan called Washington Hospital Service Association, with headquarters in Seattle.

In 1947, hospitals in Alaska requested membership in the Washington association and since then 17 Alaska hospitals have been accepted into the state plan. The plan has agreements with 120 participating hospitals.

Under the by-laws of the Blue Cross organization, each member hospital has the privilege of appointing two members to the association. An annual meeting of all members is held the second Monday of March when members elect a board of trustees, who serve without pay, consisting of 25 persons. At least one-third must be representatives of hospitals and one-third representatives of the general public.

Like all 86 Blue Cross plans, the Washington-Alaska plan operates on a non-profit basis and is approved annually according to standards established by the American Hospital Association.

The third large group in the prepaid health care picture in the state is comprised of insurance companies. Growth of health insurance is illustrated by the recent announcement by the Health Insurance Institute that health insurance today covers more people than any other single type of insurance.

Nationally it is estimated that 75 per cent of the civilian population has some form of insurance to help pay medical and hospital expenses. With Blue Cross, the medical service bureaus and the insurance companies maintaining a high level of activity in the state it is estimated 1,800,000 Washington residents are protected through voluntary prepaid health plans and insurances.
Kadlec Hospital, named for Colonel Harry R. Kadlec, responsible for building the hospital, was built when the federal government, through the Atomic Energy Commission, established the Hanford Works to produce plutonium. The community mushroomed to many thousands during the Second World War and after the war, settled down to a well-planned city of 28,000 people.

The hospital was operated by the General Electric Company which also operated the Hanford Works for the A.E.C. Under the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (Public Law 221 of the 84th Congress), the A.E.C. was authorized to donate the hospital to a non-profit corporation. The Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Methodist Church applied for the hospital and was chosen in a poll of the residents of Richland. Arrangements with the General Electric and the A.E.C. were completed by Horace Turner, former administrator of Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, and transfer of the hospital took place September 10, 1956. The hospital was renamed Kadlec Methodist Hospital. A board of trustees was formed with eight Methodists and seven from other churches. The Rev. Dr. Robert A. Uphoff, minister of the Central United Protestant Church, Richland, who was influential in organizing the hospital project, was the first president of the board.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

---

KADLEC METHODIST HOSPITAL
1005 Guthrie Street
Telephone: 4-1281
General hospital
Established 1943
109 beds 23 bassinets

Operated by the Pacific Northwest Conference, Methodist Church

President: Donald E. Warner, manager, biological analyses operation, General Electric Co.

Vice-pres.: W. M. Mathis, manager, manufacturing fuels preparation dept., General Electric Co.

Treasurer: Harvey F. Stillner, owner, Richland Laundry and Dry Cleaners

Administrator: Rev. Dr. Horace Turner

---

U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL
Camp Hanford
Telephone: 6-7600
General hospital
Established 1952
45 beds 14 bassinets

Operated by the U.S. Army

Officer in charge: Col. Jonathan M. Rigdon, MC
SEATTLE

BALLARD GENERAL HOSPITAL
5409 Barnes Ave., Zone 7
Telephone: SUset 2700
General hospital Established 1937
109 beds 28 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President, Harold G. Kimball, editor and publisher, Ballard News
Vice-pres.: William R. (Bob) Rapp, owner, Bob’s Service Station
Secretary: Dwight S. Hawley, state representative and owner of insurance agency
Treasurer: Ole Bardahl, owner, Bardahl Manufacturing Co.
Administrator: Miss Helen E. Stoleson, R.N.

Ballard General Hospital was reorganized in 1937 as a non-profit community service operation. The need for more beds and increased services prompted a successful fund drive in 1953 and with the aid of a Hill-Burton grant a new hospital was opened in 1954, replacing a 36-bed hospital located in an office building in the business district.

In 1957 nine beds were added to the pediatric wing.

The Women’s Auxiliary is an active volunteer group participating in numerous community and hospital activities.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.

SEATTLE

COBB BUILDING HOSPITAL
419 Cobb Building, Zone 1
Telephone: Eliot 0270
General hospital except obstetrics Established 1923
25 beds
Operated by Mrs. Nan Rowlands, R.N.

Administrator: Mrs. Nan Rowlands, R.N.

This hospital, located in a downtown building occupied principally by physicians and dentists, cares principally for minor surgery patients, especially on the eye, ear, nose and throat service. All types of cases are admitted for treatment and care except obstetrical, communicable disease, alcoholics and mental illness.

The hospital, which also serves physicians whose offices are in the nearby Stimson Building, will be remodeled soon.

Mrs. Rowlands has operated the hospital since 1940.

It is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
As One Centenarian to Another...

ALOE congratulates Washington State Hospitals on the approach of their 100th birthday. We are sure that a great deal of pleasure and benefit will result from your historic meeting. A review of the struggles and triumphs of the past will provide an inspiring record for present and future generations.

Aloe, too, is soon to celebrate a centennial. Founded in St. Louis in the year 1860, Aloe has constantly grown by placing quality first with best value to the customer. Today, our organization and capacity for service extends, by means of 14 fully stocked divisions and 200 representatives, from coast to coast.

Not by years alone, however, but by outstanding achievement, can leadership in a field be measured best. As both manufacturer and supplier, Aloe can today deliver hospital equipment and supplies where and when you want it, faster and more efficiently than ever in the history of the industry.

Our Division here in Seattle carries complete stocks of hospital, laboratory and physicians' equipment, apparatus, and supplies. Experienced personnel are available to serve you at our retail store. Our Field Representatives, with headquarters in Seattle, call on you regularly. For prompt service write or telephone.

A. S. ALOE COMPANY
OF SEATTLE
World's Foremost Hospital Supplier
1920 Terry Ave. Seattle 1, Wash.
Phone: MAin 4131
In the 12 years since Washington hospitals organized our local Blue Cross, great strides have been made in the field of prepayment of hospital care. We see Blue Cross gathering strength and stability, growing from experimental beginnings to become a vital force in today’s hospital economics and community health.

Hospitals

Board of Trustees

These public-spirited citizens serve without compensation in directing the activities of Blue Cross

Representing the Hospitals
SISTER AGNES, S.H.
Administrator, Providence Hospital, Seattle
ALEXANDER BABBIT
Administrator, Tacoma General Hospital, Tacoma
R. F. FARWELL
Administrator, The Swedish Hospital, Seattle
BRUCE BURTON
Administrator, West Seattle General Hospital, Seattle
A. L. HOLBERG
Administrator, Maynard Hospital, Seattle
MRS. CECILE TRACY SPRY
Administrator, General Hospital of Everett, Everett
JOHN A. DARE
Administrator, Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle
ELMER HILL
Administrator, Seattle General Hospital, Seattle
SISTER MARY BÉDÉ
Administrator, Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane
MISS LILLIAN M. McDoNALD
Administrator, Mary Bridge Children’s Hospital, Tacoma
LARRY D. McINTYRE
Administrator, Prosser Memorial Hospital, Prosser
WILLIAM MURRAY
Administrator, Olympic Memorial Hospital, Port Angeles
MOTHER THEODORE MARIE
Provincial Mother, Sisters of St. Joseph, Bellevue
RONALD H. ORR
Manager, Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen

Representing the Public
BURTON GOTTSTEIN
Sales Representative, Blyth and Company, Seattle
JESSE WIDBY
President, Wenatchee Federal Savings & Loan, Wenatchee
J. E. GANDY
Secretary-Treasurer, Smith-Gandy, Inc., Seattle
THE MOST REVEREND THOMAS GILL, D.D.
Catholic Charities, Seattle
WALTER A. HEATH
President, Shipman Surgical Company, Seattle
THOMAS L. McQUAID
Vice President and Manager, Bank of California, Seattle
IRVING S. SMITH
Executive Vice President, Continental, Inc., Seattle
MISS HERINA I. EKLIND, R.N.
5625 Beach Drive, Seattle
THEODORE E. McCAFFRAY
President, National Fruit Canning Company, Seattle

Representing the Medical Profession
HERBERT L. HARTLEY, M.D.
Stimson Building, Seattle
C. K. MILLER, M.D.
601 Douglas Ave., Wenatchee
Monumental achievements have marked each era of mankind. We have seen remarkable improvements in hospital care... with diagnostic services, drugs and treatments that would have defied the imagination decades ago. Even greater achievements are within reach of our generation.

Congratulations

WASHINGTON

OFFICERS

JOHN A. DARE..................................................President
Administrator, Virginia Mason Hospital, Seattle

R. F. FARWELL................................................Vice President
Administrator, The Swedish Hospital, Seattle

MISS LILLIAN M. McDONALD..........................Secretary
Administrator, Mary Bridge Children's Hospital, Tacoma

THOMAS L. McQUAID.................................Treasurer
Vice President and Manager, Bank of California, Seattle

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

C. J. KRETCHMER
Executive Director

GEORGE RAYMOND
Enrollment Manager

HOWARD NERHEIM
Underwriter

GORDON W. BLAIR
Chief Accountant

VERNON E. THOMPSON
Claims Manager

A. B. HOPPEL
Internal Operations Manager

F. A. GRAY
Hospital Relations Manager

ADVISORY STAFF

JOHN L. O'BRIEN, C.P.A.
Auditor

JAMES C. BROWN
Actuary

LEWIS L. STEDMAN
Legal Counsel

DR. L. FEY
Medical Advisor
Sincere Congratulations to the Hospitals in the State of Washington

It is our sincere wish that each of you will continue to make the tremendous progress you have in the past. Truly, your contribution to humanity is outstanding.

TWO LOCATIONS

1205 East Pike Street  741 St. Helens Avenue
Seattle 22, Wash.    Tacoma 2, Wash.

A name that has merited the confidence of the hospitals in this State for over twenty-five years.
This hospital began in 1907 when Mrs. J. W. Clise offered to pay for an operation needed by a neighbor's crippled child. No facilities were available for care of the child. Mrs. Clise called 23 of her friends to her home and told them the circumstances.

The women pledged themselves "to establish and maintain a hospital for the care and treatment of children. To make useful members of society out of those afflicted or deformed from birth or as a result of an accident or disease, without prejudice of race, creed or color."

A dozen doctors volunteered their services, and a seven-bed ward was established in Seattle General Hospital. The first year 13 small and needy patients were treated and seven operations were performed.

In 1908 the first hospital, a "Fresh Air Cottage" was opened on Queen Anne Hill, with 12 beds. It was built under the personal supervision of one of the women founders, Mrs. Reginald H. Parsons. As needs grew, the women met the challenge. In 1911 a 50-bed hospital adjacent to the cottage was built; this was expanded to 72 beds in 1918 and 116 beds in 1921.

In 1930 the Washington State Elks Association gave substantial financial aid to open a convalescent home near Fort Lawton, increasing the number of beds to 145.

In 1951, having long since outgrown the Queen Anne facilities, the hospital opened its new $5,000,000 200-bed hospital in the Laurelhurst area. In addition to its in-patients, the hospital cares for 2,500 out-patients monthly in its specialty clinics.

The hospital functions without regard to children's ability to pay. Last year 61% per cent of the care given was free; this amounted to more than $1,000,000.

The hospital is governed by a 30-member women's board of trustees which is a working board, directing the overall operation of the hospital. An advisory board of financial, business and professional leaders counsels the group on investments.

An exceptional women's volunteer program is unique with this hospital. More than 16,000 guild and auxiliary members throughout Washington belong to 530 groups to form the backbone of support for the hospital. Last year they raised $420,531.44 for hospital purposes. There also are 2,500 Junior Association members.

More than 500 volunteers work each month within the confines of the hospital. Women also staff four outside shops which provide additional support for the hospital.

The medical staff includes 300 doctors. There is a house staff of 22 residents and interns.

Since 1947 the hospital has had a teaching affiliation with the University of Washington School of Medicine. Teaching is extended to medical students, nurses, social workers, medical technologists, occupational therapists, practical nurses, dietetic interns and medical record librarians in the hospital.

For child patients, three teachers are supplied by Seattle Public Schools.

Special clinics operated at the hospital include one conducted in cooperation with the Washington Association for Retarded Children and an upper and lower prosthesis clinic for child amputees. The Variety Club of the Pacific Northwest now partially underwrites the out-patient heart clinic.

A Poison Control Center has been located at the hospital since 1956 to centralize information as to antidotes and other treatment for articles and substances swallowed by children. Designed essentially to give information to doctors, the center's greatest response has been to parents seeking help for their children. For poison cases, as for other services, the hospital has emergency case available at any hour.

In its 50 years of service, the hospital has cared for 93,000 children from many states and foreign countries.

The Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
SEATTLE

COLUMBUS HOSPITAL
1019 Madison St., Zone 4
Telephone: MAin 2183

General hospital Established 1916
100 beds 20 bassinets

Operated by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart

Administrator: Mother Sebastian

The Columbus Hospital was founded in June, 1916, by Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, first American to be canonized and elevated to sainthood by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mother Cabrini had come to Seattle in 1915, planning to establish a Foundling home for boys. Seeking quarters, she undertook to obtain the property of the Perry Hotel, which recently had failed financially. After some difficulty the owner was located in New York and after prolonged negotiations offered to sell the hotel and its furnishings for $150,000. Mother Cabrini encountered strong opposition, however, when she attempted to obtain a loan for the purchase and a public controversy developed and continued for four months during which time she could raise no money.

Finally, a banker agreed to loan the money. Because of the controversy, a purely charitable institution now seemed out of the question, however, and Mother Cabrini decided to open a hospital. Bishop O'Dea of Seattle forbade opening a second Catholic hospital in the city, and it was decided to make the institution a sanatorium. Mother Cabrini herself left the city before its opening, but other nuns opened a sanatorium for electrotherapy and other special treatment and operated a small maternity home. As opposition died out, the institution became a hospital, after Mother Cabrini's death in 1917, in time to be of service in the influenza epidemic of 1918.

The School of Nursing was opened in 1919.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

Major changes, including a change in name to the Saint Frances Xavier Cabrini Hospital, are planned for 1978 when the hospital completes a new seven-story wing facing on Terry Avenue, and connecting with the existing building. The modern structure, along with modernization of the existing building, will provide a total of 285 beds and all supportive and ancillary facilities. Included will be an auditorium seating 123, a dining room seating 190, complete surgical theater and many other facilities.

Living quarters for interns, complete X-ray facilities, a physiotherapy center, research facilities, new laundry and morgue and an out-patient clinic will be provided in the existing building.

SEATTLE

THE DOCTORS HOSPITAL
909 University St., Zone 1
Telephone: SEmo 4200

General hospital Established 1944
187 beds 48 bassinets

Operated by the Board of Trustees of The Doctors Hospital, not for profit, as a division of the King County Medical Service Corporation

President: Edward C. Guiver, M.D.
Vice-pres.: Wilbur E. Watson, M.D.
Secretary: Robert F. Brown, M.D.
Director: Robert F. Brown, M.D.

Since the hospital opened, 105 interns and residents have benefited from the teaching program.

The hospital is affiliated with the programs of the University of Washington School of Medicine and School of Nursing.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
Talk To Us About Loans And Special Savings Account

We are always glad to discuss loans for hospitals and doctors' clinics. While you are here, ask us also to tell you how you can set up savings accounts for special purposes such as replacement of equipment and research.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
The Northwest's Oldest and Largest Savings Institution

SECOND AND SPRING • TIMES SQUARE • UNIVERSITY
WEST SEATTLE • BALLARD • BELLEVUE • WHITE CENTER

For PAPER PRODUCTS

Call

WEST COAST PAPER COMPANY
MOhawk 7555

"Specialists in Paper Items for Hospitals"

To Our Friends in The Washington State Hospital Association

This is to thank you for the support you have given Western Drug Supply these past six years.

In review, let's take a look at the service picture as it existed previous to our inception:

1. Service was confined to two or three deliveries a week.
2. In most cases priced invoices were not included with your orders.
3. All parcel post was paid by you.
5. Out of town bus service and freight charges were added expense.

