

# OFFENSIVE AGAINST DISEASE MUST BE STRATEGY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE IN FUTURE

Sir David Bruce, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Gives Brilliant Address on Prevention of Disease.

A despatch from Toronto says:— Science plays an important, though, perhaps, secret part, in the life of every citizen, and it was in appreciation of that fact that a large number of Toronto people turned out to Convocation Hall to accord a fine send-off to the inaugural meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to hear Major-General Sir David Bruce, president, give an outline of the recent advance of medical science.

Sir David's address was so extensive in its scope that it is impossible to indicate its content in a few words, but in addition to challenging modern medicine to take the offensive in the battle with disease, he stressed, among other things, the necessity of spending money to provide the inhabitants of modern cities with hygienic surroundings; the responsibility of the individual citizen to accept vaccination of his children; the importance of the widespread application of the new knowledge about the life-giving vitamins to diet, and the need for still more energetic attacks on tuberculosis, a disease which he thought would be conquered ultimately, given the whole-hearted co-operation of all health-promotion forces.

"Medicine in future must change its strategy; instead of awaiting attack it must assume the offensive," said Sir David. "It must no longer be said that 'the man was so sick he had to send for a doctor.'"

"The medical practitioner of the future must frequently examine people while they are apparently well, in order to detect any incipient departure from the normal, and to teach and urge modes of living conformable to the laws of personal health, and the public health authorities must see to it that environment is in accordance with scientific teaching.

"It may be a long time before the

change is widely accepted, but already enormous advances have been effected, and it depends only on the intelligence and education of the populations how rapid the future progress will be.

"Public opinion must be educated to recognize that most diseases are preventable and say, with King Edward VII., 'If preventable, why not prevented?'"

"It is one of the first duties of those in power to see that their people have, in addition to houses with plenty of light and air, a good water supply and a good drainage system," continued Sir David. "Money cannot be spent to better advantage than in the attainment of these three essentials to health."

Dealing with still another subject, Sir David spoke of the need for a better understanding of diet as a means of preventing those diseases due to defective diet. A diet was no longer recognized as complete if it contained proteins, carbohydrates, fats and salts. It had also to contain certain substances which were known as vitamins. Without vitamins the other four substances could neither promote growth nor support life indefinitely.

The natural fruits of the earth were not deficient in these life-giving substances, but much of civilized man's food was deficient. "It is only when man begins by artificial means to polish his rice, whiten his flour, and tin his beef and vegetables that the trouble begins," said the president.

Sir David brought his address to a close with an eloquent plea for international co-operation in the field of science. "Science, indeed, knows no boundaries of nations, languages or creeds. It is truly international. In spite of interruptions, it is the duty of science to go on steadily forward, illuminating the dark places in the hope of better times."



Canada's auditor-general, Georges Gonthier, left recently for a well-earned vacation in Europe. The camera caught him just as he boarded the S.S. France.

## BRITISH BOYS ADVISED TO SETTLE ON LAND

Science Committee Finds a Wide Field for Them in Canada.

A despatch from Toronto says:— An interesting report on the opportunities for immigrants in Canada, as viewed through the eyes of a special committee of the Educational Science Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was presented on Thursday, and the general trend of it is advice to immigrants to count upon going on the land instead of into industrial or commercial lines. The report stated in part:

"While a boy is at school the problem of his future career seldom troubles him; he is content to wait on opportunity when school days are over. Few boys up to sixteen have any definite ideas or desires on the subject. Unless their parents or friends have places already marked out for them, they tend to follow some prescribed course of study leading up to such examinations as offer certificates qualifying for entrance into the various professions or into commercial life. Thus the school curriculum very often determines a boy's career. In the case, however, of the many boys who show no power or liking for any special school subject, their future occupation depends often on some chance opening. Banks and other offices are full of such young men, yet many of these would, from their character and physical qualities, be far better suited for the more vigorous and freer life on the land overseas."

