

EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE JORDAN SANATORIUM

Legislative Committee Found That Farming Operations Were Not Carried on Very Successfully—Not Sufficient Produce Raised for the Needs of the Institution—A Number of Witnesses Heard—Institution is Now Under Federal Control.

Evidence taken by Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to investigate and report upon The Jordan Memorial Sanatorium, July 3rd and 4th, 1918:

George Lutz halted, and in answer to inquiries from Chairman and members of the Committee, gave the Committee the following information:

I am farm superintendent of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium Farm. I was appointed December 17th, 1917. There are six horses on the farm, all draft horses. I have been buying oats from the Fawcett Milling Company at \$1.25 per bushel. We will raise about 150 bushels of oats this year. I thing boarding three of the mens' horses in the barn a poor proposition. I found locks twice torn off the grain bins. There is no one practically in charge of the stable. There is another barn on the premises. When I came last fall I found the farm run out. There was not a furrrough turned in the fall of 1917. Last year hay harvest was between 50 and 60 tons. Last year's crop was about 60 to 70 bushels of oats. About 250 to 300 bushels of potatoes, about 200 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels mangolds, 50 bushels buckwheat, 10 bushels carrots, 5 bushels beets, cabbage between 400 to 500, average weight seven pounds. All the tomatoes that we raised last fall, about 50 bushels, were put in a pile but were never gathered in and were allowed to rot as they stood. We raised about 100 pumpkins. They were put in a pile in a field but I do not know what became of them. We had 10 milch cows. I had not a cow in the barn last fall giving over 10 pounds of milk per day.

We do not have any cream for the Institution unless we happen to get an extra supply of milk.

The ice cream used in the Institution is not made from cream produced on the farm. It is supplied by contract to the Institution from an outside source.

We now have eleven cows, nine owned by the Institution and two of them are my own which I brought with me when I came, and their milk goes for their keep.

We make no butter.

The cows owned by the Institution now average from three to five pounds per milking.

They get the best of feed.

We have seven head of young cattle, 3 yearlings, 4 two-year-olds. There are seven pigs, six yearlings and one two-year-old.

We use swill from the kitchen for feeding the pigs.

The institution has seventy-five hens, 75 or 80 chickens, 3 old turkeys and 6 young ones.

We do not raise enough chickens by a tenth of what is used.

The Institution buys chickens about once a week. I do not know what quantity.

This year we will cut about 50 to 60 tons of hay.

We will raise about 150 bushels of oats.

I have put in 15 barrels of seed potatoes this spring and expect to raise about 300 barrels.

I have about two and a half bushels of buckwheat sown, have one acre of turnips and vegetable garden of about one and a half acres.

I am responsible for the condition of the barns and stables.

The sleighs in the loft are not owned by the Institution. They are owned by the help and are stored there.

The contractors building the Military Hospital used the barn for sleeping in and housing conditions.

The horses are thin because they had to do very heavy hauling this spring from the station to the Institution.

The men struck for \$65 a month this spring. They were getting \$50 a month and they now are getting \$2.25 per day and boarding themselves. They are paid by the day.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The farm implements consist of two old plows, walking plows, two mowing machines in poor condition, two cultivators, one old manure spreader, one seeder (bought this spring), one horse rake, one spring-tooth harrow, one disc harrow.

I found the road from the station to the Institution something abominable and has been so for years. I ran four horses to a load of about fifteen hundred pounds this spring hauling over this road.

It takes two of our double teams nearly every working day of the year hauling coal from the station to the Institution, two trips per day. It is five miles from the station.

We cut about 400 cords of wood from the farm this year, mixed wood. There is no big heavy wood on the farm.

We are using slab-wood this summer for running the engines for heating the laundry. I bought it at the mill and paid one dollar a cord for it. We have used about sixty cords of it since the middle of May last.

I think the farm could be made to raise sufficient produce to supply the Institution and the stock as now constituted. We have about one hundred acres fit for cultivation and about thirty or forty acres is high interval.

