received some compensation for the Accident patients brought to its doors.

The Clubs of the city of Yakima have always taken a lively interest in the welfare of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. In May, 1938, the Yakima Optimist Club, by voluntary subscription, raised funds to purchase an Iron Lung, infant respirator, and an incubator for the hospital. The Club paid $1,400 for the Iron Lung; $150 for the baby respirator, and $400 for the incubator; in addition they gave $1,000, for the operating expenses for these devices. Now we remark that such gifts speak for the esteem in which the Hospital is held. They bear silent testimony to the work done by Saint Elizabeth's for the common good.

The Sanitarium which had been used for contagious diseases since 1927, was remodeled and opened October 1936. The Women's Medical Auxiliary Association took this small department of the Hospital under its special interest. They supplied beds, wheel-chairs, toys, and clothing for the small patients. To finance these purchases the ladies sponsored card parties throughout the year. A visit to this department will show the practical devotion of these women to their projects.

Fire, which is always dreaded, especially in a hospital broke out October 4, 1938, in the clothes chute at about seven-thirty in the morning.

105. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital. Vol. 2. pp. 52, 43
106. Ibid., p. 64
107. Ibid., p. 65
morning. It had been smoldering for some time before it was discovered. The efficient City Fire Department soon had it under control. The damage caused by the fire and the water compelled a removal of patients to another part of the hospital. But by noon all was running normally again. The general comment was, "Thank God, it was not during the night." Repaired and some necessary remodeling were started immediately. Four new modern surgeries were built and the obstetrical department enlarged and refurbished.

The many improvements in the hospital, and the progressive spirit of the staff members were effectively recognized on December 12, 1938. On that date word came that Saint Elizabeth's Hospital have been accepted as a member of the American Hospital Association and listed as number 2573. Such recognition is earnestly sought by all hospitals. The granting of membership is a formal acknowledgement of a high standard of service. This was an important day in the annals of Saint Elizabeth's. Such recognition is but an incentive to greater excellence.

Everyone enjoys surprises. On June 7, 1939, Sister Mary Alice, superior, received a special delivery letter. Upon opening the envelope,

106. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2. p. 73
109. Ibid., p. 73
110. Ibid., p. 75
she found a check for $1,000. It was a donation to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in the name of Richard Admira of Goldendale, Washington. He had been a patient at the Hospital since January, 12, 1939, to the day of his death, February 28, 1939. The old gentleman had liked the Sister-nurse and would often call her the "white angel Sister." To show his gratitude for her kindly care he instructed his brother, who was to administer his estate, to make this donation to the Sisters.

Few persons realize the expense connection with equipping a hospital. Modern methods for the care of the sick demand some costly devices. On May 5, 1940, the latest X-Ray equipment had been installed in the Hospital. These new improvements cost $6,300, and increased the X-Ray department investment in the hospital to $17,000. The doctors were pleased and unanimous in their comment that nowhere in the Northwest could better diagnostic X-Ray equipment be found.

June 3, 1940, proved the value of the iron-lung that had been donated to the Hospital in 1938. Matthew Coontz, a farmer, was electrocuted when his hay derrick came into contact with a high-power line. After he had collapsed and stopped breathing, he was placed in the Iron Lung, which is specially designed for the treatment of respiratory

111. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2, p. 75
112. Ibid., p. 97
paralysis resulting from electric shock. He quickly regained consciousness as the mechanical breathing apparatus forced him to inhale the fresh air. This relieved him so much that he exclaimed, "If heaven is anything like this, I want to go there." Such incidents like this one make the donors proud of the participation in projects by which the entire community is assisted.

National Hospital Day was made very memorable, May 12, 1941, this year also marked the Golden Jubilee of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. Fifty years is a long time in the history of any institution but it seemed very short in the history of Saint Elizabeth's. It is hard for the young to look backward fifty years and picture the first hospital in the Valley; a rented seven-room house, staffed by two sisters, having no surgery, no running water, no sewage system and no steam heat. Through the years, expansion and growth has taken place until the present modern structure was completed and occupied on January 1, 1914. It had been kept on a part with the hospital of its size on the Pacific Coast and can justly be proud of its rating and of its standardization. On its Golden Jubilee day Doctors and friends showed their interest and loyalty not merely by congratulations and good-wishes but by their effective material gifts. All who could do so were eager to take part in the Golden Jubilee of the Hospital.

of which they were so proud.

