

# SOUTH DAKOTA HISTORIC INVENTORY

Historic Name St. John's Hospital

Location 1018 11th St.

Historic

Function Hospital

Historic Context(s)

Topic v. Depression & Rebuilding

Study Unit 1 C. Civic Improvements

Study Unit 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name West Park, LTD.

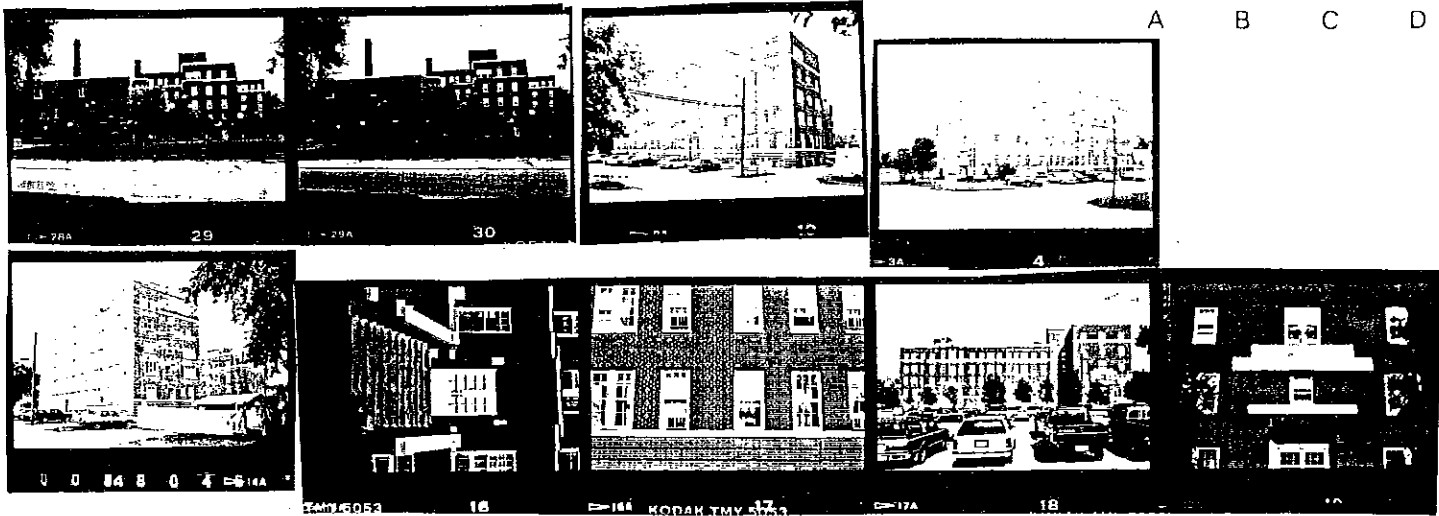
Owner's Address 46 Weinberg Investments  
Po Box 518 Talcott Building  
Elk Point, SD 57025

Owner's Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Dates of Construction and Founding  
1928

Roll # 14; 15; 16; 19A; 22 Frame # 29-30; 10; 4; 14; 16-19

Attach Photos Here ↓



Site Number

PN		RLC		131
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County  
Township Name  
City (Urban)  
Neighborhood (Urban)  
Number

U.S.G.S. Quad Map Name  
Lots 14-27 & all the <sup>+</sup> portion of vacated east-west alley abutting Lots 14-20, Block 22,

Legal Description Boulevard Addition

Q1	Q2	Sec	T	R

Surveyors Michael Koop

Date August 1990

NR Eligible

Historic Significance  Local

Architect. Sign  State

Archaeological Sign  Nat'l

Urban only

A B C D

Site Number/Code	Date of Bldg.	Function/Bldg.	Photo Info.	Date of Bldg.	Function/Bldg.	Photo Info.	Date of Bldg.	Function/Bldg.	Photo Info.
PW-RC-131	1928	Hospital							
Materials	concrete								
Method of Construction									
Design Details									
Condition	deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		poor maint. _____
Materials	brick								
Method of Construction									
Design Details									
Condition	deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		poor maint. _____
Materials	tar and gravel								
Method of Construction									
Design Details									
Shape	flat								
Condition	deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		poor maint. _____
Interior Features - Moldings, Fireplaces, Org. cabinets, Wall decoration									
Condition	deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		deteriorated _____ altered _____		poor maint. _____		poor maint. _____

Preservation Strengths of Site

- In use and not threatened
- In good structural condition
- Owners protecting site
- Appreciated by public
- Valuable to research

Preservation Threats

- Abandonment
- Deterioration through lack of resources
- Vandalism or looting
- Inappropriate alterations
- Inappropriate or poor maintenance
- Fragile or deteriorating construction materials
- Unsound fragile condition
- Lack of support (specify by whom)

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Environmental situation(s) effecting site (specify what; may include mining, flooding erosion, pollution, acid rain, weather, isolation, settlement, etc.)

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CONTEXT

Site Number/Code FN-RC-131

Statement of Significance As It Relates to the Context Topics & Study Units.

In the context of Depression and Rebuilding, St. John's Hospital contributes to the significance of the district because it represents a major civic improvement in Rapid City.

Sources of Information

Oral Interview  
(name & dates)

Rapid City Daily Journal 2 May 1928 p.3; 12 May 1928 pp 1-10; 13 May 1928  
14 May 1928

Atlas  
(date & publisher)

County History  
(name & pages)

Deed Abstract

Tax Records

Equalization Office records

Sanborn-Ferris  
Maps (dates)

1930

Census Records

Historic Photos  
(description & date)

Manuscripts  
(name & date)

# THE RAPID CITY DAILY

"The Newspaper of Western South Dakota"

RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA, MAY 12, 1917

St. John's Hospital Number.

## St. John's Hospital Occupied and Ready for

### OFFICIALS GIVE DESCRIPTION OF NEW BUILDING

Prospective Visitors, Taken on Advance Tour of Inspection of New Building

Editors: The following description—obtained from the order of observation—is furnished by officials of the hospital. In giving the information contained, the officials of the hospital have made a survey of the interior of the building as it will be viewed by visitors on the official opening day, May 15.

### Ministère Drug Store Required in Building

One year ago the new St. John's hospital was ready to be occupied for the purpose of a large-scale hospital, but while inspecting the interior of the building a supply of drugs not required in prescriptions, but of general use, had to be provided. In addition to the drugs, a number of other supplies which are right fittings, almost complete for the water, hot water, gas and electrical equipment.

### OPERATING ROOM CALLED MODERN AS IS POSSIBLE

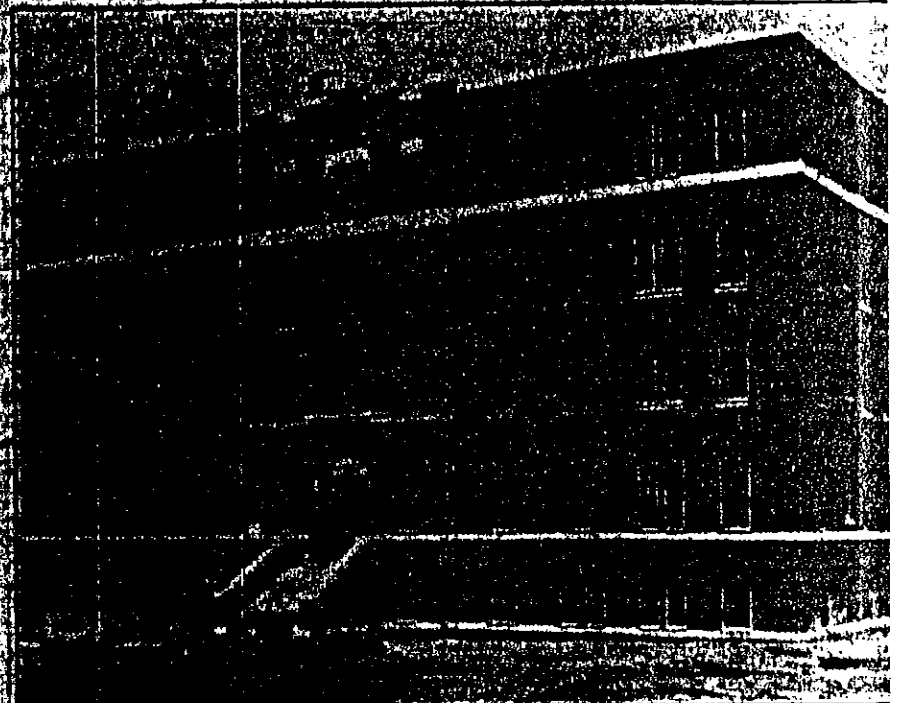
The Department, Rep. Richard, South Dakota Press Other Rooms in New Hospital

The operating room of the new St. John's hospital, according to physicians who are familiar with it, is said to be as modern as hospital operating rooms can be.

The operating department is a unit entirely free from the rest of the rooms on the floor. Two large double doors close it off from the corridor. The elevator, which has a door on its west side, as well as the rest, has an opening on the fourth floor, making it possible for a patient to be taken to and from the operating room without being wheeled past the rooms of any of the patients.

Before entering the main operating room, the doctor's consultation room, which is immediately adjacent, is furnished with heavy woodwork, black leather upholstered chairs, a large window and a large lamp. A heavy door, which is made of iron, is open to the lobby.

Leading from the south is the consultation room in the doctor's work room. This room is equipped with a number of tables and chairs.



This newly completed and occupied building will be formally opened Tuesday, May 15, and visitors will be received and escorted through the hospital that afternoon and evening.

### On the way to the operating room

On the way to the operating room the instrument cabinets are passed. On either side of the side corridor is an instrument cabinet built into the wall. The doors are made of iron and are heavy.

The main operating room, the physician's room, which is very modern. Here, above the operating table, is a large window. The arrangement of the light fixtures is such that the light is turned toward the doctor. The lights, which are of the type known as "hot spots," are arranged so that they will not cast shadows on the patient.

back of them, there is no possibility of a shadow.

