

## Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—Latest reports from the sealing fleet are to the effect that seven vessels operating in the north had killed 116,000 seals up to date, equalling the catch of the entire fleet last year. Most of the seals are still on the ice floes, the reports said, and must be picked up by the ships when they are able to force their way through the pack.

Halifax, N.S.—Three million dollars were spent on the Nova Scotia highways last year and over \$12,000,000 during the past four years, according to the Provincial Minister of Highways. During the past four years, according to the same authority, over 700 miles of main trunk roads have been reconstructed, and almost 1,500 miles of secondary road, while the capital investment in bridges totals over \$4,000,000.

Fredericton, N.B.—Caribou are apparently returning to New Brunswick in much larger numbers than had been supposed. The Provincial game warden has reports from wardens saying that two large herds of caribou were recently seen in the northern counties of the province. There is a closed season on caribou in this province.

Quebec, Que.—In view of the large number of prospectors staking claims in the counties of Abitibi and Temiscaming, called the gold fields of Quebec, ten parties of surveyors are now being organized by the surveying branch of the Dept. of Lands and Forests and will leave in a few days to survey in detail the township located along the 110 miles of alleged gold veins.

Port Arthur, Ont.—It is estimated that more than half a million dollars will be expended by the Federal Government Dept. of Public Works in the harbors of Port Arthur and Fort William this summer. Included in

the work to be undertaken is the extension to Port Arthur's south end break-water, dredging of elevator slip and main channel of navigation in Abitibi.

Winnipeg, Man.—A considerable construction program, in connection with its various mills located in the West, is announced by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. A new elevator and workhouse, costing approximately \$125,000 will be added to their Keowatin plant. In addition the milling capacity of the Medicine Hat plant will be doubled, while a 100,000 bushel addition to the elevator will be erected. The work is expected to be completed by August.

Regina, Sask.—More than a quarter of a million pounds increase in the quantity of creamery butter manufactured in Saskatchewan during the first two months of 1924, as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, is reported by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner.

Calgary, Alta.—Orders for spring farm labor have been received at the government employment agency here at such a rate that, for the first time this year a shortage of labor is reported. The market for men here has been thrown wide open, and British Columbia points have been advised to send as many men as possible for farm work.

Vancouver, B.C.—Vancouver, this season, has beaten Portland, the great wheat port of the Northwest, and formerly the great wheat port of the Pacific. Portland includes flour in its wheat totals. Vancouver does not. Portland moved over 29,000,000 bushels of wheat to date, according to the Portland press; Seattle shipped 12,000,000 bushels; Tacoma, 11,400,000; Astoria, 4,400,000. In the same period Vancouver shipped a total of 36,000,000 bushels, exclusive of flour, which has been very considerable.



U.S. around-the-world fliers are shown arriving at their buoys at Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Three of the planes were ordered to Dutch Harbor, Alaska, to await the leader, which was forced down.

## The Prevention of Blindness

One-half of the blindness in this world is due to preventable causes. This must be a startling statement to some of you who have probably regarded blindness as an inevitable curse to which a number of persons must be sacrificed. To such of you who have thought this, the phrase "Prevention of Blindness" must seem myrrifying, but when you know that blindness in a vast number of cases results from simple, easily understood and easily preventable causes, I am sure you will be eager to assume your responsibility in preventing this most unjust, as well as most pathetic of all calamities, "Needless Blindness."

This is emphatically an age for the study of prevention. The old fatalism which regarded affliction as the Divine Will, and which made no effort to discover causes and their apply remedies is not regarded with favor even toleration in a modern and enlightened community.

Blindness is almost always the result of abnormal and unjust conditions; ignorance, disease, dirt, illness, accident, shock, crime, war. Therefore, blindness is in the main as preventable as were the plagues of ancient times, or as smallpox, typhoid, etc., of our own time. It should be and can be prevented. This is a necessary as well as an economic fact, and should be widely taught. Compare the ravages of smallpox less than two centuries ago, with the comparatively negligible number of cases of the same disease to-day. We hope that the people of the next or the following generation will be able to name a like comparison when speaking of preventable blindness.