The years of World War II were hard on the Hospital as they depleted not only the ranks of the doctors and nurses but also the other help which was needed to conduct a hospital and care properly for the sick. Most medical supplies were hard to obtain; the problem of food and rationing was one that puzzled the best of managers. The struggle to carry on tried the ingenuity and the patience of all concerned. But realization of the terrible dangers threatening their fellow citizens in distant places and the love of God, to whose service they had given their lives, served as an effective incentive for the overcoming practically all difficulties.

The first to be called to the service was Dr. Ralph Shirey, the Hospital’s pathologist since 1926. His loss was keenly felt. He was the only pathologist in or near Yakima. No one was found with sufficient qualifications to replace him. During his absence all pathological work of the hospital was sent either to Spokane or Seattle.

The demands of the armed services brought about a shortage of nurses also. Substitutes had to be found and trained. The Hospital undertook the training of Red Cross Volunteer Nurses-Aides. These women many of them

114. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2. p. 112
115. Ibid., p. 132
housewives and young mothers were given a six-weeks' course in theory and practical care of the sick. Thirty-one who volunteered their time and labor to Saint Elizabeth's as their part in the War Effort.

It was hard to realize that a war was in progress. But this was brought home to the citizens of Yakima by the formal opening of the Blood Plasma Bank, May 18, 1942, in Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. The equipment necessary for this service, consisting of a large electric freezing-unit and necessary supplies, was donated by the Elk's Lodge of Yakima. It was under the direction of Dr. E. S. West, a member of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital Staff. The Hospital furnished the necessary space on the sixth floor, and with the assistance of the Laboratory technicians, Red Cross Volunteer Aides, and Canteen Workers, the "bank" gave many weeks of efficient service. The Blood Plasma thus secured and stored in the "bank" provided the Valley with one of the very necessary means for dealing with a grave emergency.

September 25, 1942, saw further depletion of the doctors on the Staff of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital. The Armed Forces called Dr. Herbert Lynch, Dr. Joseph Low, Dr. Schuyler Ginn, Dr. Willard Rew, Dr. Thomas Angland, and

116. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2. p. 126
117. Ibid., p. 133
Dr. Francis Ditter. The already burdened doctors had to assume a still heavier load. All of them responded nobly.

On April 11, 1944, Dr. R. F. Laiser of the United States Public Health Service arrived in Yakima. He came to the city at the request of Mayor W. W. Mogran. The Mayor hoped, thereby to secure some help in relieving the congested conditions at Saint Elizabeth's. More beds were needed to accommodate the increasing population of the Valley.

After a tour of the County Hospital, Dr. Kaiser, came to Saint Elizabeth's. He arrived at noon, April 11, 1944. He was met by the Superior, Sister Providence of the Sacred Heart and a delegation of the Medical Staff. The congested condition of the hospital was immediately apparent, for beds had been, crowded into every possible space. They were even out in the hallways. The inspecting group, the superior of Hospital, Mayor A. W. Mogran, John Maloney, architect, George Hollenbeck, Dr. D. F. Rice, Dr. J. Louden, Dr. E. S. West, Dr. J. E. Bittner, Jr., Dr. S. R. Benner, Dr. H. H. Skinner, Dr. F. G. Lefor, and Dr. J. L. McDonald.

After Doctor Kaiser's tour of inspection, application was made to the United States Government for funds to help finance a new addition to the hospital. Delays on the part of the government compelled the Sisters to undertake the work at their own expense. The need for hospital

118. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital. Vol. 2. p. 133
119. Ibid., p. 156
space was most pressing. Something had to be done at once. Mr. John Maloney was the architect of the proposed wing. The general construction was awarded to the Howard S. Wright Company of Seattle; the Electrical Contract to the Yakima Electric Company; and the heating and ventilation to Leichnitz-Bibb, Inc., also of Yakima.