To eliminate any possibility of the lights going out during an operation, an electric light plant unit, the largest made, has been installed in the hospital. The emergency set is capable of furnishing light for the building.

On one side of the room, near the operating table, is a view box for X-ray pictures. An X-ray photograph, it is explained, may be taken in this and can be completed while the physician is

working on the case shown in X-ray. Below the view box compartment where solutions are kept. One to the that these solutions are not often during operations, a special arrangement is used to keep them at blood temperature all of the time. A tiny gas light indicates whether or no heating system is working.

In the place of a machine merely used for removing refuse after an operation suction force apparatus is installed in the main operating room.

(Page three please)

St. John's hospital, just completed, is situated on Eleventh street between South and Fulton streets. It faces the west.

The building has a frontage of ninety-four feet on Eleventh street, and is 26 feet wide. From the center and toward the rear a wing extends about 40 feet beyond the main part of the building, thus making the shape of the building a T. All kitchen, service rooms and so forth are located in the back corridor, thus leaving the main corridor free for patients, who are far enough away from the service units to escape any small noises, and yet near enough to make it easy for nurses to travel from service rooms to patients' rooms with a minimum of time and space.

As one enters the door of the main entrance on the west, he finds himself in a pretty little vestibule which leads to a small lobby. At the right of the lobby is the office, containing the receptionist's desk, the telephone switch-board, and signal board, of which we shall speak later. At the left of the lobby is a pretty little "reception" room where patients or their friends may wait comfortably until admitted to the doors of the hospital.

(From Page Two)

New and Modern  
Equipment  
for  
All Departments

# St. John's Ho

Conducted by  
The Benedictine Siet

main entrance on the west, he finds himself in a pretty little vestibule which leads to a small lobby. At the right of the lobby is the office, containing the accountant's desk, the telephone switch-board, and signal board, of which we shall speak later. At the left of the lobby is a pretty little reception room, where patients or their friends may wait comfortably until admitted to the doors of the hos-

rooms of any of the patients. Before entering the main operating room, the doctors' consultation room invites inspection. The room is furnished with heavy overstuffed, black leather upholstered furniture, which includes a large day-bed and two chairs. A heavy rug in a harmonizing shade, is upon the floor.

Leading from the south to the consultation room is the doctors' wash room. This room is equipped with a shower bath and sink and

passed. On either side of the wide corridor is an instrument cabinet built into the wall. Floor-to-ceiling glass shuts them off from view.

The main operating room, the physicians say, could scarcely be more modern. High above the operating table is a large wheel-like arrangement with eight powerful lights turned toward the table. The lights, No. 240-watts type, are described in their name-

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that these solutions are often during operations, a most convenient way to keep them at hand. A tiny light indicates whether or a heating system is working.

In the place of a machine formerly used for removing refuse after an operation, a suction force apparatus is used in the main operating room. (Para. three, please)

(From Page Six)

*New and Modern  
Equipment*

for

*All Departments*

*Departments*

- Medical
- Surgical
- Obstetric
- Pediatrics
- Orthopedic
- Dialhermy
- Physiotherapy

*Diagnostic, Including:*

- X-Ray
- Metabolism, and
- Laboratory

*New Fire-Proof  
Construction  
Brick  
Building*

# St. John's Ho

*Conducted by*

**The Benedictine Si**

St John's Hospital will receive th  
from two to five p. m. and from s  
eight-thirty p. m., Tuesday, May

All are cordially invited to ins  
new building during those hours.

## The "Last Word" in Construction

*Eleventh Street, Between South and*

possibility of out during an into light plant made, has been hospital. The capable of fur- the building.

The room, near the, is a view new. An X-ray explained, may stured by water and can be con- phasing

that these solutions are needed often during operations, a thermostat arrangement is used to keep them at blood temperature all of the time. A tiny flashing light indicates whether or not the heating system is working.

In the place of a machine formerly used for removing the refuse after an operation, a suction force apparatus is installed in the main operating room.

(Page three please)

hospital and get complete information concerning the earlier illness, the method of treatment, the final outcome. In this way, a great deal of valuable time can be saved in arriving at the diagnosis, and in determining a method of treatment for the present illness.

Thus, from the standpoint of the individual patient the record department is quite important.

(Page three please)

Shows Rapid Growth

Hospitals of 25 years ago had little or no spare for their laboratory department, and much of the equipment in daily use in some hospital laboratories today was not even dreamed of then.

Of course, when you consider the expensive equipment, the additional personnel, and the large amount of space which is required for hospital laboratories,

(Page three please)

visitations have been sent out. It is stated Members of the St. John's hospital auxiliary organization will guide the visitors thru the building.

The private ceremony will be commenced at 10 o'clock in the forenoon when holy Mass will be celebrated by Vicar General Hyatt-enser. The usual dedication ceremony of the Catholic church will be held while the building is

(Page three please)

# n's Hospital

Conducted by  
Benedictine Sisters

*Training School  
for Nurses*

Fully Accredited by the  
State Board

ospital will receive the public  
five p. m. and from seven to  
p. m., Tuesday, May 15, 1928.  
dially invited to inspect the  
g during those hours.

*Staff Doctors*

N. T. OWEN, M. D.  
President

J. I. DOYLE, M. D.

F. G. GILBERT, M. D.

H. J. T. INCE, M. D.

R. J. JACKSON, M. D.

J. M. WALSH, M. D.

## "Word" in Hospital Construction

reet, Between South and Fulton

Each Department in Charge  
of a Graduate Nurse

X-Ray and Laboratory in  
Charge of Trained and  
Experienced Technician

# Movement for Hospital Traced Step by Step

A new hospital was located in a space of a corner building, suitable additions for their opening doors, and then within less than a year and a half efforts were made to build a \$1,000,000 hospital to replace the Motherhouse of St. John's Hospital.

Of paramount importance in connection with the history of the hospital, "how does the movement start?"

Sept. 24, 1920—A party of St. John's people called upon the Mayor to discuss the possibility of a move to occupy a larger hospital for Rapid City.

November 1, 1921—Holdings leased and renovated and opening held.

May 18, 1922—The date of the formal opening of the new headquarters, although the patients were already being treated previously to the building.

A story was commenced in an effort to secure a larger hospital. It is generally held, when it was found that although hospital facilities within Rapid City were probably adequate for local needs, they were hardly large enough to handle the number of patients which are brought to Rapid City from distances of 100 miles and more.

In the summer of 1922 a committee of public spirited citizens called upon St. Rev. John J. Lawler, D. D., Bishop of the Lead diocese with headquarters at Lead, and asked his sanction of St. John's Hospital in Rapid City. After detailing to him the needs of Rapid City, and pleading their hearty support to the undertaking, they not only secured his support, but also his enthusiastic cooperation for carrying out the project.

With the sanction of Bishop Lawler given, the next move in connection with preliminary plans occurred on July 14, 1923, when about thirty men and women of Rapid City called upon the Benedictine sisters at the Motherhouse in St. Mary's. They requested that Sisters be sent to Rapid City to start plans for a hospital.

The need was urgent, they informed the Sisters, and suggested a temporary headquarters be rented until a building could be secured. The Sisters were asked what funds would be needed to start a hospital of 50 beds, but equipment that could be later used if better headquarters were obtained. They were informed that it would require \$20,000 at least, the members of the committee agreed at once to raise this amount. With the procurement of subscriptions, the Sisters also started to investigate the plan and to obtain up to date ideas on hospital buildings and equipment.

Considerable time was spent in trying to find a suitable location. In August, 1924, the members of the committee and the Sisters agreed upon the selection of the Johnson property on St. Joe street. Two adjacent cottages were also leased in connection with the larger structure, latter spending the months of September and October in preparing the leases, the opening date was set for November 1.

Opening date in the new hospital was quite an affair, the Sisters and members of the committee making considerable profit in showing the many visitors through the miniature hospital.

1921. The rumors were laid to rest.

After prospects of a new building appearing favorable, Sisters of the Benedictine order left St. Joseph in a long tour during which they visited the best hospitals of the Northwest. "In some of them we found remarkable ideas which had been worked out to improve service in all details," was of the Sisters explain.

"After visiting a number of these leading hospitals," the Sister continued, "and carefully noting the improvements which were not included in the others we had visited, we returned to Rapid City with some excellent ideas."

The advice received from J. H. Wheeler, St. Paul architect, coupled with the experience the Sisters had in hospital work, aided them in working out the plans for St. John's hospital.

Mr. Wheeler, who is said to have considerable experience in supervising hospitals, arrived in Rapid City March 31, 1927. A heavy fall of snow covered the city, but after a careful investigation he was able to determine the nature of the ground. He returned to St. Paul, drafted plans and advertised for bids in July 1927.

The bids for the general contract were opened on August 2. The Henry Carlson Construction Company, Sioux Falls, was given the contract. At this time bids for electric wiring and fixtures were opened and the contract given to the Rapid Electric shop. The Duhamel company was given the contract for plumbing, heating and an emergency electric lighting system. The Otis Elevator company presented the lowest bids for the elevators and dumb waiters. Doors were secured from the Johnson company in Minneapolis. The Rapid City Lumber and Machinery company was given the contract for screens.

The construction work was taken over by Albert Nelson, superintendent working under Mr. Carlson. He completed the general contract work about April 1 when the remainder of the work was given over to Superintendent Troynek. The Duhamel company's contract was carried out by Peter Malgren, and H. Brett had charge of the Rapid Electric company's work. Walter Wilson, St. Paul, has had charge of the supervision under Mr. Wheeler.

The progress of the building has been helped by many favorable conditions. The site proved to be good solid ground which gave no trouble in the laying of foundations. Although the earth was turned for the excavation on August 7, 1927, the weather was so good all fall that the entire outside walls were completed and roofed in without difficulty. On Nov. 7 or 8, 1927, the roof was completed, and on THAT DAY WE HAD OUR FIRST HEAVY

snow. A few more barriers to the completion had caused no delay.

