

CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

(Continued from page six)

treatment and that must be in the infirmary. The Provincial Government would doubtless undertake the expenditure for this building work, equipment, etc., if the people demand it and make their appeal in earnest.

This Board of Trade and similar Boards in other towns, the County Councils and all who wish to see this thing undertaken and carried out, will have to memorialize the Local House, authorize their members, and set in motion machinery for getting it done. Other counties will fall into line with Kings if asked to do so. The agitation should be started right away.

And then for the care of the needy tuberculous, there must be a system of follow-up work, supervision of those who have been sent back to their homes, aid and advice, examinations and education in sanitary measures for their families, and not for the needy alone—many of the well-to-do are among the most careless.

Now before closing I must refer to the Colony or Settlement idea which has been suggested as a solution of the problem of after-care for the tuberculous ex-service men. I have been asked to give an outline of the scheme and the reasons for its existence. Briefly and baldly put, here are some of the facts: About fifty per cent of the men treated and discharged from the sanatoriums—after the very best we can do for them—relapse. They come back for re-treatment. We find that, in cases of genuine relapse, it is usually due to pressure of trying to earn a living under ordinary labor conditions. These men may be able to do certain kinds of work, or they may be able to work a few hours a day without a breakdown. But the trouble is, there are no such jobs to be had. A man who can work only half a day is not wanted in the labor market. He certainly cannot provide for a suitable, healthful home and good living conditions, and these are essential that his family and he may keep their health. Several systems of what is called "sheltered employment" for the tuberculous who are unable to do full-time work have been tried out. But the Community or Settlement idea aims to combine these, and to provide part-time work at suitable industrial and farm or garden occupations, to provide healthful homes and recreations for those patients and their families who need some help, but who can earn at least a partial living. All would be under expert organization and medical supervision, much like an enlarged sanatorium. There would be regular examinations, hospital care for the sick, and a paying job for everyone able to work. There would be protection for the children, and presumably these relapses would be prevented. Such a scheme should not be expected to be entirely self-supporting, but it seems a good economic principle to have a man earn something and keep his health, rather than attempt to earn a good living, break down and spend months or years entirely disabled and then to be a complete loss to the State. There is not time for me to go into all the points for and against the Settlement scheme. It is bound to be threshed out in the near future. The ex-service men, some of them, are urging it upon the Federal Government. And, so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, Kings County, with its flourishing centre of treatment already established, seems to be a favorable location for such a settlement.

The men here have asked the Boards of Trade of the leading Provincial towns to discuss the matter, also the newspapers, the Members of Parliament, the Ministers of Health, and the chief business men's organizations have been sent copies of the patient's paper containing articles on the subject. Societies have been asked to draft resolutions of approval and to send them to the Ministers of Public Works in the Local Parliaments and to the Federal Minister of Public Health.

It should be understood that the Governments will not be able to provide all of the funds necessary for such a big undertaking, but that philanthropic societies as well as charitable individuals will have to assist, if the thing comes to a practical try-out. I should add that, though its start would be due to the ex-service man's demands and needs, such a settlement scheme would, if successful, be for the use of all classes of citizens who, by reason of tuberculosis, can earn only a partial living, or can earn a living only under special conditions. If it is needed

for one class of citizens it is needed for all. I leave this with you for your consideration and investigation.

As to the main object of my being here this evening, I hope I make one point clear—that the thing for this Board of Trade to do is to have your County Council enter into an arrangement with the Local Parliament by which the needy tuberculous can be cared for at the Sanatorium in somewhat the same way that patients are taken at the Victoria General and the Nova Scotia Hospitals—the patient paying what he can, if any, the Province paying the very generous portion of the cost which it pays at present (as I have explained)—and the Municipality paying the balance.

TRAINED READERS

When you are reading a book are you a skimmer, a skipper, a browser, a borer, a gobbler or a taster? Or do you present some other variant of the inexhaustible gamut or the art of reading? Your classification in this respect will govern your answer to the following question, debated the other night by a company of book lovers:

"How long does it take to read a book?" Well, there are books that can be read overnight—detective stories for choice—and there are other books that demand more respectful treatment. But one of the curious principles brought to light by the book-lovers who debated the question was that a heavy, serious work—an opus, so to speak—may be gobbled just as quickly as a love tale of Harold Bell Wright by one who has had the necessary training.

