

# Agricultural News

P. E. I. Department of Agriculture

**Anthrax**

During the past ten days investigations have been proceeding in reference to a suspected malady amongst three horses in the Western end of the Province. The early investigations were conducted by the Provincial Agricultural Laboratory and later continued by the Science Service Laboratory of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The disease confirmed was Anthrax. Although this disease is considered as serious, chiefly due to the fact that human beings can become infected if they have been in contact with diseased animals, but on the other hand the disease is not considered as being contagious.

The incubation period of Anthrax varies from one to fourteen days. This is dependent upon how the germ gains entrance to the body. If it is by a puncture wound or through a cut the incubation period is much shorter. On the other hand if the animal gets infected material the incubation period will be anywhere from two to six weeks. The symptoms develop somewhat rapidly and are chiefly characterized by manifestations of swellings in the soft tissues of the body, accompanied with discolorations of the linings of the membranes of the body.

There is no need for alarm on the part of livestock owners with the disease outside the Province. The handling of this disease is very similar to that of Blackleg in cattle. The only major difference is that Anthrax can be transmitted to humans, whereas Blackleg is not. We do not feel that there will be many animals involved in the small outbreak and are assuring that all necessary measures are being instigated.

**Maggots In Sheep**

Sheep are apparently very susceptible to maggot infestation. Maggots are the larvae stage of a fly, which are found in the vicinity of stables and barnyards. The adult fly deposits the larvae on the surface of the wounds, where tissues have been injured or torn in some way. They work their way into the skin causing excessive sores, which may result in the death of the animal. The tails of undocked lambs are favorite locations for maggot infestation.

There is considerable irritation manifested by the animal rubbing the affected part. This area has a lifeless and spongy appearance, and when it is opened the living parasites are quite easily found in the decomposing tissues. This condition occurs only during hot summer months.

Cleanliness is the first essential in the treatment of this trouble. The wool should be clipped carefully from the vicinity of the wound and the dead or diseased tissues as well as the parasites should be carefully removed. The area should be washed with a solution of carbolic acid, one part to 20 parts of water. Many recommend the application of kerosene, and some spirits of turpentine. The latter should not be used on raw wounds as it will cause too much irritation. A mixture of ether and sweet oil is probably one of the most effective remedies. Solutions of Creolin, Kresol or Izal may be used. The prevention of this trouble should be the first consideration and in cases of injury the application of pine-tar or equal parts of lard and sulphur will prevent the larvae from gaining entrance into the body.

**Wounds**

This is the separation of living tissue, and in sheep are usually caused by attacks from dogs or lacerations made by barbed wire. On account of the fleece of the sheep, hemorrhage as a rule is not excessive, the wool quickly matting and causing coagulation of the blood. If the way of treatment the parts should be carefully washed with some antiseptic solution and all dirt and foreign substances removed, the edges of the cut drawn together and held in place by either bandages or stitches. Astringent solutions may be applied. If excessive hemorrhage has not occurred, the parts may be smeared with ordinary pine-tar. Powdered sulfanilamide should be placed in the wound to prevent infection. It would be advisable to spray around the wound with a fly repellent to prevent maggot infestation.

**Saving A Second Crop**

Falconwood Farm is saving a second crop of grass for silage, which will be placed in a surface enclosure. After the first crop was harvested in June and placed in a trench silo, a light coat of fertilizer was placed on the meadow and even with unfavorable growing conditions, due to dry weather, the crop now harvested is as heavy as the original. The grass is of excellent quality and is a mixture of orchard, rye, red and white, and ladino clover. It is intended to apply another light coat of fertilizer on a portion of this field, and if weather conditions are favorable, it is expected that a third crop may be harvested before the season is over, or an excellent pasture secured for the Falconwood herd.

The work at this farm is in the form of practical farm tests to indicate the possibilities in yield of succulent and nourishing roughages.

The saving of grass silage at Falconwood in trench, surface and upright silos has been watched with great interest by our farm people. While grass has been saved in the Maritimes for a number of years in the upright silo, the farm at Falconwood has occupied a position of leadership in preserving grass silage in other forms of storage.

