

Public Health Beyond Politics

Avers Dr. J. A. Faulkner,
Addressing Health League
Of Canada

"I believe that the cause of public health is away beyond politics. It concerns the humblest ones, the poorest individuals in our country and that in my mind, is our great responsibility to our country," said Dr. J. A. Faulkner, speaking at the inaugural luncheon of the Health League of Canada held at the Mount Royal Club in Montreal recently, in the presence of His Excellency, the Governor General, who was the guest speaker.

"The responsibility for individual welfare in this country," continued Dr. Faulkner, "is each man's job. The object of the Dominion Health League, to my mind, is one of the ideals which we should aspire to attain."

Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University who was Chairman of the luncheon was introduced by the Hon. P. R. Du Tremblay and read a series of telegrams of congratulations to the Health League from all the Ministers of Health throughout the Dominion. Among those telegrams were two outstanding ones, one from the Hon. N. W. Rowell, first Minister of Health for Canada, and the Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, first Minister of Health in the British Empire. The telegrams were as follows:

Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health of New Brunswick:

"The Health League of Canada, a twentieth century achievement, a most valuable contribution to the best interests of public health and preventive medicine in Canada. To find this occasion among the first upon the Vice-Regal Agenda will not only be much appreciated but will encourage and inspire public health workers, throughout the Dominion. Congratulations and best wishes for the Health League of Canada in its onward march in aid of National Health."

Hon. N. W. Rowell:

"Deeply regret unable to attend the luncheon today. Am in most hearty sympathy with the objects and aims of the Health League of Canada, and I trust it will receive the support of the public which its merits so thoroughly justify."

His Excellency the Governor General addressing the luncheon guests said: "I am delighted to have a chance to wish God speed to the Health League of Canada."

"I listened with very great interest to Dr. Bates admirable sketch of the problems before you and I have heard with delight as a patriotic Canadian that Canada has the honor of having given to the British Empire its first Minister of Health."

"It is a subject in which I was always deeply interested in at home and as Dr. Bates has told you, I was for some time Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Social Hygiene Council. The subject in recent years, in Britain, has been very much to the fore and I think a good deal of valuable work has been done, so I am delighted to think that you in Canada are organizing this great voluntary effort on behalf of the public health, for I have always regarded it as one of the principal duties of a civilized people."

"I need not emphasize the gravity of your problem. Sixty-four years ago, in a famous speech at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, Disraeli said that public health must be the primary pre-occupation of every Minister and that, I think, has been admitted ever since as a principle of all politics, quite independent of parties. The need is greater today than ever, when you see human beings congregated in large aggregates even in areas and in occupations which are inimical to public health."

"I am afraid that you will find that the subjects you have to deal with are simply endless. More than one Minister of Health at home has complained to me that he was so constantly switching his mind to new topics that he became absolutely dizzy. You have to deal with the question of crowded areas which involves the immense subject of housing and here in Canada you have to deal with the question of too sparsely settled areas, where it is difficult to get the ordinary services of civilization to each citizen. You have to eradicate new diseases and shut the ports against them. You have to see that the people get pure water and clean food and above all you have to educate them as Dr. Bates has so well said. That is your primary duty. Education and the right kind of propaganda, so that every citizen may be made to understand the rules of health. Remember that what a man does for himself means far more than what is done for him by other people."

"Now gentlemen, I am only going to delay you a very few minutes, because I believe that speeches of more than a few minutes are inimical to public health; they are bad for the health of the speaker and they are far worse for the health of the audience. (Laughter)."

"Voluntary effort, individual effort"



The Nation Pays Its Tribute to Lincoln

President Roosevelt (above) with his naval aide, Captain Wilson Brown, pictured at the Lincoln Memorial in the Nation's Capital as they paid their tribute on the 127th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. A Boy Scout (picture right) of the Kips Bay Troop lays a wreath of laurel leaves on the statue of the Great Emancipator in Union Square, New York.



is more important today than ever before, simply because the tasks of the State are so vast that without voluntary assistance they cannot be accomplished and after all is not that the true meaning of Democracy?