Compare this with Western Drug Supply's policies, and you can see how Western has "set the pace!"

WHOLESALE PHARMACEUTICALS

Western Drug Supply

SEATTLE 11, WASH. • SPOKANE 10, WASH.
P.O. Box 1910 — AL. 3100 • P.O. Box 97 — TE. 8-4442
Compliments

of a

Friend

We Congratulate
WASHINGTON HOSPITALS

on approaching

a century of service—1858-1958

We look forward to the continued
pleasure of serving hospitals which
has been our privilege . . .

“Since 1905”

SHAW SUPPLY CO., INC.
5500 FOURTH AVE., S. 755 MARKET ST.
SEATTLE TACOMA

WESTERN

Seattle  Spokane  Tacoma
115 Belmont N.—FR 2714
S. 155 Lincoln—RI 7-2088
1904 S. Tacoma—FU 3-1277

distributors for
Kelley-Koett X-Ray Apparatus
Profex X-Ray Apparatus
Raytheon Microtherm
Cambridge Electro-Cardiograph
High Voltage Engineering Corporation
Two-million-volt Van De Graaff Generator
Cobalt 60 Apparatus
Films, Chemicals and Accessory Items
X-Ray Equipment Service

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
BUSINESS FORMS
STEEL DIE ENGRAVING
LITHOGRAPHY

FRAYN PRINTING COMPANY
2518 Western Avenue
Seattle 1, Washington
Eliot 4221
Seattle's first tuberculosis hospital was built in 1911 by the Anti-Tuberculosis League of King County on a 34-acre site in Richmond Highlands, about six miles north of Seattle, donated by H.C. Henry, president of the league. Several small cottages were built housing 24 patients. In 1912 the sanatorium was turned over to the City of Seattle and voters approved a bond issue to build a complete hospital-sanatorium. The buildings were completed in 1914. Capacity was increased gradually until by 1925 Firland had 235 beds.

Growth of Seattle from 284,638 population in 1911 to 652,800 in 1947 carried its wake a need for more hospital beds. In 1947 there were hundreds of tuberculosis patients waiting for nearly a year for hospitalization and treatment. In the fall of 1947 King County was able to acquire the 1300-bed general hospital built just north of Seattle by the Navy in 1941 for use during the Second World War. With sufficient beds at hand, tuberculosis cases found their way into the hospital, culminating in a mass survey in 1949 by local, state and federal health agencies. For several years the hospital was filled to capacity.

Now, thanks to extensive use of drugs, the need for beds is almost cut in half. Six smaller institutions have been closed and remaining patients transferred to Firland. Extensive facilities have been provided for the care of more than 500 outpatients who continue their treatment at home and must be supplied with drugs and periodic laboratory and X-ray examinations to enable their doctors to direct their progress.

In the summer of 1954, Congress appropriated funds to permit the treatment of Alaska natives in Seattle hospitals. It seemed inadvisable to build large tuberculosis hospitals in Alaska as the trend of treatment was away from prolonged hospital care. Almost 200 natives have been treated under this arrangement and it appears Alaska, by the end of this year, will be able to control its tuberculosis problem with hospital facilities available in the territory.

Firland has been affiliated with the University of Washington medical school and nursing school for many years. The university's Graduate School of Social Work and the Department of Physical Education also use the hospital for study and research. Occupational therapy students come from College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, and from out-of-state schools including Mills College, San Francisco, and the University of Minnesota.

Professional student nurses who receive a six-week experience in tuberculosis nursing in a teaching unit operated by the University of Washington School of Nursing are from the three divisions of the school: King County (Harborview) Hospital, Swedish Hospital and Virginia Mason Hospital, and from other schools who wish to use these facilities. Other schools currently sending students to the Firland Teaching Unit are Seattle University School of Nursing; Pacific Lutheran College of Nursing, Parkland; St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Tacoma; Tacoma General Hospital School of Nursing, Tacoma; General Hospital of Everett School of Nursing, Everett; St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing, Bellingham, and Central Washington Deaconess Hospital School of Nursing, Wenatchee. In order to be eligible for this teaching unit, a student must be able to meet the admission requirements of the University of Washington School of Nursing. Since the teaching unit began operation in 1944, the number of students receiving experience has averaged 200 a year.

The State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation supplies resident staff for patients in need of this type of counseling. The Shoreline School District supplies eight resident teachers for children of school age and adult Edison Technical School and Everett Junior College send practical nurse students for training in hospital isolation technique.

Research has long been an essential part of Firland and substantial grants have been supplied over the years by the United States Public Health Service, the National Tuberculosis Association and the Boeing Employees' Good Neighbor Fund, besides lesser contributions.

Recreational and social activities of patients worth many thousands of dollars are supported entirely by donations from the people of Seattle and King County under the guidance of two trained staff members. Weekly movies contributed by all major motion picture producers and projected by an operator paid by the Motion Picture Operators' Union are shown in the 275-seat theater. A live stage show is presented weekly by one of the many groups organized for this type of entertainment.

A team of four out-of-state tuberculosis hospital authorities, asked by Governor Albert D. Rosellini to survey the four tuberculosis hospitals supported in part by state funds, called Firland "one of the most outstanding tuberculosis hospitals in the United States."

Firland is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
SEATTLE

GROUP HEALTH HOSPITAL
201 16th Ave. N.  Telephone: EAst 9400
General hospital  Established 1920
83 beds  22 bassinets

Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization

President: Kenneth M. McCaffree, economics professor, University of Washington
Secretary: Mrs. Isabelle Stanley, Bellevue, housewife
Director: John A. Kahl, M.D., M.P.H.
Superintendent: A. Marian Gillespie, R.N.

Group Health Hospital originally was known as St. Luke’s Hospital. It was founded by a group of doctors in 1920 with 55 beds. It continued to be privately owned and operated by a corporation known as the Medical Securities Clinic until 1947.

The hospital and the clinic were purchased in 1947 by Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, a new prepaid health-care cooperative.

By 1949, the cooperative had grown to include some 4,000 member-families in the Puget Sound area and a new wing was built to add 28 beds.

The cooperative now is embarked on plans for constructing a 150-bed hospital at an estimated cost of $2,500,000, to replace the present structure. When the new building is completed in 1959, the present hospital is planned to be converted into administrative offices for the cooperative, which now provides health service to some 45,000 persons.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

SEATTLE

KING COUNTY HOSPITAL SYSTEM
King County Hospital (Harborview) Unit
No. 1
325 Ninth Avenue, Zone 4  MUTual 3050
General hospital  Established 1931
480 beds  24 bassinets

Unit No. 2
100 Crockett Street, Zone 9  ALOder 0082
Chronic and convalescent hospital  230 beds

Operated by Board of Trustees by authority of King County

President: Arthur E. Simon, attorney
Vice-pres.: Cecil E. Jenks, vice president, Peoples National Bank
Secretary: K. K. Sherwood, M.D.
General superintendent: K. K. Sherwood, M.D.
Medical director: Philip L. Peterson, M.D.
Business manager: V. J. Fitzgerald, C.P.A.

The modern era of hospital care for the indigent of King County began February 27, 1931, when the doors of the 13-story hospital overlooking the city and Elliott Bay were opened.

Care of the indigent sick and aged by the county dates from 1855, only two years after the county itself was organized as a political subdivision of the new Washington Territory. In those early years the county’s responsibility was acknowledged in a primitive way by payment to individuals for the care of paupers. Dr. David S. Maynard, who at one and the same time was Seattle’s town physician, druggist, hospital keeper, merchant, superintendent of schools, justice of the peace, notary public and clerk of the court, opened a hospital December 15, 1853, and operated it until his death in 1873.

Other doctors cared for the indigent from time to time.

In 1869 the county fell heir to farm property on the Duwamish River, south of Seattle. In 1873 the county commissioners created the office of “Overseer of the Poor” and also
contracted with Dr. T. T. Minor for care of the indigent sick at a rate of $1 a day. After the closure of Dr. Maynard's hospital upon his death, Dr. G. A. Weed opened the Seattle Hospital in 1874 and contracted for the care of the poor.

In 1877, the county commissioners decided to seek bids for the care of the county poor on the farm. The Rev. Emil Kauten, acting pastor of Our Lady of Good Help, Seattle's only Catholic church, enlisted the services of the Sisters of Charity of Providence at Vancouver, Washington, and was awarded the contract to care for the county poor at a rate of 75 cents per day. Three Sisters arrived by steamer May 3, took possession of the farm May 11, and received their first patient May 19.

The county poor house had room for only ten patients and the Sisters soon sought a new location. On July 27, 1878, the Sisters moved into the former Moss residence at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street which had been converted to a hospital. The building was still referred to as the "poor house" until the name Providence was decided upon and a sign reading "Providence Hospital" was nailed on the front wall.

Providence Hospital continued to care for the county poor. In 1885, a building was erected at the county farm for the poor and the Sisters again were given a contract to provide care. This they did at both the hospital and the farm until 1887 when Dr. C. H. Merrick was employed as superintendent of the farm and contracted to provide medical services.

In 1893, a new brick building to house the County Hospital was built on the farm, later to be known generally as Georgetown. When the new hospital was opened in 1894, it had 11 employees. The managing physician received a salary of $100 a month, the cook received $35, and the nurses $20. This building continued in use as a hospital for chronic and convalescent patients after the new King County Hospital (Harborview) was opened and the Georgetown unit was not abandoned until 1926 when a new Unit Two was established in the former Children's Orthopedic Hospital on Queen Anne Hill.

King County Hospital also operated the Morningside Sanitarium for tuberculosis in Georgetown until about 1933, after which it was run by the Board of County Commissioners until patients were transferred to the new Firland Sanitarium in 1948.

The city also operated the City Hospital in the upper three floors of the six-story, triangular Public Safety Building at Fifth Avenue and Yesler Way. This hospital opened in 1909. After Harborview was built many of the City Hospital functions were taken over by the county hospital and the City Hospital gradually diminished to the status of a first-aid station. The City Hospital at one time had a school for nurses with an enrollment of about 18.

After the first World War it became increasingly apparent that the county facilities at Georgetown and the city's hospital were rapidly becoming inadequate to provide modern medical and hospital care. The buildings were crowded and not suitable for expansion.

A committee of the King County Medical Society was instrumental in having the Legislature in 1925 pass enabling legislation to permit first-class counties to issue bonds for the purpose of building and equipping hospitals for the indigent. In 1926, Dr. W. C. Woodward, society president, appointed to the General Hospital Committee the Doctors P. V. von Phul, U. C. Bates, W. S. Griswold, E. T. Hanley, George W. Swift, J. B. Eagleson, Frank S. Bourns, D. A. Nicholson, George M. Horton and George A. Dowling. Dr. Walter Kelton was appointed on the death of Dr. Eagleson. These doctors asked the Rev. M. A. Matthews, D.D., LL.D., to be chairman of the committee.

This committee prevailed upon the county commissioners to engage Dr. R. G. Brodneck, superintendent of Leland Stanford University Hospitals, San Francisco, as a consultant to evaluate the hospitals of Seattle and King County. His detailed report left no doubt of the urgent need for a new county hospital which would also absorb most of the functions of the City Hospital. A bond issue was approved by the voters and Harborview was opened in 1931. A nurse's residence was built at the same time. The building site was that of the old County Court House which housed the Detention Hospital and Clinic when razed to make room for Harborview.

The voters approved another bond issue in 1948 to add a wing and to modernize the hospital. Responsibility for the indigent sick had gradually been moving from the county to the state. Initiative 172 passed in 1948 gave free choice of hospitals to the indigent and private hospitals assumed a large part of the indigent program. The legislature in 1953 gave to the state the responsibility for the care of the indigent sick and assumed the financing of necessary programs. Harborview again had the entire burden in King County and construction of the new wing was started. It was completed in 1954 at a cost of about $4,000,000, providing the hospital with sorely needed space for out-patient and emergency departments, clinics, laboratories, communicable disease ward, and operating rooms.

March 24, 1956, Unit Two was transferred from Georgetown to the former Children's Orthopedic Hospital on Queen Anne Hill, remodeled at a cost of $300,000. The county hospital's school of nursing has been affiliated with the University of Washington School of Nursing since 1931. The hospital offers 36 rotating internships and 45 residencies covering all specialties except radiology, ear, nose and throat, and dermatology. Most residencies are affiliated with the University of Washington and its associated hospital (University of Washington Hospital, Veterans Administration Hospital, Children's Orthopedic Hospital and Firland Sanitarium).

The hospital also has developed a hospital-extension service program in which patients receive hospital-type attention in their homes.

Contained here is the Northwest Respirator Center supported by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and directed by the University of Washington medical school.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
LAUREL BEACH SANATORIUM
10203 47th Ave. S.W., Zone 66
Telephone WEst 3565
Tuberculosis hospital Established 1921
100 beds
Operated by Dr. Frederick Slyfield, and
Dr. John E. Nelson
Medical Directors: Frederick Slyfield, M.D. and
John E. Nelson, M.D.
Administrator: Eugenia Stilson, R.N.

Laurel Beach Sanatorium was established in 1921 by the present operators to provide a small, homelike sanatorium for the care of private tuberculosis patients. It was enlarged gradually to its present 100-bed capacity.

Although privately owned, the hospital always operated in conjunction with tuberculosis-control agencies of the state. For many years it received patients from counties throughout the state of Washington and from the Alaska Department of Health.

For the past three years, Eskimo patients sent to Washington by the Alaska Native Service have been cared for at Laurel Beach.

The sanatorium will be closing December 31, 1957, after having served the community for 36 years.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

MAYNARD HOSPITAL
1309 Summit Ave., Zone 1
Telephone: ELiot 3113
General hospital Established 1933
100 beds 40 bassinets
Operated by a non-profit, charitable organization
President: James E. Hunter, M.D.
Vice-pres.: Glenn Rotton, M.D.
Secretary: Robert D. Forbes, M.D.
Superintendent: Catherine Griffin, R.N.
Business Manager: A. L. Holberg

Maynard Hospital, named for the pioneer Seattle physician, Dr. David S. Maynard, opened its doors March 14, 1933, in a building occupied since 1929 by the Martha Washington Hospital. At first it had 20 beds, and employees were quartered on two floors of the hospital, but after a few months this was discontinued and the space utilized for patient beds.

The first board of trustees included Drs. William A. Glasgow, James E. Hunter, Hulett Wyckoff, J. C. Moore, E. Weldon Young and Gordon G. Thompson, of whom only Dr. Hunter remains active. Dr. Glasgow, the first president, died in May, 1956.

Catherine Griffin, who had been night superintendent for four years, was named superintendent in 1942 when Cora Lee Steele resigned to become chief nurse for the Army's 50th General Hospital, organized of Seattle medical personnel.

First business manager was Gordon Gilbert A. L. Holberg, who came to the hospital in 1936 as Gilbert’s assistant, became manager in 1939.

It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
THE AETNA CASUALTY and SURETY COMPANY
of Hartford, Connecticut
extends sincere congratulations to
WASHINGTON HOSPITALS
on a
Century of Distinguished Service

We, too, pride ourselves on many years of consistent service to the hospitals and medical profession in the State of Washington.

Specialists in
PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY PROTECTION

GEORGE W. ROURKE, General Agent
Dexter Horton Building
Seattle 4, Washington
FUEL OILS
FOR HOME AND INDUSTRY

HEMPHILL OIL CO.
DISTRIBUTORS

"UNION" FINE FUEL OILS

MUtual 3434

100 DENNY WAY, SEATTLE 9

DAVIES COFFEE CO.

1115 Post MUtual 0951
Seattle

health authorities agree...

3 full glasses of milk a day—the tasty way to health and well-being.

and for real enjoyment make sure it's

Medosweet
FINEST NAME IN FRESH DAIRY FOODS
This hospital was started in 1925 with 15 beds, later increased to 25 beds. Upon completion of the Medical & Dental Building in 1950, the hospital was moved to the third floor and its capacity increased to 35 beds.

