Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—March the 7th marked the opening of the Newfoundland seal fishing season. The sealing fleet has now been reduced to eight vessels. Seven of these operate on the Grand Banks and one in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. An airplane used by the Antarctic steamer "Quest" is employed in connection with the Grand Banks contingent of vessels.

Halifax, N.S.—Since the beginning of the 1922-23 season to date apple shipments from this port have amounted to 865,986 barrels, 6,651 half-barrels, and 8,914 boxes, as compared with 905,331 barrels, 3,776 half-barrels, and 5,741 boxes in the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of approximately 40,000 barrels.

Fredericton, N.B.—New interests which have connections with allied industries will soon have control of the antimony mines, and operation of the mines on a large scale will doubtless be one of the results of the change, according to Dr. W. H. Irvine, president of the North America Antimony and Smelting Co.

Quebec, Que.—An entire village with its pretty parish church, its school, public and private buildings, stores and residences, will be either demolished or removed to another location for the great reservoir resulting from the construction of the dam on the Chicoutimi and Sable Rivers at Kenogami. The cost of moving the village and compensating the residents for their losses will amount to between $500,000 and $700,000.

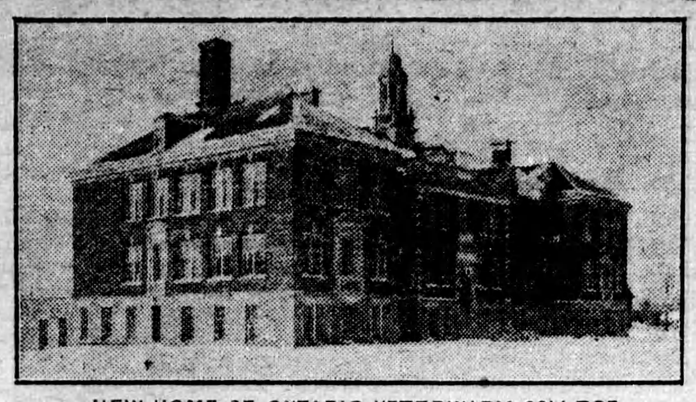
Toronto, Ont.—The first migration of young Hebrides farmers to Ontario under the immigration scheme of this province will begin on April 20, when the "Metagama" will take on at the Hebrides 400 men and women between the ages of 18 and 23. A representative of the Ontario Government in the Hebrides states that he could treble the number of emigrants if it were deemed advisable to do so.

Winnipeg, Man.—A large butter export trade was carried on by the provincial creameries in 1922. A total of 115 cars, representing 2,556,120 pounds of butter, value $894,642, were shipped from the province. Shipments were made to Great Britain, Pacific Coast, Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan's contribution to the war against tuberculosis in the province will be the construction by the Government of two more sanataria, one to be built in 1923 and the other in 1924, it was announced by Hon. J. M. Uhrich, Minister of Public Health. While the Government will own the buildings, they will be administered by the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Edmonton, Alta.—Rene Cellier, mining engineer of Paris, France, is visiting Alberta and investigating natural resources in behalf of French capital, which seeks opportunities for development in this province.

Vancouver, B.C.—A despatch from London, Eng., states that the first shipment of British Columbia apples had been recently received in Hull. The fruit was in first class condition, and attracted a big gathering of buyers when it was put up for sale. As Hull is a large distributing centre for fruit, it is anticipated that a permanent trade in apples will be built up between Hull and British Columbia.



NEW HOME OF ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

The Veterinary College at Guelph was recently opened after its removal from Toronto. It is at present situated in the grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College, where the staff and students are in close touch with the live stock holdings of the O.A.C. It is an institution which makes an important contribution to the farming population of the province.

LIFTING OF EMBARGO BIG TRADE INCREASE

Britain's Live Stock Dealers Expecting Million Head of Cattle from Canada.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Testifying before the committee that is inquiring into agricultural conditions, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Grisdale said that many in the live-stock trade in Great Britain evidently believed that a big trade would result from Canada, following the lifting of the cattle embargo. Indeed, some seemed to think as many as a million head might be got from this country.

An important point brought out was that cattle shipped from Ireland will enter Britain under much easier conditions than those from Canada, though, after their arrival the conditions are the same in both cases.

Thomas Sales drew information respecting the cost of shipping cattle from the West to Liverpool, Dr. Grisdale venturing the opinion that the cost from Winnipeg for an eleven hundred pound beast would be from $45 to $50. Mr. Sales thought that about another $10 would have to be added to charges from a mid-Saskatchewan point, and concluded that, from present prospects, there would not be much in it for the Western farmer. He thought that a beast sold at $40 some years ago brought more profit than one at $60 to-day.