"The second observation I would make to you is that public health is one of the few departments in which we may continue to make steady progress. I think we can all think of certain things in which we are behind our ancestors, but in this matter of public health there has been a steady upward movement. I am old enough to remember, both in Scotland and in England, conditions which were taken for granted and which today would be regarded as a public scandal and I am sure that you in Canada must have the same recollection. You cannot have a sound character and a sound mind except on the basis of a sound body, except perhaps with a few geniuses and saints and geniuses and saints are never very common in this world."

"You cannot, for example, apply successfully the very finest educational system in the world to children who are under-nourished and who come out of squalid homes."

Guarantees Work For One Year

Shoe Firm Head in Milwaukee Assures Employees

MILWAUKEE—Employees of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Company under terms of a liberalized contract effective January 2nd were assured an income of 52 pay cheques, each for 40 hours of work, in 1936.

Henry Nunn, president of the company, said he guaranteed his 850 workers an annual income in the belief that they were entitled to a fair share of their product's selling price.

He also suggested the general adoption of the plan as a possible solution of the age old capital-labor problem.

"Industry of the future, if it is to overcome the criticism that big business has been subjected to in recent years, must realize," he said in an interview for publication, "that it has a moral responsibility not only to the consumer and to the stock and bond holders, but also to the plant workers who make it possible to create these values."

"It must see that the workers get not so much per piece or so much per hour, merely to meet competitive conditions, but an annual income sufficient to enable them to live as we want all citizens to live."

The plan went into effect last July and was liberalized to recognize that since the workman's skill puts value into raw materials, he should receive a fixed percentage of the product's cash return.

Under the plan, Nunn explained, the payroll for the year was estimated on the company's anticipated gross earnings and the employees were guaranteed this amount. Should the earnings exceed the estimate, employees will be given a wage adjustment in a lump sum at the end of the year. The clause is mandatory under the contract.

Italians in South Africa are contributing to Italy's war expense in Ethiopia.

Farm Problems

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

with the co-operation of the various departments of Ontario Agricultural College.

The business of farming is yearly becoming more and more dependent upon facts that have been gathered regarding livestock and livestock management, crop production, soil management, disease and insect control and business organization of the farming industry. Individual problems involving one or more of these, and many other phases of agriculture, engage the attention of Ontario farmers from day to day. During the winter months there is a little more time for study of the most acute problems.

Through this column farmers may secure the latest information pertaining to their difficulties. To introduce this service Professor Bell has prepared the following typical problems to indicate the information which should be given in order that a satisfactory answer can be made.

If answer is desired by letter enclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply. Address all inquiries to Professor Henry G. Bell, Room 421, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

L.P., Durham County.
Question:—I would like to know what mixture of fertilizer to use on peas on light loam following hay. Alfalfa only thrives in patches on this field. Can peas and fertilizer be sown with a fertilizer drill without injuring the germinating power of the peas?

Answer:—Regarding fertilizers for peas, I would say that we tested three different types of fertilizers on gravelly loam farms in Grey and Victoria counties this past summer. Comparative blocks were ½ acre each in area, so that the test was quite extensive. The fertilizers were applied at 250 lbs. per acre and the yields were as follows:

Treatment	Yield	Gain per acre
0	22.5 bus.	
2-12-6	23.9 bus.	1.4 bus.
2-16-6	22.8 bus.	.3 bus.
2-12-10	26.0 bus.	3.5 bus.

These results would indicate that 2-12-10 is best adapted for peas. This seems quite logical in consideration of the characteristics of the crop.

Applying 2-12-10 fertilizer at 250 lbs. per acre, through the fertilizer section of the combination drill, at the same time as peas are being sown will be safe. There would not be enough fertilizer come into contact with the sprouting seeds to injure their vitality.