Located in the center of downtown Seattle, the hospital is in a building housing the offices of approximately 300 physicians and dentists, many of whom avail themselves of the hospital facilities. There are 167 members on the hospital’s attending staff.

The hospital has recently opened its own pharmacy and laboratory.

SEATTLE

NORTHGATE GENERAL HOSPITAL
120 Northgate Plaza     Telephone: Emerson 5000
General hospital        Established 1950
47 beds                    18 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Fenton Radford, real estate
Vice-pres.: Gordon A. Dodds, M.D.
Secretary: Roger Shidler, attorney
Treasurer: R. A. McBean, vice president and manager, Puget Sound Mutual Savings Bank, Northgate
Administrator: Myrtle Warneke, R.N.

SEATTLE

PINEL FOUNDATION HOSPITAL
2318 Ballinger Way, Zone 55
Telephone: Gladstone 0652
Psychiatric hospital      Established 1948
30 beds

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Thomas Todd, attorney
Treasurer: Norman Fries, accountant
Secretary: Mrs. Worth B. Fowler, housewife
Medical Director: R. Hugh Dickinson, M.D.
Administrator: L. Donovan McLean

Pinel Foundation hospital is a private psychiatric hospital emphasizing individual-centered treatment and psychotherapy, the only hospital of this type in the West.

Northgate Hospital was established in 1950 by Myrtle Warneke, R.N., to occupy the second and third floors of the Northgate Building.

On October 1, 1957, the hospital was transferred from a proprietary status to a non-profit community hospital known as the Northgate General Hospital. Plans for expansion to a 200-bed hospital are being completed.

The hospital will continue to operate in the Northgate Building until the expansion plans and building are finished.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

The majority of patients are admitted for minor surgery, although the hospital receives all types of cases except communicable disease, alcoholics or mental disorders. No obstetrical service is available at the present time.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
SEATTLE

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL
17th Avenue & E. Jefferson St.
Telephone: EEast 3140

General hospital Established 1877
356 beds 50 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence

Administrator: Sister Agnes of the Sacred Heart, R.N.

Providence Hospital, oldest in Seattle, had its start from efforts of the county commissioners to obtain care for the destitute and needy ill of the community. The commissioners sought to obtain this on a bid basis for operation of the county farm. Prior to that time, individual indigents had been auctioned off to the lowest bidder, cost of maintenance to be paid by the county. In order to end the exploitation this system allowed, the new plan was decided on February 8, 1877.

At the suggestion of Terence O’Brien, a pioneer, the Rev. Emile Kauten entered a bid, although his superior, the Rev. P. X. Prefontaine was absent from the city at the time. His bid for lease of the farm for $300 a year and care of the poor at 75 cents a day each was accepted.

He appealed to Mother Praxedes, Vicar of the Western Province of the Sisters of Charity of Providence at Vancouver, where the Order had been operating a hospital since 1858. After obtaining permission from the Order’s headquarters in Montreal, she accepted, although the delays in communication almost caused abandonment of the project.

On May 3, 1877, three nuns led by Sister Blandine stepped ashore from the steamer Alida to the rough planks of Yesler Wharf, their way lighted by a coal-oil lamp held by a deckhand. They were welcomed by Mrs Mary McDonald, and for the next eight days were her guests before occupying their new home at the county farm in Georgetown. This institution was the forerunner of the King County Hospital System.

In the first year, the Sisters’ record show, they cared for 31 patients, and assisted with 1 amputation, 2 operations, care of 2 mental cases and “1 old Negro eaten by worms” and conducted 131 night watches.

In November, 1877, a five-year lease was signed. In April, 1878, Mother Praxedes and Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart made their first official visit and saw that a larger building was needed. The Sisters bought the Moss residence at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street for $5,000, and on July 27, 1878, three Sisters and four patients moved there. The building was 40 feet square and had six rooms. An addition, 60 by 20 feet, provided accommodations for 30 patients.

The residence was known as the “Poor House” for some time, but as its function as a hospital became more apparent, an effort was made to find a name. Several were suggested, but no agreement was reached. Judge Amasa Miller solved the deadlock by remarking, “Why not call it Providence Hospital? It is surely Providence which has guided the Sisters through all the difficulties with which they have had to contend.”

Soon after Tim and Joe Lynch nailed a sign with the new name over the front door, a typhoid patient was brought in. Before they realized the danger of infection, three Sisters were stricken and there was fear for their lives. Doctors pronounced the hospital contaminated and suggested its closure, but the authorities declined to act.

The contract was renewed in February, 1880. Despite difficult conditions and financial problems—for one three-week period, Sister Blandine, Superior, carried the entire financial resources of the hospital, 25 cents, in her purse—the hospital service continued.

In September, 1882, construction of a “new Providence” facing Spring Street was begun. The building, one of the first to be lighted by gas, could accommodate 75 patients, making a total capacity of 105.

An interesting facet of early hospital history was recorded when the hospital received many of the wounded in the “Chinese Riots” which occurred in Seattle and other Coast cities in an effort to expel Orientals, between November, 1885 and February, 1886. One victim died in the hospital.

The hospital also utilized about this time a prepaid medical-care plan, by which they sold bonds for $5 and $10 each entitling the bearer to free medical care. This plan had been developed by a group known as the Grace Hospital but was adapted by the Sisters.

An addition and elevator were added in 1896. The hospital was visited May 24, 1903, by President Theodore Roosevelt, calling to visit a/comradely/among the Spanish-American War. The president later visited the Sister Superior and the other Sisters.

On May 10, 1910, the cornerstone of the present building was laid on a site in the Squire Park Addition which had been purchased for $102,000. Funds were obtained from the Amersterdamisch Trustee Kantoor of Holland, which took mortgages on both old and new hospitals. The initial building permit, for $750,000, was the largest ever issued in Seattle to that time. The hospital received its first patients September 24 of that year.

Providence was one of the first to be approved by the American College of Surgeons. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

The hospital is approved for intern and residency training. It operates a School of Nursing in affiliation with Seattle University, and also has schools of Medical Record Librarianship, X-ray Technology and Medical Technology.
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

- QUALITY
- DEPENDABILITY
- SERVICE
- EXPERIENCE

SERVING THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOR 44 YEARS

NORTH COAST ELECTRIC CO.

Wholesale Electrical Distributors

171 Jackson Street • Phone MUtual 4444
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

625 N. W. Everett • Phone CApitol 8-5111
PORTLAND 9, OREGON

MAin 5718 • MAin 0019

RUSTAD
HEATING & PLUMBING CO.

★ STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

HAROLD F. ERNST
Manager

211 BELL ST. SEATTLE 1, WASH.
HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS, INC. is pleased to offer to the hospitals of the State of Washington, its advisory and consulting services.

HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS, INC. is staffed by well known specialists in the Washington hospital field.

HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS, INC. can be of great help in answering your hospital’s many problems.

For further information, telephone ELiot 0380 collect in Seattle or write Hospital Consultants, Inc., 910 Fifth Avenue, Seattle 4, Washington.

We have an honest desire to offer you helpful, intelligent service on your food service supply and equipment needs.

Our merchandise, experience, and personnel qualify us to do this

BRODIE - NATIONAL, INC.

Institutional Food Service Supplies and Equipment

SEATTLE, WASH.
2300 Elliott at Bell ELiot 8940

SPOKANE, WASH.
West 300 Third at Bernard TEMple 8-3181

PORTLAND, ORE.
1039 N.W. Glisan Portland 8-8481

Best Wishes
From
Your Depenable Supplier of the Worlds Finest Hospital Equipment and Supplies for over a Quarter Century.

Biddle & Crowther Company
Physicians and Hospital Supplies
CAPitol 4466
1801 BROADWAY CUSTOMER PARKING SEATTLE
Riverton Hospital was incorporated in 1908 as the Pulmonary Hospital of the City of Seattle. It was established by private endowment by the pioneer Denny family. The name Riverton Hospital has been used since 1921.

The hospital is the oldest tuberculous sanatorium in the Pacific Northwest. It is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

**Auxiliaries**

The history of hospital volunteer services has paralleled the history of hospitals in the state of Washington. In 1858, the first community hospital in the Washington Territory was organized in Vancouver by a group of volunteer non-sectarian women called the “Ladies of Charity,” who were interested in health protection for their families and the community.

The service of women dedicated to worthy causes is not recent. It has been going on since time began, especially in the care of the sick. Since the Second World War more women than ever before have been interested in making a contribution of their intelligence as well as their energy.

Because community hospitals are non-profit organizations, public spirited, volunteer leaders have given generously of their time and talents to serve on hospital governing boards, without remuneration.

The largest volunteer group in the state is working for the Children’s Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle. From the start, the hospital governing board has been composed of women volunteers. At present there are 16,611 members in the Orthopedic guilds. Of these, 8,292 volunteers have contributed 75,203 hours of in-hospital volunteer service.

There are many outstanding hospital auxiliaries and other volunteer groups throughout the state. A few may be mentioned as representative of all. The Veterans Administration Hospital, Seattle, has 57 different community organizations represented on their Veterans Administration Volunteer Advisory committee. These organizations furnished 12,000 volunteers who served 42,975 hours doing hospital work during the past year.

A very active group of 80 volunteers is working in guilds for Pinal Foundation Hospital, Seattle, a psychiatric hospital. They have a very active public relations program as well as fund raising activities.

Four hundred women volunteers are working toward the building of a new community hospital in Bellevue, near Seattle. The Hospital Guilds in Wenatchee are unique in that they work for both community hospitals.

In 1911 the President of the American Hospital Association appointed Mrs. Edmund H. Smith Washington State Advisory Counselor to the National Auxiliary Committee. It was her duty to educate and inform hospital administration, personnel and the general public on the value of women’s hospital auxiliaries in the state of Washington. She was succeeded in 1955 by Mrs. Fred W. Hoofer, Seattle.

In 1953 the Washington State Hospital Association appointed a state auxiliary committee of four members with the chairman to be an ex-officio member of the state hospital association board. She is a liaison between the hospital association and the women hospital auxiliaries. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hoofer have held this office in turn.

As hospital problems closely parallel areas of auxiliary assistance the first annual state auxiliary conference was held concurrently with the State Hospital Association annual meeting in 1953. There were 26 active auxiliaries reported at this meeting. Each year the conference has been held during the hospital association’s meeting. In 1956 the hospital auxiliary and the hospital association met together for a half day. Seventy active auxiliaries were reported at this meeting, a growth of 42 newly-organized auxiliaries in five years.

Auxiliary horizons are expanding. Auxiliaries are working as partners in hospital organizations. In many hospitals in the state, volunteers are trained and do many hours of in-hospital service. Others have worked to raise money for hospital buildings.

In 1932, 400 volunteers, known as the “Knuckle-Knockers,” served on the Ballard Hospital Building fund campaign which raised $750,000. St. Luke’s General Hospital, Bellingham; Grays Harbor Community Hospital, Aberdeen; Tri-State Memorial Hospital, Clarkston, and Columbia Basin Hospital, Ephrata, have all had women’s auxiliary help in raising money for new hospitals in their community.

The old thought that the hospital belongs to a few or that the hospital is used by one group and supported by another belongs to the past. Hospitals are used and supported today by the entire population.

One of the steps necessary is that of consultation with administration and the governing board of the hospital in determining the sphere of service for the auxiliary.

The volunteers’ spirit of service to the sick is a challenge and stimulation to all the hospital family.

The modern hospital is a complex business and technical institution which needs public understanding and community help.

Mrs. Edmund H. Smith
SEATTLE

SHADEL HOSPITAL
7106 35th Avenue S.W., Zone 6
Telephone: WEst 7232
Hospital for treatment of alcoholism
Established 1935
37 beds
Chief of Staff: Paul O’Hallaren, M.D.

Shadel Hospital, Inc., was founded by Charles A. Shadel and has treated nearly 9,000 patients since 1935.
Dr. Paul O’Hallaren has been associated with the hospital since 1940. Dr. Frederick Lemere has been consulting psychiatrist since 1938. Dr. James O. Cunningham, the medical director, has been associated with the hospital since 1972.
The hospital offers a complete program for management of alcoholism and has patients referred to it from throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The medical staff has contributed extensively to clinical research in alcoholism and the hospital’s record and statistical service makes it a center for continuing research on the subject.
The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals and is recognized by the American Medical Association.

SEATTLE

SENECA SUMMIT SURGERY
1305 Seneca St. Zone 1 Tel: CAPital 7239
Short-stay surgical hospital Established 1946
15 beds
Operated by Lucille Collin, R.N.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

The Record of Service of Washington Hospitals in 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Hospital</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Beds</th>
<th>Average Daily Census</th>
<th>Patients Admitted</th>
<th>Average Patient Stay (Days)</th>
<th>Average Hospital Occupancy</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Average Newborns Born (Day)</th>
<th>Average Infant Deaths</th>
<th>Registered Nurses</th>
<th>Practitioner Nurses</th>
<th>Total Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary Non-Profit</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>4,447</td>
<td>4,397</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>68.5%</td>
<td>44,934</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6,279</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td>10,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital District</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>24,741</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>68.3%</td>
<td>5,040</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proprietary</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>23,917</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
<td>3,544</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>21,103</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>72.7%</td>
<td>1,035</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>1,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal (non-military)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>9,362</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal (military)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>26,540</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>74.4%</td>
<td>6,216</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL HOSPITALS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>10,512</td>
<td>7,241</td>
<td>309,057</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>61,569</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4,466</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>14,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIAL HOSPITALS</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>10,054</td>
<td></td>
<td>69.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUBERCULOSIS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3,463</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>3,356</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>78.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>288</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL HOSPITALS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9,079</td>
<td>8,119</td>
<td>3,179</td>
<td></td>
<td>89.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>136</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>2,834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL HOSPITALS</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>22,385</td>
<td>17,001</td>
<td>365,640</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,965</td>
<td>2,157</td>
<td>19,935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled by the Washington State Hospital Association from the 1956 annual survey of hospitals by the American Hospital Association.
If You Read This . . .
Remember That Hospital Cleanliness
and Vestal Products
are Partners

VESTAL, INC.
Represented in Washington by

MILTON DUNN
19040 22nd N.W.
Seattle, Washington

MARVIN WARD
West 2927 Cleveland
Spokane, Washington

TROY LAUNDRY-CLEANERS

Complete Hospital Service

FAIRVIEW NORTH AND THOMAS

SEATTLE MAin 3600
DOHRCO extends CONGRATULATIONS
to
WASHINGTON HOSPITALS
on a
CENTURY of SERVICE
to the State of
WASHINGTON

DOHRCO HAS COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR INSTALLING AND EQUIPPING HOSPITAL FOOD SERVICE

- HOSPITAL KITCHEN PLANNING and LAYOUT is our SPECIALTY
- OPERATING our own SHEET METAL MANUFACTURING PLANT
- EVERYTHING for the PREPARATION and SERVING of FOOD

ALSO SUPPLIERS OF:
- CHINAWARE • GLASSWARE • SILVERWARE
- TRAY & TABLE SERVICES • UTENSILS • ETC.

DOHRMANN ...Since 1850
HOTEL SUPPLY CO.

SEATTLE 1900 - 15th AVE. WEST, Alder 3700
TACOMA 2366 TACOMA AVE. S., Broadway 2-8467
SPokane 1408 N. WASHINGTON ST., Fairfax 5-2571
PORTLAND 50 N.E. OREGON ST., Belmont 4-5321
* ALSO OTHER STORES THROUGHOUT THE WEST

OUR GREETINGS
to
Members of Washington State Hospital Association

We are proud to have a part in serving the many fine Hospitals in the State of Washington.

