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Unsatisfactory Conditions
Revealed In Milk Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

three of the seven plants investigated showed milk bottles with a bacterial content that would meet the standard of the cleanliness required by the U. S. P. H. S.

Examination of the results obtained by the Provincial laboratories on pasteurized milk sold during the summer months in Charlottetown during the years 1932-45 showed that about 50 percent of the samples examined were below the standard required by the U. S. P. H. S.

The conclusion reached is that "the pasteurization plants are producing a poor quality of finished product due to (1) a poor grade of raw product and (2) poor plant practices."

It is noted that "the raw milk vendors in Summerside appear to be selling a somewhat better product than that sold in Charlottetown, as 34 percent of their samples were grade A compared with only 7 percent grade A milk sold in Charlottetown."

With respect to the milk to be consumed, it is reported that this commodity "as it reaches the consumer is of a very poor quality bacteriologically."

Standards Recommended

The report recommends that the United States Public Health Service milk ordinance and code be adopted and enforced. This would require to be preceded by a programme of education, and should also provide a cure for "most of the ills" mentioned in the public health engineering and laboratory survey sections of the report.

Adequate staff, says the report, must be allocated to the Provincial Health Department to get more complete island coverage, especially with regard to sanitary engineers. In addition, as a matter of policy, decentralization of Health Department work to part-time medical and nursing personnel, as well as to unofficial voluntary welfare agencies and service clubs, should be carried out wherever possible.

Essential in this connection is the addition of a well-trained full-time public health engineer with two trained sanitary inspectors. For rural area work, a general budget of not less than \$100 per capita is recommended. In the case of Prince Edward Island, because of preponderance of dairy industry, the percentage allocated to milk control should be proportionately greater. The health education will have to be aimed to achieve two things: (1) better general knowledge of milk production, storage and handling, and (2) better generalised consumption of milk, as part of nutritional campaigns.

It is recommended that steps be taken as soon as possible to institute and maintain a system of Public Health record-keeping in milk control work, to be eventually integrated and supervised by the office of the provincial public health engineer.

Pasteurization

The report recommends "complete and adequate pasteurization," undertaken for at least all urban and semi-urban areas and eventually for all of the island. "It is agreed that in recommending pasteurization," says the report, "the need for such cannot be supported by statistics of massive epidemics now arising from the currently used raw milk. But the amount of ill health which is now being caused by the raw milk is not and cannot be measured or expressed."

Public health to be 'preventive' must adopt the attitude that milk with high bacterial counts, dirty sedimentation tests, etc., is causing some disease until proven otherwise. The control of this will be attained by the application of better milk methods, but adequate pasteurization will ensure the final control and maintain it.

Also recommended are programs for control of bovine mastitis, for encouragement of better reporting of diseases, and for amplification of laboratory services, including typing of t. b. bacilli and examination of a percentage of routine bloods each year for the determination of the incidence of brucellosis.

Milk Regulations

It was found that there are no provincial regulations by the Department of Health regarding standards of milk "quality"; that there are no known regulations or bylaws by local health departments, except Charlottetown, regarding "standards" of quality; that provincial standards regarding quality are regulations of the Provincial Milk Board and define prices and butterfat, but the milk subsidy is paid on both clean and dirty milk equally; that this Board has no power to vary the standards of price and use as a basis for its calculations the conditions of production; and that in Charlottetown, bylaws passed by the local health department do not define quality of milk in sufficient detail.

"Forty-four convictions were made in Charlottetown in five years and only for low butterfat and sediment," the report says. "Action taken was a 'fine' only, and no

suspension or cancellation of license was carried out, although the local bylaws allow suspension and cancellation. The degree of compliance with regulations does not appear to be a factor in suspending or cancelling milk licenses, in levying fines, etc. No farm ratings are used, (e.g. U. S. P. H. Service rating methods).

There appears to be no specific power vested in both the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture (through the Milk Control Board) to pass and enforce regulations regarding standards of milk. The Provincial Milk Board has never had inspectors to examine the milk shed conditions or take milk samples. Even if these were available, neither the dairy laboratory nor the health laboratory has yet sufficient staff or equipment to handle the samples in any quantity. The dairy laboratory does butter and cheese samples and the health laboratory does some milk samples.