While the walls were being finished the steam boilers had been put in place, connected to radiators, so that there was always sufficient heat to the building to continue inside work even on the coldest days.

All was completed and turned over to the Sisters early this month. Working from the quarters on St. Joe Street, and at once, Specialists from the Madison X-ray Company of Omaha, and the Physicians and Hospital Supply company of Minneapolis were on hand to help move the X-ray and Operating Room equipment, and install it in the new building.

A local doctor has moved his therapeutic apparatus in two rooms on the ground floor of the hospital, and will continue to look after his patients there. He will now have the assistance of St. John's hospital nurses.

On May 13, 1928, the public will come to inspect the new building. "Open House" will start at 2:15 p. m., with the flag raising by the American Legion Eagle Corps. Visitors will be taken through the building, and told of the uses of the various departments, all during the afternoon from 2:15 until 5 o'clock, and again in the evening from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

After May 15, Sisters, or nurses selected by them, will be ready to take visitors through the building at any time during visiting hours, which are from two to five and from 7 to 9.

## GRIM TERROR NO LONGER EXPECTED

"The many persons the word 'hospital' calls up an impression of horror and discomfort. Fear, like the wicked dragon of the fairy tales, seems to lurk around every corner to frighten the visitor as he trends hushed corridors, where nurses step softly and swinging doors give glimpses of glistening steel. It is unknown territory and contains he knows not what mysteries. The feeling sometimes is a hangover from the days when the practice of medicine partook of the nature of witchcraft and when magic potions and incantations were usual instruments of the healer's art.

"Modern scientific medicine and education of the public are rapidly changing the popular attitude in one of confidence. A hospital is a place of hope, of good feeling and sympathy. It cannot therefore be a place of pleasure, but it should bring to the mind a sense of relief, not one of fear and suspicion.

"Hospital entries are usually found in one of two groups: the wisecracks who assume an air of amusement about hospitals when they really know little, and the timid of spirit, who, because they have heard only the unpleasant side of hospital experience are genuinely fearful."

# Ground Floor Terms Service Departs

The ground floor of the new St. John's hospital might well be called the service department of the entire institution. Here are located the kitchen, laundry, dining room, chemical laboratory, X-ray department, janitor's and maids quarters and receiving entrance for ambulance cars.

Two well equipped, spotlessly white kitchens are situated on the ground floor of the building. Every precaution was considered when the kitchens were planned and constructed so that the plan was well carried out. One large kitchen where the food for patients, nurses, sisters and employees of the hospital is prepared is equipped with one hotel gas range. Adjoining this kitchen is a vegetable preparation room, the refrigeration and cold storage room and pantry. The large refrigerator will be connected with the electrical refrigeration plant. Ample storage space for meat, canned foods and vegetables is provided in this refrigerator.

Adjoining the main kitchen is the special diet kitchen where specially prepared food for diabetic and other patients requiring special foods are prepared. While glass the is used throughout both kitchens, gas heating will be used. Student nurses receive lessons in dietetics in the special diet kitchen. An electrically operated dumb waiter carries the prepared foods to any of the floors desired directly from the kitchen. A convenient outside service entrance is provided for delivery of foodstuffs from town.

The laundry department only provides for the washing of the smaller pieces of material used in the hospital, while the larger pieces are sent to a city laundry. Separate dining rooms have been provided for the nurses, sisters and maids. Two separate tables in the nurses dining room distinguish the graduate nurses from the students. Electric hot plates are part of the equipment used in the nurses dining room to keep food warm for a nurse who may have become delayed by duties. Here again, one sees the white glazed tile above which is a beautiful lavender and buff colored wall with a unique border design.

The Sisters sewing room is a modest little apartment where they may go to sew, read or rest as they may wish. It is equipped with sewing machines, comfortable chairs and rockers.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the chemical laboratory and X-ray department. Here many cases of sickness are diagnosed by blood tests and X-ray pictures. One little even where "bugs" are hatched can be seen in the chemical department. A better name may be the incubation of bacteria of various disease germs. A popular feature of the hospital experience is the "bath."

ing bath. An even is maintained by means of a stabilizer which keeps surrounding the floor of an even degree of its another part of the apartment is the X-ray department, which is a large room where the maids and kept.

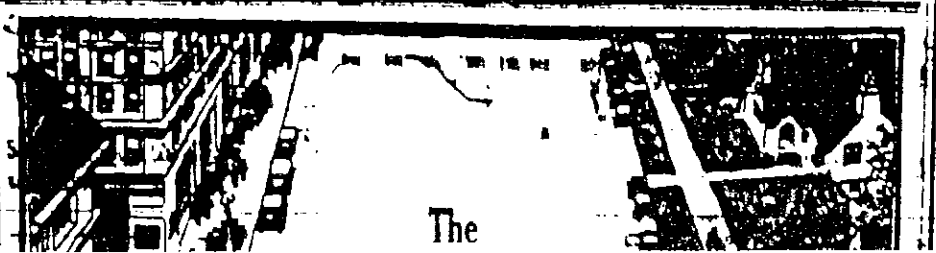
The nurses' lecture room is situated on the same floor and accommodate about 350 people is likewise used of the hotel social and parlors, connected network. Over in the of the room, behind a friend "Jack", as a nurse learn about a make-up of the nurse immediately at "Jack "Jane", the practice, and Jack are two characters in the life of a nurse. Nurses how to handle sick handling "Jane", who care how roughly she

Close to the lecture metabolism apparatus. The metabolism machine gauges the amount of oxygen consumed per minute by body under normal or accurate means of the presence of gaiters this system. "A hot test usually denotes of gaiters", one of the Violet ray, the still nearest to sunlight is a room of the same size, where the gaiters are used as a unit. Miss Loretta R technician has charge of the laboratory department. Rows cheerfully as operation of many of means and the means different tests for a nurse.

The janitor's quarters are neatly but conveniently with shower bath in a

A large elevator, electrically accommodates large visitors and simple hospital. It operates on the more position on the number 1 desired to go. An case that would not give it a patient, is a freight elevator. Patients can in it on the ground floor special entrance provided purpose and transporting the floors.

A sub-basement is a



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Considerable time was spent in trying to find a suitable location. In August, 1925, the members of the committee and the Sisters agreed upon the selection of the Johnson property on St. Joe street. Two adjacent cottages were also leased in connection with the larger structure. After spending the months of September and October in preparing the boxes, the opening date was set for November 1.

Opening date in the new hospital was quite an affair, the Sisters and members of the committee taking considerable pains in showing the many visitors through the miniature hospital. As a surprise for the visitors who were invited in for the opening, two babies born in the new hospital, November 3 and 5, were in their cribs.

While neither the Sisters nor the members of the committee expected the facilities to be equal to the demand for any great length of time, both were surprised to find that the hospital was overcrowded before the month was over. To aid this situation, a fourth cottage was leased a short time later, but it too was found to fall short in being anything more than a temporary relief.

Obliged to operate the hospital in so small a place and being met with other handicaps failed to hinder the sisters in one instance—the equipment was practically the best obtainable. The small rooms and narrow halls often appeared to be near the bursting point, but always there was room for another patient.

During the month of January the Sisters found room—a difficult undertaking—and established a complete training school for nurses. Shortly after its organization the school course was accredited by the state board.

"Finding room" meant finding suitable cottages which accounted for the leasing of the fifth building in connection with the property already under contract. Four cottages obtained the hospital for housing. The number has been increased lately to about 11. Officials of the hospital believe that a thermometer will be necessarily increased to 25 standing near the new headquarters.

Indications of a method of "finding room" that would finally be satisfactory were noted in January, 1927, when it was given that St. Joe street. However, the Sisters had been purchased. Shortly after it was removed that the Sisters had a very hospital

for company presented the lowest bids for the elevators and dumb waiters. Doors were secured from the Johnson company in Minneapolis. The Rapid City Lumber and Machinery company was given the contract for stairs.

The construction work was taken over by Albert Nelson, superintendent working under Mr. Carlson. He completed the general contract work about April 1 when the remainder of the work was given over to Superintendent Tropeck. The Duhamel company's contract was carried out by Peter Malmgren, and H. Scott had charge of the Rapid Electric company's work. Walter Wilson, St. Paul, has had charge of the supervision under Mr. Wheeler.