One of the debaters related, for instance, that he had seen the late Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, accomplishing his systematic reading at a devouring speed that would bewilder the brain of the uneducated. His darting eyes embraced a page at one sweep, and the leaves flipped over rhythmically every second or two.

Dr. Harper explained, in response to an astonished comment, that he had trained himself to grasp the content of page after page in that manner, especially when the book dealt with some academic or philosophic subject with which he was familiar, and that when he arrived at vital passages presenting something new and important in the way of statement, deduction or argument his pace would slow down while his mind absorbed the author's thought.

SOMEBODY STORIED HERE

"You writing your sermon, pop?" the small son of a minister asked interestedly. "Yes, my boy," was the reply of the divine, as he looked up from his manuscript.

"How do you know what to write, pop?" "God tells me what to write, my son," replied the minister impressively.

The little fellow looked doubtful. "If he tells you what to write," he demanded, "why do you go back and scratch out a lot of it?"—Prince Rupert Empire.

She—"This is Elsie's twenty-sixth birthday, she says. Shall you wish her many happy returns?"

He—"Sure! How many returns of her twenty-sixth birthday has she had already."

Judging by the papers, human nature seems to have more bad in it than good.

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FEEDING OF FOWL

Requirements if the Birds are to lay well and prove profitable

That hens may do all that is expected of them, and hoped for them in the way of egg production, they must be tended properly. Of prime importance in this direction is their feeding. Experience has shown by actual test at the Dominion Experimental Farms that for successful feeding, it is necessary to use grains, both whole and ground, green food, animal food, a liberal supply of water, and grit and oyster shell. Charcoal, says the Assistant to the Dominion Poultry Husbandman in his bulletin on "Poultry Feeds and Feeding," can also be used with advantage. In this bulletin the subject is dealt with very fully and analytically and, studied in conjunction with another publication from the same source by a different author, namely, the superintendent of the Experimental Station at Cap Rouge, Que., on "Beef Scrap versus Skim Milk for Egg Production," may be accepted as about conveying all the information desired by intelligent people who would be successful with the breeding and rearing of poultry. The one conclusion arrived at by both authors is that grain alone is insufficient for the feeding of fowl. They must also have animal and mineral food in some form. The most valuable of these are green cut bone, beet scrap, and skim milk, the two last mentioned being preferable. Of these two skim milk is the best aid to egg productivity. It can be fed either sour or sweet, but always one or the other, and not alternately lest bowel trouble result. Green cut bones, for the same reason, must be given in moderation and absolutely fresh. Beet scrap and meat meal have been found by experiments to be the equal of fresh cut bone and meat and are higher in protein content. Table scraps with grain are satisfactory for small back-yard flocks, but farm flocks need something more, the run about space being larger and more diversified. Another important point for the poultryman to observe is regularity in feeding no matter what method is pursued. Garden truck, clovers and alfalfa, properly cured, and the tubers as roots of Jerusalem artichokes, are especially good for winter feeding. Sprouted grains, particularly oats, keep the breeding stock in good condition.

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GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA

According to reports received by Provincial Department of Lands and Mines there will be considerable revival of gold mining in Nova Scotia this year. Many prospectors have taken out licenses, and old companies have been enlarging their plants.

Gold mining has been carried on in this Province for over a century, but the production has not been large, the greatest annual output being valued at \$580,000. Between 1862 and 1920 the production was 976,457 ounces, which at a valuation of \$19 per ounce was worth \$18,229,683. The annual production has ranged between 20,000 and 30,000 ounces.

Nova Scotia gold is derived entirely from vein workings. The auriferous quartz bearing veins occur in groups running parallel to one another in a system of Anticlinal domes. The Atlantic shore from Canso to Yarmouth is occupied by the auriferous strata. The width of this district varies from ten to forty miles and the area in which gold occurs is estimated to 3,000 square miles.

Hez Heck says:

"Many men hev in view some woman they would marry if their wives died."

When a fellow goes fishing he wonders where all the fish come from that the fish dealer sells.

GOSSIP

(From the Silent Partner) To "knock" another is evidence of common dishonesty. To speak ill of an individual shows a want of charity. To peddle gossip is proof that you are a dangerous person.

The unreliable, the unprincipled folks are pretty well known. You would not bring into a friend's house a dead rat, neither does your friend want you to drag in any dirty gossip.

Canada has the world's largest nickel mine, the Creighton, near Sudbury, producing over 7,000,000 tons of ore since 1900; 1,000,000 tons in 1918 alone, or more than half of the world's output of nickel.

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