Some Aspects of Sanitary Conditions

BY

DR. H. R. FLEMING, M. A.

The means by which men and women can live better and cleaner lives and in this way enjoy better health and longer life should be of interest to the readers of the St. Peter's Bote. It is for this reason that I wish to trace with you, my readers, the gradual evolution of our modern Sanitary Conditions.

The history of this movement is not a long one, it dates back a little more than half a century. We now recognize how intimately general health conditions are bound up with the social, moral and public life of every community or country. In some lines there has been progress, for instance, in the control of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Tuberculosis, and in each case lessening the death rate, but to a great extent we are still marking time because the medical profession has not had the support that it should have had from the public. The Doctor is blamed for so many things, he is often accused of being too high in his charges, of wishing to see people sick. Good readers of this paper, did you ever stop to think that the one great purpose of each and every doctor is to combat disease, to try and stop the spread of epidemics, when he could, from a monetary consideration, let them go, and he would be much better fixed financially at the end of the year? People demand that they be protected, but they will often attempt to fight the protective measures. For example they do not wish to submit to vaccination. Much of this opposition, I will grant, comes from ignorance and in some cases from sentimental and religious grounds.

If we turn back the pages of history we find that, in nearly all countries and among most peoples, epidemics of disease were looked upon as visitations or judgments for offenses against God. People prayed to God but lived on as of old and, what is true of higher things applies here also, faith without work will not accomplish much against a great epidemic. The readers of ancient history will no doubt bring to light older codes; the best known old code of health is that known as the Mosaic Code, found in the Book of Leviticus. Here we have rules regulating the kinds of foods to be eaten and its preparation, forbidding the eating of blood, of flesh of animals dying of disease and of the flesh of what are known as being mostly scavenging animals, birds and fish.

The halt and maimed were cut off from their people, were refused the usual rights of marriage Little is known of any larger sanitary measures, such as public water supplies and sewers, carried out by the Jews in their cities. The Romans knew the value of pure water supply and built an aqueduct to caary the same to the city from over thirty miles away. Then too there was the great sewer, the "cloaca maxima" through which was discharged most of the liquid refuse into the Tiber. After the downfall of the Roman Empire there seems to have been no sanitary measures adopted, and famine, war and epidemics fill many pages of history. Every century had its great epidemics, the "Black Death," the Great Plague, and when one reads of the conditions under which the people lived, even in such cities as London, one need scarcely wonder that, once introduced, epidemic disease found a fertile soil.

Earthen floors, never swept, made the receptacle for food fragments and filth of all kind; when too dirty, they were covered over with fresh layers of straw or rushes. Narrow streets unpaved, undrained, no sewers except the streets themselves, no public water supply, the water coming from surface wells springs or brooks open to contamination of all kinds. Then too the habits of the people, rough clothing never changed, bathing only occasinally, overcrowding, common coarse food often badly preserved and not unfrequently too little of it.

Under such circumstances the filth and parasitic diseases were endemic: epidemic disease found a congenial soil. It is scarcely surprising that the Black Death carried off from one half to three quarters of the total population. We see like conditions to-day where the fifteenth and seventeenth century surroundings prevail. We have seen it in recent years in India with the plague. Let me give you a description of the affected district in Bombay as written in 1898. Sanitary conditions of the poorer native quarters defy description: overcrowding, swarming with the accumulated filth of years, poor sewerage or mostly none at all, huts with bamboo walls plastered with cow dung or filthy muck; earthen floor covered with food remnants, the urine and faeces deposited in holes in the floor. Add to this a poor diet, often vegetarian, and the Indian stoicism of both Hindoo and Musselman: What is, is to be. So no effort toward improvement comes from the people. In fact, such fatalism often drives the people into resisting the efforts of those who would help, as unwarrantably interfering with their liberty. Under such conditions it is scarcely surprising that the plague carried off more than a million people in all India in 1907."