Mr. Arkell gave the overhead charges on an eleven hundred pound steer to Liverpool as follows: From Toronto, $35; from Winnipeg, $44; from Calgary, $47. The burden of evidence was to show that the business of shipping store cattle would be profitable for the eastern farmer.

Mr. Sales wanted to know if it would not be possible to secure a through rate on cattle shipped from the West and fed in the East for export, so that the farmer might, in this respect, be placed on the same level with the millers who had a milling in transit rate.

Brings Honor to Canada.

Dr. F. G. Banting, whose discovery of insulin, a serum for the cure of diabetes, has brought unqualified approval and praise from medical men on both sides of the Atlantic. He has already had amazing results in treatment of diabetic patients. A movement is on foot in the Ontario Parliament to provide him with a substantial income to set him free for at least ten years for unrestricted research work.

Britain to Retain Use of Paper Money

A despatch from London says:—The resumption of gold currency is not contemplated, according to Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer. When questioned in the House as to whether he would consider the advisability of abandoning paper money and revert to gold in order to inspire confidence and stimulate industry, the Chancellor replied he did not think that the issue of gold was either desirable now, or necessary to produce the results referred to.

Breslau, in Silesia, possesses a chimney 50 feet high made entirely of compressed paper. It is stated to be fireproof.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF ANZAC PRODUCTS

The High National Standard Averts British Trade from Canadian Canned Fruits.

A despatch from London says:—New Zealand having already made serious inroads on the British market for Canadian cheese with its Government graded product, Australia now threatens to steal a march on Canada by the establishment of a national standard of quality for all its primary products.

A start has already been made with butter and cheese, and the British market will soon receive supplies of butter labelled with the national brand "Kangaroo," which will guarantee that it has been pasteurized, has come from Australia, and will keep for five months.

Similar action will be taken with regard to canned fruits and dried fruits.

There is a lesson here for Canada whose canned fruits are constantly being criticized by British importers on the ground that they are not well graded. For the same a contractor to whom it was proposed to give a catering contract for the British Empire exhibition, objected to using Canadian canned fruit.

J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, now en route to the Antipodes will, no doubt, look into the advisability of emulating Australia's example.

Safeguarding the Health of Our Children.

BY W. M. MORRIS.

The proposal to have medical and dental inspection of the children, in the schools of one of the southern counties of Ontario, was carried by a slight majority of the trustees. One of the three trustees of a certain school section was very much opposed to the scheme, saying, "The parents of this section of the country have enough affection for their children and take enough interest in their welfare to provide medical and dental inspection for them when they need it. We have skillful physicians for our family doctors and most of the parents take their children to the family physician when they need any attention. There is no need for any representatives of the Department of Education coming here to tell us how we should attend to the medical needs of our children." In spite of the protests of this trustee, however, a survey was made, by doctors and nurses, of the children in many school sections, including the one of which he was a trustee.

When the nurse came to this particular school section, the teacher pointed out a little girl of ten years of age, whom she hesitated to describe as dull and yet regretted that she did not seem to be able to keep up with the rest of the class. The nurse immediately took the little girl in hand and tested her eyesight, concluding that she was partially blind. The usual card was filled in and sent to the child's parents, with the recommendation that they consult the family physician with reference to the child's sight.

A Startling Revelation.

It just happened that this little girl was the daughter of the trustee who protested against medical and dental inspection in the schools and although he resented the interference of Government officials, he complied with the suggestion and took the little girl to the family doctor. After a slight examination of the child, the doctor said, "I am sorry to tell you that your child is blind of one eye and the other eye is also affected. It must have been very difficult for her to read the writing on the blackboard at school and to keep up with the rest of her class. The sight of one eye is beyond recovery but I will do my best to preserve that of the other eye. If you had brought her to me two years ago, I think I could have saved the sight of both eyes."

One can easily imagine the feelings of the father, who professed to have so marked affection for his children, when he learned that his little girl was growing up in blindness under his care. There would be no limit to the sacrifice if the sight of the blind eye could be recovered. He should have had greater appreciation of the school rgulation that provides for medical and dental inspection of the children. There are, no doubt, many children all over the Province of Ontario, suffering from blindness, deafness and other handicaps because parents and trustees are remiss in their responsibility for the trust committed to them.

Good health is fundamental to individual and national prosperity. We are making a great effort to improve the courses of study in our schools and provide better buildings and equipment, but this will be of little avail in producing intelligent citizens if we do not take care of the health of the children. A remarkable thing about health is that any community can have as much of it as the people are willing to pay for.

