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Victorian Order of Nurses Half as Old as the Dominion

Established Nearly Thirty Years Ago to Establish and Maintain Visiting Nursing Services in Canada. Now Sixty-six Districts of the Order in Canada. V.O.N. Represented by Good Service in Timmins.

Several references have been made to the excellent articles on Canadian history and Canadian progress prepared by the National Committee for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. A number of these articles have been published by The Advance for the benefit of the readers of this paper. The articles deal with nearly every phase of Canadian life and interest. One specially interesting review came to hand last week. It dealt with the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada. There will be special interest in this article because of the local interest in the Order through the benefit of having a V.O.N. service in Timmins. Here is the story of the V.O.N. as told by the Committee:—

"The Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada is a national voluntary organization, founded to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897, with headquarters at Ottawa. The primary function of the Order to-day is 'to establish and maintain visiting nursing services in Canada.'"

"For almost thirty years the Victorian Order has been serving the public throughout the Dominion. In the early days it established, maintained and administered twenty-five hospitals in outlying districts in Canada, trained hundred of nurses and sent them where they were most needed, sometimes to sparsely settled districts, sometimes to crowded cities. Many of these nurses, from time to time, have changed their sphere of activity and have done further pioneer work in connection with other health and social agencies.

"There are now sixty-five districts of the Order in Canada. Each centre is a link in the chain of the national organization and its by-laws are framed in accordance with the general policy of the Order. The Central Office, through its Chief Superintendent and her assistants, supplies nurses, supervises their work, acts in an advisory capacity to the Local Association and assists in publicity.

"There is no provincial subdivision. Contact is direct between district and Central Office. The Local Associations are composed of energetic, public-spirited men and women who have voluntarily assumed the responsibility of maintaining and financing the work.

"One of the notable characteristics of the Order is its flexibility. Aiming to do the greatest good to the greatest number, it refuses to tie itself down to any hard and fast program, but adapts its work to the particular community it is trying to serve and cooperates with every other agency engaged in the same field of public service. There can be no question of overlapping because of having taken as its own particular function the care of the sick in their own homes. Today, with the increased emphasis on the prevention of disease, this means that a nurse, because of her easy access to the homes, has unusual opportunities for teaching and promoting better health and of stimulating people to help themselves. Someone must always be taught to assume the responsibility of the care of the patient between the nurse's visits. Her nursing care is really a practical demonstration. Although the nurses collect fees, the Order is not self-supporting. It is believed that those who can pay should pay, as no other policy is consistent with the maintenance of the self respect of the patient. While the service is available for everyone in the community, the most necessitous case receives first attention. A sliding scale makes it possible for all to pay according to their ability.

"Because of the many-sided activities of the Order, it is necessary to secure the best type of graduate nurse, who not only has technical knowledge, experience and culture, but who possesses that combination of efficiency and human sympathy so essential in public health work. The Victorian Order nurse is an important factor in the national life of Canada. Through intimate contact with the lives of thousands of new settlers, the nurses are helping to bind these people to their adopted country, making them Canadians in heart and outlook as well as in name.

"The following statement was made in an address given recently at the time of a local campaign: 'Every dollar contributed to the support of the Victorian Order is a dollar invested in the cause of good Canadian citizenship. It is the finest and most inspiring kind of national insurance. Pessimists are fond of telling us that this generation is incurably selfish and self-centered, that it lacks all sense of responsibility and public service. Nothing could be further from the truth and if one needed a striking proof that the pessimists are wrong one need only point to the Victorian Order Nurse.'"

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INCREASE IN MCINTYRE ORE RESERVES OVER 1926

Monthly Earnings Also Increase, According to Annual Financial Statement Issued Last Week.

The financial statement of the McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited, for the nine months ending March 31st, 1927, was issued last week, and shows that the monthly earnings have increased about \$10,000 per month over the previous year. The ore reserves are also given at \$14,130,220, which is \$1,092,179 more than at the beginning of the nine months.

In its other details the report is largely satisfactory, and must prove pleasing to the shareholders.