We have however entered on to brighter days. The work begun by Jenner and Howard in England and the epoch-making discoveries of Pasteur and Koch on the continent of Europe have laid bare the causation of many of the infectious diseases, and have led to such a knowledge of the causes and methods of infection as to make it possible to hold in check the spread of, or even to eradicate, certain diseases. Much yet remains to be done and there is a wide field open for our cultivation. But those people who are striving to obtain these ideal conditions can only reach the goal of their desires by the hearty co-operation of all the people.

This columm of public health has been opened up for the readers of the St. Peter's Bote so that they may learn the necessity of leading cleaner lives and; by so doing, enjoying better health and longer life. Any question on any matter of health will be answered through the columms of this paper. These questions should be sent to the St. Peter's Bote and may be in English or German.

Rural Municipality of Wolverine No. 340.

Minutes of meeting held Tuesday Dec. 5 th. all members attended and the Reeve presided.

Accounts passed for payments: Schools, 9660.21; Phones, 791.92; Road work, 397.87; Weeds 3.90; P. Weed, 29.25; Scott 24.85; Armitage, $20.00; Wilson, $21.00; Keppes, $2.040; Smith, $14.20 H. Stebbings, $16.20; Secretary $400.00; Audit Expenses, $9.15; Loan, $5063.55; Redemption, $191.70; Refund over paid taxes $26.80; Taxes on Tax sale purchases $170.54; Gophertails, 11.52; Pelts, $8.00; Stationary and office supplies, $20.75; Grants, 200.00; Refunds H. B. Co. $2.92; Tax sale purchaser: $357.98; Legal, $252.25; Guernsey R. E. A. $25.00; Provision for payment made by resolution of Stebbings, and cheques to be passed signed and issued.

Smith — That a copy of resolution 2379 be sent to the registrar at Humboldt to provide for for Redemption receipt Number 24 which had been lost by the owner.

Armitage — That a grant of $25.00 be made to the Guernsey R. E. A. Carried.

Petition to close the Troy P. A. Trail over Div. 1 and 4.

Armitage — Whereas the council was desirous to offer no opposition to the request of the petition, but was quite willing to do what they reasonably could, to bring about the wish contained but, in view of the roads adjacent to said trail not being fully travellable, the petition be held over and attention given to the said roads adjacent and, as soon as said roads are travellable the petition be given just consideration. Carried.

Koppes — Under the provisions of Sec. 201 of the R. M. Act, a grant of $100.00 be made to the Fort Qu'Appelle Hospital and a cheque forward to the Minister of Municipal Affairs to cover same, as provided by the act.

Carried.

The council adjourned to assemble at the call of the Secretary.

R. H. Cash, Secy-Treas.

Rural Municipality of Ayr, No. 339

The council held a meeting at LEROY on Monday Dec. 4 th. all the councillors and the Reeve being present. The resolutions passed follow:

Koskie — That the hospital account of Mrs. Breitung be paid.

King — That the secretary inform the solicitors of Mrs. Burns that with the consent of Mr. Burns the council will accept from Mrs. Burns the amount expended by the council on the cottage and the lot on which it stands.

King — That we make no reduction in the assessment of the Victoria Elevator.

Carter — That we grant the petition for the formation of a new school district comprising the following lands:

Sections 33, 34, 35, 36, 27, 26, 25, 22, 23, 24, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, in Township 34, Range 19, West of 2nd Mer.

Sections 31, 30, 23, 18, Tp. 34 R. 18 W. 2nd. Section 17, Tp. 34 R. 18 W. 2nd.

Koskie — That this council recommend that the Attorney General conduct a thorough investigation of the action of the Provincial Coroner in connection with the death of J. Allen who was accidentally killed Nov. 14th.

King — That By-law No. 22 be read a first and second time.

Carter — That we adjourn to meet Monday Dec. 18 th.

J. H. Shakespeare, Sec-Treas.

Rural Municipality of Bayne No. 371

Regular Meeting of the Rural Municipality of Bayne No. 371 held at the Office of the Sec.-Treas. at Dana, Sask. Dec. 4 th. 1922 and called to order by Reeve James Hogan, at 10.30 A. M. all Members present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and on Motion by Councillor that the same be approved of as read. Carried.