*

H. W. Baker Linen Company of Washington Inc.
1101 East Pike Street
Seattle 22, Washington
FRanklin 5135

Upjohn
medicine...
designed for health...
produced with care

The Upjohn Company
Kalamazoo, Michigan
The Swedish Hospital opened its doors in 1910 in a former two-story apartment house with a 24-bed capacity.

Two years previously, a young Swedish-American doctor, Nils A. Johanson, and a group of friends, all immigrants from Sweden, organized a non-profit corporation which was successful in raising $10,000 to start the institution.

In 1912, the hospital moved to the block which it now occupies. Since then, 12 major construction projects have been conducted in an almost continuous program of improvement. These include a seven-story fireproof addition, a Tumor Institute for cancer research and treatment, an orthopedic wing with swimming pool for water therapy, a modern nursery, a student nurses' building, and the Dr. N. A. Johanson wing.

As the 375-bed hospital now stands, it is an institution which could not be replaced for less than $8,000,000.

The new Dr. N. A. Johanson wing of seven stories was named for Dr. Johanson, who was an outstanding figure in the hospital's history for 40 years and guided its development until his death in 1946.

Notable among the services of the hospital is the Tumor Institute, to which patients are referred from all parts of the Northwest and Alaska. The hospital has the largest surgical service, statistically, in the Northwest.

A School of Nursing was started in 1910, graduated its first class of five in 1913, and since then has graduated 1,071 nurses. The school is a division of the University of Washington School of Nursing. Students are housed in Ekland Hall, named for Miss Herina Ekland, R.N., who was superintendent of the hospital from 1930 until her retirement in 1954.

The hospital has trained 345 medical interns and residents and also maintains a hospital administration residency. Special training is provided for dietitians and medical technologists.

The hospital's articles of incorporation have the unique requirement that members of the board of trustees be of Swedish descent.

Future plans for the hospital call for improvement and modernization to bring increased service to patients. Changes now foreseen eventually may increase bed capacity to about 470.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.

---

SEATTLE

THE SWEDISH HOSPITAL
1212 Columbia St., Zone 4
Telephone: MUtual 7500
General hospital
Established 1908
375 beds 75 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Elmer J. Nordstrom, Nordstroms, Inc.
Vice-pres.: John S. Turner, Turner & Pease, Inc.
Sec'y-treas.: Albert W. Hallberg, Hallberg's, Inc.
Administrator: Raymond F. Farwell

---

SEATTLE

UNITED STATES ARMY HOSPITAL
Fort Lawton
Telephone: GArfield 0100, Est. 4103
Military hospital
Established 1906
95 beds 20 bassinets

Operated by the United States Army

Commanding Officer: Col. Clifford W. Whitaker, M.C.

Fort Lawton Hospital serves Army personnel and their dependents in the Seattle area.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.
SEATTLE

SEATTLE GENERAL HOSPITAL
Fifth and Marion, Zone 4
Telephone: MAin 0685
General hospital Established 1894
116 beds 33 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation
President: Newman H. Clark, attorney and state representative
Vice-pres.: Stanley P. Jones, treasurer, Northwest Glass Company
Secretary: Mrs. Mary D. Gilbert, office manager, State Liquor Control Board
Treasurer: Harold B. Wittenberg, vice president, National Bank of Commerce
Administrator: Elmer A. Hill

In 1894, a group of civic-minded women decided Seattle should have a Protestant hospital. A Board of Governors was appointed with Judge Roger Green as chairman. In 1895, a three-story wooden building near First Avenue and Cedar Street was rented and opened as Seattle General Hospital. In less than two years, the hospital was moved to the Sarah D Yesler home at Second Avenue North and Republican Street.

In the latter part of 1899, the Seattle Deaconess Home Association, an affiliate of the Methodist Church, was formed with the purpose of establishing a hospital. The decision reached was to acquire the assets of Seattle General Hospital and the board of governors agreed to turn over the hospital to the Deaconess Home Association providing the name would be retained.

Thomas F. Lippy, who had fared well in the Klondyke prospecting for gold and who was a member of the Methodist Church, took a keen interest in the hospital and was instrumental in having a new building erected at the hospital's present location. The north wing was occupied in 1900. A second wing was added in 1905.

The hospital management was transferred in 1921 to the Seattle General Hospital Association, also under the auspices of the Methodist Church. In 1935 the building and equipment were deeded to a newly-formed non-profit charitable corporation which has continued to operate the hospital on a non-sectarian, community hospital basis.

A School of Nursing was started in 1900 and graduated 995 professional nurses before it closed in 1938 for economic reasons. The school was a leader in promoting nurse education in the Northwest and was highly regarded. Miss Evelyn Hall, graduate of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital School of Nursing, Brooklyn, came to Seattle General Hospital in 1902 as supervisor of nurses and became superintendent the following year, serving in that capacity for 27 years. Miss Hall brought advanced eastern nursing educational ideas and methods to Seattle and was a leader in Washington nursing circles for nearly 40 years.

The hospital has been engaged in intern training since 1902. It is approved for five internships and is the only hospital in the state of fewer than 180 beds to be approved for intern training.

Among the original 11 members of the medical staff were Doctors A. B. Kibbe, Casper W. Sharples, James B. Eagleson, Prants C. Coe, C. A. Smith and Park Weed Willis. Dr. Willis, 90 years old, was the oldest practicing physician in Seattle at the time of his retirement last year. He has been actively connected with the hospital throughout its history. Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith were instrumental in the founding of the school of nursing.

Construction started recently on a new four-story wing to cost about $720,000. It will include new emergency and X-ray facilities, complete new surgical suite and new patient rooms. The present building also will be remodeled. Future plans call for construction of another wing, two additional floors on the wing under construction and another floor on the existing building.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

SEATTLE

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
4435 Beacon Ave., Zone 8
Telephone: MUTual 2670
General hospital Established 1951
325 beds
Operated by the Veterans Administration
Manager: Don E. Nolan, M.D.
Assistant Manager: K. A. Frisbie

This hospital occupies a 42-acre site, on which there are seven buildings.

Primarily a general medical and surgical hospital, the institution has 40 beds for neuropsychiatric patients.

The hospital is affiliated with the University of Washington School of Medicine for approved residency training programs in general surgery, internal medicine and psychiatry, and for medical intern training.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
CONGRATULATIONS

To

The Washington State Hospital Association

on this memorable occasion marking 25 years of service and the first 100 years of hospital care in the State of Washington.

The progress that has been made in the establishment and maintenance of hospitals in your state is a tribute—not only to administrators, health authorities and the medical profession—but also, and in great measure, to business and industry, community leaders and citizens in general who work and give to assure that adequate hospital facilities will be readily available.

We of National Fund-Raising Services take pride in the part we have played thus far in assisting Washington communities raise funds for new hospital construction. We look forward to helping many more Washington hospitals meet their financial needs in the years ahead.

Robert Allan Coons,
Vice President - Manager
Western Division

National Fund-Raising Services, Inc.
641 Russ Building
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Since establishing our West Coast Office we have successfully directed the following hospital fund-raising campaigns:

Saint Luke's General Hospital
Bellingham, Washington
San Jose Hospital
San Jose, California

Grays Harbor Community Hospital
Aberdeen, Washington
Albany General Hospital
Albany, Oregon

Mercy Hospital
Marcel, California
Santa Ana Community Hospital
Santa Ana, California

In Process:
Saint Joseph's Hospital
Fairbanks, Alaska
Overlake Memorial Hospital
Bellevue, Washington

Starting Soon:
Providence Hospital
Anchorage, Alaska
Saint Elizabeth's Hospital
Yakima, Washington
Congratulations to the
WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
On 25 Years of Progress
... To Maintain Progress, Use
OUR STANDARDIZED RECORD FORMS

Hospital Records v Accounting Forms
Indexing Forms v Insurance Forms
Filing Equipment v Office Supplies
Bound or Loose-Leaf Registers

Professional Textbooks, Including
Third Revised Edition
MaeEachern's HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION and MANAGEMENT

PHYSICIANS' RECORD COMPANY
1907 • 50 Years of Service to Hospitals • 1957
161 W. Harrison Street • Chicago 5, Illinois

We congratulate the hospitals of Washington on the occasion of their centennial observance. May the next century bring to all of them the same measure of success they have enjoyed since the first hospital was established in this state.

In our 24 years of operation we have enjoyed a close relationship with the hospitals and we are proud of the fact that in this time we have spent more than $21,000,000 for hospital services for our subscribers.

KING COUNTY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPORATION
1309 Seventh Avenue
Seattle, Washington

A doctor-sponsored Blue Shield Plan extending coverage to more than 212,000 persons in King Countv
This hospital is one of 16 operated by the Division of Hospitals within the Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the federal government. It provides medical-surgical care for legally designated beneficiaries.

The majority of patients are American seamen (since 1798), officers and enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard, and their dependents, federal employees injured at work, officers and crew members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and their dependents, commissioned officers of the Public Health Service, and their dependents, and personnel of the Armed Forces, including dependents, when medical care in one of their own facilities is not available.

Known as the Marine Hospital for many years, this hospital was built in 1933. A similar "Marine" hospital was operated in early years at Port Townsend.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

SEATTLE

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
University of Washington, Zone 5
Telephone: MElrose 0630
General, Teaching and Research Hospital
Will open May, 1959
300 beds 42 bassinets

Operated by the Health Sciences Division, University of Washington

Administrator: L. S. Rambeck

The University Hospital expects to receive its first patients in May, 1959. It will be the latest addition to the Health Sciences Division of the university, which was organized in 1945 to join the new Schools of Medicine and Dentistry administratively with the existing Schools of Nursing and Pharmacy.

The Health Sciences Building, housing the School of Dentistry and the pre-clinical programs in medicine and nursing, and the basic science and research facilities, was completed in 1949.

Pending completion of the hospital, medical and nursing students have taken their clinical training in several Seattle area hospitals. These affiliations will be continued after opening of the University Hospital. The new unit will serve as a hub of the training program and provide facilities not available otherwise.

Internships and residencies in a number of medical specialties will be provided. An additional clinical training division of the School of Nursing will be established. Paramedical training planned will include medical and X-ray technology, medical and psychiatric social work, hospital dietetics and hospital administrative residencies, occupational and physical therapy and speech-and-hearing therapy.

A rehabilitation center, a center for care of premature infants and psychiatric department for in-patient treatment will be among special facilities.

The hospital will accept patients from all parts of Washington upon written referral of their own physicians (except emergency cases). Acceptance of patients will be conditional upon their providing teaching material of interest, and availability of beds. Patients will be accepted both for in-patient and out-patient care.

A member of the medical faculty will be the responsible physician for each patient, although medical students, interns and residents will participate in his care. Upon completion of treatment, each patient will be referred back to his physician with a written report.

There will be a single standard of patient care. The hospital will not be a "charity" hospital. Patients will pay all, part or none of the costs of their care, according to their economic circumstances.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
VIRGINIA MASON HOSPITAL
1111 Terry Avenue, Zone I
Telephone: SEneca 1144

General hospital Established 1920
217 beds 38 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Lester J. Palmer, M.D.
Vice-pres.: Joel W. Baker, M.D.
Sec'y-treas.: John M. Davis, attorney
Administrator: John A. Dare
Assistant Administrator: Donald Faber

The Virginia Mason Hospital was established as an 80-bed hospital in 1920 by a group of young Seattle physicians, led by the late Dr. James Tate Mason. The hospital was named for his daughter, Virginia. The institution began as a private venture with all profits re-invested in equipment and enlarged facilities. In 1934 it was reorganized as a non-profit institution. It serves the people of greater Seattle as well as many patients referred from Alaska, Montana, Oregon, Idaho and other areas of Washington.

The Mason Clinic is closely affiliated with Virginia Mason Hospital and occupies a modern five-story building immediately adjacent to the hospital. More than 40 medical specialists, in nearly all the specialty fields, occupy offices in the clinic. Although the hospital and clinic are under the direction of the same administrator, they are operated as separate business entities.

The Virginia Mason Hospital School of Nursing, established in 1921, has trained more than 700 professional nurses. In 1952 the hospital combined its student nurse program with the University of Washington in what is called the Virginia Mason Hospital Division of the University of Washington School of Nursing.

A broad training program for physicians includes rotating internships, four-year residencies in surgery, four-year program in pathology, three-year residencies in internal medicine, three-year residencies in radiology, two-year residencies in anesthesiology and a one-year obstetrical residency. There are 10 interns and 25 residents in training at present.

The hospital also offers residencies in hospital administration.

The hospital and clinic also provide training for medical technologists and X-ray technicians.

The hospital and the Diabetic Trust Fund have sponsored summer camps for diabetic boys and girls since 1936. An active diabetic out-patient school has functioned also since that year.

In 1948 the Virginia Mason Hospital was one of the first hospitals in the United States to adopt the “father-participation” and rooming-in programs in the maternity department.

The Virginia Mason Foundation for Medical Research was established in 1956 by a group of interested lay citizens and practicing physicians of the hospital staff. The foundation’s purpose is to further the scientific, educational (intern, resident and nurse programs) and charitable aims of the profession of medicine and surgery. A number of research projects have been undertaken.

The Cancer Clinic, approved by the American College of Surgeons, recently installed equipment to treat cancer with radioactive cobalt. This “cobalt bomb” uses an energy source less than an inch in size to produce radiation equivalent to a 3,000,000 volt X-ray.

Shortly before his death in 1936, Dr. Mason was inaugurated as president of the American Medical Association, the only Pacific Northwest doctor so honored. In recent years the Virginia Mason Hospital staff physicians have served in the following capacities in national medical societies: president of American Diabetes Association; president of the American Heart Association; president of the Society of Nuclear Medicine; a member of the Board of Regents of the American College of Surgeons and many other national and regional offices.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

TYPICAL HOSPITAL DOLLAR

WAGES and SALARIES 68¢
BUILDING & MAINTENANCE 7¢
SUPPLIES & FOOD 20¢

86
Whatever your banking needs, the officers of one of Seattle-First National Bank's 80 statewide offices will be happy to discuss them with you—always in the strictest confidence. Feel free to consult us at any time.
R. H. BROWN CO.

Distributors For

P. A. Stretchers
Inhalator
Casters
Hand Trucks
Dish Trucks
Linen Trucks
Wheel Chairs

COLSON

SWARTZBAUGH

“Ideal” Heated
Food Conveyors
Terminal
Sterilizer
Mealmobile
Tray Trucks
Ice Trucks

502-506 First Ave. So.
Seattle
SEneca 0707

NOW AVAILABLE

New and Complete

PROCEDURE REFERENCE S-58

The most complete listing of Diagnostic Reagents and Solutions offered to the hospital and clinical laboratory.

Write for your copy today!

SCIENTIFIC SUPPLIES CO.

600 Spokane St.
SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

Congratulations to Washington Hospitals

from Washington Physicians Service, Inc.

1309 Seventh Avenue, Seattle

Coordinating Agent for 23 Prepaid Medical Service Plans

Benton-Franklin Counties
Medical Service Corp
Kenswick

Chelan County
Medical Service Corp
Wenatchee

Clallam County
Physicians Service, Inc
Port Angeles

Clark County
Physicians Service, Inc
Vancouver

Columbia Basin
Physicians Service, Inc
Moses Lake

Cowlitz County
Medical Service Corp
Longview

Grays Harbor County
Medical Service Corp
Aberdeen

Jefferson County
Medical Service Corp
Port Townsend

King County
Medical Service Corp
Seattle

 Kitsap County
Medical Service Bureau
Bremerton

Kittitas County
Medical Service, Inc
Ellensburg

Lewis County
Medical Service Corp
Chehalis

Mason County
Medical Service Corp
Shelton

Okanogan County
Medical Service Corp
Okanogan

Pacific County
Medical Service Corp
Raymond

Pierce County
Industrial Medical Bureau
Tacoma

Skagit County
Medical Bureau
Mount Vernon

Snohomish County
Physicians Corp
Everett

Medical Service Corp
of Spokane County
Spokane

Thurston County
Medical Bureau
Olympia

Serving Washington on a State-Wide Basis
The early beginnings of the West Seattle General Hospital actually go back to the 1920s when the West Seattle Hospital, specializing in maternity cases, was located at California Avenue and West Morgan Street. It was started by Barbara Keast who moved it to its present location in 1939, renamed it the West Seattle General Hospital and expanded its services to those of a general hospital. Jesse Morrison Smith obtained an interest in the hospital in 1943 and upon Miss Keast's death in 1946, became owner. The West Seattle General Hospital Corporation purchased the hospital from Mrs. Smith in 1954.