Forty-Seven Per Cent. Unfit.

The medical examination of recruits for the great war discovered many physical defects in our young men. The report stated that 47 per cent. were physically unfit for the strenuous duties of military service. We all hope that there will never be another such war, for there is plenty of scope for the investment of the highest degree of physical fitness in the ordinary vocations of life. The discovery of these physical weaknesses should be a challenge to parents, school boards and ratepayers to commence a program of health education in all our schools.

Someone will object that the defects discovered by such medical examination are found more among the children in congested urban centres than among those children that live out in the rural parts where they have room for physical exercise and plenty of fresh air. The fact is that city children to-day are healthier than their cousins in the country. Most city schools have doctors and nurses who look after the health of the children. The boys and girls of foreign parents in some city schools are getting a better chance for healthy living than the children of some of our good Canadian stock in rural parts.

Various Physical Defects.

It is estimated that out of every twenty-five children in school, four have defective eyesight, four have adenoids and four have trouble with tonsils. The parents may not be aware of these conditions, and when informed are invariably very grateful to those who have made the examination. Besides these conditions many children have dental trouble which results in malnutrition. There is little to be gained by eating if we are not in a condition to utilize the food we consume. The first step to be taken in the correcting is to determine whether the person to be fed is able to benefit by the quantity of nutriment supplied.

Thousands of people to-day are suffering from malnutrition. They get sufficient food, but their systems cannot utilize the nourishment furnished them. Some boys and girls have been regarded as dull and stupid by their teachers and parents, but their inability to keep up with their class in the school was due to some physical defect. It may be that they could not see the blackboard or hear the teacher's voice. Sometimes rural children have so many chores to do in the morning and evening and so far to walk to school that they are too fatigued to make the progress they should.

Three Objects in iVew.

The Department of Education is not exercising any compulsion in health education, but is actuated by the desire to enable each child to function in the highest degree possible for him in whatever sphere of life his lot may be cast. Three distinct objects are kept in view:—

First—The curtailment of the spread of communicable disease in the community. Great benefit would be derived if parents, trustees and teachers were well enough informed to detect the first symptoms of contagious diseases. If this knowledge were more general and people knew what steps to take, a great deal could be done to preserve life, prevent epidemics and economize in the treatment of diseases.

Second—The correction of existing defects. Prevention in the child is rated above cure in the adult. The means of developing good health is more important than the remedy to cure bad health.

Third—The education of parents and children in the need of better health habits. There is room for a great campaign in this particular alone. Children should be taught how to take care of their teeth, the value of fresh air in their living and sleeping apartments, the cleanliness of the body, and the necessity of physical exercises.

The plan of procedure suggested by the department is the union of a sufficient number of school sections in rural and urban communities to form a unit, which should compose about thirty to thirty-five classrooms. This area would be large enough to employ the services of a well qualified, well trained nurse. The township or county council should be approached for a grant, which, with assistance from the government and contributions from the school boards, would meet the expenses of a permanent nurse to look after the health of the children.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.23.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 90½c; No. 4, 89c.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.
Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.14 to $1.16, according to freights outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk seaboard, $4.95 to $5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per barrel; 2nd pats., $6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $14; mixed, $11; clover, $8.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.

Butter—Finest pasteurized creamery: solids, 50 to 51c; prints, 51 to 52c; ordinary creamery, solids, 46 to 48c; prints, 48 to 49c; dairy, 29c; cooking, 15 to 18c.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, 37 to 39c; held, 26 to 29c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; roosters, 12 to 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 15c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milkfed, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 22c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 20c.

Potatoes—On track, Toronto, 70c per 90-lb. bag.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked ham, 40 to 42c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $20; 70 to 90 lbs., $19; 90 lbs. and up, $18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $38; heavyweight rolls, $35.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17¼c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Heavy steers, choice, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.25; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $5.25 to $5.50; do, com., $4.75 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.25; do, med., $5.25 to $6; do, com., $4.75 to $5.25; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5.25; do, med., $3 to $4; canners and cutters, $2 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $3 to $4; feeder steers, good, $5.50 to $6.50; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $4.50; do, fair, $2.50 to $3.50; calves, choice, $11.50 to $12.50; do, med., $8 to $10.50; do, com., $4.50 to $7.50; milch cows, choice, $70 to $90; springers, choice, $80 to $100; lambs, choice, $12 to $14; sheep, choice, $8 to $9; do, culls, $3 to $4; hogs, fed and watered, $10.50 to $10.75; do, f.o.b., $9.75 to $10; do, country points, $9.50 to $9.75.