According to the statement issued for the nine months, bullion recovery for the nine months was \$2,957,060.97, as compared with \$3,804,774.90 for the previous twelve months. The gross value of ore treated was \$3,113,500.07, and the value per ton \$8.08, compared with a value of \$8.72 a ton for the previous period.

Current assets totalled \$2,031,899.87, and included \$1,238,375 of Dominion of Canada bonds. Investment in the Blue Diamond Coal Company and Canadian Coal Fields, Limited, amounted to \$279,922.23, and advances to the subsidiary company to \$540,000. A nominal value of \$1.00 was placed on other investments. Mining properties, including development expenditures of prior owners, were valued at \$4,385,449.82, and plant and equipment at \$3,187,398.05. Deferred charges amounted to \$83,127.90.

Current liabilities totalled \$291,322.68, and reserves \$3,025,638.67. Capital liabilities were \$7,190,907.52.

Operating costs came to \$1,460,731.12, as compared with \$1,932,019 for the previous period and administration and general expense to \$137,953.89, as against \$198,303. The operating profit was \$1,358,375.96, and the non-operating revenues, \$77,470.02. The surplus showed an increase of \$24,101.64, in the face of very heavy charges which included dividends, \$598,500; undistributed development written off, \$332,924.19; tailings disposal rights purchased, \$20,000. Workmen's Compensation Board assessment, \$24,477.78, and provision for depreciation, \$381,585.18.

In commenting on the company's operations, President J. P. Bickell says:—

"The sinking of No. 11 shaft was completed to the 4,150-foot level early in March. The new hoisting equipment is installed, and it is expected that the shaft will be fully equipped, and sufficiently connected with the present underground workings to go into commission early in September. During this period the company has acquired by staking and options, certain claims in the Kamiskotia area and in Warden Township. Exploration of these properties is now in progress. By-law No. 71, changing the head office of the company from Toronto to the mine office at Selma, will be submitted for your approval at the annual meeting."

Broken ore reserves in stopes amount to 328,474 tons of \$7.95 ore, an increase of 13,347 tons, says the report of R. J. Ennis, general manager.

"The application of horizontal cut and fill methods of stoping in some areas on the lower levels, in which the shrinkage method of stoping is not satisfactory, will tend to reduce dilution or ore, and also the necessity for a large reserve of broken ore. Better facilities for the disposal of waste underground has materially increased the rate of development during the period, and has also made it possible to handle ten per cent. more ore with the present hoisting equipment."

An analysis shows that the mining

costs per ton milled were \$2.7882; milling costs, \$0.7492 per ton, and total operating costs, \$4.1480 per ton. This is a reduction in milling costs of 8 cents, and a decrease in operating costs of 20 cents a ton. Additions to plant, buildings and equipment, including incomplete construction, were \$519,775.18.

The development programme carried out during the period is the most extensive in the history of the company, concludes Mr. Ennis, and has been accomplished with a reduction of costs in all departments. The levels below the 1,875 have been driven on

line to make haulage connections with No. 11 shaft, and a number of promising veins have been intersected, but which have not been explored.

The Northern News last week says: "While seated in the Elite Cafe on Wednesday, where he had gone for dinner, William Berezuski, aged 50, of the Keeley Mines, Silver Centre, was suddenly stricken by paralysis and fell off the stool on which he was sitting. A doctor was called and he was taken to the Mines Hospital, where he is now under treatment. He is reported today as slightly improved."



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ASSETS and LIABILITIES

30th April, 1927

ASSETS	
Cash on hand	\$ 87,464,766.30
Deposits with and notes and cheques of other Banks	40,280,374.28
Deposit with Central Gold Reserve	10,000,000.00
Call and Short loans on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	14,666,272.31
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	9,027,661.84
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	3,625,880.60
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,387,421.10
Quick Assets	\$427,990,376.52
Loans and Discounts and other Assets	324,966,906.71
Bank Premises	10,000,000.00
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit (as per contra)	1,025,400.70
Total Assets	\$784,274,022.22
LIABILITIES TO PUBLIC	
Notes in circulation	2,366,298.50
Deposits	678,714.64
Letters of credit outstanding	325,400.70
Other liabilities	308,133.87
Total Liabilities to Public	3,678,547.71
Excess of Assets over Liabilities to Public	\$780,595,474.51

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