The hospital plans to build a new 80-bed hospital on property between 26th and 28th Avenue Southwest and West Webster and West Holden Streets, south of the hospital's present location at the main intersection of a business district.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

Where General Hospitals Are Located
Northern State Hospital was known as the Western State Hospital Farm from 1909 to 1915. In 1915 a law establishing it as a separate hospital was passed by the Legislature.

The hospital has 56 principal buildings on a 1,108-acre site. There are 683 acres under cultivation. The farm and livestock operations not only produce a substantial portion of the institution's food requirements but provide assignment opportunities for patients for whom activity of this sort is indicated. Similarly, industrial assignments on the wards and in almost every operating department of the institution provide rehabilitation therapy for convalescent patients. Physicians make specific recommendations for the assignment of patients to activities which will benefit them.

In recent years reorganization of nursing units has resulted in improved nursing care. Social service activities to obtain placements on outside jobs for patients who in the past would have been considered lifetime custodial-care patients also have been emphasized.

The hospital is affiliated with the University of Washington Schools of Medicine and Nursing.

The Memorial Hospital Association was organized July 2, 1928 and undertook to provide hospital care with a 20-bed institution. The hospital was dedicated in memory of dead of the First World War.

Over the years the hospital has been expanded to meet the needs of the communities it serves.

Gertrude Linn Sawyer, R.N., served continuously as administrator from 1931 to 1953. During this period a new wing was added and service facilities extensively improved.

Miss Opal Darling, R.N., served until 1955 and Miss Lillian McDonald, R.N., from 1955 to July, 1957. Under Miss McDonald remodeling and redecoration of the obstetrical service was completed. Henry S. Rogers became administrator in July, 1957.

The hospital serves a wide area in the vicinity of Sedro Woolley and up the Skagit Valley to Concrete and Hamilton and the Cascade Mountains.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
Superior in purity and potency

THE MOST WIDELY USED ANESTHETIC ETHER IN THE WORLD

Squibb Ether is packaged in copper-lined containers. Hence, Squibb Ether is protected against oxidation and formation of toxic peroxides and aldehydes. The original purity and excellence of Squibb Ether is preserved indefinitely.

Copper-lined tins of ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb.

Squibb Quality—the Priceless Ingredient
The Centennial of hospitals in the State of Washington, and

The 25th meeting of the Washington State Hospital Association are twin reminders that we have come a long way... together.

AMERICAN STERILIZER ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF STERILIZERS, OPERATING TABLES AND LIGHTS.

Serving the Nation's Hospitals since 1925

Ident-A-Band® prevents mixups

We greatly value the confidence you of Washington State have shown in Ident-A-Band on-the-wrist identification. This unique system with its permanent metal seal has proved practical, inexpensive, completely reliable. If you are not yet using Ident-A-Band, write for information now.

Hollister extends sincere congratulations to Washington Hospitals. For nearly one-third of the Century of Service you are observing, Hollister has been serving hospitals in many ways. You may look to us for continued service and cooperation in patient identification and in goodwill building.

Franklin C. Hollister Company
833 N. Orleans St., Chicago 10, Ill.

any height...
any spring position...
at the touch
of a button...

by either patient or nurse

with the all-electric "PUSH-BUTTON" HILOW BED

by Hill-Rom

This new Hill-Rom hi-low bed—the first all-electric "push-button" hi-low bed—is so designed that operation of the hi-low feature and adjustment of the backrest and kneerrest may be handled by either patient or nurse. If patient operation is not desired, the nurse can easily make it impossible by use of the "cut-out" switches on the motor unit. All switches are mechanically interlocked—no two push buttons can be operated at the same time.

Copies of Procedure Manual #3—"HILOW BEDS" by Alice L. Price, R.N., M.A., Nurse Consultant for Hill-Rom, now available for student nurses and graduate nurse staff. Address Miss Price, c/o HILL-ROM COMPANY INC., BATESVILLE, INDIANA

92
SHELTON

SHELTON GENERAL HOSPITAL
Fourth & Birch Streets
Telephone: HAarrison 6-3361
General hospital
Established 1920
50 beds 12 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: C. E. Runacres, retired
Vice-pres.: Charles Streckenboch, chairman of board, Mason County Commissioners
Treasurer: Frank Travis, retired
Secretary: Mrs. Charlotte C. Dowler, R.N.
Administrator: Mrs. Charlotte C. Dowler, R.N.

Shelton General Hospital was founded in 1920 by the late Mark E. Reed and associates to provide hospital facilities for this community in the heart of the lumbering industry. The original incorporators included the Simpson Logging Company, the City of Shelton and Mason County. The building site was purchased by the donation of one day’s wages by employees of the Simpson Logging Company, and the Peninsula Railway Company and members of the Peninsula Railway Club. Money for building and equipping the hospital was donated by the logging companies and organizations in Shelton and throughout the county.

Between 1924 and 1934, the hospital was leased to Dr. Otus Lamson of Seattle and Dr. Gage of Shelton. These doctors cared for the men in the camps and mills under contract until Dr. Gage died in 1934. The hospital itself carried the contracts until 1937 when they were assumed by the Mason County Medical Service Bureau.

The hospital was established as a non-profit organization governed by a board of directors selected from the following organizations: Chamber of Commerce, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, veterans’ organizations, Parent-Teacher Association, Pomona Grange, the mayor of Shelton, the chairman of the board of county commissioners and one director at large. The president of the Ladies’ Auxiliary is an ex-officio member of the board. The Auxiliary is one of the hospital’s greatest assets, contributing much to the hospital’s welfare and public relations.

Recently the hospital was selected for field trips of graduate students in hospital administration to acquaint these students with the functions and management of a small hospital.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

SHELTON

CLINIC HOSPITAL
428 Birch St. Telephone: HAarrison 6-4401
General hospital
Established 1947
25 beds 4 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Glendon A. Ferguson, owner, Shelton Hardware
Sec’y-treas.: Homer C. Taylor, assistant superintendent, School District 309
Administrator: B. N. Collier, M.D.

SELAH

CENTRAL WASHINGTON TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
Telephone: MY 7-7272
Tuberculosis hospital
Established 1950
153 beds
Operated by six central Washington counties

Medical director: Albert R. Allen, M.D.
SNOQUALMIE

NELEMS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Box 191
General hospital
Established 1948

Telephone: 88-3371
23 beds 6 bassinets

Operated by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Patch

Administrator: T. B. Patch

Nelems Memorial Hospital was established by A Berenice Petch, R.N., née Nelems, in 1948. The hospital serves the east-central portion of King County. Because of its location near U.S. Highway 10, the hospital receives many accident emergency patients, including many persons injured while skiing and climbing in the Snoqualmie Pass area of the Cascade Mountains.

It is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

SOAP LAKE

McKAY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
200 Second Street Telephone: CHEstnut 6-2500
General hospital
Established 1949
30 beds 7 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Marjorie F. Kennedy, Stratford, district manager, Grange Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Vice-pres.: C. K. Jolly, St. Andrews, farmer
Treasurer: William Sieg, Hartline, farmer
Secretary: Edmund Norley, Soap Lake, Norley
Wetzel Appliance Co.
Administrator: Robert F. Hager

This hospital was built by the state of Washington in 1938 to treat victims of Buerger’s Disease. During the Second World War it was used as a military hospital by the federal government. Later it was operated by the state for a brief period as a facility for the treatment of cerebral palsied children.

For eight years the hospital has been operated by a community organization comprising representatives of Soap Lake and nearby towns.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

SOUTH BEND

WILLAPA HARBOR HOSPITAL
Telephone: TRinity 5-5526

General hospital
Established 1953
46 beds 14 bassinets

Operated by Pacific County Hospital District

Chairman: S. G. Dennison, Seaview, retired
Vice-chairman: Clarence Romane, Raymond, president, Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers District Council, AFL-CIO
Secretary: Theodore Wilson, South Bend, owner,
Wilson Oyster Farms
Superintendent: Birdie Ghiglione, R.N.

Construction of the Willapa Harbor Hospital was financed by a bond issue and a Hull-Burton grant.

Pacific County Hospital District, which operates the hospital, also runs Ocean Beach Hospital, Ilwaco, and is the first hospital district to operate two hospitals.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.
Compliments of

ROUND UP GROCERY CO.

and

McCLINTOCK-TRUNK KEY CO.

Wholesale Grocers

1212 E. Front Ave.
SPOKANE, WASH.

Best wishes and congratulations to Washington hospitals on their 100th Anniversary

* * *

Gus J. Bouten Construction Co.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
N. 827 NAPA STREET
SPOKANE 24, WASHINGTON

TWO DISTRICT OFFICES TO SERVE YOU . . .

. . . whatever your diagnostic or therapeutic X-ray needs, both offices are "big enough" to supply them readily — "small enough" to make sure each requirement gets individual and careful attention. In addition to offering an extensive line of apparatus, we carry factory-fresh stocks of supplies and accessories . . . offer prompt, efficient service . . . provide free, comprehensive technical assistance.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ELECTRIC

217 8th Avenue North
Seattle 9, Washington
Eliot 5602

North 1112 Washington Street
Spokane, Washington
FAirfax 7-6654
Serving Pacific Northwest Hospitals—

Washington WBP

Budget Plans,
a modern, planned program
for hospital collections—

W. 905 Riverside, Spokane, Washington

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
SUPPLY CO., INC.
406 W. Sprague Ave.
SPokane, Washington

ADRENOSEM
THE CLINICALLY PROVEN SYSTEMIC HEMOSTAT
NOW IN USED IN OVER 3,000 HOSPITALS

"A potent antihemorrhagic factor" (Sherber: The Control of
Bleeding, AM. J. Surg. 86:331, 1953)

THE S. E. MASSENGILL COMPANY
250 FOURTH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

96
The Booth Memorial Hospital was opened by The Salvation Army in 1893 for the purpose of serving young women pregnant out of wedlock. It has complete casework services by trained social work staff, and psychiatric consultation as well as a medical program. There also are occupational therapy, recreational and school programs.

Through the years, numerous Spokane doctors have donated their services to give girls in the hospital excellent medical care. Perhaps the most outstanding was Dr. Frances Rose, chief of the medical staff for many years. It would be impossible to list all who have helped. The medical professional has given unselfishly of time and talents for the maintenance of this program.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

SPOKANE

DEACONESS HOSPITAL

W. 733 Fourth Ave., Zone 4

Telephone: MAdison 4-0171

General hospital Established 1892

250 beds 50 bassinets

Operated under auspices of Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Methodist Church

Chairman: J. Webster Hancock, attorney
President: Thoburn C. Brown, president, Brown Trailer Company
Vice-pres.: T. J. Meenach, Sr., real estate and property management
Secretary: Dwight B. Aden, insurance
Treasurer: Roderick W. Jones, vice-president, Old National Bank
Administrator: Harry C. Wheeler

The story of the Deaconess Hospital begins in January, 1892, when a little group of Deaconesses, ministers and laymen decided to aid those in need of medical care. The following April two Deaconesses, Emma Kenyon and May Raymond, began their work from rented rooms in a small house at Third Avenue and Howard Street.

Tradition has it that one morning an ill man from Canada knocked on the door of the small cottage. Dr. George W. Libby, the hospital’s first surgeon, was called in, made an examination and decided to operate. Instruments were sterilized in boiling water on the kitchen stove and the kitchen table served as the operating table. It was said that the reason the doctor operated in the kitchen was to make the patient feel at home. The operation was successful.

A major step was taken in October, 1897, when a 20-room building at Fourth Avenue and Post Street, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. F. P. O’Neill, was dedicated as a hospital and named the Maria Berd Deaconess Home in honor of Mrs. O’Neill’s mother. A 60-room brick wing followed, called the Koontz annex honoring Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Koontz who contributed the final $10,000 needed. This annex has been rebuilt and now houses an auditorium seating 150 and is used as a chapel for student nurses, a classroom for student and a medical staff auditorium.

A six-story, fireproof hospital unit was erected in 1919 and a west wing was added in 1929. In 1955, a new wing was completed behind the center of the 1919 main section and other portions of the hospital were modernized and re-modeled.

The School of Nursing, which was opened in 1898, has graduated 1208 professional nurses. It is accredited by the National League for Nursing.

The hospital is approved by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association for 12 rotating internships and one three-year residency in pathology. The hospital also conducts schools for medical technologists and X-ray technicians. The Tumor Clinic is approved by the American College of Surgeons.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

An active Women’s Auxiliary, affiliated with American Hospital Association and a Hospital Guild both serve the hospital.
EDGECLIFF SANATORIUM
S. 511 Park Road, Zone 63
Telephone: WALnut 6-6215
Tuberculosis hospital Established 1915
146 beds
Operated by Spokane County

Director: F. S. Miller, M.D.

Additional facilities for the hospitalization of patients from surrounding counties were made available by a new building completed in 1949. Because of the decreasing need for hospital beds for tuberculosis patients in recent years, three of the pavilions have been declared surplus and their bed capacity is not counted.

The sanatorium staff works in close cooperation with the various health departments in the diagnosis and follow-up of patients. Cooperation is also given agencies working in retraining and job placement until rehabilitation of the patient is completed.

Special sanatorium services include social service, occupational therapy, and schooling for both children and adults.

The hospital is supported financially in part by the various counties and in part by the state.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

SACRED HEART HOSPITAL
W. 101 Eighth Avenue, Zone 4
Telephone: Riverside 7-2161
General hospital Established 1886
500 beds 100 bassinets
Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence

Administrator: Sister Mary Bede, R.N.

Sacred Heart Hospital, the first institution for care of the sick in Eastern Washington, was established in 1886 in response to an appeal from the Jesuit Fathers to the Provincial House of the Sisters of Charity of Providence in Vancouver, Wash.

Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart, who had opened, with other Sisters, Washington’s first hospital in Vancouver in 1858, was entrusted with responsibility for drafting the plans for the Spokane institution.

The first structure was a 30-bed brick building at Trent and Browne Streets. By 1888, crowding and demand for more beds necessitated adding a west wing which supplied two surgeries and doubled the bed capacity.

Encroachment of industry on the site prompted Mother Vincent Ferrer to acquire a new site, at Eighth and Browne Streets, in 1904. Here, on a plot two city blocks in size, the first unit of the present hospital was built between 1905 and 1910. This six-story structure, an imposing architectural landmark in the city, served until 1922, when a seven-story wing was added to accommodate the School of Nursing and provide two floors for patients.

Two new six-story wings were added in 1949, increasing the number of surgeries from 8 to 14 and adding 224 beds and other facilities and improvements, including a complete new obstetrical department, dietary facilities and pediatric department.

More recent improvements have added a physical-therapy department, emergency receiving department, larger laboratory and x-ray departments and additional patient rooms on the second, third and fourth floors of the Annex Building, formerly the Nurses’ Home.

In the past ten years, admissions have increased from 12,689 to 25,208 a year, operations from 6,356 to 12,148 and laboratory tests from 115,535 to 181,784.

Since 1931, the hospital has provided intern training and since 1944 residency training in surgery, pathology and radiology. A total of 191 young doctors have trained in these capacities.

The hospital founded a School of Nursing in 1898, and graduated its first class of two young women in 1900. Since then, 1,623 students have been graduated and there is now a yearly enrollment of 270. The school offers a three-year program and is an affiliate of Gonzaga University.