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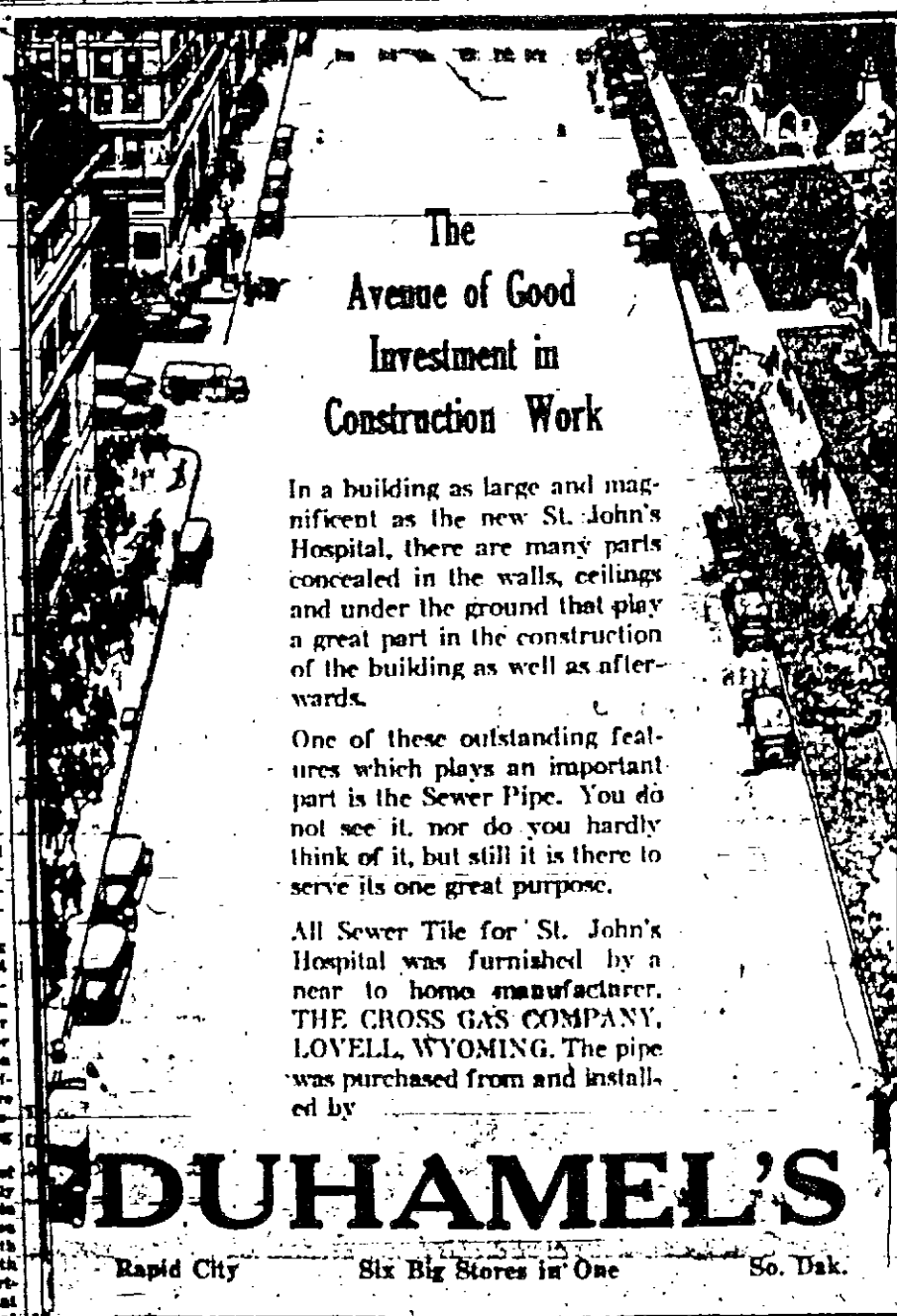
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**The Avenue of Good Investment in Construction Work**

In a building as large and magnificent as the new St. John's Hospital, there are many parts concealed in the walls, ceilings and under the ground that play a great part in the construction of the building as well as afterwards.

One of these outstanding features which plays an important part is the Sewer Pipe. You do not see it, nor do you hardly think of it, but still it is there to serve its one great purpose.

All Sewer Tile for St. John's Hospital was furnished by a near to home manufacturer, THE CROSS GAS COMPANY, LOVELL, WYOMING. The pipe was purchased from and installed by

**DUHAMEL'S**

Rapid City      Six Big Stores in One      So. Dak.

# Ground Floor Termed 'Service Department'

Ground floor, of the new hospital might well be termed service department of institution. Here are the kitchen, laundry, janitor's quarters and receiving ambulance cars.

All equipped, spotlessly clean are situated on the floor of the building. Attention was called to the plan carried out. One here the food for patients, visitors and on the hospital is prepared with our hotel gas heating this kitchen in preparation room, the and cold storage pantry. The large will be connected with refrigeration plant, one space for meats, and vegetables in this refrigerator.

The main kitchen is diet kitchen where prepared food for diabetic patients requiring is prepared. White is used throughout. Gas heating will student nurses receive dietetics in the special. An electrically operated water carries the out to any of the floors from the kitchen. Conventional outside sewer is provided for the patients from town.

The department only the washing of the of material used in the while the larger to a city laundry. Dining rooms have for the nurses, students. Two separate nurses dining room the graduate nurses students. Electric hot part of the equipment nurses dining room of warm for a nurse have become delayed by again, one sees the table above which is a tender and buff table with a unique border.

The sewing room is a the apartment where to sew, read or rest. It is equipped with machines, and rockers.

Consisting of all, portable chemical laboratory department. Here of sickness are diagnosed tests and X-Ray the little oven where hatched can be seen usual department. A may be the incubator of various diseases.

A popular term of parlance is "hatch-

ing the hall. An even temperature is maintained by means of a hot water radiator which keeps the water surrounding the oven-like affair at an even degree of temperature. In another part of the same department is the X-Ray room with its adjoining filing and developing rooms where the pictures are made and kept.

The nurse's lecture room, located on the same floor, may accommodate about 25 persons. This place is likewise used by members of the ladies social and benevolent societies connected with the church. One in one corner of the room, which is certainly a well tried "jack", as one of the nurses here about the situation of the human body, immediately at "Jack's" side is "Jane", the practice doll. Jane and Jack are two very popular characters in the life of the student nurse. Nurses are taught how to handle sick persons by handling "Jane", who does not care how roughly she is treated.

Close to the lecture room is the metabolism apparatus department. The metabolism machine determines the amount of oxygen consumed per minute by the human body under normal conditions. An accurate means of determining the presence of "gottre" is made by this system. "A below normal test usually denotes the presence of gottre", one of the nurses said. "Violet-ray, the artificial light nearest to sunlight is produced in a room of the main department of the laboratory. Violet-ray is often used as a cure for tuberculosis. Miss Loretta Rowan, chief technician has charge of this entire laboratory department. Miss Rowan cheerfully explained the operation of many of the instruments and the means of securing different tests for various illnesses.

The janitors quarters are modestly but conveniently equipped with shower bath in connection. A large elevator, operated by electricity accommodates the ambulance cars as well as the regular visitors and employees of the hospital. It operates automatically by the mere pressing of a button on the number of the floor desired to go. An ease of motion that would not give the least jar to a patient, is a feature of this elevator. Patients can be placed in it on the ground floor at the special entrance provided for the purpose and transported to any of the floors.

A sub-basement is a feature of

the entire building. Through this underground passage each battery (from all of the main pipes) and a fine of clean water, wherever the pipes reach, circulation. Workmen will be able to reach the trouble without walking through halls or dining rooms.

If the main basement are the two large battery for the steam heating plant, in connection with these is the small vertical pipe which carries the steam of circulation throughout the whole building and thus, in a way, regulating an even temperature. Here is also located the hot water system where hot water for bath tubs and wash basins is heated.

## Hospital Life Reveals Annual Care of Patients

As the patient recovers and comes in the room, he should everything in the hospital serve upon and center in the patient. The interests of the patient, the needs of the patient, his greater good, his better service, his comfort, satisfaction, profit return to health if that be possible, these are of paramount importance. It is for these things that the hospital is established and maintained.

"Without the patient, the hospital would not exist. Neither would doctors nor nurses nor

**Our Best Wishes**  
into St. John's  
Hospital.

---

When Your  
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An Operation  
Let Us Do It

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Expert Workmen  
Modern Equipment

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the entire building. Through this underground passage each battery (from all of the main pipes) and a fine of clean water, wherever the pipes reach, circulation. Workmen will be able to reach the trouble without walking through halls or dining rooms.

## Government Has Largest Number Nurses on Staff

The U. S. government employs more nurses in its varied services than any other organization in the world, according to Miss Lucy Washington, superintendent of nurses, U. S. Public Health Service, in a recent government publication. The U. S. Public Health Service has given the care of the sick and wounded servicemen of the countries of the war, and during the three years that it was assigned to this work it had

and supervision of 27 hospitals in which 1,200 nurses were on duty. Later, this work was transferred to the U. S. Veterans Bureau, and it is reported that practically over eight, 1933 nurses were transferred to the Veterans Bureau. The U. S. Public Health Service now has 24 hospitals under its charge, and regularly employs 245 nurses.

## REMEMBER KNOW THEM

Your people should become more familiar with hospital service because as the American Medical Association in a recent report said: "Hospitals are destined to render a still greater service. Care of the sick even today is only one function of a progressive hospital, the other duties and responsibilities being the training and education of nurses, medical graduates and other health workers, the education of patients regarding ways and means of retaining their health, and the study of disease and methods of treatment."

THIS FIRM  
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SINCERE WISHES  
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

---

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**PHONE**

**Congratulations!**

We find it indeed a pleasure to use this space for conveying our good wishes to St. John's Hospital—its executive board, medical staff and corps of nurses.



# Questions and Answers Give Insight to Details

Q. What is the meaning of all of the little red lights over the doors of the rooms of the hospital?

A. These lights take the place of the old way of signaling by bells. When the patient pushes the button at his bed, instead of a bell ringing, the red light over his door is turned on, and at the same instant a red light in the nurse station, in the diet kitchen, and in the dressing room turns on. If the nurse is in the corridor to see the light, she must be in one of those three rooms, and will see it there, and then she goes to the patient at once, but if by any chance she should not see the light at once, and the patient should push the button again, the second push operates a buzzer in the diet kitchen, the dressing room, and the nurse station, and it will not stop buzzing until the nurse has answered the call, and turned off the light by the patient's bedside. You will notice that the lights over the doors in the other corridor are blue, so the nurses will be able to tell at once by the color of the light in which direction to go.

Q. What is the large rectangular shaped box affair with white panels that hangs at the corner of the corridor, where the corridors of the two wings of the building meet?

A. O, you mean the signal box for the calls for the staff. Wait a minute. You see a number flashes out, now it is gone, then it flashes back again. Someone wants a doctor. That is his number. A button pressed in the office started a motor which keeps flashing the light and showing his number until he answers a telephone nearest him. There is also a signal box in the staff room. No matter where in the building the doctor may be, he will see the number flashed, go to the telephone nearest him and where he is wanted. If it is someone calling him on the telephone, he is immediately connected with that person on the wire, and an time is lost in waiting for him to come down stairs, or in sending someone through the building to hunt for him.

Q. And over the nurses' desk in the little room that is used for the nurses' station there are four lights that you have not yet accounted for.

A. These lights are to summon the head nurse for the floor. There is one color for first floor, another for second, another for

(Page Seven, Please)

## Operating Room Called Modern As Is Possible

(From page one)  
power. Through this arrangement it is explained, the blood is taken directly in the sewer without any further handling.