The new wing was to be three stories in height, 47 feet wide and 135 feet long. It was to be built on the south side of the main building. It was to be linked with the main building by a passage-way 3½ feet wide and 5½ feet long. It would increase the capacity of the hospital by at least fifty beds. The estimated cost of the building was $375,000.

In September 1944, the Federal Officials in Washington, D. C. granted permission for the needed priorities for the new wing.

Because of the urgent need for beds the floors were opened as soon as finished. In the summer and fall of 1945 occurred another epidemic of Infantile Paralysis. Nearly eighty patients were cared for in this department. The Foundation for Infantile Paralysis paid for the care required by these cases. Several Clubs of the city helped in the emergency by donating wheel chairs and beds. Small donations amounted

120. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2. p. 164
121. Ibid., p. 163
122. Ibid., p. 164
to nearly $2,000.

The new wing was completely finished July 12, 1946. With this phase of the work completed, remodeling of the old building began. The first to receive attention was the nursery. This meant a complete remodeling of the formula room, and of the nursery. When finished no other hospital of the Inland Empire could boast of a more modern maternity department than Saint Elizabeth's. Fifty babies were moved to their new quarters on September 17, 1946.

An incident claiming the entire attention of the Valley was the arrival of the first consignment of penicillin. Penicillin is now so common that one hardly stops to think about it. But when the first shipment arrived in Yakima it made the headlines. The hospital received its first shipment on May 2, 1944, which amounted to 10,000,000 units. The amount represented the hospital's quota for the month of May.

The people of Yakima have always been generous when called upon to help equip the different departments of the Hospital. On November 1, 1946, the American Legion Auxiliary of the Sixth District, sponsored a Silver Tea. During the afternoon the ladies presented to Sister Reine, Superior, a poliopack machine. Since it removes the moisture from the

123. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2. p. 176
124. Ibid., p. 130
125 Ibid., p. 131
126. Ibid. p. 157
packs which were used in the treatment of polio, this new invention lessened the work of the nurses and diminished the danger of burns to the patients. A month and a half later, the Camarata Club of the city presented a diathermy machine to be used in the same department. This piece of equipment was value at $900. The Benton County Chapter for Infantile Paralysis donated a whirlpool valued at $500, to be used for stimulation of atrophied muscles. These gifts were followed by another pack machine from the Yakima Valley Shriner Club.

On February 5, 1947, another improvement was made in the Hospital by the establishment of a Central Supply Department. Here held in readiness are the dressings and all steril equipment needed for the patients throughout the entire Hospital. Trained registered nurses are in charge of this division, which functions for the full twenty-four hours. This arrangement makes possible quicker and more efficient aid to both doctor and patient.

The little Children's Hospital was not forgotten. For the service of the "little patients" the Yakima Rotary Club, presented an X-Ray machine to Saint Elizabeth's on February 5, 1947. The gratitude of everyone interested in the hospital went out to this Club, especially to Mr. Rex. Matthews, Rotary President, and Mr.

127 Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2. p. 182
128 Ibid. p. 184
129 Ibid. p. 185
130 Ibid. p. 130
Joseph Kohls, Rotary Treasury, for this valuable equipment so sorely needed in the "Little Hospital".

Saint Elizabeth's hospital had given fifty-eight years of service to the Yakima Valley. In 1891, thirty-seven patients were admitted to the would-be hospital on Yakima and Naches Avenues. Twenty-five years later, during 1916, 1,096 sick people had been received; and during Saint Elizabeth's Golden Jubilee year, 1941, 5,845 had entered its portals.

The canals have nearly disappeared along the streets of the City of Yakima, and as the years have passed, so too has typhoid fever whose ravages were the primary reason for the foundation of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital on August 2, 1891. But other diseases and newer demands of an increasing population press and harass Saint Elizabeth's just as the little would-be hospital was in 1891. Generous friends and civic organizations, however, stand by to help Saint Elizabeth's to continue rendering the service which has made Saint Elizabeth's loved both by its neighbors, its workers and its one-time patients.