A 52-week course in anesthesia for registered nurses is the only coeducational school of this kind in the Pacific Northwest. There also is a school of medical technology.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals. The School of Nursing is accredited by the National League for Nursing.
Three ladies, acting for fraternal and other community organizations, established the 15-bed Spokane Protestant Sanatorium in a stove-heated, two-story building at Sprague Avenue and Madison Street in downtown Spokane September 2, 1897. The building was owned by the Episcopal Church and was used by the hospital for six years.

The name was changed to St. Luke’s Hospital in 1900 when the institution was incorporated under state laws. The charter provided for a School of Nursing, and the first class was graduated in 1901.

Ingenious money-raising schemes were used in the early years in order to provide support. Members of the Ladies’ Guilds were particularly active in this respect. Typical events in 1904, for example, were donation of five percent of the gross receipts of the Crescent Store for one day when ladies wearing Red Cross arm bands served as clerks; the Washington Water Power Co donated all collections on its street cars for one day on which ladies served as “conductoresses”; a harness race with women drivers, a rummage sale for items of real value, a “country store,” a tennis tournament, baseball games, a recital and a program in the old Edison Theater.

The first unit of the present hospital, on the bank of the Spokane River northwest of the downtown section, was completed at a cost of more than $27,000 on June 22, 1904.

St. Luke’s Hospital installed a baby “incubator” in 1905, making it the first institution in the West to have one.

On January 21, 1917, the hospital’s third floor was destroyed by fire during a period of sub-zero weather. All patients were removed successfully to two other hospitals and nearby private homes. The hospital board met that evening and made plans for repair of the damage and for construction of a new 200,000 East Wing. The first two floors of this new wing were opened in 1922 and the second two floors in 1924.

The School of Medical Technology, one of the oldest in the nation, was opened in 1920. A library for use of patients was organized beginning in 1926.

Finch Hall, a residence of student nurses and medical technologists, which also provided quarters for interns and residents, was completed in 1929 at a cost of $100,000.

In 1940, the West Wing was rebuilt to house the Shadle Department of Special Medicine. This made St. Luke’s one of the first general hospitals in the West to establish a section for care of the mentally ill. This project was abandoned in 1945 for financial and other reasons.

One of the first post-surgery recovery wards west of the Mississippi River was established at St. Luke’s in 1941. Lindsey Hall, to house cadet nurses, was completed with federal assistance in 1945. It now has been converted into a geriatrics rehabilitation center with space for 49 patients.

A Department of Physical Therapy was established in 1948, through a gift from the Sister Kenny Fund and other sources.

For more than 30 years, St. Luke’s has been closely associated with the Spokane Unit of the Shriners’ Hospital for Crippled Children.

It is approved for intern training and residences in general practice, obstetrics and gynecology and pathology.

The hospital has an active Women’s Auxiliary and seven guilds which contribute funds and service.

A $1,000,000 construction program is about to be launched.

St. Luke’s Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

This hospital was operated by the Paulsen Estate until 1943, when it was closed because of wartime personnel and facilities shortages.

In May, 1946, Alice E. Zelski bought the equipment and leased the space and has operated it since that time.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

ST. LUKE’S HOSPITAL
N. 830 Summit Blvd., Zone 11
Telephone: FAirfax 7-1511
General hospital Established 1897
263 beds 26 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation
President: Charles A. Gonser, manager, Hutton Settlement
Vice-Pres.: John Huneke, attorney
Second Vice-Pres.: W. Otto Warn, shoe retailer
Secretary: Lawrence G. Trousdale, hospital administrator
Administrator: Lawrence G. Trousdale

PAULSEN MEDICAL & DENTAL BUILDING HOSPITAL
353-8 Paulsen Medical & Dental Bldg., W. 407 Riverside Ave.
Telephone: TEMple 8-2505
General hospital Established 1929
15 beds
Operated by Alice E. Zelski, R.N.
Administrator: Alice E. Zelski, R.N.
SPOKANE

SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR Crippled Children, SPOKANE UNIT

N. 820 Summit Blvd., Zone 11
Telephone: FAirfax 7-4880

Children's orthopedic hospital Established 1924
40 beds

Operated by a non-profit, charitable organisation

Director: Emma Sargent, R.N.

The Spokane Unit, Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children, is one of 17 similar units in North America and Hawaii. It cares for 240 bed patients yearly, as well as several hundred seen in out-patient clinics.

Children come from Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Western Canada and other points. All are less than 14 years of age, and suffering from ailments of an orthopedic nature.

All service is provided on a 100 per cent charity basis.

To provide funds, every member of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of Mystic Shrine pays an annual assessment. Other needed funds for rehabilitation, expansion, equipment, and other purposes are raised through football games, circuses and other means. Various women's organizations also assist financially.

The hospital is operated by a governing board serving without pay.

The Spokane Public School provides two full-time teachers for patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.


SPOKANE

U.S. AIR FORCE BASE HOSPITAL

Fairchild Air Force Base
Telephone: CHESTnut 4-2511

Military hospital Established 1947
110 beds 28 bassinets

Operated by the U.S. Air Force

Commanding Officer: Col. Claud M. Mears, chief medical officer

This hospital was established in 1947. It was moved into a new hospital building in 1976.

It is at present the headquarters of the 4162nd U.S.A.F. Hospital.

SPOKANE

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

N. 4815 Assembly St., Zone 15
Telephone: FAirfax 8-4521

General hospital Established 1950
200 beds

Operated by the Veterans Administration

Manager: Norbert C. Treuba, M.D.

This hospital is located on a 28-acre site in the northeast section of Spokane.

Although primarily a general medical and surgical hospital, there are 24 beds for neuropsychiatric patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, and is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association and the American Hospital Association.

100
TACOMA

THE DOCTORS HOSPITAL OF TACOMA
742 Market St., Zone 2
Telephone: MArket 7-8111
General hospital Established 1946
61 beds

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Jess W. Read, M.D.
Vice-pres.: Glenn G. McBride, M.D.
Sec'y-treas.: Homer W. Humiston, M.D.
Administrator: Hugh M. Williamson

The Doctors Hospital building was constructed in 1931 by the late Dr. A. W. Bridge and operated as the Bridge Clinic and Hospital until 1946.
In 1946, it was purchased by the Pierce County Industrial Medical Bureau, Inc.
In July, 1977, ownership of the hospital passed to a non-profit, charitable corporation representing the community.
Since purchase in 1946, the hospital has been completely refurnished. The first floor was remodeled for business offices in 1952. The second floor was expanded, and a new floor added, increasing beds from 30 to 61. There is no obstetrical service.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

SUNNYSIDE

VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
10th and Tacoma
Telephone: 7-2101
General hospital Established 1946
35 beds 10 bassinets
Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation
President: Walter Fry, owner, Valley Hay & Implement Co.
Vice-pres.: Virgil Hillyer, publisher, Sunnyside Sun
Sec'y-treas.: Clarence Anderson, assistant manager, Old National Bank of Sunnyside

The hospital serves an area of 12,000 people in the Yakima Valley.
A $30,000 building program was completed recently to remodel and enlarge several departments.
An active women's auxiliary assists the hospital in many ways.
The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

TACOMA

TACOMA INDIAN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
2002 E. 28th St., Zone 5
Telephone: FUlt 3-2601
Tuberculosis hospital Established 1929
330 beds
Operated by the United States Public Health Service, Division of Indian Health
Medical officer in charge: Charles R. Mallary, M.D.

The Tacoma Indian Tuberculosis Hospital, sometimes called the Cushman Indian Hospital, was built in 1929 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
The hospital now is operated by the United States Public Health Service and serves Indians from the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Indians and patients of Indian descent suffering from tuberculosis and who are medically indigent are eligible for admission. Services include general medical and surgical treatment; physical and rehabilitation therapy, and grade and high school education available to hospitalized patients.
The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
TACOMA

MADIGAN ARMY HOSPITAL
Fort Lewis, Zone 9 Telephone: JUniper 8-3611
General hospital Established 1944
500 beds 55 bassinets

Operated by the United States Army Medical Service

Commanding General: Brigadier General Jack W. Schwartz, MC

Dedicated to the memory of Colonel Patrick Sarsfield Madigan, distinguished Army neuropsychiatrist who died in 1944, Madigan Army Hospital is the Army’s largest medical facility in the Pacific Northwest and one of the largest in the United States.

Construction was started July 29, 1943, and the hospital was occupied in February, 1944. The hospital provides medical assistance and facilities for members of the Armed Forces and their dependents not only in the immediate vicinity, but throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

The hospital is operating at a reduced bed capacity of 500 beds. Great expansion is possible in time of emergency.

The hospital covers 160 acres. Its reconditioning branch includes both physical and educational therapy programs. Physical exercise suitable to the patient’s condition begins while he is in bed and educational course, including college credit subjects, are available. The hospital area includes picnic grounds, craft shop, theater, library, heated swimming pool, post exchange and facilities for many sports. In June General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, officially opened the hospital’s new outpatient service.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

TACOMA

MEDICAL ARTS HOSPITAL
600 Medical Arts Building, Zone 2	Telephone: BRoadway 2-2209
General hospital Established 1929
28 beds

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Mrs. Henrietta Button, R.N.
Vice-pres.: The Hon. Bertil E. Johnson, Superior Court, Pierce County
Secretary: T. B. Sulgrove, attorney
Treasurer: C. N. Rasmussen, hospital director
Director: C. N. Rasmussen

The hospital was established in the Washington Building in 1929 by Mrs. Henrietta Palmer Button, R.N., and was called the Washington Minor Hospital. The hospital was moved to the Medical Arts Building in 1930.

In 1955 the entire sixth floor of the Medical Arts Building was remodeled as a hospital and the hospital was renamed the Medical Arts Hospital. It provides all services except obstetrical.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.
BEST WISHES
from
MOLT'S INC.
TACOMA

PHYSICIANS AND
HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Representing all major manufacturers

We take pride in our service to customers

1015 South 12th, Tacoma

MARKET 7-0118
Sign of Quality

For 39 years Nalley's has brought their friends in the Northwest the highest quality foods. Today the famous Nalley Valley Signpost is visual assurance of Nalley's pledge to continually improve methods of manufacturing and develop new products to please varying menus, and keep pace with modern feeding methods.

NALLEY'S, Inc.
TACOMA • WASHINGTON

Lutheran Rehabilitation Center
407 14th Street S.E.
PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON

A treatment center for Chronic Illness-Physical rehabilitation
Serves the State

Medical Direction
Physical Therapy
Occupational Therapy
Social Service
Vocational Counselling
Rehabilitation Nursing

Evaluation and training in ambulation, self care and activities of daily living and prevocational exploration.
Conditions treated include hemiplegia (strokes), amputation, spinal cord injuries (paraplegia), Poliomyelitis, arthritis, etc.
In patient and out patient facilities. No restriction as to age, race or religion.

WELL DONE WASHINGTON

Congratulations on 100 Years of Service

60th Fine pharmaceuticals for 60 years
CUTTER LABORATORIES
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
The sanatorium, established in 1915 to serve patients of Pierce and counties to the south, moved into a new $1,800,000 building in 1952. The building was financed by $800,000 in state funds, $500,000 in Pierce County funds and $500,000 raised by a 5-mill county levy. The sanatorium is connected to Pierce County Hospital by a covered passageway and uses the county hospital’s kitchen, laundry and heating plant.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SANATORIUM
215 S. 36th St., Zone 8
Telephone: GReenfield 4-9471
Tuberculosis hospital Established 1915
170 beds
A Pierce County institution administered by a Board of Managers
Chairman: Frank T. Walters, mortician
Members: John B. Krilich, attorney and Arthur Boyle, pharmacist
Superintendent and Medical Director: Hollis R. Smith, M.D.

Mountain View is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

PIERCE COUNTY HOSPITAL
3582 Pacific Ave., Zone 8
Telephone HAwthorne 3321
General hospital Established 1889
205 beds 15 bassinets

Operated by Pierce County

President of Board of Trustees: George T. Hagen,
vice president, Eatonville, Morton and Orting State Banks
Vice-pres.: Perry McCormick, attorney
Acting Supt.: John L. Whitaker, M.D.

Pierce County Hospital was established in 1889 as a City-County Hospital. Later it became known as Pierce County Hospital.

The present building was erected in 1926.

During the years since it was established, financial support has been derived from various sources as laws and policies were changed. At the present time, as with other county hospital, support comes primarily from the State Department of Public Assistance.

There are 70 physicians and dentists on the medical staff. Besides their other duties they conduct an extensive teaching program for ten interns and three general practice residents. In addition, they provide professional services for indigent patients.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION HOSPITAL
801 E. Wright St., Zone 4
Telephone GReenfield 4-0561
General hospital Established 1904
100 beds 6 bassinets

Operated by the Northern Pacific Beneficial Association
Administrator: Clement P. Gurko

This hospital is operated principally for employees of the Northern Pacific Railway, but it is open to the general public.
TACOMA
TACOMA GENERAL HOSPITAL
315 South K Street
Telephone: MAket 7-1181
General hospital established 1882
216 beds 65 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Corydon Wagner, vice president, St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Co.
Vice-pres.: Harold L. Baird, president, United Pacific Insurance Co.
Secretary: James W. Petersen, president, Veneer Chip Transportation Co.
Treasurer: A. L. Babbit, hospital administrator
Asst. Treas.: Walter L. Huber, assistant hospital administrator
Administrator: Alexander L. Babbit

Tacoma General Hospital was established by the Episcopal Church as the Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital, dedicated by the Rt. Rev John Adams Paddock, first bishop of the newly created Diocese of Washington. The institution was named for Bishop Paddock’s wife, who had raised funds for it among her friends in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs Paddock had brought with her the linen to equip the hospital, as she and her husband journeyed to their new assignment. She died in Portland, Ore., before they reached Tacoma.

The first hospital cost $7,500 and was started on a debt-free basis. The institution included several buildings on a half-acre site in Starr Street at Tacoma Avenue. In the first years, all patients were men, a circumstance reflecting the frontier conditions and frequent accidents of seafaring and lumbering activities. Typhoid fever was the most prevalent disease; hospital records show that sometimes trains would arrive with as many as 25 cases for the hospital.

There were guild meetings by women of the parish, and Sunday school classes had taffy-pulls in the kitchen.

Bishop Paddock organized the first board of trustees in 1887 as he realized the need for community assistance in conducting the hospital’s affairs. The board in its first year decided a new location was needed. The Tacoma Land Co donated a block of land on J Street between Third and Fourth Avenues, where the hospital still stands. Donations provided funds for a new 100-bed building, which was opened in 1889. Admissions for the first six years had been 708; in the next year they increased by 447.

Three contract wards of 20 beds each were maintained for the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Milwaukee Road and Pierce County. The policy was to care for every person, regardless of his ability to pay, and to maintain this, it was necessary to seek donations constantly. At Thanksgiving time, a wagon would be sent around to pick up gifts of food.

Dr. Charles McCutcheon became superintendent in the early 1890s, the first man other than a member of the clergy to hold the post. After 1894, when Bishop Paddock died and subscriptions from his Eastern friends ceased, financing became a more acute problem. Clarity work continued to be approximately one-third of the total.

Dr. McCutcheon established the School of Nursing, and did all the teaching himself. The first class was graduated in 1897.

The hospital established an X-ray machine in 1898. New facilities and equipment were added through the years—a chapel in 1902, a surgery in 1903. Dr. McCutcheon died in 1908, and the need for additional room and improvements became urgent soon afterwards. In September, 1912, the hospital was transferred by deed from the church to a new corporation, the Tacoma General Hospital. Samuel M. Jackson, a businessman, was elected president; a post he held for 32 years.

He personified all hospital trustees when he once stated: “The patient must be the management’s first consideration. He should have the best of care and food, obtainable, at prices as reasonable as possible.”