Henry G. Bell,
Dept. of Chemistry, O.A.C.
J.E.I.I., York.

Question:—On some of my back fields, which are quite rolling with standing knolls, I am greatly troubled with Quack or Twitch grass. This is stretching down into the valleys and making it hard to cultivate. What can I do to get rid of it?

Answer:—For Quack or Twitch Grass small patches of this weed can be readily destroyed by spraying with chemical sprays with a sodium chlorate base. Atlacide is one of the best for this purpose. Use this solution to the strength of 1 lb. of Atlacide to one gallon of water and

applied at the rate of one gallon per 100 square foot. Spray the Twitch Grass three times, giving the first application just as the Twitch Grass comes into ear, the second when two inches of new growth have appeared and the third a month later. Apply the solution in the form of a fine mist under pressure.

If the whole field is overrun with Twitch Grass, spraying will be too costly and the Twitch Grass will have to be dealt with by cultivation. Some men have good results by keeping the field well cultivated in the early part of the season and then sowing Buckwheat at the rate of two bushels per acre. The Buckwheat is ploughed under in the fall and land again given thorough cultivation until the ground freezes up.

Rape can also be used to advantage in the destruction of this pest: Cultivate the field until about the middle of June, running over it frequently with the cultivator so as to keep the tops down and thus weaken the "roots." Then apply manure at the rate of about twenty tons per acre (twelve good loads). Cultivate the manure in thoroughly and with a double mould board plow, slightly ridge up the land, making the ridges about 26 inches apart. On the ridges sow pasture rape at the rate of 1½ pounds per acre. It is important that the right amount of rape should be sown, for if too little is sown the stand will not be thick enough to smother the Twitch Grass, and on the other hand, if too much is sown, the plants will be too crowded and not grow vigorously enough to keep ahead of the weed. Sow the rape when the land is sufficiently moist to insure quick germination of the seed. If the rape is slow in starting, the Twitch Grass may get a start in the rows and thus necessitate hand cultivation there. Cultivate the rape every week or ten days until it occupies all the ground and makes further cultivation impossible. If, when the rape is cut or pastured, any Twitch Grass remains, the field should be ridged up the last thing in the fall and hoed crop put in the following year. This should not be necessary if a good stand of rape is secured.

Prof. J. E. Howitt,
Botany Department, O.A.C.

Normal Employment Returns at Toronto

TORONTO — Toronto is back to normal employment, according to the 1936 city directory to be issued shortly. A preview shows the city with 100.6 per cent. of normal employment or 122,795 workers.

For the first time since 1933, the Queen City shows an increase in population, according to survey just completed. Greater Toronto has a population of 850,401, an increase of 10,121 from last year.

An American motion picture theatre has been opened at Calcutta, India.

Big Tourist Trade Seen for Canada

Canadian Sport Goods Association Elects 1936 Officers at Meeting.

TORONTO—The tourist trade of Canada should be worth more than \$500,000,000 a year within the next two years, D. Leo Dolan, director of the Canadian Travel Bureau, told the 19th annual convention of the Canadian Bicycle and Sports Goods Association recently.

"The tourist's dollar is the healthiest kind of money that can be spent," he claimed, "because it goes directly into channels of trade and commerce and immediately increases Canadian consuming power."

Pointing out that 95 per cent. of this country's tourist business came from the United States, Mr. Dolan issued the warning that tourists could only be attracted to Canada so long as the Dominion retained those individual features which make it a different country.

Cecil Bentley of Niagara Falls was elected president of the association for 1936, succeeding John Mosop of Toronto, who has held the post for two years.

Members of the new executive committee are J. L. Isaac, Brantford; S. R. Manson, Hamilton; John Howes, Weston; S. License, Belleville; H. Byshe, Ottawa; C. R. Glynn, Sarnia; Carl Schindler, Mimico; N. S. Ferris, Hamilton; W. A. Richardson, Peterboro; A. C. Beacham, W. J. Wright, E. G. Jones, R. W. E. Burnaby, Bruce S. Morrow, Arthur Watson, H. C. Priest, C. Pallister, H. Robinson and E. A. Isaac, all of Toronto.