The adjoining farm was purchased for \$5,000. The buildings on it are very poor. The house is in poor condition. The house opposite the Institution occupied by the night-watchman had a new concrete cellar put in it for the purpose of storing roots. I understand it cost \$1,500. It cannot be used for that purpose, and has never been used for storing roots or vegetables as the water flows into it in the spring or after heavy rains.

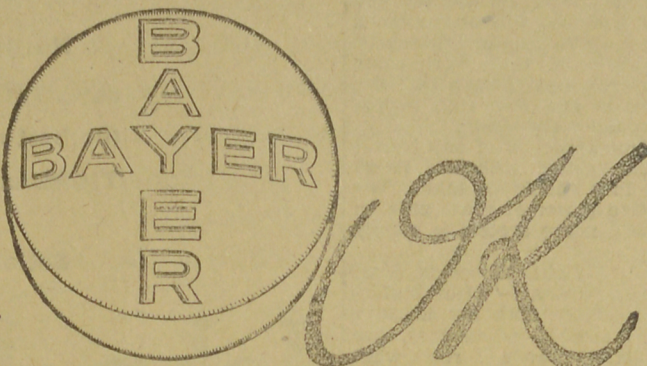
As to crops on hand we have about one ton of hay left. I bought five tons recently at \$11.00 a ton. I will have to keep on buying this hay for the stock until the fall crop comes in. We need about seventy-five tons of hay per year for the present stock.

Q. Have you any recommendations to make to the Committee?

A. Yes, I would recommend that the bushes be cut off some of the interval land, say between ten and fifteen acres of it and this land made use of. It should not cost more than \$500 to clear it up and make it useful. There was no manure hauled out for top dressing last fall. I would recommend that all manure raised on the place should be used. I am of the opinion that the land about the Institution composing the farm is poor hungry land. I would recommend getting rid of all the cows but two, fatten them and kill them. Their usefulness as milkers is gone. I would buy new young cows that have not been forced. There are six of us men employed working the farm, three are teamsters.

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This includes two men who practically give all their time to hauling coal. I would recommend that all cinders and clinkers from the power house be put on the road from the Institution to the Station. There are three good cottages on the premises, but they have never been used for the last three years. These cottages, I believe, should be made use of.

We have only one sound horse on the farm. Three of the horses had the heaves when I came here. One gray horse is eighteen years old, and the black mare has tender feet.

Mr. Lutz stood aside.

Mrs. Caroline D. Williams called, and gave the following evidence in reply to questions from the Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am housekeeper in the Institution.

I have been here five years.

Dr. Townshend has been here for seven years.

Dr. Townshend left the Institution this morning for good at 8 a. m.

He notified me yesterday that six gentlemen were coming here today.

Q. Where are the books of the Institution; the Committee would like to see them?

A. I do not know anything about them. I do not know where they are. The witness eventually pointed out that the books might be in the cabinet in the room where the Committee were in session. The Chairman sent for the engineer who opened the cabinet and found the cash book of the Institution which was handed over to Mr. McIntyre to audit.

Mrs. Williams, continuing her evidence, stated:

We have at present twenty-three patients in the Institution.

My duties are to see that the place is kept clean, see that the meals are served properly, look after the help, and do the buying.

Dr. Townshend recommended to me what to buy. Dr. Townshend used to buy the crockeryware and all the drugs. I bought the groceries and the hardware.

I bought groceries from A. E. Jones at River Glade; George W. Duncan, River Glade, and Reid and Company, Moncton; Baird & Peters, St. John; S. Z. Dickson, St. John; W. S. Magee, St. John; and fish from Leonard Bros., St. John. Also groceries from O. Paturel, Shediac; drugs from A. E. Holstead, Moncton, lately from George O. Spencer, Moncton.

Hardware from F. W. Sumner, Moncton, Emmerson & Fisher, St. John, and W. H. Thorne & Company, St. John.

We buy butter from 40c. to 43c. per pound. We buy eggs from 29 to 43 cents per dozen.