Construction of the present building was started in 1914 and finished in 1915. In 1918, C. J. Cummings was employed as accountant. A few months later he became superintendent, and continued in this capacity until 1940. Mr. Cummings worked diligently to obtain approval of the hospital by the American College of Surgeons, and accomplished this by 1923. Mr. Cummings in 1922 and 1924 served as a committee member for observance of National Hospital Day, and in 1925 served as national chairman of this observance.

The hospital’s Physical Therapy Department was accredited in the early ’20s, becoming the seventh in the nation to win such recognition. The hospital was certified for intern training in 1927 and the first two doctors completed their internships in 1928. About the same time the laboratory technicians’ school and the dietetic internship program were established. The East Wing was built in 1926.

In 1940, Walter A. Heath, who had been a banker in Seattle, Tacoma and Auburn, became superintendent, serving until 1953. He undertook major remodeling and modernization programs. Increasing patient loads, and occupancy of up to 120 per cent of capacity on some days, together with wartime conditions added to the problems. A $40,000 Nurses’ Home was started in 1944 and dedicated in 1947.

After Mr. Heath’s resignation, William John Dobyns became director, serving from January, 1953, until his death in 1955. Alex L. Babbit, who had been president of the board of trustees for three years and a member of the board for 16 years became administrator in March, 1955. He is a retired banker.

Tacoma General Hospital was the first medical organization in the nation to receive the Defense Reserve Award for outstanding support of the Army Reserve program.

The hospital has just embarked on plans for a $2,000,000 fund-raising campaign to modernize the hospital, add a new surgery of eight rooms, 100 additional nursing beds and provide sufficient space for all departments. Plans are for eventual expansion to 450 beds.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
On October 11, 1891, His Excellency Archbishop Gross dedicated a small brick building with ten beds as a hospital under the patronage of St. Joseph. The hospital cared for 51 patients in its first year. There were 11 Sisters engaged in care of the sick.

Seven years later, the first addition was made. On August 22, 1915, the present main building was completed and dedicated by the Most Rev. Bishop O’Dea. A new wing was added in 1927, to bring the hospital to its present capacity.

A new clinic for treatment of multiple sclerosis was added in 1932, and a psychiatric unit was incorporated in 1933. Most recent addition is a post-anesthesia recovery room. The hospital has used Ford Foundation money in the past year to complete an exterior “face-lifting,” including tuck-pointing, cleaning and painting.

The hospital has a radioactive isotope therapy department.

The hospital was accredited by the American College of Surgeons in 1919 and is now accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

A rotating intern program started in 1907 has trained 130 interns. The hospital also has provided training for four residents in pathology.

The School of Nursing was established in 1900, and has graduated 950 students since that time. It had affiliated with Seattle University in 1926 and has had an institutional affiliation with the University of Washington since 1935. The school is accredited.

The hospital installed x-ray equipment in 1917 and has had a roentgenologist on its staff since 1919. It maintains an Occupational Therapy Department in its Psychiatric Unit. A school of x-ray technology has been operated since 1953.

The hospital also operates a school of medical technology, giving 12 months practical training in addition to prerequisite academic work.

In September, 1957, a School for Medical Record Technicians was opened to train personnel for a new classification of medical record personnel established in 1953 by the American Medical Association.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

MARY BRIDGE CHILDREN’S HOSPITAL
311 South 1st St.  Telephone: BRoadway 2-1281
Children’s hospital  Established 1955
40 beds

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Leo Teats, attorney
Vice-pres.: Mrs. A. N. Gunderson, housewife
Secretary: Mrs. Harry L. Davis, housewife
Treasurer: Mrs. Stanley Staats, housewife

Rust Trust Officer: G. C. Rowland, vice president, National Bank of Washington

President: Tacoma Orthopedic Association:
Mrs. Roy F. Elstrom, housewife

Administrator: Lillian M. McDonald, R.N.

The Mary Bridge Children’s Hospital was opened March 29, 1955, using funds left in a trust fund by W. R. Rust, who died in 1928, and from the estate of Dr. A. W. Bridge, who died in 1949 leaving bequests for a hospital to perpetuate the memory of his mother, Mary Bridge.

The Tacoma Orthopedic Association, incorporated in 1937, contributed the site for the hospital and substantial funds toward its construction. Thousands of volunteer hours, special drives and bazaars under auspices of the association, together with income from the Rust Trust, all help to maintain the hospital.

There are now 92 adult guilds and 26 junior guilds with a membership of about 3,000 women in Pierce, Kitsap, Thurston and Lewis Counties. The hospital serves children from Tacoma, Pierce County and Southwest Washington.

Volunteers sew, act as receptionists and assist in x-ray, central supply and record rooms.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
ST. MARTIN'S HOSPITAL

Telephone: 3361
Established 1938

34 beds 10 bassinets

Operated by the Dominican Sisters of Washington

Administrator: Sister M. Humilitas, R.N.

St. Martin's Hospital was the second hospital established in Stevens and Okanogan counties by the Dominican Sisters of Washington, a group that traveled from Germany to Helena, Mont., in 1925. The Sisters have a history of 600 years of nursing and hospital work in Germany.

When opened, August 25, 1938, St. Martin's had a capacity of 18 beds and 10 bassinets. An addition in 1940 raised the capacity to 40 beds.

To meet a need for the care of the aged and the chronically ill in Okanogan County, a plan for a new hospital materialized in 1952 and the older building was converted into a nursing home. With the financial help of a Hill-Burton grant and of the Tonasket Hospital Association, with Mr. Arthur Lund, banker, as chairman, a new hospital was completed in 1952 on a City Park site. The new hospital is exceptionally well-equipped for a small community. Out-patients are treated in the Medical Center Building built across the street from the hospital. The center has two doctors' offices and a laboratory.

The St. Martin’s Nursing Home, connected to the hospital by a tunnel, has 33 patients. They have recreation areas both indoors and outdoors.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

CENTRAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Fourth St. & Bolin Dr.

Telephone: Townsend 5-3105
Established 1951
45 beds 12 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: G. A. Rivard, owner, Maple Leaf Dairy
Vice-pres.: John Newquist, farmer
Secretary: Fern Beaulaurier, Western Packing Co.
Treasurer: Don Smith, retired
Administrator: Clarence M. Pritchard

This hospital was established through the cooperative efforts of individuals and groups to serve an area of the central Yakima Valley.

Services and facilities have been expanded and improved continuously, the latest being complete air-conditioning.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Fourth Plain Road Telephone: OXford 4-3355
Established 1946

500 beds

Operated by the Veterans Administration

Manager: William J. McCarty, M.D.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
LOVE ELECTRIC CO.
1914 Market St.
TACOMA 2

Harold Meyer Drugs
1108 South K St. 1110 South 11th St.
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
Telephone FU 3-4494

OPEN 365 DAYS
8:30 to Midnight

GUNDERSON
Original Jewelry

764 BROADWAY
TACOMA
BROADWAY 2-4295

527 PINE STREET
SEATTLE
SENECA 1531

A Friend of Tacoma Hospitals
Congratulations . . .

Our sincere thanks for the great service you have rendered to humanity.

HAMILTON FUNERAL HOME
302 West Eleventh Street
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON
Telephone OXford 4-2537

HOLLAND
ICE CREAM
RESTAURANT
BAKERY

18th and Main  -:-  Vancouver

Largest Selection
of Hospital and
Surgical Supplies
in the Pacific
Northwest . . .

Established 1905 . . .
Serves all counties of
Southwest Washington

DON BAXTER, INC.
GLENDALE 1, CALIFORNIA

Pioneer name and
specialists in
parenteral
therapy . . .
In April, 1933, the county "Pest House" was transformed into Clark County Hospital with 25 beds as an emergency measure because of the business depression. The county doctor and six nurses cared for the patients and conducted an outpatient clinic for those on relief. More rooms were added in 1935 and again in 1938, the hospital was enlarged by adding a wing.

In 1943 an isolation department for 26 patients was established in an adjacent modern concrete building, former offices of the Works Progress Administration. The isolation hospital served Clark, Skamania and Cowlitz counties for communicable diseases until 1953, when Cowlitz County established their own facilities. The department has served as poh equipment headquarters for Clark County.

In 1956 four modern maximum security rooms were added to the isolation hospital or Annex to be used for persons being held for observation or commitment to a mental hospital.

Clark County Hospital is a general hospital with the exception of obstetrical service. It is used by all physicians practicing in Clark County.

The Board of County Commissioners turned over operation of the hospital to the Clark County Welfare Department in 1942 and this department ran the hospital under a county physician until 1951, when it was returned to the commissioners. Since that time it has been under the board with the major part of financing through the State public assistance program.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

---

VANCOUVER

KLAUS FOUNDATION NORTHERN HOSPITAL
East Evergreen Highway

Telephone: OXford 3-3691

General hospital Established 1942

103 beds 15 bassinets

Operated by Kaiser Foundation Hospitals

Administrator: Sam G. Hufford

The Kaiser Foundation Northern Hospital was built in 1942, for the special purpose of serving employees of the Kaiser Shipyards, then busy with wartime construction.

After the yards were closed, the board of directors approved the idea of continuing a prepaid plan for all who had subscribed to it in the war years, and also approved group coverage and individual enrollment for people of the Portland-Vancouver area.

The hospital is now making plans to move into an ultra-modern, $3,000,000 hospital and clinic in Portland.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
VANCOUVER

ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL
500 E. 12th St.  Telephone: OXford 3-4791
General hospital  Established 1858
109 beds  25 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence
Administrator: Sister Maria of Assisi, R.N.

Because St. Joseph Hospital has the distinction of being the first hospital in Washington, its history is given in the History of Washington Hospitals beginning on page 6.

The hospital has moved several times in its hundred years as demands for services required new buildings and expansion of facilities. The hospital has kept pace with the progress of medicine.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.

VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
3400 Main Street  Telephone: OXford 4-2593
General hospital  Established 1929
135 beds  30 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation
President: J. B. Power, retired
Vice-pres.: C. S. Thayer, retired
Secretary: A. R. Nieman, general contractor
Treasurer: A. W. Henderson, retired
Administrator: Paul S. Bliss

Vancouver Memorial Hospital was called Clark General Hospital when it opened its doors September 7, 1929. The hospital was completed with money subscribed by community industry, organizations and individuals. In May, 1944, the hospital was expanded from its original 50 beds to its present size and the name was changed to its present name. The hospital is governed by a volunteer board of trustees, members of which must be residents of Clark County. The hospital has an active women's auxiliary.

The hospital participates in the licensed practical nurses' training program sponsored by Clark Junior College. It also will participate in the first two-year school of professional nursing sponsored by the junior college when the first class is enrolled in September, 1958.

Vancouver Memorial Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

WALLA WALLA

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
Telephone: JACkson 5-5200
General hospital  Established 1922

Operated by the Veterans Administration

407 beds
Manager: Justin E. Gaines, M.D.

This hospital was established in 1922 in buildings converted from those of old Fort Walla Walla. The U.S. Veterans Bureau, formed in 1922, operated it until 1930 when the U.S. Veterans Administration was created.

The hospital has 159 tuberculous beds, and 248 general medical and surgical beds.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.
Compliments of

SWAN GENERAL AGENCY
1230 Main St.
VANCOUVER, WASH.

**

“Swansurance”
Specialists in Professional Insurance

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTING
* INDUSTRIAL
* COMMERCIAL
* RESIDENTIAL

CALL
PORTER ELECTRIC
OXford 3-4371

ELECTRIC HEAT
* SALES & SERVICE
* FREE ESTIMATES

TV-RADIO SERVICE
* GUARANTEED REPAIRS
ON ALL MAKES

PORTER ELECTRIC
1911 MAIN - VANCOUVER, WASH.

FOR CLEAN HEAT

REMEMBER TO Call us
for CLEAN BURNING FLYING HEATING OILS

VANCOUVER OIL CO.
1400 WEST 11th STREET

Call
OXFORD 3-3608

BEST WISHES

MAYFLOWER MILK DIST.
Quality—At Its Best

OX 4-1561
13th & Columbia
Vancouver, Wn.
Compliments of

Physicians and Hospital Supply Co.

MAIN OFFICES & WAREHOUSE
112 N. W. 20th Avenue
Portland 9, Oregon
Phone: CApital 7-3633

* *

RETAIL & DOWNTOWN DISPLAY CENTER
Medical Arts Building
Portland 5, Oregon
Phone: CApital 7-0417

SANDBERG FURNACES
For
OIL - GAS - SOLID FUELS
INSTALL THE BEST

We Also Do All Kinds Of
STAINLESS STEEL WORK
COPPER WORK
IRON WORK
HAND RAILS
VENTILATION WORK
BUILT-UP ROOFING

GARON CO.
915 WEST 12th
Phone OX 3-2546
Vancouver, Wash.

Compliments of

GEORGE S. WHITE, District Mgr.
Lederle Laboratories Division
American Cyanamid Company
History offers its never-failing attraction and makes its invariable appeal to everyone, not always, to be sure, from the same motive, but because of its personal element and of the particular interest of the reader. History told merely as a record of events becomes little more than a chronicle. The story of an institution must reflect the interplay of the many forces, together with the integration of the various personalities which have gone into the very fiber of its construction, otherwise the account lacks the human touch necessary to vitalize it. A list of figures or a series of graphs does not adequately or completely portray the essential role played by a hospital in a community. Such criteria are not standards by which St. Mary Hospital is to be evaluated.

The Sisters of Charity Providence, known as the Sisters of Providence, began their missionary labor in Walla Walla in 1864. In addition to work in the classroom and in caring for boarders, the Sisters cared for the sick. Since the need for a separate building was imperative, a small hospital was erected on the same grounds as the school and on January 27, 1880, St. Mary Hospital, the first hospital in the Inland Empire, was opened.

Dr. H R. Keylor, pioneer physician, came to Walla Walla in 1882 and remained on the hospital staff until 1936. The first class was graduated from St. Mary Hospital School of Nursing in 1910; the last class will be graduated in 1958. No new classes are being taken.

On January 27, 1915, thirty years to the day after it opened, the hospital was destroyed by fire. No lives were lost. Friends immediately began negotiations to find a place for a temporary hospital. Through Adj. Gen. W. M. Wright, the War Department granted use of a double hospital barracks of old Fort Walla Walla and for 18 months St. Mary Hospital carried on in these quarters.

During this time the Commercial Club of Walla Walla, in conjunction with other service organizations, sponsored various fund-raising activities to aid in financing a new hospital. These efforts combined with the Sisters' resulted in the new St. Mary Hospital, opened on September 19, 1916, the largest and most costly building in Walla Walla County. It had 125 beds. The new hospital was fireproof and cost $250,000.

On April 1, 1931, another major disaster visited Walla Walla. The spring thaw in the mountains, accentuated by a sudden cloud burst, caused all the streams and rivers to overflow their banks and to flood the city streets. Power lines were paralyzed. Drinking water was contaminated. Taking care of the sick without heat and a ready supply of clean water posed a problem. St. Mary's steel structure withstood the raging waters, but the basement was flooded and filled with dirt and debris.

During the Second World War, a new student nurses' home for 60 nurses was built with federal aid to house cadet nurses. The hospital section formerly used by the School of Nursing was converted into a modern maternity department. A new heating plant also was installed. Improvements totaled $200,000.

Establishment of an isolation ward for polio patients was the beginning of a successful physio-therapy department. This year, the laboratory was remodeled and enlarged. An emergency power generator was installed.

St. Mary Hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

WALLA WALLA

ST. MARY HOSPITAL
5th and Poplar Streets
Telephone: J.Ackson 5-3320
General hospital
Established 1880
115 beds
20 bassinets
Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence

Administrator: Sister Bonose, R.N.