SOVIET GOES "WHITE COLLAR"

John Lloyd, of Associated Press Foreign Staff, Cables Interesting News From Russia

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union's advance toward Communism presented last week some concessions to the past.

Long banished customs, once viewed as offsprings of capitalism, are reappearing as Red leaders build what they say will be a model society.

Dancing, for instance, was once considered frivolous and a waste of time. Now it is encouraged. The people are invited to make merry at carnivals promoted by the state.

Many good Bolsheviks were amazed when the Government suddenly did an about-face on the idea of the "Christmas" tree and welcomed it back to Russia.

Nevertheless, the tree appeared laden with ornaments, much as it had before the revolution, and there was even a little old man to bring gifts to the kiddies—a man with a white beard, called "Grandfather Frost."

For 17 years the Soviet army held out against military titles other than that of "commander."

Not long ago it was decided to fall back to the old Czarist custom. Now there are lieutenants, captains, and other officers, although there are no generals. The Bolsheviks call their high officers marshals.

No one need be ashamed of a white collar in the Soviet Union today. Good dressing has come to have the same value and give the same impression as in old-time Russia.

Policies on divorce and the family are undergoing significant changes. Divorce was until recently a pure formality. Now such regulations as notification of the party to be divorced are in effect.

Soviet leaders deny that these changes mean a swerving from the Leninist route to Communism. Rather, it is said, they show the strength of the Soviet State and therefore the success, thus far, of the experiment.

Eskimos Will Be Among Privileged

Four Eclipses Due in 1936
Will Not be Visible to People in This Part of Continent.

TORONTO. — Eskimos, Antarctic explorers, others whom duty keeps in the polar regions of the earth will be privileged people during 1936, for they will be able to witness the four eclipses, two of them of the sun, which occur in a lean year for astronomical phenomena.

At that, the explorers have the advantage, for the Arctic's total lunar eclipse, which took place on Jan. 8, and was visible only in far north-western Canada, was cut off abruptly when the moon set soon after the beginning of the eclipse. The other shutting-off of the moon's light by the earth's shadow will only be partial and will be visible in the Antarctic on July 4.

One of the most magnificent spectacles astronomers can witness, a total eclipse of the sun, occurring on June 19, loses much of its importance when the fact is made known it can be seen only in the regions bordering the Arctic circle.

Northern New Zealand and a section of the Southern Pacific will view the beginning of an annular eclipse of the sun on Dec. 13, but the best viewpoint will be found in the Antarctic. An annular eclipse takes place when the moon is at its maximum phase, or greatest distance from the earth. Appearing smaller because of distance, it does not completely cover the sun's surface at the period of totality, leaving an outer ring of light.

Slouch, Mince, Stride Shuffle and Hobble

LONDON, Ont. — Co-eds at the University of Western Ontario have become involved in a controversy about whether their walk adheres to the straight and narrow.

A writer in the undergraduate journal attacks walking habits of the girls, saying: "They slouch, they mince, they stride, they hobble, they shuffle. In all our short life we have seen only about 10 women who had a really graceful walk."

Posters have been prepared, showing that it is not only smart but economical to place one's toes properly as correct foot posture saves one step in six.

Some of the co-eds are quite excited over the charge of ungracefulness, but the majority feel that it doesn't matter so much whether one's toes turn in or out, so long as they don't turn up.

SPORT IDOLS

By KEN EDWARDS

FRANK KING CLANCY



KING CLANCY II

This 150-pound of fighting Irish man could be fittingly called "The Little King"; nevertheless his transfer from the Ottawa Senators to the Maple Leafs cost the Toronto club \$85,000, the largest amount ever involved in connection with a hockey deal for a single player.