We have 2,066 names of people in Ontario on our files. Of these, 916 are totally blind. Of the rest, some have guiding sight, others a little more, but the best of them are suffering from a serious deficiency as 20 per cent. or one-fifth of normal vision is our limit for registration in adults and thirty-three and one-third per cent., or one-third normal vision in children, and the vast majority of our cases are considerably below this limit. Our statistics dealing with causes of blindness, show that in 1,052 of these cases, it is due to preventable causes. We have seventy-six cases of total and partial blindness due to military service, and while this is preventable in the sense that there should be no war, yet I have not included them in the list given here. After an exhaustive survey made of the Maritime Provinces by this Institute in 1920, the following statistics were compiled. In Nova Scotia there were 530 registrations, in New Brunswick 249, in Prince Edward Island 53. Of these, 247 cases in Nova Scotia, 115 in New Brunswick, and 26 in Prince Edward Island were due to preventable causes. We have not any detailed statistics on these lines for the other provinces, but what is true of the Maritimes and Ontario, is doubtless just as true of the rest of the Dominion.

There is not time in an article like this to treat in any detail the causes of preventable blindness, but the chief ones are: Ophthalmia Neonatorum, commonly known as "Babies' sore eyes"; accidents, industrial or otherwise; tuberculosis; syphilis; lack of knowledge in after-care of many children's diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever, etc.; inattention to deficient sight in school children; eye strain; working or reading under improper lighting conditions; neglect in having proper glasses prescribed and fitted after examination by specialist. Until the last century was well ad-

vanced, many of the diseases of the eye were regarded as hopeless, as this defied for a long time any attempt at intensive study in the living subject. The treatment of eye diseases, therefore, was more or less haphazard, and the sufferer readily became the victim of charlatans and quacks whose promise to receive all cases and cure all kinds of disease brought them many victims. The more fanatical treatment prescribed the more it appealed to the credulity and superstition of the people. Here is a prescription given by one of these gentlemen in Queen Anne's time: "Take a hen's dung, as much as can be held in a large spoon (it is best procured fresh, at midnight of a full moon), dry and crush to powder and blow same into eyes each night." We have on our own records a case of a woman who was recommended to put powdered glass into her eyes each night for cataract. As a result of this drastic treatment, she is now hopelessly blind.

The invention of the ophthalmoscope by Von Helmholtz in 1851, was an epoch in the treatment of eye diseases. Its use enables the oculist to explore the interior of the eye and to study many diseases which were formerly the subject of theoretical speculation only.

Don't neglect eye-trouble. Don't tinker with symptoms. There is always some definite cause for trouble. Have attention from some oculist without delay. There are eye clinics within easy reach of every person living in towns and with the present day facilities for travel, it is quite feasible for people living in the country to get to these same clinics with comparatively little trouble.

We cannot give sight to the sightless, but we can prevent needless blindness. Help the Canadian National Institute for the Blind to prevent blindness.

## GRAIN ADULTERATED PASSING THROUGH U.S.

### Canadian Exports via United States Found to be Mixed With Inferior Grain.

A despatch from Ottawa says: That Canadian grain routed via United States ports for export is being mixed, and that a certain number of complaints have been made regarding the quality of such shipments, is asserted by Leslie Boyd, Chief Grain Commissioner, and George Serls, Chief Grain Inspector, in a report on their recent investigations in Europe. The Government tabled the report in the House on Thursday.

While the complaints submitted to the Canadian experts are not numerous, and were confined to the ports of London and Liverpool, the report points out that the shipments complained of were in every case routed via United States ports, chiefly Buffalo, and they constitute a danger to the prestige of Canadian export grain. The experts recommend that the Canadian Government negotiate with the United States to have any necessary tightening up made of United States customs and bonding regulations.

Messrs. Boyd and Serls point out that European Boards of Trade hold the Canadian Government strictly responsible for the accuracy of grading export grain, which is sold on certificates and must be accepted by the purchaser accordingly.

When wise men fall out then rogues come by what is not their own.