Schmirler — That compensation for right of way across the S. E. 35-39-26-2 be paid the sum of $65.36 for 4. 6.-100 acres, to the Canadian National Railways. Carried.

Schmirler — That this Council petition and ask the Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan to have the Municipality of Bayne No. 371 incorporated and included within the approved Stallion District all of the area comprising within the outer boundaries of this Municipality. Carried.

Cahill — That Joe Kinar be paid the sum of $5.00 a year for land used as a Trail across the S. W. 18-37-27-2. Carried.

Roles — That Joe Weber be paid the sum of $5.00 for land used as a Trail across the S. W. 17-33-25-2 for the years 1921 and 1922. Carried.

Boak — That the Sec.-Treas. and Reeve pay all Schools for their current Levy and Rural Telephone Co. whose Debentures payment becomes due and payable on or before the first day of February 1923. Carried.

Cahill — That the valuation on the S. W. 18-37-27-2 be reduced from $1760.00 to 1520.00 on account and reason that the said quarter only contains 138 acres being formerly assessed at 160 acres. Carried.

Roles — That all bills as read be ordered paid. Carried.

It was suggested by the Council that the Sec.-Treas. send out final notice to ratepayers to pay all taxes due this Municipality as soon as possible to provide this Council with the necessary funds to pay all School Districts and Rural Telephone Co. with the current taxes due them.

Boak — That we now adjourn. Carried.

Nomination of Councillors and Reeve, are as follows:

James Hogan, Reeve by acclamation. Div. 1. G. J. Roles, and Jac. Hehn; Div. 3 Nick. Prybeshewski Wasyl Sochaki and Leo Zoldak; Div. 5 Franck Schmirler by acclamation; election takes place on Dec. 11 th. 1922 as per notices posted.

Frank Hamm, Secy.-Treas.

STRAYED.

A black horse and a gray mare strayed away from John Kremm at BRUNO. Mark on the black horse: Star on the forehead. Please notify the owner.

Vollblut Berkshire-Eber 18 Monate alt, zu verkaufen. John Schreiner's Farm, Münster, Sask.

Zu vertauschen! Obstgarten in Oregon, 50 Acres, (20 in Obst, 30 Getreideland), zu vertauschen gesucht gegen eine Weizenfarm im nördl. Saskatchewan. Ein guter Platz für ältere Leute. Mildes Klima. Ich muß mehr Land und Arbeit haben für meine große Familie.
Andrew Fieber, SHAW, Ore., U. S. A.

Zu verkaufen
Super-Six McLaughlin AUTOMOBIL
Noch keine 1000 Meilen gefahren! Sieht aus wie neu! War nie naß! Im feinsten Zustand!
Kostete vor 2 Jahren $2740.00.
Kostet jetzt bar: $1100.00
Man wende sich an:
J. H Peterman, WATSON, Sask.

Schiffskarten von u. nach Europa und allen Ländern der Welt!
Laßt Eure Verwandten jetzt aus Rußland, Oesterreich oder Deutschland kommen. Direkte Linie von Hamburg nach Canada. Anschluß nach allen Stationen in Canada
In den größeren Städten Rußlands und Europas haben wir unsere Büros und Agenten.
Schöne und größte Schiffe. Beste Verpflegung. Alle Papiere usw besorgen wir. Man wende sich an
C. WEHRENS Box 5 SILTON, Sask.
Vertreter der Dominion White Star Line u. der Internat. Mercantile Marine Lines. Vertrauensmann des St. Raphaels Vereins zum Schutze der Auswanderer.

Sichere Genesung aller Kranken
wird sie mit unserm
Exanthematisch. Heilmittel
Auch Rheumatismus wird geheilt.
Erfolgreiche Circulare kostenfrei versandt.
Einzig allein echt zu haben bei John Linden, Spezial-Arzt und Chirurgen, 2001 Prospect Ave., der einzig echten reinen exanthemat. Heilmittels Erfinder und Fabrikant.
3808 Prospect Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Man hüte sich vor Nachahmungen und falschen Zusicherungen!