We buy ice cream from five to eight quarts at fifty cents a quart at least once a week from the Maritime Dairy, Sussex, and pay 35 cents expressage.

We have today twenty-three patients and a staff of nineteen. Everybody gets exactly the same food as the patients, except the three extra lunches of eggs and milk served to the patients. We have chicken three and four times a week.

The kitchen range smokes very badly, and has for the past four years. I have drawn the Commissioners' attention to this fact, but nothing has been done to date.

We now buy all our grocery supplies from A. E. Jones and George W. Duncan, River Glade. I was instructed to buy from them.

Q. Who instructed you to buy from them?

A. Dr. Townshend told me to do so.

Ever since I came here I have been buying from A. E. Jones, and we have been buying groceries from Geo. W. Duncan and A. E. Jones for the last two years. We buy most of our hardware from T. McAvity & Sons. We phone our orders to George W. Duncan and A. E. Jones from the Institution, and we have to send in and haul out our supplies from the station.

We buy our feed, bran, cracked corn and middlings from George W. Duncan, River Glade.

We buy all our butter from George W. Duncan, A. E. Jones and from Sherman Colpitts.

The laundry is not at all satisfactory. It has not proper ventilation and no driers. The laundry was never built right. The laundry floor is nearly always wet. The drainage from the same is unsatisfactory. The laundry was built and machinery supplied by F. W. Sumner & Company, Moncton.

The Chairman—

Q. Have you any suggestions to make?

A. Yes, I would put a business head in here to run the Institution. There never has been a business head here. Dr. Townshend did his best but he was away a good deal of his time. He had to attend to his clinics and he had no clerical help, and at the same time tried to run the farm as well.

WAGES

We paid our cook fifty dollars a month, but we have now a man cook and pay one hundred dollars a month, and when the soldiers come he wants one hundred and forty dollars a month.

I strongly recommend free beds. I think this Institution is not performing its full duties without them. She gives an example of a maid in the Institution who took the disease. The maid came from a poor family and could not have stayed for treatment unless Mrs. Jordan, who happened to be here at the time, paid for the girl. Lots of poor people are sent away on account of not having sufficient funds.

I believe there should be at least ten free beds. Dr. Townshend was opposed to free beds.

My present staff could look after seventy-five patients. We should have an extra pavilion for men. One pavilion for men is not enough. Each pavilion holds ten patients.

Our staff consists as follows: Five maids at eighteen dollars a month. One boy who tends patients gets thirty dollars a month. One orderly who tends wards forty dollars a month. One boy who tends in laundry forty dollars a month.

The patients pay one dollar a day. Those who can afford it pay two dollars a day.

My salary is sixty dollars a month.

The names of the staff are: Myself, Mrs. Caroline Williams, housekeeper; Kenneth McKenzie, cook; William Addy, house orderly; William Chapman, laundry boy; Louis Lesketick, nurses orderly; Nellie Colpitts, dining room girl; Lettie Colpitts, maid; Marion Duncan, laundry girl; Mary Sheehan, pantry girl; Josie Fawcett, kitchen girl; Daniel Reardon, nightwatchman.

I want to draw the Committee's attention to the meat refrigerator as being unfit for use. It will not keep meat fresh for any reasonable length of time. Every month we lose over two hundred pounds of meat by going bad.

Q. What about the tomatoes left out in the field to rot last autumn?

A. Well, I do not know particularly about them as I was not on duty, being on my holidays, but I understand that the tomatoes were left out to ripen but were not gathered in. They rotted as they stood in the field. There were about two cart loads of them.

Mrs. Williams stood aside.

Mrs. Mary E. Reardon, head nurse, was requested by Committee to attend, and gave the following evidence:

I am head nurse of this Institution, and on my fourth year altogether. I was here before and came back about a year and a half ago.

We have twenty-three patients at present in the Institution. Our average would be about twenty-five patients in the Institution at a time.