A safety gas oxygen machine, designed to be portable, provides the anaesthetic. It also has an ether attachment and can be equipped for the use of ethylene gas in addition to the oxygen and nitrous oxide gas. Should ethylene gas be added, the floors are already prepared. Due to the fact that it is necessary to form a ground before installing ethylene gas, the floors of the main oper-

The soap container is also operated in like manner, making it unnecessary for the physician to touch anything with his hands while washing.

The sterilizing room is fitted to its capacity with late facilities for keeping the instruments sterile. A large automatic sterilizing machine is used for sterilizing dressings. There are two fifteen gallon tanks for sterilizing water and a small still is connected with them. A large sterilizing cabinet and a large metal sterilizer complete the equipment. On the east side of the room is a large sink for washing instruments. A small electric sterilizer is also installed in this department to be used in case of emergency.

Between the sterilizing room and the minor operating room is a large built-in closet for dressings.

The minor operation room is similar to the major department, having the same lighting arrangement. Both rooms are walled with green tile and have terrazzo floors. Black-faced shades are hung over the windows in the minor operation room, making it possible for the physicians to do cystoscopic work.

Another room which is not quite completed as yet, is the section which will be used for the administration of anaesthetic. The room leads to the major operating room and will be used in cases where the patient is on the operating table and another is ready to undergo an operation.

With the exception of the slabs the plan of white coloring has been disregarded in the main operating rooms. Both are tinted in pale green. The operating section occupies the north end of the front section on the fourth floor.

## Careful Health Record Compiled of Each Case

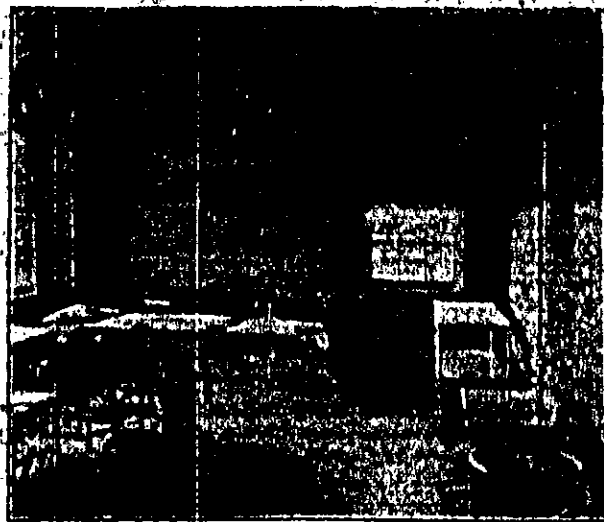
(From page one)  
and justifies the effort and money spent by the hospital in maintaining it.

Another advantage of the record department also in itself justifies its maintenance. That is the classification and indexing of the records for the purpose of informing doctors specializing in some type of disease of results following different methods of treatment in a large number of cases. This use of the record department is constantly increasing.

It is one of the means by which new and improved methods of caring for certain types of patients have been developed, with the result that a great deal of time is saved patients of today and future patients.

Practically every discovery and improvement in the treatment of disease is due in some measure to a careful study by some physician or other health worker of the reaction of patients to various procedures as learned from a study of a large number of records.

So important also are records as a means of determining the progress of the general work of an individual hospital that complete and accurate and properly filed records are an essential in the programs of hospital development as carried on by various



OPERATING ROOM  
St. John's Hospital

## Laboratory New Plays Important Part

(From page one)  
You can appreciate the fact that hospital laboratory service has played its part in increasing the

of hospital care.

But this increased cost has been more than offset by the service rendered by the hospital in curtailing the stay of a patient. Before the days of a laboratory there were many conditions whose presence could not be discovered until the disease had obtained a strong foothold on the patient, and then weeks and even months of hospital care were required to restore the patient to health. Today, there are many instances in which as a result of laboratory tests and examinations certain symptoms are discovered in their early stages and prompt measures theretofore are made possible which result in the definite checking of this disease before it has really started.

Hospitals are according their laboratories an increasingly important part in improving the general hospital service, and many hospitals include certain laboratory tests as routine and compulsory for every patient.

### TWO LADS

A stout lady called with a rather frail looking child. "My child," said the physician, "what you need is exercise. Every day before luncheon and before dinner you are to walk twice around

### THE HOSPITAL AND THE HOME

"There's no place like home." The hospitals have come to substitute for this. They are our homes when illness overtakes us. The old mechanical manner in furnishings is being replaced by artistic designs and color effects. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, but both of these may well be tempered with a touch of art.

Two frogs fell into a jar of milk. One, disheartened at finding himself in such a strange environment, quickly sank to the bottom and was drowned. The other kicked out vigorously and

continued swimming and the first thing he knew, he was sitting on a pat of butter. In the emergencies of life, the quickly disheartened sink but those who have courage and fortitude keep trying and eventually reach a haven of safety. In our work with the sick, it is our job to see to it that people do not get disheartened and that they keep up the fight until they won the day.

## Ventilating System Works Thru Closets

Windows need not be raised in St. John's hospital to perfect a ventilating system. It is pointed out by the hospital engineers and a rustling breeze spring up when the electric ventilating system is thrown into action.

Each room in the building is connected with a large blower, located in the pent house on the roof of the building. The rooms are joined to the system by a series of small shafts. The shafts are located in the closets of the rooms. Should the closet door be closed, a screened opening allows the air to pass through the lower part of the door.

When the large motor in the blower is turned on, all air is sucked from the rooms of the building and released through the top of the pent house. To prevent the blower from being filled with dust, its exposed end is covered with a large steel dome. Over the mouth of the blower is a fine screen.

### MORE WATER

And the nurse is to be asked the suave minister, as he approached the font with the precious armful of fat and goodness.

"Augustus Philip Ferdinand Codelinton Chesterfield Livingston Bunnok."

"Dear, dear," (turning to the sexton): "A little more water, Mr. Perkins, if you please."

### A BARK MAN

"He's the most remarkable man I ever knew."

"You said it, ho. Why, that bird went into a sick room and think of something to talk about besides the number of people who have died with what the patient is suffering from."

## SUCTION WORK HEATING SYSTEM

The heating system in building taken over by hospital, is practically a revolution in hospital design pointed out.

Instead of the heat being up through the pipes to stoves on each floor, it is carried to the top of the building in four large pipes. Each has a valve, making it possible to shut off the heat in any of the buildings.

With a suction pump in the basement, the heat is drawn through the building, by entire hospital almost wholly.

There is no possibility of refuse collecting on behind the radiators. The radiators is on a hanging the base about a foot half from the floor.

The heat is supplied by boiler in the basement building. All heating concealed from view.

ANATOMICAL QUIZ  
Where can a man buy his knee?

Or a key to a lock of his hair? Can his eyes be pulled out because there are pupils in the crown of his head? Jewels are found? Who travels the body nose?

Can he use when sitting on the roof of his mouth? The nails on the ends of his fingers? Can the crook of his neck be pulled out? If so, what did he do? How does he sharpen the tip of his shoulders?

I'm sure I don't know. Can he sit in the shape of his hand? Can he beat the drum on the calf of his leg? Can he corn on his toe? Then why not grow on ears?—R. C. Buffalo.

## Arrange for Public Inspection

(From page one)  
being consecrated by the altar. Only the clergy as well of the hospital will be allowed to attend this ceremony to the lack of room.

At noon a luncheon served for the visiting doctors of the staff including doctors from neighboring hospitals, the contractors, wives, and city and county officials.



number until he answers a telephone nearest him. There is also a signal box in the staff room. No matter where in the building the doctor may be, he will see the number flashed, go to the telephone nearest him and where he is wanted. If it is someone calling him on the telephone, he is immediately connected with that person on the wire, and no time is lost in waiting for him to come down stairs, or in sending someone through the building to hunt for him.

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A safety gas oxygen machine, designed to be portable, provides the anesthetic. It also has an ether attachment and can be equipped for the use of ethylene gas in addition to the oxygen and nitrous oxide gas. Should ethylene gas be added, the floors are already prepared. Due to the fact that it is necessary to form a ground before installing ethylene gas, the floors of the main operating room, minor operation room and delivery room are intercrossed with metal strips which are grounded to the water pipes.

Between the operating room and the sterilizing department is the wash room. In this section, all faucet controls are on the floor and are operated by foot

action operates the north end of the front section on the fourth floor.

### Careful Health Record Compiled of Each Case

(From page one)

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Practically every discovery and improvement in the treatment of disease is due, in some measure to a careful study by some physician or other health worker of the reaction of patients to various procedures as learned from a study of a large number of records.

So important also are records as a means of determining the progress of the general work of an individual hospital that complete and accurate and properly filed records are an essential in the programs of hospital development as carried on by various hospital, medical and allied organizations.

Thus, what to the average person seems to be only a needless burden of unnecessary expense really is of vital importance to a great many patients who now are ill, and of equal importance to patients of future years.

which result in the definite checking of their disease before it has really started.

Hospitals are according their laboratories an increasingly important part in improving the general hospital service, and many hospitals include certain laboratory tests as routine and compulsory for every patient.

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### THE HOSPITAL AND THE HOME

"There's no place like home," but hospitals have come to be the truth of this. They are now homes with illness overtake us. The old, monotonous sentences in scrubbing is being replaced by artistic designs and color effects. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, but both of these may well be tempered with a touch of art.