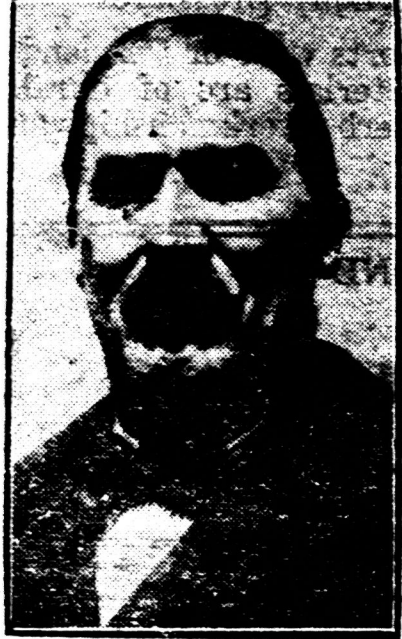
## Weekly Market Report

### TORONTO

Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.06; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.04; No. 4, \$1.03; No. 5, \$1.02; No. 6, \$1.01; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$0.99; No. 9, \$0.98; No. 10, \$0.97; No. 11, \$0.96; No. 12, \$0.95; No. 13, \$0.94; No. 14, \$0.93; No. 15, \$0.92; No. 16, \$0.91; No. 17, \$0.90; No. 18, \$0.89; No. 19, \$0.88; No. 20, \$0.87; No. 21, \$0.86; No. 22, \$0.85; No. 23, \$0.84; No. 24, \$0.83; No. 25, \$0.82; No. 26, \$0.81; No. 27, \$0.80; No. 28, \$0.79; No. 29, \$0.78; No. 30, \$0.77; No. 31, \$0.76; No. 32, \$0.75; No. 33, \$0.74; No. 34, \$0.73; No. 35, \$0.72; No. 36, \$0.71; No. 37, \$0.70; No. 38, \$0.69; No. 39, \$0.68; No. 40, \$0.67; No. 41, \$0.66; No. 42, \$0.65; No. 43, \$0.64; No. 44, \$0.63; No. 45, \$0.62; No. 46, \$0.61; No. 47, \$0.60; No. 48, \$0.59; No. 49, \$0.58; No. 50, \$0.57; No. 51, \$0.56; No. 52, \$0.55; No. 53, \$0.54; No. 54, \$0.53; No. 55, \$0.52; No. 56, \$0.51; No. 57, \$0.50; No. 58, \$0.49; No. 59, \$0.48; No. 60, \$0.47; No. 61, \$0.46; No. 62, \$0.45; No. 63, \$0.44; No. 64, \$0.43; No. 65, \$0.42; No. 66, \$0.41; No. 67, \$0.40; No. 68, \$0.39; No. 69, \$0.38; No. 70, \$0.37; No. 71, \$0.36; No. 72, \$0.35; No. 73, \$0.34; No. 74, \$0.33; No. 75, \$0.32; No. 76, \$0.31; No. 77, \$0.30; No. 78, \$0.29; No. 79, \$0.28; No. 80, \$0.27; No. 81, \$0.26; No. 82, \$0.25; No. 83, \$0.24; No. 84, \$0.23; No. 85, \$0.22; No. 86, \$0.21; No. 87, \$0.20; No. 88, \$0.19; No. 89, \$0.18; No. 90, \$0.17; No. 91, \$0.16; No. 92, \$0.15; No. 93, \$0.14; No. 94, \$0.13; No. 95, \$0.12; No. 96, \$0.11; No. 97, \$0.10; No. 98, \$0.09; No. 99, \$0.08; No. 100, \$0.07.

### MONTREAL

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 53c; do, No. 3, 51c; do, extra No. 1, feed, 49c; do, No. 2, local white, 46 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, pats., 1sts, \$6; do, 2nds, \$5.50; do, strong bakers, \$5.30; do, winter pats., choice, \$5.55 to \$5.65. Rolled oats, bag No. 1, \$2.50 to \$2.90; Bran, \$26.25. Shorts, \$28.25. Middlings, \$34.25. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$16. Cheese, finest easterns, 12 1/2 to 13c. Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 29c; do, No. 1 creamery, 28 1/2c; do, seconds, 27 1/2c. Eggs, fresh specials, 33c; do, fresh extras, 30c; do, fresh firsts, 27c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.25. Calves, \$5 to \$6; hogs, \$8.40 to \$8.50; sows, \$5.75 to \$6.



**Howard Carter**  
Co-discoverer of the tomb of King Tutankhamen, who on his arrival in New York announced that he expected to be allowed to reopen the sarcophagus this autumn, and believed that he would find the pharaoh literally "canned in gold."

Do not expect friends to do for you what you can do yourself.

Not to go forward in the way of virtue is to go backward.

## Warren Ministry Suffers Defeat in Newfoundland

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—W. R. Warren, head of the Newfoundland Government, and his Cabinet, were defeated on Thursday in the House of Assembly on a vote of lack of confidence. The vote was moved from the Government benches and was supported by four other members of the Government. The Opposition was led by William Higgins.

It is understood that Premier Warren will wait on the Governor at once and ask for a dissolution and the issuance of writs for a general election.

## Ireland to be Visited by Duke and Duchess of York

A despatch from Belfast says:—The first royal visit to Ireland since King George opened the Ulster Parliament, will be paid by the Duke and Duchess of York early this summer. They will come to Belfast to unveil the Queen's University War Memorial, afterwards going to Derry, where they will be the guests of the Marquis of Londonderry and the Duke of Abercorn.