We have one of our patients here for two years. The Institution has been helping keep this patient here by giving concerts for his aid. Dr. Townshend personally gave him two months, and the kitchen help made up a subscription also to pay towards his support and maintenance in the Institution.

Our patients get the best of food, well cooked and well served, all they can eat.

Breakfast is at 8 a. m., dinner 12 noon, supper 5 p. m., a glass of milk at 10 a. m., milk and biscuit at 3 p. m., and the same at 8 p. m. The patients are supposed to retire at 9 p. m. The nurses go on duty at 7.30 a. m., and call the patients and give any medicine that has to be given before meals. Then we can prepare trays for bed patients. The other patients go to the dining room for their meals. During the breakfast hour the nurses make the patients' beds. After breakfast the patients lie down and have temperature and pulse taken, and are supposed to stay in bed until 11.30 a. m.

From one to three p. m. is rest hour, and temperature and pulses taken again. After that patients can take recreation until 4.30 p. m. After supper they are free until bed time. At eight o'clock in the evening they go back to their beds for their lunches.

Bed cases receive special treatment. The doctor makes a morning call and an evening call on the patients, except when he is away or particularly busy. When Dr. Townshend was away on any long trip Dr. Fleming of Petitediac attended.

We have had some patients come in and stay for a day and then go home complaining of loneliness, but the majority of them are most cheerful. The relatives cannot come frequently to see them as it is expensive for them to come and there is no place for them to stay when they do come.

My husband is on the staff. He is night watchman. We reside in the cottage under which a new foundation was put last fall. The house was old and cold. It was expected that the new cellar would make it warmer, and vegetables from off the farm could be stored there. The new cellar did not make the house any warmer. The floors were left in bad shape. The water came in in the spring and stayed for about six weeks. The drainage from the cellar is defective, and the water goes through into it.

There are three vacant cottages on the property. I have heard they were to be used as follows: One for the Superintendent, one for the nurses, and the other cottage for an infirmary. The infirmary cottage I understand has been condemned. The stretcher cases cannot be taken in.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make to the Committee?

A. I suggest more accommodation for male patients, another pavilion is needed. I have always understood that there was a waiting list of male patients. I would suggest that it would be in the interest of the Institution if we did not keep patients who were past the incipient stages. We have difficulty in obtaining nurses to take care of patients who have no chance of recovery. These bed patients also greatly effect the incipient patients.

The laundry work is not satisfactory. The laundry has been so bad that our uniforms are being sent to the Moncton laundry, the Globe laundry there, and Dr. Townshend promised to o. k. the bills. We send at least three uniforms per week for our nurses, namely, nine uniforms at forty cents, or \$3.60 per week, for this laundry work.

The wards were supposed to be painted again. The painters started to work in January, but have never finished it yet. "C" ward, the men's ward, has never been painted for two years. The plumbing is defective in the wards. The soil pipes fill up and overflow. This happens once or twice a week, and our engineer is continually repairing them. I have reported this several times to Dr. Townshend, who sent the engineer, but it has never been satisfactorily adjusted yet.

When the nurses come here they are told there is no night duty, but we have night duty. Our hours are from 7.30 a. m. to 9 p. m., but bed cases keep some of us up at night. Last winter two of our nurses went off after finishing their day's duty and for six weeks did night duty also until 2 a. m.

There are three of us in all as nurses. The salaries paid are two of us fifty dollars each and the third nurse forty dollars.

Q. Have you any recommendations to make?

A. Yes, I would suggest that the linoleums be taken off the floors of the wards. The linoleum often cracks and breaks, and that in lieu of linoleum hard wood floors be laid.

Mrs. Reardon stood aside.

Lemuel A. Hawkes called.

I am the engineer of the Institution and look after the light, heat, water and sewerage and also the plumbing.

I have been here two years the first of June last.

The building is heated by two steam Robb boilers, seventy-five horse power each.

Q. How much coal do you consume?

A. Last winter we burned four tons every twenty-four hours (short ton weight). That heated the Institution, supplied power for the laundry and lighted and heated the new military hospital building for

(Continued on page six.)