Two frogs fell into a jar of milk. One, disheartened at finding himself in such a strange environment, quickly sank to the bottom and was drowned. The other kicked out vigorously and

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### MORE WATER

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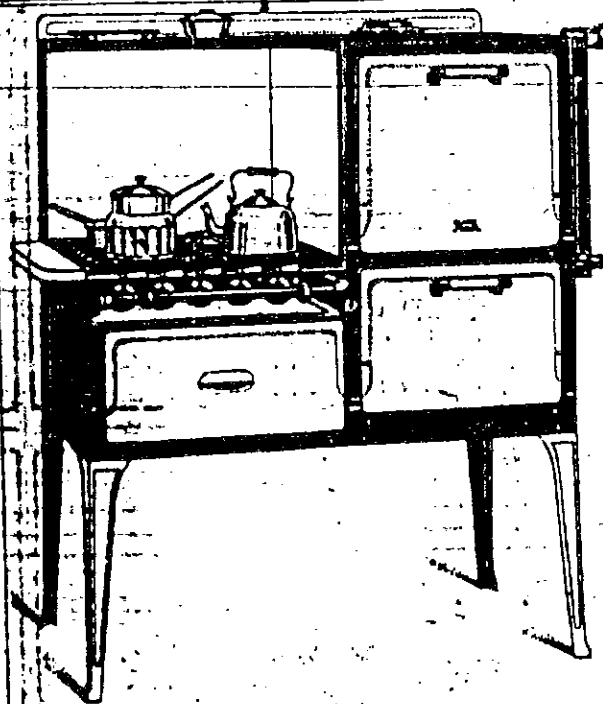
"Augustus Philip Ferdinand Codrington Chesterfield Livingston Brooks."

"Dear, dear," (turning to the sexton): "A little more water, Mr. Ferris, if you please."

### A RARE MAN

"He's the most remarkable man I ever knew."

"You said it, ha. Why, that bird ~~can~~ go into a sick room and think of something to talk about besides the number of people who have died with what the patient is suffering from."



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can the call of his corn on his foot? Then why not grow corn ear!—M. C. Buffalo, N.

### Arrange for Public Inspection

(From page one)

being consecrated by the clerical. Only the clergy and not of the hospital will be invited to attend this ceremony to the lack of room.

At noon a luncheon served for the visiting the doctors of the staff, including doctors from neighboring towns, the contractors, wives, and city and county.

### SUCTION WORKS HEATING SYSTEM

The heating system in the new building taken over by St. John's hospital, is practically a new innovation in hospital design. It is patented out.

Instead of the heat being forced up through the pipes in the radiators on each floor, it is sent directly to the top of the building in four large pipes. Each pipe has a valve, making it possible to shut off the heat in any section of the building.

With a suction pump in the basement, the heat is drawn up through the building, heating the entire hospital almost simultaneously.

There is no possibility of dust or refuse collecting on the floor behind the radiators. Each of the radiators is on a hanger, elevating the base about a foot and a half from the floor.

The heat is supplied by a large boiler in the basement of the building. All heating pipes are concealed from view.

#### ANATOMICAL QUERIES

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?

Or a key to a lock of his hair?

Can his eyes be called an academy because their eye pupils there?

In the crown of his head what jewels are found?

Who travels the bridge of his nose?

Can he use when shingling the roof of his mouth?

The nails on the ends of his toes?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail?

If so, what did he do?

How does he sharpen the blades of his shoulders?

I'm sure I don't know, do you?

Can he all in the shade of the palm of his hand?

Can he beat the drum of his ear?

Can the call of his leg eat the corn on his toe?

Then why not grow corn on the ear?—R. C. Buffalo, N. Y.

Arrange for Public Inspection May 15

(From page one)

being consecrated by Bishop Lavelle. Only the clergy and personnel of the hospital will be permitted to attend this ceremony, due to the lack of room.

At noon a luncheon will be served for the visiting clergy, the doctors of the staff and visiting doctors from neighboring cities, the contractors and their wives, and city and county officials.

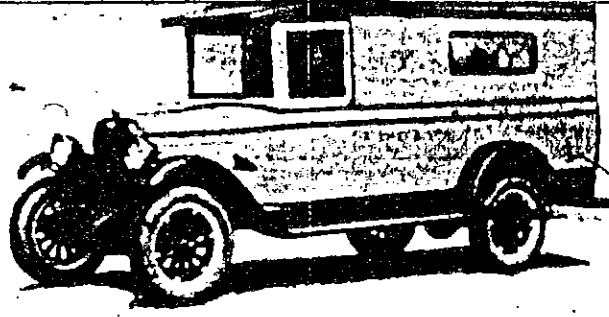
# WEB HILL CO.

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### and Congratulates Them Upon Their Fine New Building



## New St. John's Hospital Chevrolet Ambulance

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# Congratulations

to the

and the first was sitting on the emergency quickly disheartened who have do keep trying in a haven of cork with the disheartened up the flight day.

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on Ferdinand old Livingston

turning to the more water, please"

#### MAN

remarkable man

Why, that cack room and e to talk about of people who hat the patient

# Generosity of Friends Helped Furnish Hospital

Generosity on the part of Rapid City and Black Hills persons was a great factor in bringing the beautiful and expensive room furnishings to the new St. John's hospital.

Individuals, masses, groups of persons and additional patrons of the new institution contributed liberally to the equipment used in completing the interior furnishings of the hospital, officials at St. John's state.

The chaplain's suite, which is one of the most attractive divisions of the new building, was furnished by Charles O. Nicholls, who provided taupe, Spanish leather, overstuffed type davenport set for the living room of the suite and furnishings to match. A walnut finish desk-book case and desk chair were also furnished by him. Golden colored drapes and a taupe velvet rug complete the fittings.

The Catholic priests of the diocese of Lead furnished the patient's private room at the end of the north corridor on the first floor. The furnishings include a walnut finish dresser and stand, with taupe and rose draperies and a taupe rug to match.

One of the attractive rooms on the second floor was furnished by the Dukamel Company. The furniture is blue-grey steel, trimmed in light and green and decorated with a floral design. The drapes and rugs are to match.

The Knights of Columbus room is furnished with black and ivory furniture, livens up with bright floral touches. Drapes and rugs match the furniture.

The Rt. Rev. John J. Lawler, bishop of the Lead diocese, supplied attractive furnishings of a dark shade in a private room on the second floor, set off by brighter decorative designs. The drapes of tan pongee with fringed valance in delicate colors, later woven in tan, blue and black, harmonize the stippled blue walls with the black and ivory furnishings.

The second floor sun parlor, a very attractive recreation and rest room for the patients, was equipped by the Huntin' on Laboratories, Hammond, Ind. The sun parlor is furnished with black, blue and gold wicker furniture consisting of davenport set, desk chair and table. Drapes are flowered with a black background.

A cherry room on the third floor is now utilized by the Catholic Daughters of America Lodge.

The furniture is steel, fitted to pale green with a dark cream trim. Floral drapes and rugs match the beautiful furniture.

Blue, steel furniture, trimmed with a golden shade, and flowered artistically, fills the room equipped by Michael Quinn. The drapes in Mr. Quinn's room are rose and blue, and are matched by the colors in the rug.

Artificially attractive is the room furnished by Henry Carlson, Sioux Falls, president of the Henry Carlson Construction company, contractors of the new building. The furniture is of parchment color, trimmed with green. Drapes are of gold and green, harmonizing with the walls and furniture. The rug design and colors match the rest of the furnishings.

Members of St. John's hospital staff furnished the doctor's staff room which is perhaps the most elaborate section of the room division. Black leather chairs and a hure davenport, a walnut bookcase, and rug and drapes to

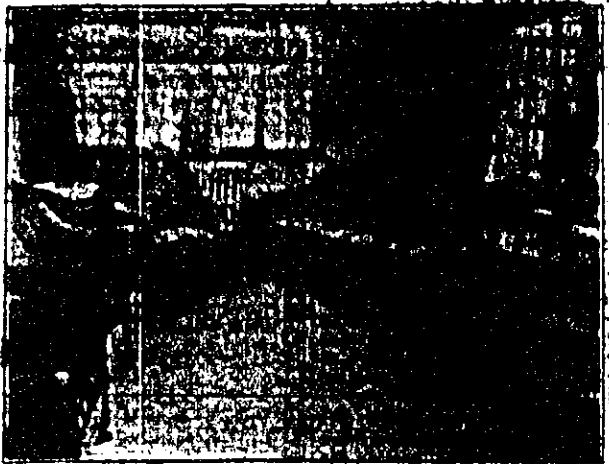
(Page 112, Please)

## Sisters' Appreciation of Help is Expressed

The benevolent attitude of the people of Rapid City has been a great boon to the upbuilding of St. John's Hospital, and in a large measure is responsible for the remarkable success attained during the past eighteen months. The Hospital Sisters thank all who have helped in any way to further the interests of the Hospital. If a list of all the benefactors were to be published it would be a long one. Furthermore it would almost be impossible to list the names of all who have helped, so wide is the circle of friends by which St. John's Hospital is surrounded.

### TAKING HISTORY NO FUN

Miss Wycoff: "Who is your family doctor?"  
 Patient: "I don't tell you."  
 Wycoff: "Why not? Don't you know his name?"  
 Patient: "Yes, Doctor Johnson used to be our family doctor but nowadays mother goes to an eye specialist; father to a stomach specialist; my sister goes to a throat specialist; my brother to a throat specialist; my brother is in care of a lung specialist and I am taking treatments from an osteopath."



RECREATION ROOM  
 St. John's Hospital

## LADIES AUXILIARY IS ACTIVE GROUP

The Women's Auxiliary board of St. John's Hospital, through a young organization, is an active one. Meetings are held on the

first Friday in each month when the members accomplish in sewing for the hospital. They have also, by means of Auxiliary Board funds, been able to furnish a large part of the materials used. The most recent work undertaken by the organization has been the making of curtains and drapes for the entire new building.

A Christmas shower of canned goods, jellies and preserves to be presented to the hospital has been instituted by the Board as an annual event. Other showers of various kinds have been given the hospital from time to time during the year and a half of the organization's activity.

The Auxiliary board was organized at a meeting held in November, 1924. Officers elected at that time to take office in January, 1925, were Mrs. R. K. O'Connor, president, Mrs. George Lenderker,

first vice-president; Mrs. L. Johnson, second vice-president; Mrs. A. C. Hunt, secretary and Mrs. E. F. Roberts, treasurer.