**Eye For Pastures**

The Farm has also performed a good job in the use of rye for grain, land cleaning and rehabilitation, and for pasturage. An illustration of land cleaning was in evidence during the present season where a part of the rye production was turned under, and a part kept along for grain harvesting. Where the green rye was turned under, the land showed a marvelous cleanliness from weeds.

# Administrator Discusses Cost Of Hospital Care



Sister Mary of Good Counsel

How often today do we hear someone say: "The costs so much to go to the hospital that I can't afford to be sick."

What lies behind this statement? Why are hospital costs as high as they are today? What do hospitals do with all the money they make? Why can't our hospitals operate on a lower budget?

When queried on these questions, Sister Mary of Good Counsel, Administrator of the Charlottetown Hospital, stated: "Before discussing the high cost of present day medical care, it first would be necessary to say something about the problems of hospital administration in order that a fundamental picture of the situation may be obtained. Today, modern hospitals are considered to be 'big business', and they are, but not from a standpoint of profit. We are not selling commodities. We are not producing merchandise. We are providing a service to our sick people, a service to restore them to health so they may be able to carry on the duties of their state of life. In order to do this properly, thousands of instruments and skills of modern science must be assembled in today's hospital and it only follows that our hospitals have to be equipped properly to make the best use of these skills."

"The science and art of hospital administration is growing more complex every day due to the rapidly extending field of hospital service and the advance of scientific medicine. Like everything else, hospital administration must keep pace with the social and scientific progress of our times.

"But let us look at our hospitals in a more realistic light," Sister Mary of Good Counsel continued. "It can be said that the modern hospital has three aims: First and foremost, the function of a hospital is the care and cure of the sick and the injured; second, the hospital must serve as a means for the education of our physicians, surgeons, interns, nurses and other personnel; and, third, today's hospital must concern itself with the prevention of diseases and the promotion of public health standards because the prevention of disease is obviously more desirable than the necessity of effectuating a cure.

"It is more difficult to explain the manifold activities of a modern hospital. Even our patients cannot appreciate the extent of the activities which go 'behind the scenes'. Take, for example, the case of an average patient. Upon entrance he is met by a receptionist who refers him to the Admitting Office. The Admitting Office calls the floor to which the patient is assigned and a nurse comes down to take him to his room. The patient is then put to bed in what might appear to him a most ordinary manner. Simple? Yes! But what revolves around that patient in his apparently simple room and quiet surroundings? What goes on 'back stage'?"

"Here's what goes on 'back stage'. Here's what we need to insure the patient's complete welfare:

1. Business Administration Office;
2. Information and Communication Center;
3. Admitting Office;
4. Purchasing Office;
5. Medical Record Department;
6. Dietary and Kitchen Department;
7. Medical and Surgical Staff;
8. Nursing Staff;
9. Laundry Department;
10. Housekeeping Department;
11. Maintenance and Repair Department;
12. Pharmacy Department;
13. X-Ray and Radium Department;
14. Clinical Laboratories;
15. Operating Rooms;
16. Obstetrical Department;
17. Pediatric Department;
18. Service and Supply Department.

"Yes, there are eighteen separate departments and services functioning within a hospital for the ultimate good of the patient. And people ask, 'What are hospitals doing with all the money they make?' Let me say right now that hospitals do not make money. I can't emphasize that point too strongly. Continually, we are faced with rising costs—rising costs of hospital equipment and supplies, soaring salary expenditures, ever-increasing maintenance and service expenses. No one realizes better than a hospital administrator how high the costs of hospital operation really are. We also realize how difficult it is for the patient to meet the increased costs of hospital and medical service. Realizing this, have we hospital people stood idly by and done nothing? Assuredly not!

"We were the first people who first felt the need for and created the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan. Since their very inception, hospitalization plans have been pioneered and fought for by your hospitals. Yes, we have done something to help our people meet these rising costs and still, perhaps, we have not done enough. We may have failed because we have not adequately kept the public informed about the complexities of hospital operations and

the reason why hospital care costs what it does today.