Shed Inspections

"Farm inspections on the Island for milk production, etc.," says the report, "are practically limited to the Charlottetown milk shed area and were done, as laid down by the local bylaw, approximately twice a year by Dr. Croken (there have been none since his death). In order to get adequate health instruction regarding milk control to the milk producers, more than biannual visits are usually considered necessary. The Charlottetown bylaws permit the appointment of "catch officers" as necessary to carry out the provisions."

The food inspector for the City of Charlottetown is the milk inspector, "yet food-serving establishments (restaurants) are by law enterable for purposes of inspection only by the chief medical officer (and the police)."

The Charlottetown bylaws demand cooling after pasteurization to not over 45° Fahr. "This is 12 to 20 Fahr. lower than most milk codes, and the present cooling equipment (and in places the complete lack of it) will not permit this."

No regulations were found making it compulsory to submit water or milk plant designs for the approval of the Provincial Department of Health, although the 1946 Public Health Act permits this for creameries, dairies and sewage systems, but not for water supplies. The control of water supplies has been found to be often extremely important, especially in larger plants when greater precautions to prevent epidemics must be constantly exercised.

With regard to inspection services the report finds that "because of lack of adequate records and a certain lack of provincial coordination, it is difficult to get a complete and adequate picture of the work. However, it is our opinion that in the Charlottetown area there was a fair attempt at milk supervision, while the remainder of the Province had little or no provincial supervision."

It was found that "at present no laboratory investigation of milk or milk products is being carried out. It is anticipated that as a result of the present survey this service will have to be organized in cooperation with Milk Control officers designated as such."

Origin of Survey

"When the position of Sanitary Inspector in Charlottetown became vacant owing to the death of Dr. Croken, veterinary Surgeon," says the report, "the Provincial Dept. of Health and Welfare considered the advisability of placing the responsibility for milk control of the Island under the division of laboratories. During the discussions on this matter, it was decided that the assistance of the Department of National Health and Welfare be requested to aid the laboratory in surveying the local problem."

"This outside help was especially necessary in view of the scarcity of public health trained personnel on the Island to conduct such a study. Further factors in requesting the survey were the facts that the Island has a large influx of tourists from the United States, and American buyers also purchase milk, locally. Hence the question of standards of milk quality and safety comparable to those in the United States would have to be explored."

Convicted of Treason

Convicted by a Czechoslovak court of having aided the Nazis in setting up a separate state of Slovakia, Rev. Josef Tiso, former president of the German-controlled Republic of Slovakia, was sentenced to death by hanging. He had been retired by the Roman Catholic church for political activities.

have been very time consuming, it was decided to make a general survey from the administrative point of view, and a more detailed survey of the actual quality of the milk.

A Joint Effort

"The survey was a joint effort of the Dominion and Provincial Department of Health, in that personnel and resources were pooled to get the work done. This mobile bacteriological laboratory of the Department of National Health and Welfare - normally present in the summertime on the Island to carry out the shell-fish survey - was allotted part-time to the Provincial laboratory to assist in the bacteriological milk analyses."

"To accomplish the farm and dairy inspection work, the district public health engineer of the Maritime district, Mr. W. Sharpe, was loaned to Prince Edward Island Provincial Department of Health. Dr. H.A. Ansley was loaned from the central staff of the Department of National Health and Welfare, to survey the epidemic, legislative and administrative aspects of the problem."

"In general, the methods in use by the United States Public Health Service for milk control work were used as criteria. This included guidance obtained from the United States Public Health Service Milk ordinance and code, the Dairy Farm Survey forms, and the standard methods of milk analysis."

"So that some Canadian experience might be included as a guide also, the modifications of the U.S. P. H. S. methods as carried out by the Province of Alberta and the City of Edmonton, as well as information on costs of milk control service from the City of Montreal, are included as additional information."

"To achieve some background on the past milk history, the only available records, - the laboratory records for the Charlottetown milk shed, - were studied, and analyzed by the Laboratory of Hygiene at Ottawa, and are presented in this report in tabular and graphic form."

"While this report may appear unduly critical with regard to remarks about work left undone, it must be borne in mind that a very small public health staff carried a very heavy burden during the war, and furthermore that lack of equipment, materials, etc., does not exactly imply indifference, but more often means such was not available due to the war effort."