Anzeigen, Korrespondenzen und dergleichen sollten Montags in unsere Hände gelangen, andernfalls wir für deren Aufnahme in der nächsten Nummer nicht garantieren können. Größere Aufträge sollten womöglich schon Samstags hier eintreffen. St. Peters Bote.

Christliche Jungfrau!

Willst du nicht Ordensschwester werden? Willst du nicht mitwirken an der Rettung unsterblicher Seelen und dabei deine ewige Seele retten? O, wenn du es erfassen würdest, welches Glück deiner im Kloster, im Ordensstande harrt, ohne Zögern würdest du alles verlassen, alle Hindernisse überwältigen, um dich dieses Glückes teilhaftig zu machen.

Was für Bedingungen werden an an eine christliche Jungfrau gestellt, falls sie Ordensschwester werden will? — Sie muß fest entschlossen sein, die Welt um Gottes willen zu verlassen und sich ganz seinem Dienste zu weihen. Sie muß eine gute, christliche Erziehung genossen haben, gute Gesundheit und vor allem guten Willen besitzen.

Welche Papiere sind notwendig? — 1.) Taufzeugnis; 2.) Firmungsschein; 3.) eine Empfehlung von einem Priester.

Wie lange dauert es, bis eine christliche Jungfrau Ordensfrau wird? — Ungefähr 6 Monate nach dem Eintritt empfängt sie das Ordenskleid und einen Klosternamen; damit beginnt das Noviziat. Nach Ablauf des Noviziates, das bei den chrw. Ursulinen zwei Jahre dauert, legt sie die Gelübde der Armut, der Keuschheit und des Gehorsams ab. Dann ist sie im eigentlichen Sinne Ordensschwester.

Was tut eine Ordensschwester? — Sie verbringt ihr Leben im Dienste Gottes. Sie tut alles aus Liebe zu Gott. Ihr Leben besteht in Gebet, Arbeit und Erholung.

Was ist der Lohn, den eine Ordensfrau empfängt? — Hundertfältiges schon hier auf Erden, und das ewige Leben im Jenseits. Jesus Christus selbst hat es versprochen. Wie viele christliche Jungfrauen würden sich dem Ordensberufe widmen, wenn sie nur wüßten, wie glücklich eine Ordensfrau ist! Ihr Glück aber hier auf Erden steht in gar keinem Verhältnis zu dem ewigen Lohne, der ihrer wartet in der Ewigkeit.

Christliche Jungfrau, wenn du dich zum Ordensstande berufen glaubst, so wende dich beherzt mündlich oder schriftlich (in deutsch oder englisch) an

Die ehrwürdige Oberin der Ursulinen, Bruno, Sask.

Wahres Glück im Kloster

Der hl. Bernhard schreibt: „O heiliger, reiner, unbefleckter Ordensstand, in welchem der Mensch reiner lebt, seltener fällt, leichter wieder aufsteht, behutsamer wandelt, häufiger betet und Gnaden empfängt, sicherer ruht, zuversichtlicher stirbt, schneller gereinigt wird und reicheren Lohn erhält!"

Lieber Leser! Denke einmal ernstlich nach über diesen Ausspruch eines Heiligen, der selbst Ordensmann war und aus Erfahrung sprechen konnte.

Katholische Jünglinge und Junge Männer

welche Gott dienen möchten durch ein frommes Leben als Laienbrüder im Benediktiner-Orden, finden im St. Peters Kloster zu Münster herzliche Aufnahme. Sie werden in ihrem Berufe den sicheren Weg zu ihrem zeitlichen und ewigen Glücke finden.

Gesuche um Aufnahme richte man an:

Rt. Rev. Abbot MICHAEL OTT, O.S.B.,
ST. PETER'S ABBEY,
MUENSTER, SASK.
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