"Rare indeed is the patient who does not feel staggered by the amount of his hospital bill. I sincerely feel that this is due in most part to the patient's lack of knowledge of what is really cost to run a hospital efficiently. For instance, does he realize that when we add up the total number of employees in the various hospital departments that the sum equals one and a half employees for every patient.

"We hear it said that hospital charges are extremely high and that since the charges are so high the hospital itself should be able to construct and equip its own buildings. Now, let's look at it this way: If hospitals were paying propositions you would find them operated by individuals or groups of individuals the same as hotels and apartment houses. But such is most definitely not the case. There is no profit in the operation of a hospital. In fact, it is a continual struggle to make ends meet. Because of this it is often necessary for the citizens of a community to help supply hospital buildings and equipment so that they can be assured of the finest and most modern treatments when needed. Since hospitals are not money-makers, they can be operated only by religious groups or groups of public-minded citizens, unless, of course, they are operated by the Government.

"With the present costs of hospital operation what they are, we are proud that we are able to provide medical care here at the Charlottetown Hospital at a figure much less than the Dominion average. Our charge for ward care is \$5. a day, for semi-private care it is \$6.50, and the majority of our private care is only \$7.50 a day, though we do have accommodation as high as \$12. a day for those who wish to pay for particularly spacious accommodations. Hidden charges, if there are any, are high, I would like to point out that the per day cost to the hospital for each patient we have under our care is \$7.86! This means that the hospital actually loses money on our ward patients, our semi-private patients and most of our private patients. And then, too, we have many patients who are unable to pay anything. Last year we gave more than \$60,000 worth of free care and charity service. But we have to keep our rates as low as they are and continue to provide the free care we do because otherwise those in need might go untreated.

"It is unfortunate but true that the cost of hospital care, along with everything else, has skyrocketed during the past five years particularly and, like everything else, is still rising. But the picture is not as bleak as it may appear on the surface. True, a part of the increased cost is due to the rising expenses of labour, material, food and supplies as I stated before. However, an important part of this increase is due to the many new diagnostic and therapeutic treatments now at our disposal. As wonderful as these new developments are, there is no denying the fact that they are expensive. Take, for example, our Therapeutic X-Ray equipment which alone cost \$14,805.

"It may sound paradoxical to say that the necessity of high cost for hospital care is, in the end, really economical. But it is true. It is true because the newly developed drugs and treatments enable us to effect a more speedy cure in a great many cases and thereby return the patient to his home and his job in a much shorter period than we were able to formerly. Fifty years ago the average period a patient remained in a hospital was nearly 30 days. Today, it is less than ten days.

"Look at penicillin, which is only one of the many recently discovered drugs and treatments which make it possible for us to prevent serious illness in many cases and cure others in record time. Ten years ago penicillin was practically unavailable for general hospital use. There is no need for me to say anything about how often this wonderful drug is used today.

"But what is even more important is that the new developments in medical science enable us to cure, or arrest, diseases which only a few short years ago were thought to be incurable. Certainly this is worth any price we have to pay.

"We must, however, face the facts. Modern hospital care is expensive. But it is by no means exorbitant. Show me anything which, dollar for dollar, gives you more for your money than our hospitals today."

**WATER PROPORTION**

The water surface of the earth has been computed at 141,050,000 square miles, compared to 55,786,000 square miles of land.

# THE CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at five cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

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**CRASWELL** for Better Photographs.

**"WE TREAT THE SICK WELL."** Giggery's Pharmacy.

**HOWARD MacINNIS FOOTWEAR** at 175 Queen Street.

**MR. FARMER**, we have all kinds of Hay Rope in all sizes. A. Kennedy & Co. Ltd., 32 Queen Street.

**DR. MacKENZIE** will be absent from the Polyclinic until September 1st.

**MR. HOUSEHOLDER**, did you ever use our Dyke Paint? Try a gallon and be convinced. A. Kennedy & Co. Ltd., 32 Queen Street.

**FUN FOR ALL**, where? Benevolent Irish Society Fun Fair, Home Motors Lot, Kent Street, Friday, Saturday evenings this week.

**ENGAGEMENT** — Mr. and Mrs. George F. Henderson, Bedeque, wish to announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Pauline Frances, to Allan, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Martin, Weyfield. Marriage to take place in early September.