Men Who Get Up Nights Often Lose Their Pep

If you have to get up 3 or more times a night, your rest is broken and it's no wonder if you feel old and run-down before your time. So if you get up nights or suffer from Bladder Weakness, Painful Passages, Backache, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Headaches, Swollen Ankles, due to Kidney and Bladder Troubles, you should try Cystex. Usually, the very first dose of Cystex goes right to work helping the kidneys flush out excess acids and wastes which may have caused your trouble. To prove what Cystex may do to bring you joyous help from the pains and distress of Kidney and Bladder troubles, get Cystex from your druggist and give it a fair trial with the positive understanding that if you are not satisfied for any reason, you get your money back on return of empty package.

EDMONTON - (CP) - J. H. Brown, public health entomologist, says Alberta is the only rat-free area in North America. Mr. Brown said this was achieved by authorities who took steps to stem the advance of the rats at the east, west and south borders of the province.

Drop Shown In Employment Level

OTTAWA, April 18 - (CP) - A drop in the Canadian employment level was shown in figures released today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The sixth labor force survey, covering the period between last Nov. 9 and March 1, showed that the number of persons employed fell off between those dates from 4,733,000 to 4,565,000.

At the same time, the number of persons looking for jobs rose from 115,000 to 141,000.

The difference between the drop of 168,000 in employment and the increase of 26,000 in unemployed is included in the withdrawal of about 210,000 persons from the Dominion's labor force.

Another factor was the seasonal decline in agriculture activity.

The increase in unemployment between November and March was confined almost entirely to men, though the level of employment among women dropped about 70,000 compared to a drop of 100,000 among men. The female labor force declined to 978,000, against the 1946 high of 1,134,000.

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Don't let choking spells frighten you any more. If you are a victim of Infectious Colds, use Polson's Cough Syrup. It acts as an internal antiseptic, and thins out the mucus or phlegm that causes the gasping and choking. Polson's Cough Syrup helps to bring better health and strength to those who suffer constantly from Colds, and it seems like a heaven-on-earth to anyone wanting to get quick relief for a Cough or Throat Ailment due to Cold. Insist on Polson's only - the Cough Syrup of the day, 35c at all dealers.

EX-WRENS SUPPLY EPICURES WITH FAVOURITE DINNERS



West coast gourmets are now smacking their lips over just less than three hundred ducks a month from the Burnaby, B. C. ranch of WRCNS veterans Gertrude Nunn of Vancouver (left) and Elizabeth Wimperley, Toronto, whose immediate objective with existing stock and facilities is a 400-a-month turnover. They started up last fall with well-adapted local stock after completing under DVA credits a seven-month course in animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia. They work unassisted and the present forty-five-bird flock is kept healthy and happy in the duck-pond (top right) which the girls created themselves by damming the creek which runs through their three-and-a-half-acre property. At lower left, Miss Nunn gathers eggs for the incubators. All but a few of the eggs are hatched to increase live selling stock and young ducklings (lower right) are nurtured carefully in brooders for several days before being let outside. Eight weeks later they are ready for market.

CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY IN FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

The persistence of parochialism hinders the progress of most countries towards greatness, says Dr. Gordon Bates in an editorial in the current issue of HEALTH, official magazine of the Health League of Canada. Dr. Bates is General Director of the League.

And, the disease knows no boundaries, parochial spirit is particularly dangerous in the field of health and social welfare, the writer maintains. Some cities might have the best health departments in the world and the most highly organized social agencies, but they cannot avoid the trouble and cost of some other city's neglect.

"Actually no part of Canada is safe as long as another part is suffering from communicable disease which may spread from the area where it has developed, because of poor protective machinery, to an area into which the best preventive machinery cannot prevent its entrance," Dr. Bates states. "The time

COLONIAL FILMS

MOMBASA, East Africa - (CP) - A program of documentary film, about East Africa has been sponsored by Britain's colonial office to acquaint British and other people with East African life and some problems of colonial development facing the United Nations.

DUMPED IN SEA

LONDON - (CP) - Fifty-five airplane engines which originally cost \$13,120 each and were surplus R. A. F. requirements were dumped in the sea off the Gaid Coast after unsuccessful efforts to sell them as scrap, the House of Commons was told.

HEEP DOWN DENTURES

The teeth of the minnow are its throat.

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