

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 Convention 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 wholehearted 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

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 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.

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.



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.

PRINCE OF WALES TO CALL AT WHITE HOUSE

President Coolidge Will Entertain His Royal Highness in September.

Washington, Aug. 11.—A report published by the Washington Post that the Prince of Wales, enroute to his Alberta ranch, will pay a brief visit to Washington and make an official call on President Coolidge, was verified by the Canadian Press at the White House to-day.

White House officials said that according to present plans, the United States President and Mrs. Coolidge will entertain the Prince at luncheon and later the Cabinet members and their wives will be presented to him. The exact time of the visit has not yet been announced.

One of the highest compliments in diplomatic usage—a strictly private luncheon with the executive family—is planned for the Prince of Wales upon his arrival in the United States. The Prince's call at the White House was decided upon, the Post relates, after King George had vetoed a proposal that he come to the United States incognito, as Lord Renfrew. The King held that international courtesy required use of the Prince's highest title on a visit to the United States, even though it might be only a pleasure trip, and this necessitated arrangements for him to pay his respects formally to the President.

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.



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.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.53 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.44 1/2. Man. oats—No. 3 CW, 55 1/2; No. 3 red, 54 1/2.

All the above, c.i.f., bay ports. Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.28 1/2.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, tags 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 per cent pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.50; Toronto basis, \$6.50; bulk seaboard, \$6.20.

Man. flour—1st pat., in jute sacks, \$8.20 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$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, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.60.

Cheese—New, large, 18 1/2 to 19; twins, 19 to 19 1/2; triplets, 20 to 21; Stiltons, 21 to 22. Old, large, 23 to 24; twins, 24 to 25; triplets, 25 to 26.

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., 28c; 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., 6 1/2c; 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 11 1/2c; 11 1/2 to 12c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.50; No. 3, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 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 to 90 lbs., \$16.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$32; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 1/2 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 to 18 1/2c; prints, 20 1/4 to 20 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 15 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; pails, 16 1/2 to 16 3/4c; prints, 17 1/2 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, \$75 to \$90; do, fair, \$40 to \$50; calves, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5.50 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

World's Largest Railway Merger

Over \$1,500,000,000 Involved and Nearly 11,000 Miles of U.S. Line Affected.

A despatch from New York says:—The largest railroad merger in history, involving combined capitalization of more than \$1,500,000,000 and close to 11,000 miles of line, was outlined on Thursday by bankers associated with Morris P. and Mantis J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland, owners of the Nickel Plate System.

The consolidation, outrivalling anything done in the days of E. H. Harriman and Jay Gould, calls for the formation of a new company and the absorption of four railroads by the New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Control is to be exercised through exchange of stock and through lease of physical properties.

The railroads to be combined include the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Erie, the Pere Marquette, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Hocking Valley. Close to 90 per cent. of Hocking Valley stock is controlled by the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Wheeling and Lake Erie, while not mentioned in the plan as given out, later may be taken in, together with the Pittsburg and West Virginia. These last two roads, according to railroad experts, are a logical part of the new Nickel Plate System.

British Squadron Seaman Drowned at Halifax. Halifax, N.S., Aug. 10.—Nora Shea, 25, Halifax, and Leonard Hickman, 33, electrical artificer of H.M.S. Repulse, were drowned in the Northwest Arm to-night when their canoe upset near the shore by the Pine Hill College. They had been making their way back to the Jubilee Boat Club in company with Madeleine James, of Halifax, and another officer from the Repulse in another canoe and became separated in the fog. Miss James and her escort reached the boat house finally and after a long wait, decided that the others had landed at another boat house. When Miss James reached home she found her family mourning her as dead, it having been reported that her cloak had been picked up with cushions and paddles from an overturned canoe. It transpired that she had loaned the coat to Miss Shea. Calls for help were heard from the scene of the tragedy, but when other boats reached the spot there was no sign of life and only a few floating parts of the canoe's furnishings and the cloak, to indicate what had happened. Hickman's home was in Gillingham, Kent, England.

Wheat Cutting Started in Sections of Alberta. A despatch from Lethbridge, Alta., says:—Spring wheat cutting started on a 320-acre field at Coaldale on Thursday. The yield is estimated at 25 bushels an acre. Cutting has also started at other points in southwestern Alberta and will begin next Monday, except in districts close to the mountains, where the crop is very heavy.

Polygamy in Turkey Forbidden in Principle. A despatch from Constantinople says:—Polygamy has been forbidden in principle in Turkey. A law has just been confirmed by Parliament to forbid marriage to more than one woman, except in unusual cases. These new regulations only place the seal of legality on what has been the drift of public opinion in Turkey for many years. While the Koran permits four wives, most Turks have long been monogamous, partly for economic reasons and partly in principle. The last Caliph has one wife and two children.

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.

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.

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."

MRS. EVANS MURDERED BY THREE CRIMINALS

President of Mexico Declares Assassins Were Seeking Loot at Englishwoman's Ranch.

New York, Aug. 11.—The assassination of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, an Englishwoman, near her ranch in Puebla, Mexico, was a murder by three criminals seeking loot, but reactionary political groups attempted to use the "unfortunate incident" to bring the present administration in Mexico into international disrepute, President Alvaro Obregon charged to-day in a statement made public here through Alberto Mascareñas, Mexican Consul-General in New York.

"The tragic end of Mrs. Evans," President Obregon declared, "was sincerely regretted and condemned by the administration and by a great majority of the Mexican people. The coincidence that her name had been closely connected with the Cummins incident, coupled with the aggravating fact that the murder was perpetrated on a woman of advanced years, was seized on as a political weapon against the present administration by antagonistic groups, which tried to build a mystery around the unhappy event, awaken suspicion and impugn the conduct of the Government."

U.S. CROPS IMPROVE DURING PAST MONTH

A Wheat Harvest of 814,117,000 Bushels for Year is Indicated.

A despatch from Washington says:—Most of the country's crops improved substantially during July, and production prospects at the beginning of this month were considerably better than a month ago. The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture issued forecasts for the principal crops, basing its calculations on the condition of the crops on Aug. 1. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes and rye all showed increases over last month, but sweet potatoes, tobacco, rice, hay, apples and peanuts registered declines.

A wheat crop of 814,117,000 bushels is indicated for this year. Winter wheat harvests are considerably greater than expected, and 589,350,000 bushels are in the preliminary estimate.

The unusually favorable weather resulted in exceptionally plump, heavy kernels of high quality, and an average of 16 bushels per acre for the country.

July weather resulted in an increase of 46,000,000 bushels of winter wheat over the forecast made a month ago, the major part of the increase being in Kansas and Nebraska.

Spring wheat had almost ideal weather in Minnesota and in part of North Dakota, but farther west it was less favorable, and in Washington the crop is unusually poor. From Aug. 1 conditions a forecast of 224,767,000 bushels was made for the spring wheat crop. That is 28,000,000 bushels more than the forecast last month.

Corn deteriorated much less than usual in July, and while the condition of the crop on Aug. 1 is the lowest on record, with three exceptions, since 25 bushels an acre. Cutting has also started at other points in southwestern Alberta and will begin next Monday, except in districts close to the mountains, where the crop is very heavy.

Duke and Duchess of York Will Visit East Africa

A despatch from London says:—The Duke and Duchess of York will sail for British East Africa in November. Their tour will include Kenya Colony and Uganda, and will last three months. The Duke's engagements will likely include much big game hunting.

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

Exports of dairy products for 1923 from Canada showed an increase in aggregate value of \$2,532,374, 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.



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, Queen's professor of physics, London University.