WALLA WALLA

WALLA WALLA GENERAL HOSPITAL
933 Bonsalla Ave. Telephone: Jackson 5-0480
General hospital
Established 1900
56 beds
14 bassinets

Operated by the Upper Columbia Conference of Seventh Day Adventists

Administrator: L. E. (Jack) Hubbs

This pioneer hospital has kept pace with medical progress through the years. A new wing is under construction which will add 30 beds to the hospital's capacity.

Last year three new operating rooms were completed, giving the hospital a total of five. The orthopedic surgery is exceptionally well-equipped. A new clinical laboratory also was completed recently.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, Washington State Hospital Association and Association of Western Hospitals.
WATERVILLE

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Telephone: Riverview 5-4761
General hospital Established 1949
16 beds 4 bassinets

Operated by a charitable, non-profit corporation

President: Dalos Mires, farmer
Secretary: Mrs. Esther Viebrock, housewife
Treasurer: C. A. Wilson, insurance-real estate
Administrator: Paul J. Kembel

The Waterville Lions Club first advanced the idea for a hospital in the early 1940s, because of the community's isolation, 28 miles from the nearest hospital. A money-raising drive was unsuccessful, and the matter was dropped until 1948. A new campaign was instituted and enough funds raised to complete the hospital and open it in 1949. In 1970 a final drive for funds was conducted to pay off indebtedness and provide an operating reserve.

Each donor to the hospital is entitled to vote at the annual meeting. All improvements and operating deficiencies have been met by unsolicited donations, grants and bequests. Memorial donations in lieu of flowers for funerals and a hospital guild to aid with sewing, canning and gifts of equipment have aided the financing.

As originally built, the hospital had only 12 beds, but had offices for a doctor and a dentist. These were converted to additional bed and service space.

A new kitchen was built and equipped within the past year. Facilities were partially constructed at the same time for a new delivery room, labor room, nursery, and other facilities and it is hoped to finish this within a short time.

The hospital is a member of the Washington State Hospital Association.

WENATCHEE

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL
Washington and Cleveland Streets
Telephone: NOrmandy 2-8141
General hospital Established 1916
60 beds 11 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark

Administrator: Sister Francis Xavier, R.N.

In 1916, when Miss Mary Maloney decided to sell the Wenatchee General Hospital, Bishop O'Dea of Seattle requested the Sisters of St. Joseph of Newark to take over the hospital. In 1921 the present St. Anthony's Hospital was built.

A school of nursing was conducted by the hospital from 1923 to 1949. In that period the school graduated 169 nurses.

No story of St. Anthony's should be written without paying tribute to the whole-hearted support, interest and encouragement of two groups, the Lay Advisory Board and St Anthony's League.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
The Eye and Ear Hospital of Wenatchee is a specialized hospital with admissions limited to eye, ear, nose and throat cases. One of few such hospitals in the West, it opened February 8, 1933.

**WENATCHEE**

**EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL OF WENATCHEE**

601 Douglas Street  
Telephone NOrmandy 2-7145  
Special hospital  
Established 1953  
18 beds

Operated by a partnership: C. K. Miller, M.D.; M. G. Roden, M.D., and L. E. Hildebrand, M.D.

Administrator: G. H. Donaldson

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association and the Washington State Hospital Association.

---

**WENATCHEE**

**CENTRAL WASHINGTON DEACONESS HOSPITAL**

Okanogan and Kittitas Streets  
Telephone NOrmandy 2-8176  
General hospital  
Established 1915  
85 beds, 24 bassinetts  
Operated under the auspices of the Methodist Church

President: Ross A. Heminger, manager, Hi-Line Fruit Growers Cooperative  
Vice President: Edson Dow, attorney  
Secretary: Harry J. Jensen, district manager, Gwin, White, Prince, Inc.  
Treasurer: Farris Johnson, orchardist  
Administrator: Rev. Chester Finkbeiner

This hospital was established under the auspices of the Methodist Church, which still controls the managing corporation. Need for a Protestant hospital in the community had been under discussion when, one Sunday morning in 1915, the Rev. N. M. Jones, pastor of the First Methodist Church, was called to the bedside of a dying man. This man, whose name is unknown, said he had $800 which he wished to give for a hospital. From this start and the gifts of others, a 30-bed hospital was started in a remodeled brick residence. Dedicated July 13, 1915, the hospital cared for 398 patients the first year. Mrs. Jeannette M. Sigerson, R.N. and Deaconess, served as superintendent for the first nine years. Three members of the original board of trustees, Fred Kemp, C. A. Leedy, and C. A. Sterling, still live in this community.

The hospital’s School of Nursing was opened in 1916. First four students were graduated in 1919. Since then 224 students have been graduated, including 26 who served in the Armed Forces in World War II.

In 1923 a 50-bed fireproof building was dedicated. In 1948 a modern 100-bed wing was added. In 1953, a new Nurses’ Residence and Educational Building was completed. Other recent additions have been a new kitchen, dining room, cafeteria, elevator, laundry, X-ray department and laboratory and physical therapy department.

In January, 1943, when wartime shortages of doctors taxed all hospitals to capacity, Deaconess Hospital was transformed in a single hour from a 50-bed to an 80-bed hospital. This occurred when St. Anthony’s Hospital caught fire in the early morning hours, and patients were evacuated to Deaconess Hospital by ambulance. The lower floor of the Nurses’ Home was converted into a hospital unit.

Another major test of the hospital came in 1952 when an unexpected polio epidemic occurred in North Central Washington. The hospital had 16 beds in isolation units on its medical floor. This was considered large enough for any emergency, but was filled and overfilled within a few days. The entire first floor then was converted into a polio floor, with a total of 33 beds in use. This situation continued from late June to late November, during which time a total of 148 bed patients and 29 out patients with polio were cared for. There were 16 respirator patients, seven of them at one time.

The hospital has been expanding almost without respite for the past 12 years, with expenditures of $921,000 in that period.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals. Its nursing school is accredited by the Washington State Board of Professional Nurse Registration and temporarily accredited by the National League for Nursing.
WHITE SALMON

SKYLINE HOSPITAL

Telephone: 2011

General hospital
Established 1952
36 beds 6 bassinets

Operated by Klickitat County Hospital District No. 2

President, R. F. Niblock, Lyle, retired railroad man
Vice-pres.: Mrs. Bessie Schmid, Trout Lake, housewife
Secretary: R. L. Heaman, White Salmon, retired merchant
Administrator: R. B. Shipp

The Skyline Hospital, which is situated on a bluff overlooking the Columbia River across from Hood River, Oregon, was built to serve an area which did not have ready access to a Washington hospital.

Its capacity of 36 beds includes 16 beds in one wing reserved for geriatric patients.

The hospital is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.

YAKIMA

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

110 St. Ninth Ave.

Telephone: GLencourt 3-4821

General hospital Established 1891
187 beds 20 bassinets

Operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence

Administrator: Sister Rose of the Precious Blood, R.N.

On August 2, 1891, the Sisters of Charity of Providence agreed with Dr. T. B. Gunn, United States Reclamation Service, to undertake care of the sick government workers as well as residents of the city who were ill. The Sisters rented a small house at the corner of Yakima Avenue and Naches Street, and in the first year cared for 37 patients.

On August 23, 1892, a new two-story building accommodating 25 patients was occupied. Twenty-five more beds were occupied five years later, and an operating room with sterilization equipment was added.

The present six-story building was occupied January 1, 1914. In November, 1919, the hospital was approved by the American College of Surgeons. In 1937, the Children's Hospital building was added.

In 1946, a new addition providing a physiotherapy department, isolation ward, doctor's room and many other facilities was placed in use. An X-ray machine in the admitting department was installed in July, 1954, to begin routine chest X-rays of all patients admitted.

With the success of the Salk polio vaccine, the space in the Children's Hospital previously occupied by polio patients most of the year was not needed. Children were moved to the main hospital December 1, 1956. The Children's Hospital building was razed to make room for additional parking space. A central supply service was installed and the dietary department remodeled at the same time.

The School of Nursing was founded in 1907, and by its Golden Jubilee in June, 1957, had graduated 745 nurses, including one, Dr. Lois Wilson, who went on to become a physician and now practices in Berkeley, Calif.

Nursing students at first were housed in the attic of the hospital. In 1929, a three-story Nurses' Home to accommodate 100 students was occupied.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association and the Association of Western Hospitals.
Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital accepted its first patient June 20, 1950. The hospital represents efforts of citizens of the Yakima Valley to meet a need for more hospital beds in the community, a need which became acute during and immediately following the Second World War.

The hospital is operated by the Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital Association whose membership comprises all who donated $25 or more. Each member has one vote regardless of the amount contributed and participates in the election of the Board of Trustees of the hospital.

Total cost of the hospital was $2,782,000 of which $1,800,000 came from approximately 13,000 donors.

A special feature of the hospital is a psychiatric unit completed in 1951 with the assistance of a federal Hill-Burton grant of $310,000.

An expansion program will be completed early in 1958. This will provide 30 additional beds, a 10-bed surgical recovery unit, expanded facilities for laboratory, X-ray, central supply and pharmacy, and enlargement of existing nursing stations on the nursing units.

The hospital is served by an active women’s auxiliary whose members contribute services and raise funds through various activities including operation of a snack bar and gift shop adjoining the hospital lobby.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Washington State Hospital Association, and the Association of Western Hospitals.

Index to Advertisers

Abby Rents .......................... 79
Aetna Insurance, Seattle ................. 71
Aloe Company, A. S. ........................ 59
American Sterilizer ...................... 92
Baker Linen Company, H. W., Seattle ..... 80
Bargreen Coffee and Restaurant Equipment, Everett ... 85
Baxter, Inc., Don .......................... 110
Biddle & Crownther, Seattle ............... 76
Boatmen Construction Co., Gas J., Spokane .......... 95
Brodie-National, Inc. ...................... 100
Brown & Company, R. H., Seattle .......... 88
Cutter Laboratories .................... 104
Davies Coffee Company, Seattle .......... 72
Dudhman Hotel Supply, Seattle ........... 80
Everett Trust & Savings Bank, Everett ... 35
Frayn Printing Co., Seattle .............. 66
Garon Company, Vancouver ................ 134
General Electric ........................ 95
Gunderson, Tacoma and Seattle ............ 109
Hamilton Funeral Company, Vancouver .... 110
Hempill Oil Company, Seattle .............. 72
Hill-Rom, Batesville, Indiana ............. 92
Holland Ice Cream Company, Vancouver ... 110
Hollister Company, Chicago ................ 92
Hospital Consultants, Seattle ............. 76
Huntington Laboratories, Inc. ............ 28
King County Medical Service Corp., Seattle .... 84
Kaiser’s Inc., Valley, Washington ......... 27
Lederle Laboratories .................... 114
Love Electric, Tacoma .................... 109
Lutheran Rehabilitation Center .......... 104
Massengill, S. E., San Francisco .......... 96
Mayflower Milk, Vancouver ............... 113
McClintock-Trunkey Company, Spokane .... 95
McKesson ................................ 50
Medisweet Milk .................. 72

Meyer Drug Company, Harald, Tacoma ......... 109
Moe’s, Tacoma .......................... 103
Nalley’s, Tacoma ........................ 104
National Cylinder Gas ........................ 49
National Fund Raising, San Francisco .... 83
North Coast Electric ........................ 75
Northern Life Insurance, Seattle .......... 27
Northwest Hotel Supply, Seattle .......... 36
Old National Bank, Colfax .............. 28
Physicians & Hospital Supply Co., Portland ... 114
Physicians & Surgeons Supply, Spokane .... 96
Physicians Record, Chicago .............. 84
Porter Electric, Vancouver ............... 113
Richard-Allan Inc. ...................... 28
Rustad Plumbing & Heating, Seattle .... 75
Salesbook Mfg. Co., Seattle ............. 84
Sanborn Co. ................................ 35
Scientific Supplies, Seattle .............. 88
Scott Paper Company, Everett ........... 36
Seattle First National Bank, Seattle .... 87
Shaw Supply, Seattle-Tacoma ............. 66
Shaw Supply, Portland ................... 75
Shipman Surgical Company, Seattle ....... 62
Squibb & Sons .......................... 91
Swan Insurance, Vancouver .............. 113
Troy Laundry, Seattle .................... 79
Upjohn Company ........................ 80
Valley Drug, Chehalis ................... 27
Vancouver Oil Company, Vancouver ....... 113
Vestil Inc. ................................ 79
Washington Budget Plan, Spokane ....... 96
Washington Hospital Service Association, Seattle ... 60-61
Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle ... 65
Washington Physicians Service, Seattle .... 88
West Coast Paper, Seattle ................. 65
Western Drug Company .................. 65
Western X-Ray, Seattle ................. 66
Public Hospital Districts

IN 1945 THE LEGISLATURE passed a law (Ch. 264, Laws of 1945, RCW 70.44) authorizing the establishment of public hospital districts as municipal corporations "to own and operate hospitals and to furnish hospital service for the residents of the district and other persons."

Each district is governed by three commissioners who are elected by the residents of the district for six-year terms and serve without pay. The districts receive a small millage from property taxes which varies from district to district according to the number of other junior taxing districts in the county and other factors.

Since 1945 there have been 23 public hospital districts organized in the state. They own 19 hospitals, two districts, Pacific County and Adams County, operating two hospitals. Six districts own no hospitals.

ADAMS COUNTY—Adams County Hospital District No. 1, Ritzville, Adams County Memorial Hospital, Othello, Othello Community Hospital

BENTON COUNTY—Kenswick Hospital District, Kenswick, Kennewick General Hospital

BENTON COUNTY—Proser Hospital District, Proser, Proser Memorial Hospital.

CLALLAM COUNTY—Clallam County Hospital District No. 1, Forks, Clallam County Hospital District No. 1

CLALLAM COUNTY—Clallam County Hospital District No. 2, Port Angeles, Olympic Memorial Hospital

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Franklin County Hospital District No. 1, Connell

GARFIELD COUNTY—Garfield County Hospital District, Pomeroy, Garfield County Memorial Hospital

GRANT COUNTY—Grant County Hospital District No. 1, Moses Lake, Samaritan Hospital

GRANT COUNTY—Grant County Hospital District No. 2, Quincy

GRANT COUNTY—Grant County Hospital District No. 3, Ephrata, Columbia Basin Hospital

GRANT COUNTY—Grant-Douglas County Hospital District No. 1, Soap Lake

ISLAND COUNTY — Island County Hospital District No. 1, Langley.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Jefferson County Hospital District No. 1

KING COUNTY—King County Hospital District No. 1, Renton, Renton Hospital.

KLIKTITAT COUNTY—Klickitat County Hospital District No. 1, Goldendale, Klickitat Valley Hospital

KLIKTITAT COUNTY—Klickitat County Hospital District No. 2, White Salmon, Skyline Hospital

LINCOLN COUNTY—Lincoln County Hospital District No. 1, Odessa, Memorial Hospital

OKANOGAN COUNTY — Okanogan-Douglass County Hospital, District No. 1, Brewster, McKinley Memorial Hospital.

PACIFIC COUNTY—Pacific County Hospital District, South Bend, Willapa Harbor Hospital; Ilwaco, Ocean Beach Hospital

SKAMANIA COUNTY—Skamania County Hospital District No. 1, Stevenson

SKAGIT COUNTY—Skagit County Hospital District No. 1, Mt. Vernon, Skagit Valley Hospital

PEND OREILLE COUNTY—Pend Oreille County Hospital District No. 1, Newport, Newport Community Hospital

PEND OREILLE COUNTY—Pend Oreille County Hospital District No. 2, Metaline Falls, Metaline Falls Hospital

Licensed Private Psychiatric Hospitals

State of Washington

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crown Hill Hospital, Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfax Sanitarium, Juanita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firlawns Sanitarium, Kenmore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halcyon Sanitarium, Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane O'Brien Hospital, Spokane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinel Foundation Hospital, Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadel Hospital, Seattle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>