"Patient—"Doctor, don't you find it inconvenient to travel unless I see me?"

"Doctor—"Oh, no, I have a patient near here so I get the chance to kill two birds with the one stone.

### HER FUTURE OCCUPATION

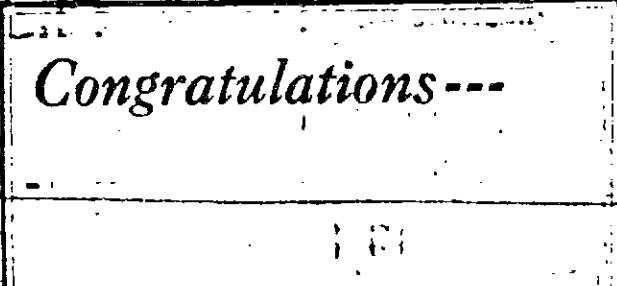
A visitor said to a little girl, "And what will you do, my dear, when you are as big as your mother?"

"Diet," said the modern child.

## One Room Fitted Out for Child Patients

One room in St. John's hospital is being so devoted especially to children who are brought to the institution for treatment, the hospital officials point out.

A room on the third floor has been devoted in this use and through the generosity of Mrs. K. F. Roberts, has been equipped with an ivory and blue set which includes two beds, a chiffonier and table.



## Congratulations ---

Rapid City can well be proud of its new St. John's hospital. It is a worthy while asset and a compliment to those in charge.

We are pleased to have furnished a portion of the material used in this structure.

Again ---

Northwest Quarry Company

furnishes

Limestone Marble

for Rapid City's Newest Structure

Rapid City Lumber &

# Professional Directory

Mrs. L. John  
 president; Mrs.  
 Mary and Mrs.  
 Lauer.

for, don't you  
 out to travel

I have a pa-  
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**N. T. OWEN, M. D.**  
 First National Bank Building  
 First National Bank Building

Office Phone 66      Residence 776

**W. E. MORSE, M. D.**  
 F. A. C. S.

Office Phone 66      Residence 776

**R. J. JACKSON, M. D.**  
 F. A. C. S.

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 Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology  
 Room 12, South Block  
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**H. D. NEWBY, M. D.**  
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 Rooms 12 and 13, South Block  
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**H. J. T. INCE, M. D.**  
 First National Bank Building

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**DR. M. S. ELLIOTT**  
 Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology, Plastic Surgery, Urology  
 Rooms 12 and 13, South Block  
 Phone 678

**Nurses**

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Shop

**DR. JAMES I. DOYLE**  
 PHYSICIAN  
 Office Over Web NUI Store  
 Office Phone 747  
 Residence 208

**R. E. SERNSTROM, M. D.**  
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 Residence 443-N

**DR. T. E. JOHNSON**  
 DENTIST  
 Over Web NUI Store  
 Phone 34

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# High School Attractions of Training and Work

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## NURSES TO USE TWELVE ROOMS

Twelve rooms in the T section of the new St. John's hospital are devoted to quarters for nurses, the officials of the institution explain.

There are eight rooms sufficient in size to accommodate 18 nurses. Four of the rooms are at the disposal of the Sisters in addition to several additional rooms within the building which are also used by the Sisters.

A private entrance and private stairway leads to the nurses and Sisters' quarters. The stairway, best described as a "walled in fire escape," serves a double purpose. It can be shut off from the main building by fire proof steel doors, forming a safe exit in the case of fire.

The rooms furnished by the nurses and Sisters are modern in all respects and are well furnished.

A nurses' reception room is located on one of the lower floors, not far from the private stairway which leads to their quarters. This room is equipped with a wicker day-parlor set and also includes a phonograph.

### MANY WITHOUT HOSPITALS

Almost half of the counties of the United States are without hospitals, according to the American Medical Association. This statement should be of special significance to all living within easy access of a progressive hospital, ready night or day for an emergency call and properly equipped, staffed and organized to give efficient service.

"Do you mean to say that you sleep out of doors all winter in the most severe weather? Aren't you cold?" asked the guest.  
"Cold," repeated the host.

"Why, when the doctor took out my appendix last February it was chopped."

### QUESTIONS

Nurse Fray: "Good morning, I'm your new nurse."  
Grouchy Patient: "You a trained nurse?"  
Nurse: "Yes, of course, I'm trained."  
Patient: "Then let's see you do your tricks."

**Congratulations, St. John's Hospital**

**Only One Thing  
Constitutes  
Service**

## WHY WE HAVE A NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY - By Dr. J.



HOSPITAL DAY?  
MY EYE!  
WHO NEEDS A HOSPITAL?

NEEDS EVER  
LIVES TO THINK  
ABOUT HOSPITALS  
UNLESS THEY NEED  
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BOY

## Cost of Hospital Ran Above Original Figure As Plans and Study Were Extended

"Isn't the hospital beautiful," the average visitor to the new St. John's institution usually exclaims.

"It should be," is probably what is on the tip of several official tongues, although the statement cannot be credited to any one in particular.

The reason for suspecting it "should be" beautiful, comes from the fact that St. John's hospital is not a new "\$150,000 institution," but is as it stands today a \$225,000 institution.

When plans were first taken up it was decided to build a building which equipped would cost approximately \$150,000.

However, the officials didn't agree to what was going to result after they made a tour of the leading hospitals of the north-west and brought home from that tour a number of ideas that they were all so practical that they were adopted.

Although \$150,000 was originally estimated between the first estimated cost and the final cost of the building completed, the officials of the institution are not lamenting the increase in the total. Rather than lamenting the added cost, they are more than pleased with the added facilities which

the increased expenditure provides.

Starting as merely an emergency hospital in rented headquarters a little more than a year ago, it is apparently logical that a \$150,000 building seemed more than adequate to the officials.

The decision to build a new building came as unexpectedly as did the plans to start the institution. In fact, it is explained, the idea was suggested and agreed upon before the Sisters had a definite idea as to what "it was all about."

Through the aid of a hospital architect, the approved plans found in other institutions, coupled with the ideas of the Sisters who have been engaged in hospital operation in the Black Hills for a number of years, the final plans which included all of the new innovations, was drafted.

At first it was thought that the original expenditure of \$150,000 would cover the building, equipment. After the general building contract alone was found to be close to \$160,000, the earlier estimate was cast aside.

"It is surprising how smaller details amount into money," an official explained. "Take for instance the doors in this building. The contract alone amounted to \$2,000 which is in addition to the general contract."

## VETERANS FOUND READY READERS

Reports from libraries in Veterans' Hospitals indicate that the ex-service men are, almost without exception, taking advantage of the opportunity given them to add to their education and general knowledge, by reading books.

The hospital librarian is often called upon to "prescribe" and the Bureau sees to it that only capable librarians are selected for the duty.

A few of the questions which one librarian reported in April and the subjects looked up are: How many teeth has a shark?

When does spring begin? Address of places to buy English bulldogs, pictures of trolleys, Monks doctrine, disease of dogs, life of Florence Nightingale, Socrates, Joan of Arc, Mother's Day poems, Don Quixote in the original, all geology and refining, books in Latin, Spanish and German as

well as subjects more or less as poultry raising, rapy, newspaper work, a law, engineering, radiology, poetry, travel, etc.

The total number of reported on hand from all is 129,388, while the monthly circulation per from libraries where it were on duty was 1,297.

The largest circulation of from any one hospital for one month was from No. 69, Otsego, N. C., 49 volumes, 28 per cent were non-fiction. Seven of the books are circulated charged to patients who the library, 14 per cent annual of the institution per cent to bed patients.

There are fifty Veterans' plants, thirty-nine of which librarians and all have 1 location. A good assortment manager is also subject hospital for use in library and for distribution patients.

## Hospital Constructed May Beat 1928

An increase in the building program for the hospitals of the United States is predicted by the Architectural Forum by J. Taylor, one of its editors.

Last year hospitals were seventh in the list of categories of building while they have gone to fifth place. The percentages show that more than 6 per cent of all to be done in 1928 will be hospital group.

The only part of the that shows a decrease in building is North America, which 7.1 per cent of all in 1927 was hospitals. In 1928, it is predicted, 6 of all building will be Appreciable gains are in the northeastern states, a western states. In 1927 east of the building in the eastern states was building, whereas the prediction 1928 shows that 2.3 per cent hospitals. In the

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**CONGRATULATIONS**

**ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL**

**Upon Their New Building**

We are pleased to announce that we were

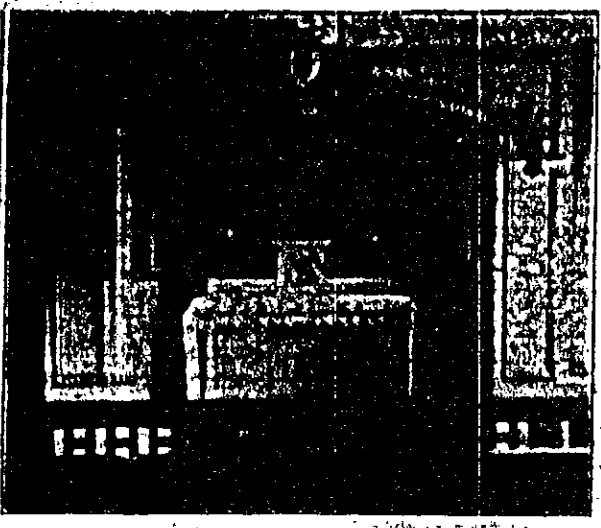
# CHAPEL DESCRIBED AS GEM OF BEAUTY

Surrounded on all sides by the general beauty of the interior decoration plan of St. John's hospital, the tiny chapel of the institution is still the most attractive spot, many who have visited it claim. Sunlight striking its delicately green-tinted walls, produces a sort of hazy light, becoming in all respects to the shrine of the new institution.

The main floor corridor, going south, leads to the back of the chapel. The sight of the beautiful room, revealed at once with the opening of the larger door, causes most visitors to gasp in surprise, the Sisters say.