Montreal.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 93 to 94c. Oats—Can. western, No. 2, 65 to 66c; No. 3, 60 to 61c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 58c; No. 2 local white, 55 to 56c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; winter pats., choice, $6.50. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $3.15 to $3.25. Bran, $26 to $30. Shorts, $28 to $32. Middlings, $33 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $14.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 28c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 51½c to 52c. Eggs—Fresh, 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.05.

Med. and fairly good veals, $6 to $7.50. Thick, fat, heavy western hogs, $9; good quality local, $10 to $10.50.

Sir Walter Cassels

A native-born Canadian who became an eminent jurist. Sir Walter Cassels died at his home in Ottawa on March 1, in his 78th year.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

From east to west, Ontario covers over 1,000 miles, and from north to south 1,075 miles. Of the 230,000,000 acres of land within the province but 14,500,000 acres are under cultivation. There are 20,000,000 acres of the finest land yet available. This land is situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Timiskaming, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterboro, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac and Renfrew. In many of these places free grants of land are available, and any Crown Land Agent would be glad to give particulars. Ontario, which is three and one-half times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, has a population of but 2,349,067, whereas the British Isles have 47,413,382 of a population. There is, therefore, plenty of room for millions more in Ontario.

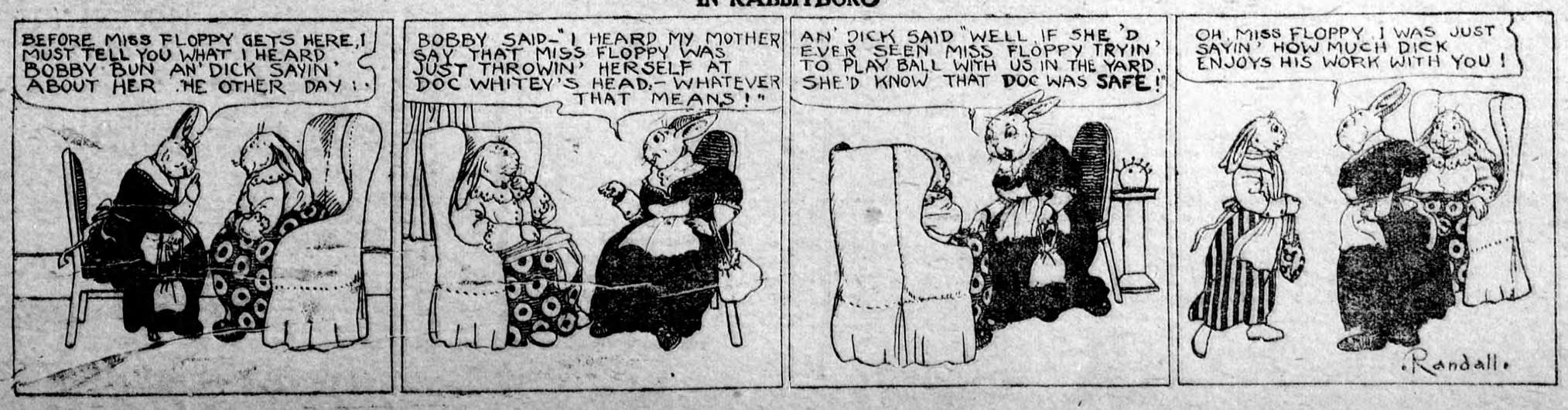
Nova Scotia Adopts "Drive to the Right" Rule

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—Premier E. H. Armstrong has introduced a bill in the local House of Assembly amending the Rule of the Road and the Motor Vehicle Act, conforming to the traffic rule prevailing in all other provinces of the Dominion, which have adopted the "drive to the right" policy. There was no discussion.

Not being particularly silent themselves ,the Spaniards like using the expression, "Beware of silent men and dogs that don't bark." Yet they have another expression which seems directly to contradict this, for it says. "Speak little and well, and you will be considered as someone."

Meets Great-Great Grandson on His Hundreth Birthday

A despatch from Montreal says:—Celebration of the 100th birthday of Francois Robidoux and also of the birth of his great-great-grandchild took place on Wednesday in the Hospice St. Antoine. Present were his daughter, Mrs. Anselme Coderre, and her daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Viau, of Ottawa; Mrs. J. A. Robillard, Montreal, daughter of Mrs. Viau, and Marcel Robillard, aged three weeks, son of Mrs. Robillard—five generations.

The remarkable growth of Canada as an exporting country is graphically illustrated by a chart which has just been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Before the war Canada stood eighth in volume of exports; she is now fourth. Before the war she ranked eighth in exports per head. She is now a close second to Australia, and for a considerable time during and after the war, was first.

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