**ENGAGEMENT** — Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Dunsford of Canning, Nova Scotia, wish to announce the engagement of their younger daughter Elizabeth Joan to Harry Lawrence Sear Jr., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawrence Sear of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The wedding will take place on August 28th, at Christ Church, Canning.

**ENGAGEMENT** — Mr. and Mrs. J. Everett Kelly announce the engagement of their only daughter, Mary Clarice to Thomas Sullivan McCormick, R.C.A.F., Summerside, son of Mrs. Ruth McCormick, Souris, Manitoia. Marriage to take place on September 4th at St. Dunstan's Basilica.

**SOUTH WINSLOE W. I.**

The July meeting of South Winsloe W. I. was held at Stanhope Beach with six members and four visitors present. In the absence of the President, Mrs. E. Hughes was appointed to the chair.

The meeting opened with singing "The More We Get Together" and repeating the "Creed" in unison. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and correspondence was read and discussed. Three thank you cards were received.

It was with regret that it was learned that the Vice Pres., Mrs. Skinner, had left and it was moved and seconded that Mrs. H. Diamond be the new Vice President for the remainder of the year.

The school committee reported that two occasional chairs were bought for the teacher's room and the sick committee had no report.

Mrs. E. Hughes reported urns were placed in the cemetery and the bill for same was paid. Collection amounted to \$2.29.

Next meeting is to be held at Stanhope Beach, each one to take a cake and Mrs. E. Hughes was appointed to bring the ice cream.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned, after which a very enjoyable hamburger fry was held and an enjoyable evening spent.

**ANCIENT CAPITAL**

Bogota, the capital of Colombia in Central America, was founded in 1538.

**Mr. Ernest Olsen** and young son Martin, Allison, Mass., are guests of relatives and friends in Bellevue.

**Miss Elaine Malcolm**, Allston, Mass., is a visitor in the province, guest of relatives at Bellevue.

**Miss Ella G. Squarebriggs** of Boston, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John A. Sterns of Richmond St., City.

**Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. MacDonald** and son Sandy recently returned to Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, having spent a pleasant holiday at Mr. MacDonald's old home in Belfast.

**Miss Thelma Ford**, City, has returned to her home after spending a very enjoyable week in Midgell, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Earle James.

**Rev. Hugh Miller**, Campbellton, formerly minister at Trinity United Church, Charlottetown, is visiting in the Province, and is the guest of Rev. A. S. Weir, and Mrs. Weir, Cornwall.

**Miss Margaret Brown**, Associate Publisher of "Marketing," a weekly newspaper for Canadian Sales executives and advertisers, is making her first visit to Prince Edward Island. She is a guest, at the Charlottetown Hotel.

**Rev. A. Lorne MacKay**, B.A. B. D. and son Allan, of Montreal West, are in the Province prior to proceeding to Central Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, where the Rev. Mr. MacKay has accepted a call. He is at present visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tupper MacKay, New London.

**Newsome-Inman Wedding**

On July 22nd a quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride, Augustine Cove, when Doris Avis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Inman of Augustine Cove was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Gordon Ellsworth Newsome, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Newsome, Augustine Cove. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W.G. Killam of Tryon Baptist Church under a prettily decorated arch.

The bride looked lovely in a navy gabardine suit with white accessories. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Foy of Augustine Cove, sister and brother-in-law of the groom.

Following the ceremony a reception was held for the immediate members of both families and a sumptuous buffet luncheon was served to thirty guests. Later in the evening serenaders gathered to wish the newly wedded couple a long and happy wedded life. The bride and groom were the recipients of many beautiful gifts.

They were tendered a miscellaneous shower at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald MacFadyen, Augustine Cove after which the groom on behalf of his bride thanked their friends and invited all to visit them in their home in Augustine Cove where they will reside.

**IN MEMORIAM**

**SHIRLEY BIGGAR**

In loving memory of our darling daughter who passed away August 6th, 1947.

We miss her because we loved her. She was dearer than silver and gold. No treasure on earth can replace her. Remembrance will never grow old. Ever Remembered by Father, Mother, Sisters and Brothers.