## SCIENTISTS PLEASSED WITH ONTARIO APPLES

At Ontario Government Reception the Visitors Were Presented With Several Specimens.

A despatch from Toronto says:— When the officers of the British Association received official welcome from the Provincial Government at the Parliament Buildings, they were introduced to one of the lesser-known wonders of the modern world—rosy cheeked Ontario apples, which had been kept in cold storage from last autumn. They were in perfect condition, and the Cabinet Ministers of Canada's banner province, who acted as hosts, received many compliments from the delighted visitors as they carried off a pocketful each.

Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Public Works, welcomed the officers on behalf of the Province, while other Cabinet Ministers present were At-General W. F. Nickle, Hon. John S. Martin and Hon. W. H. Price. Prof. J. C. McLennan introduced each of the officers in turn.

Exports of dairy products for 1923 from Canada showed an increase in aggregate value of \$2,582,374, according to figures issued by the Government. This was due to the increase in quantity and value of milk and cream, and large increases in milk powder and condensed milk exports. The total value of dairy products exported in 1923 was \$38,345,000, compared with \$35,812,725 in 1922.

## FRENCH TROOPS TO EVACUATE THE RUHR WITHIN YEAR'S TIME

Paris, Aug. 10.—Premier Herriot returns to London to-night, carrying the approval of the French Cabinet of his intention to settle the issue of the military evacuation of the Ruhr solely in connection with reparations and without regard for the security issue. At a meeting at the Elysee, which ended in the early hours of this morning, no date was fixed for the withdrawal of the troops from the German industrial basin, but the Premier promised to keep them there until Germany had given a fair assurance of her intention to execute the Dawes plan. It is believed here it will be agreed to bring out the Franco-Belgian troops some time in 1925.

The vote of General Nollet, the War Minister, is taken to mean that the Cabinet did not agree to immediate evacuation, and it is reported that a period of one year was set.

London, Aug. 10.—The news from Paris that the French Cabinet has

given its "full approval" to Premier Herriot's conduct of the negotiations in London encourages the hope of an early and successful conclusion of the Allied Conference. What decisions the French Cabinet reached are not officially divulged but it is reported here to have agreed to a military evacuation of the Ruhr in return for commercial compensations, and it is also stated that the French have decided not to insist upon retaining the 4,000 French and Belgian railwaymen after the experts' plan has been put into execution.

In the matter of security Herriot seems to have been helped by the assurance from MacDonald that no final decision has yet been taken or would be taken in the near future as to the withdrawal of the British troops from Cologne next January. That apparently is to be made dependent on Germany's loyalty in carrying out the experts' scheme.

## HON. FRANK CARVELL DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Chairman of Board of Ry. Commissioners Stricken While Inspecting N.B. Farm.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 10.—Hon. Frank Carvell, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, was suddenly stricken at his home in Woodstock on Saturday evening and was found dead on his farm shortly after 5 o'clock. He had arrived from Ottawa at noon and was apparently in the best of health. He set out to walk through the fields, telling the members of his household that he would return at 5 o'clock. As he did not return they went to look for him and found him lying as he had fallen. They believed him unconscious and a doctor was hastily summoned and said that the position of the body indicated that he had died almost instantly.