In the east end of the chapel is a small white altar, elevated slightly above the main floor. Although miniature in appearance with statues and flowers in proportion, the altar harmonizes with the interior of the chapel remarkably well.

Twenty-four persons can be seated comfortably in the chapel. Its walls are tinted in pale green, paneled at close intervals, in each panel is a scalloped light, ivory colored, matching one station of the cross.



THE CHAPEL  
St. John's Hospital

## Hospital Chaplain, Given Charge of Humor Department, Is Important Cog in Wheel

Probably as much sunshine is spread among the patients of St. John's hospital from the interior as sweeps through from the outside. Each day a man can be seen going through the corridors and wards of the new hospital, stopping in here for a time, then on to the next, and so on. Often after his visit, the sounds of laughter have not died down until he has gone into the next patient's room. An Irish wit and humor that would make the sickest man laugh outright, even though against his will, is something that is not often seen in a hospital.

The man who makes life bright for the sick persons in the hospital, is Rev. Father John F. O'Hara, chaplain at the St. John's hospital. Father O'Hara is also chaplain for the Indian school chapel and he has a charge in Piedmont. With all of his charges he is kept a busy man, attending to the various duties connected with them. He has been a regular part of the hospital staff since last November, and has been in his other charges for an extended length of time. He has an abundance of stories from actual experience that favor of true life itself. He has studied life under the different conditions to which it is subjected. "It is interesting to note how humanity may undergo a complete change when on the death bed," Father O'Hara said. "The most hard-hearted person in real life often becomes subservient and docile at the time when death is near," he continued. From his various experiences with all kinds of people, Father O'Hara has learned to diagnose each case almost as thoroughly and as well as the physician does in his particular kind of work.

Father O'Hara conducts chapel services for the Sisters and nurses at the hospital chapel room, besides attending to his work of spreading cheer, to which he has attached himself with a great deal of enthusiasm.

Few persons leaving the hospital in good health will ever forget the happy smile and congenial personality of Father O'Hara. Lined up in mind as well as body, they will look forward to life with a new aspect and thank the man who showed them the

purpose—fixed intention. In that hand I saw a troubled future—wild anxious moments—tormentous turmoil. In that hand I saw a big dose of salts—and it was for me.

### Officials Description Of New Building

(From page one)

Passing through the main corridor which runs north and south, we turn to the left toward the north, glancing into a small private office and record room, and into four pretty patients' rooms. Toward the south the corridor leads us past a guests' dining room, chaplain's room, and into the pretty little chapel which is located at the south end of the building. There are also two patients' private rooms on this corridor, as well as a long distance station of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Coming back to the center of the building, let us take a peep into the stem of the T, and see what rooms are found back here. First we find a large door opening into a little hall in which we find stairway and elevator. These have been closed off from the main part of the building, so that no noise from them can reach the patients.

Opposite the stairway at the right hand side of the corridor are the nurses' station, the drug room, a dressing room, and further down, a serving room. These serving rooms, or diet kitchens, as they are often called are alike on each floor, and deserve special mention because of their delicate whiteness, brought out by the beautiful tiling floor and a half foot high with which they are lined. The same white tiling is used in all the bath rooms, and dressing rooms throughout the building. At the end of this cor-

ridor at the right are two nurses' rooms, one of which is fitted up as a reception room. On the left the main corridor leads into a small hall with two rooms beyond. These rooms are for isolation purposes, and are completely fitted up with bath and serving room, supply cabinets, and all that is necessary to make a complete isolation department. Coming out again from this department, we can go up the stairs at the end of the corridor instead of going back to the one near the elevator. This stairway is used for a nurses' entrance to the hospital, and it also serves as a fire escape, as it is shut off from the rest of the building by double steel doors.

However, let us go back to the elevator and go up to the fourth floor, and continue our tour of the building. As we step from the elevator and into the corridor on the fourth floor, we find it looks just the same as the first floor, except that there are four nurses' rooms at the end of the corridor instead of the isolation rooms. In the main part of the building, and toward the south we find a bright cheery sun room. On either side are pretty rooms for patients. Nearly all of these are for one patient only, but one or two of them contain two beds.

The corridor seems to end abruptly as we go toward its north end, as if the building had been cut off here on the fourth floor—but, in a moment someone opens the large double doors facing us, and we see a bit of green, then a bit of white, then more green, and more white—then ivory—glass cases at the end of the corridor, and another door—where are we? Yes, this is the operating room. The walls are lined to a height of six and a half feet with a tile of a soft green color, and the upper part finished in ivory enamel. The large window at the north is double with a special built-in arrangement for the radiators, and an outdoor balcony for ease in cleaning the large glass window. The circle of lights overhead are known as the Noxonville, for they focus all the rays of light upon the patient, and do away with all troublesome shadows which might bother a surgeon at the critical moment.

The terrace floor here is of a green and white color, and is set with brass insulation which will act as ground wire to carry off any stray spark of electricity which might happen to be in the room. This is a great protection in the use of some kinds of X-ray beams.

The equipment in the operating room is of the latest type. The table can be tipped to any angle by a mere touch of the hand on a wheel below the head of the table. Instrument tables, and dressing and anasthetizing tables of white enamel and polished metal add to the immaculate and shining appearance of the room. A small room opening from the operating room contains two surgeon's wash-up sinks. Next in order is the sterilizing room, which is also finished in the green tile, and ivory enamel. The large sterilizing bath

of polished nickel is in this room. We pass the sterile dressing and room for minor operations though it is so named other than it can be for major operations is necessary. Here shades are black or so that in case of an operation can be drawn, and work can be done. X-Ray, if occasion warrants it to be used in a room.

The corridor between the operating rooms contains cabinets. The shelves are covered with Florence glass. Patients coming into the room see them.

Next to the operating room furnished by the hospital, and our members. It is a suite of lounge room, dressing room, and shower bath.

Leaving the fourth floor and ourselves look pretty day room on friends of patients will an operation is perhaps the nurse. While she is busy with patients who are and around may write, read, or visit, side of the corridor there are the sun rooms, and back in the same kind of way on the other side south end of the section set off entirely we had the nursery. The nursery is furnished with wash-up rooms, and is arranged the operating room ways. The nursery about fourteen basin

## COST OF HOSPITALS RUNS INTO BIG SUM

The approximate valuation of hospital facilities in the United States is nearly five billion dollars. Taking into consideration all classes of institutions, the average investment in hospital buildings, land, and equipment, has been calculated at \$4,734 per patient bed. Applying this average to the entire bed capacity of \$74,993 we have a total valuation of \$4,163,841,002. Most of the individual valuations, however, were not figured on the basis of present day cost or value of land, which if taken into consideration would doubtless increase the estimate to more than five billion dollars.

The railroads of the United States are public-spirited institutions which serve the people as no government owned system would do. They have contributed, to a degree that it is difficult to realize, to the prosperity and happiness of our nation. In many ways they have cooperated with the building up of various regions of the country, the development of social intercourse, the interests of country, the development of social intercourse, the interests of education. It is they that make possible the conventions, the summer courses, the travels of lecturers and organizers, the interchange of workers, that have help so much to build up our system of American Hospitals.

There is, therefore, a very close connection between the railroads and the hospitals. Nor is the service by any means one-sided. While the hospitals have been benefited by the facilities of safe and swift transportation afforded by railroads, the railroads on the other hand have been greatly helped by the hospitals. Out of the 2,000,000 patients which pass through the doors of the Catholic Hospitals each year, it is estimated that at least 50,000 would die if they did not have hospital attention. How many of these 50,000 precious

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The right are two doors... one of which is fitted up as a sink room. On the left in corridor leads into a hall with two rooms...

This stairway is used... and it also serves as a door, as it is shut off from the main part of the building...

er, let us go back to the... and go up to the fourth floor. As we step from the porch and into the corridor...

and we see a bit of... a bit of white, then... and more white... glass cases at the end of the corridor...

where are we? Yes, an operating room. The window at the north is a special built-in radiator...

ment in the operating... of the latest type... can be tipped to any... mere touch of the wheel below the head...

of polished metal is fitted into this room. We pass the store-room for sterile dressings, and go into the room for minor operations...

The corridor between the operating rooms contains the instrumental cabinets. The instruments themselves are concealed by doors of Florence glass...

Near to the operating rooms is a room furnished by the staff of the hospital, and used for staff members. It is a suite consisting of lounge room, dressing room, and shower bath.

Leaving the fourth floor, we find ourselves looking into a pretty day room on third. Here friends of patients may wait until an operation is over...

At the rear of the T part of the building we find the large main kitchen, all lined with white tile, rooms for cold storage...

tion, has a built-in incubator room, and a babies' bath. A special feature of the babies' bath is a heating valve connected with a thermometer. The nurse can set the valve at any temperature she wishes...

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As we go down to second floor, we find another day-room at the center of the floor. This is very similar to the one above it, and is used as a waiting room for patients and their friends.

After we have looked into all the pretty rooms on this floor, and have discovered that each corner room, and the one next to it has its private bath room...

At the rear of the T part of the building we find the large main kitchen, all lined with white tile, rooms for cold storage, vegetable preparation, and other storage. Large gas ranges, and a toaster spell good food...

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ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL
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in behalf of the
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HISTORY

Date of founding of institution or of settlement \_\_\_\_\_

Previous owners of the site \_\_\_\_\_

First owners \_\_\_\_\_  
and dates \_\_\_\_\_  
of ownership \_\_\_\_\_

Place of origin of owners \_\_\_\_\_

Date owners came to SD (& USA) \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation of owners \_\_\_\_\_

Historic owners: religious affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Historic owners: social (fraternal) affiliations \_\_\_\_\_

Historic uses of the site (& buildings) Hospital

Builder's name Henry Carlson Construction Co. (Sioux Falls)

Architect's name J.H. Wheeler (St. Paul, MN)

Date of commission \_\_\_\_\_ Date of construction 1928

History (attach research materials to file)  
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