# We And Our Neighbours

by Ruhamah Scheinfeld Frank

Blue-berries and The Old Oaken Bucket

The blue-berry season has always been a summer highlight for me. The satiny feel of the berries, their azure color and small and soft leaves, and the ease with which they can be picked—no squishiness, no thorns, no tiny insects hidden in crevices—would alone endear them. But they grow to such enchanting surroundings (at least near our home). They snuggle into emerald velvet moss beds; patterned ferns wave above them; they are shaded and perfumed by white birch saplings and swaying wild cherry trees, and alders and evergreens. And their taste! Five berries for the pall and a handful of the largest and glistens for the mouth—and there is a honeyed and spiced confection for the palate that only a home-made Island fresh blue-berry pie, can equal!

I had been watching the blue-berries ripening on the hedges, but had not gone further, until the other day, I met Willie, my seven year old neighbour, in our lane, carrying a bowl full of berries. "My, they look good," I said. "Are there many?"

"Sure," he beamed, "the ground is covered with 'em. Come on, I'll show you."

I followed him through an opening in the hedge that led to my favorite spot. But I looked around in disappointment. "The ground covered with 'em—why—before I could check myself, I complained. "Why there aren't nearly as many as there used to be. I can remember when we filled three five gallon milk cans, and then some, in an afternoon! The youngster regarded me a bit doubtfully. "Really!" he said. And then I knew that I had joined the Old Timers' Club and was a member of The Old Oaken Bucket Brigade!

Old Timers of the extreme type can be known by their slogans:

1. When I was your age,
2. Things were different in my day.

Both of these sayings add up to the same idea—that neither the present set-up is as good as in the past. People don't believe this because they are dishonest, but because they have a tendency to remember pleasant experiences and to forget unpleasant ones. All but a few swap old stories, and throw off, for a while, the grown-up responsibilities and cares is good—very good. We shall say more about that next week—Old Home Week.

Let us glance at the Old Oaken Bucket itself. True, there is still no drink like a pure draught of water, fresh from the well. But what about the hours and hours of back-braking labor of bringing in enough water to keep a large family going? And the winter, when frost-bitten hands had to pull up frozen ropes? Nor does ice-cold water taste so wonderful on a below zero morning. Indeed, I believe that at least most of those who depend in the present on the moss-covered bucket, would change it gladly for a nice tap.

To be a chronic Old Timer, and shut out the good there is in the present and the chance of improving what is undesirable is of course bad. But to go back to "the scenes of my childhood," for a week, once a year—to meet old friends, and to forget unpleasant ones. All but a few swap old stories, and throw off, for a while, the grown-up responsibilities and cares is good—very good. We shall say more about that next week—Old Home Week.



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR Gaillard Fautoux, former Speaker of the House of Commons of Quebec's 19th Lieutenant-Governor since Confederation. He was appointed in 1950.

all know. Here are a few excerpts: "How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood. When fond recollection presents them to view . . ."

The old oaken bucket, the moss-bound bucket, The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well."

—Samuel Woodworth (1785-1842)

When I had so ungraciously de-flated young Willy, by bragging about the blue-berries of the past, I had to that extent, been under the Old Oaken Bucket and some of the neighbors, I found that there had been outstanding seasons, but there had also been poor seasons for blue-berries. To hear me talk, one could suppose that there had been a bumper crop every summer in the past!

Let us glance at the Old Oaken Bucket itself. True, there is still no drink like a pure draught of water, fresh from the well. But what about the hours and hours of back-braking labor of bringing in enough water to keep a large family going? And the winter, when frost-bitten hands had to pull up frozen ropes? Nor does ice-cold water taste so wonderful on a below zero morning. Indeed, I believe that at least most of those who depend in the present on the moss-covered bucket, would change it gladly for a nice tap.

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# The Neighbors

By George Clark



"Till say she attracts attention. This morning she spilled coffee all over the boss's desk."

**Look! K. & R. Look!**

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- \* MOUTON PROCESSED LAMBS
- \* GREY LAMB COATS
- \* GREY KIDSKIN COATS
- \* PERSIAN LAMB PAWS
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