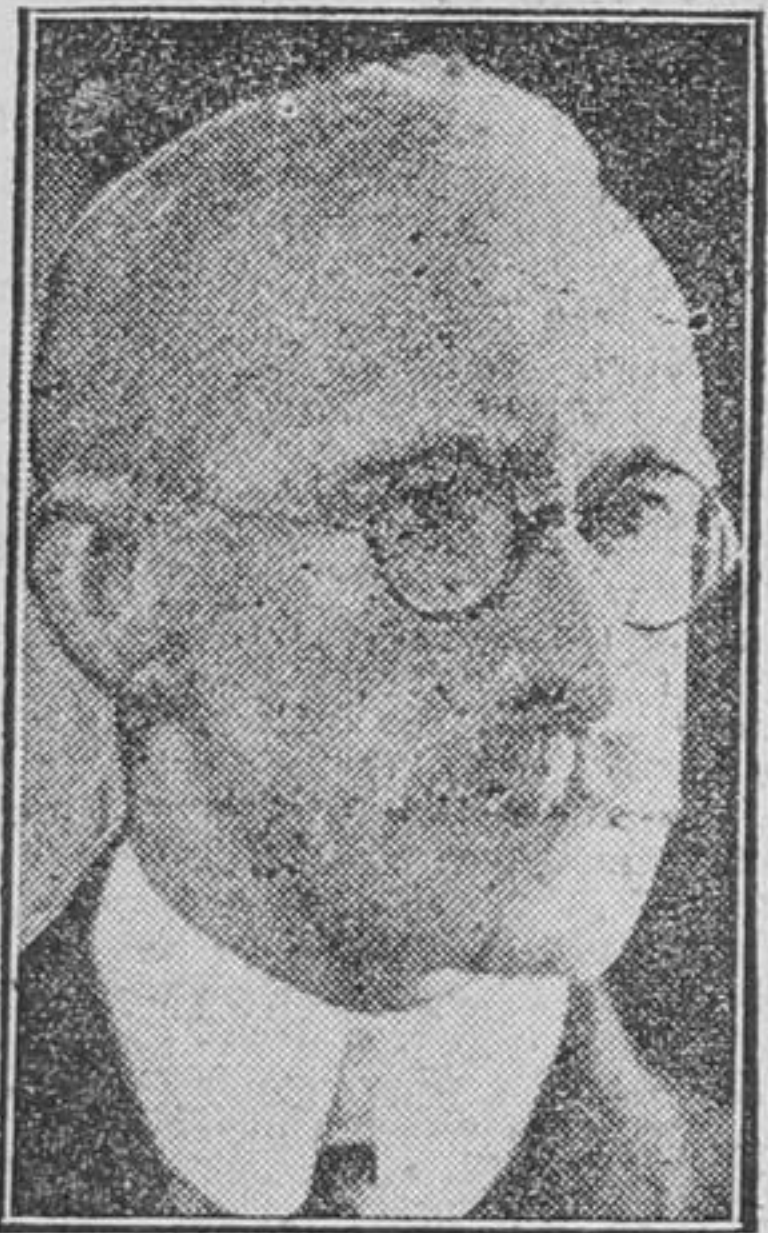
Mr. Carvell's death apparently was due to heart failure. He was a man of great physique and endurance, but to intimate friends within the last year or two he had intimated that he suffered a little from heart trouble. When he left Ottawa on Friday last, however, he was apparently in good health.

Frank Broadstreet Carvell, in his Parliamentary day one of the most aggressive and fearless of members in the Commons, was born at Bloomfield, Carleton County, N.B., on Aug. 14, 1862. His father was A. Bishop Carvell, a native and a farmer of New Brunswick, and of United Empire Loyalist descent, and his mother was Margaret Lindsay, a native of Ulster, Ireland.

Mr. Carvell was educated in the public schools of New Brunswick and at Boston University, from which he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and, after reading law with Lewis P. Fisher, K.C., of Woodstock, N.B., he was called to the Bar of his Province in 1890. He practiced law in Woodstock for many years.

In 1899 he entered the New Brunswick Legislature for Carleton County, representing that riding one year, when he resigned to contest the same seat in the Federal Liberal interests. He was defeated, but in 1904 he was successful in his election effort and remained as representative of the riding until his appointment in 1919 as Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Sir Robert Kindersley, of the Hudson's Bay Co., at the annual meeting of the company, stated that an effort was being made to arrive at an agreement with a British oil company to investigate Hudson Bay lands in Canada for oil.



Sir Richard Paget Specialist on the legal aspect of the development of inventions, of London and Somerset, who addressed the British scientists on voice production.