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131. Chronicles, Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Vol. 2, p. 185
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APPENDIX 1

Laying of the Corner Stone.

Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Yakima, Wash.
April 13, 1913

The 13th of the current month of April a group of the friends of our house and presided over by His Excellency Right Rev. Edward John O'Dea Bishop of Seattle, assisted by Rev. Conrad Brusten S. J., pastor of Saint Joseph Church, of the City of Yakima, and by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Seattle, Washington, Rev. Daniel Hanley, who is also chaplain of our Providence Hospital in Seattle and of many other members of the clergy.

After the blessing and installation of the Corner Stone which contains the relics, statues, medals and other precious objects which we had prepared, finally the Rev. Conrad Brusten S. J. put the documents which follow:

Ceremony of the Blessing of the Corner Stone of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, North Yakima, Wash.

Today the 13th day of April 1913. We the undersigned Bishop of Seattle have after the Liturgical Rite, blessed and installed the Corner Stone of the new Saint Elizabeth's Hospital at North Yakima, Wash.

In this stone we have put a sealed bottle containing religious medals and other precious objects and also the historical notes which follow.

A.M.D.G.
Appendix 1. (Con.)

In the year of grace, 1913, this 13th day of April the 10th year of the pontificate of H. S. Holiness Pius X, the 17th of the episcopate of His Excellency, Right Reverend Edward John O'Dea, the third bishop of the diocese of Nesqualley, now Seattle, the first of the presidency of Woodrow Wilson; the first of the governorship of Earnest Lester and the second of the marority of A. J. Splawn.

The Institute of the Daughters of Charity, Servants of the Poor, founded at Montreal in 1843 by Mother Gamelin and Monseigneur Ignatius Bourget of venerated memory and Mother Joseph of the Sacred Heart, foundress of our Missions of the West accepted the foundation of St. Elizabeth's Hospital the second of August 1891 at the request of Rev. V. Gerrand, S. J. and with the approbation of Monseigneur E. Junger, the Second Bishop of Nesqually.

The first sisters who devoted themselves to this work were Sister Joseph Hercule and Sister Jean l'Evangeliste.

The 17th of October 1912 the foundation of the brick building 205' x 140' were laid. The work was under the direction of Mr. R.F. Tegan, Archicture, while Mr. C. L. Towhy is the superintendent, had for his assistants, Mr. L. B. Bissell and Mr. Wm. McGatligger, Mr. J. H. Lynch is the advocate and legal councellor of the sisters.

Mother Mary Julian, Superior General
Mother Jacques Kisai, Provincial Superior
Sister Gertrude of Providence, Local Superior
Appendix 1 (Con.)

New Hospital North Yakima, Wash.

Right Rev. Edward J. O'Sea, Bishop of Seattle, laid the corner stone of the new Saint Elizabeth Hospital, Ninth and West Chestnut Street, on Sunday afternoon at two thirty. The formal ceremony of putting the corner stone in place was followed by a program in which Bishop O'Dea, Judge E. M. Preble, Dr. A. J. Kelton, (sic) and Rev. Conrad Bruston, S. J. made addresses.

On the corner stone were placed historical data concerning the order of the Sisters of Charity of Providence and their activities in North Yakima, copies of the local newspapers and a number of other articles.

The various societies of the Catholic Church in North Yakima met at Saint Joseph's Church at 2 o'clock and marched in a body to the site of the new hospital, in the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Chestnut and Walnut Street.

Program

1. Laying of the corner stone by 
   Rt. Rev. E. J. O'Dea, Bishop of Seattle
2. Hymn, "Heart of Jesus, We are Grateful."
   Pupils of Saint Joseph's Academy and Marquette College
3. Address, Rt. Rev. E. J. O'Dea
4. National Hymn, "Our Own United States."
5. Address Dr. A.J. Kelton (sic)