To last a dozen years in the swift life of the National Hockey League a player must have at least one outstanding attribute—hence Clancy's is durability. The King is admired by young and old as a man who has gone out there and given his best every minute of play.

Despite the fact that defencemen as a rule are big and beefy, Clancy is about the smallest in the big league as well as one of the best.

This fighting son of Ireland who spends a lot of time swathed in bandages reading turf news, was born in Ottawa in 1901, and played his first hockey with Ottawa St. Brigid's.

Frank is the son of "King" Clancy, Sr., one of the greatest rugby linesmen Canada has ever known.

HERE AND THERE — Bob Gracie gave a fine exhibition of fisticuffs recently with Al Murray of Americans, on the receiving end—Murray is now sporting two black eyes. . . . Thomas Shibe, for 14 years president of Philadelphia Athletics, died recently. . . . Cyrus Palley of Buffalo, beat Hubert Martin of Hamilton, in the finals of the Canadian Squash Tournament. . . . Varsity's basketball team lost to Queens over the week-end and also beat McGill. They're still in the hunt for the title. . . . Walter Martin was ranked No. 1 in Canadian tennis with Ross Wilson second and J. E. Brown of Vancouver third. Murray, Watt, Rainville, Longtin and Munns were not ranked due to insufficient data.

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE PRICES

United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Saturday were paying the following prices for produce:

EGGS with cases returned, prices nominal—
"A" large 28c
"A" medium 27c
"A" pullets 26c
"B" 24c
"C" 22c

BUTTER — No. 1 Ontario solids, 23½¢; No. 2, 22½¢.

POULTRY:

(Quotations in cents)

Heas —	Live Dressed		Milled
	"A"	"A"	
Over 5 lbs.	16	17	22
4 to 5 lbs.	15	16	21
3 to 4 lbs.	12	13	18
Old roosters 7	9	9	13
Spring chickens —			
Over 6 lbs.	16	20	22
5½ to 6 lbs.	15	19	21
5 to 5½ lbs.	14	18	20
4½ to 5 lbs.	13	17	19
Under 4½ lbs. ...	12	16	18
Young ducks —			
Over 5 lbs.	12	18	20
4 to 5 lbs.	10	16	18

WHOLESALE PROVISIONS

Wholesale provision dealers are quoting the following prices to the Toronto retail trade:

Pork—Ham, 19½¢; shoulders, 16¢; butts, 17½¢; pork loins, 20¢; picnics, 14¢.
Lard — Pure, tierces, 13¢; tubs, 13½¢; pails, 14¢; prints, 13½¢.
Shortening—Tierces, 10½¢; tubs, 11½¢; pails, 11½¢; prints, 11½¢.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 2 timothy hay, baled, ton, \$9 to \$10; No. 3 timothy hay, ton, \$7 to \$8; straw, wheat, baled, ton, \$5 to \$6; oat straw, \$5.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Following are Saturdays closing quotations on Toronto grain transactions for car lots, prices on basis c.i.f. bay ports:

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 87½¢; No. 2 Northern, 82½¢; No. 3 Northern, 81½¢; No. 4 Northern, 78½¢; No. 5 Northern, 71½¢.

Manitoba oats—No. 1 feed oats, Toronto, 32½¢, for all rail shipment delivered Ontario points, No. 2 C.W., 48½¢; No. 3 C.W., 41½¢; extra No. 1 feed oats, 41½¢; No. 1 feed oats, 37½¢; mixed feed oats, 30¢. No. 1 feed screenings, \$17.50 per ton.

Manitoba barley — No. 3 C.W., 44½¢.

South African corn, 68¢.

Ontario grain, approximate prices track shipping points:—Wheat, 74 to 78¢; oats, 23 to 25¢; barley, 30 to 35¢; corn, 39 to 43¢; rye, 38 to 40¢; malted barley, 41 to 44¢.