## To Honor Royal Mounted by Fine Stone Memorial

A despatch from Winnipeg says:— On the site of the first Royal Northwest Mounted Police headquarters at Old Fort Livingstone, a memorial will be unveiled on Friday by Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan.

The memorial, which will take the form of a pyramidal stone column, with a bronze tablet suitably inscribed, is to be erected six miles north of Pelly Station, in a National Park to embrace 900 acres.

Square coins, made of a mixture of copper and nickel, are shortly to be issued in Spain.



FAMOUS PROFESSORS IN TORONTO FOR MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION Left to Right: Prof. A. S. Eve, of McGill University; D'Arcy W. Thompson, professor of natural history, St. Andrew's University; Sir George Greenhill, only survivor of the delegation to Toronto in 1884; Sir William H. Bragg, Quain professor of physics, London University.

## The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.53½; No. 2 North, \$1.44½. Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 55½; No. 3 feed, 54¾c.

All the above, c.i.f., bay ports. Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.28½.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$37; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.05.

Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, \$1.15 to \$1.20, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Ont. flour—Ninety percent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.50; Toronto basis, \$6.50; bulk seaboard, \$6.20.

Man. flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$8.20 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.70.

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$17.50; No. 2, \$17; No. 3, \$15; mixed, \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12.

Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

Screenings—Standard, cleaned, f. o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20 to 21c; Stiltons, 21 to 22c. Old, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 24 to 25c; triplets, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 37 to 38c; No. 1 creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 34 to 35c; dairy, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 42 to 44c; extra, loose, 40 to 41c; firsts, 34 to 35c; seconds, 27 to 28c.

Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs. 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 45c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18c; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 50c; roosters, 20c; ducklings, 4 to 5 lbs., 35c.

Beans—Can. handpicked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11½c; per lb. 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 11½ to 12c; 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.50; No. 3, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 27c; cooked hams, 40 to 41c; smoked rolls, 18 to 20c; cottage rolls, 20 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27c; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31c; backs, boneless, 33 to 38c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17½ to 18c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 18 to 18½c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shortening, tierces, 15½ to 16c; tubs, 16½ to 16¾c; pails, 16½ to 16¾c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Export steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75, do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; export heifers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; baby heaves, \$7.50 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.75; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.25 to \$5; do, med., \$3 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; bolognas, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; feeding steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, springers, choice, \$7.5 to \$9; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do, bucks, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, culls, \$9 to \$10; sheep, light ewes, \$6 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.75 to \$10; do, f.o.b., \$9.25 to \$9.50; do, country points, \$9 to \$9.25; do, select, fed and watered, \$10.70 to \$11; do, off cars, long haul, \$10.15 to \$10.40.

MONTREAL.

Oats, CW, No. 2, 62½ to 65c; do, No. 3, 61½ to 63c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½ to 61½c; No. 2 local white, 59 to 60c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$8.20; do, 2nds, \$7.70; strong bakers', \$7.50; winter pats., choice, \$7.25 to \$7.35. Rolled oats, bag of 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$29.25. Shorts, \$31.25. Middlings, \$37.25; Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.50 to \$17.

Cheese, finest wests., 17¾c; do, easts., 17c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 34¾c; No. 1 creamery, 33¾c. Eggs, fresh extras, 40c; fresh firsts, 33c.

Med. to fairly good veals, \$7; mixed lots of heavy drinkers and com. veals, \$5; grassers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, good, \$12; do, com., \$10; hogs, \$9.75 to \$9.85; cows, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

## Many Historic Sites Dedicated in Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Review of the work of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board is given in a report issued by J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Canadian National Parks. It gives a list of 21 historic sites and shrines which have been marked and ceremonies of dedication carried out. The care of these as national monuments is recommended to the Government. When the survey is concluded the Board proposes to issue a map showing Canada's historic landmarks.

During the past five years more than 800 sites have been recommended to the Board, and 126 have been adjudged of national importance and worthy of preservation by the Government.