All the wit in the world is useless to him who has none.

## WESTERN CANADA WELL YIELDS 25,000,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Coming in with a flow estimated by W. S. Applegate, field superintendent of the Imperial Oil Limited, as 25,000,000 cubic feet a day, the Rogers-Imperial well in the Canadian Sweetgrass field, about seventy miles south-east of Lethbridge, is reported to be one of the biggest if not the biggest "gasser" on the continent. The first burst of gas came Tuesday morning when the bit reached a depth of 2,528 feet. Then on Thursday when the drillers attempted to sink the tool further into the sands, they only penetrated another foot when warning came that the pressure was increasing tremendously. They immediately tried to get the bit out of the hole, but when half way up the result again increased with the pressure that the tool, weighing a ton and a half, was thrown clear of the hole and to within ten feet of the derrick towering eighty-two feet above the mouth of the well. The falling bit

smashed the derrick and also everything with which it came in contact. The collar casing of the well was broken. These mishaps will hold up operations for at least twenty-four hours and meanwhile capping the well is impossible. The important feature of the gas flow is that there is evidence of oil in the gas. Applegate climbed a ladder adjacent to the derrick structure and stuck his handkerchief in the flow. Half an hour afterward it smelled as if it had been dipped in gasoline. There is also a spray from the flow. The amount and value of impregnation cannot be determined until tests are made. The Rogers-Imperial well is one of the test wells sunk in the Canadian Sweetgrass field and the result obtained from it will have a big bearing on further developments. The Imperial Oil Limited is one of the partners in the well, which is located five miles north of the international boundary.

## Fifty-four Restaurants to Feed Wembley Visitors

The task of feeding the millions who will flock to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley has been tackled with great success. There are fifty-four restaurants and tearooms in all, says a London despatch. A daily attendance of 200,000 people is anticipated by the authorities, and 25,000 people will be able to have meals at the same time. The restaurants' staffs total 7,000, and plans have been perfected for serving 175,000 meals each day.

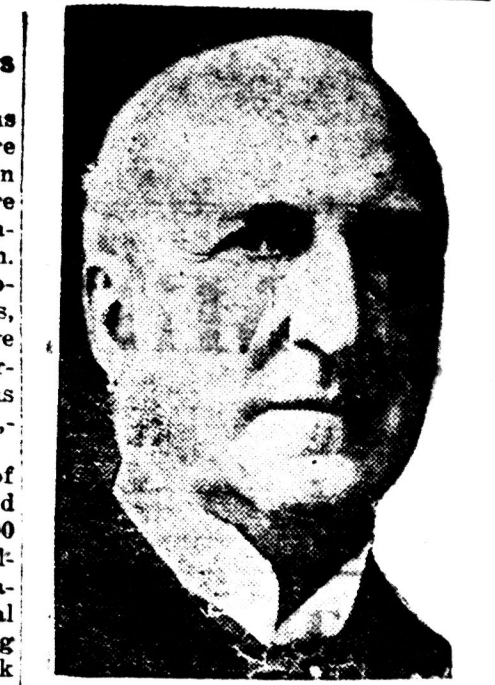
The weeks food supply consists of 75 tons of meat, 260 tons of bread and cakes, 3,000 tins of sardines, 2,000 gallons of soup, 1,500 cases of Colonial dried fruits, 40 tons of potatoes, and 500,000 bottles of mineral waters. A special railway siding has been constructed for the milk traffic alone.

"Seating accommodation covers ten acres," said an official of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., who have charge of the feeding arrangements.

"One hundred thousand cubic feet of gas are needed to keep the ovens going, and more than 20,000 gallons of water are used for cooking purposes each hour of the day."

## Duke of York is President of Empire Cancer Campaign

A despatch from London says:—The Duke of York has accepted the presidency of the British Empire cancer campaign, in which he intends to actively participate.



**Chauncey M. Depew**  
Who celebrated his nineteenth birthday last week and who predicts that the deadliness of present means of slaughter will prevent the recurrence of another great war.

## New Republic of Greece Recognized by Great Britain

A despatch from Athens says:—Sir Milne Cheetham, the British Minister, called on Roussos, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to inform him that the British Government had recognized the new Greek Republic. Turkey has also recognized the Republic.

## Rules for Care With Fire in the Woods

If Every Person Strictly Observed These Simple Rules, the Great Annual Loss by Forest Fires Would be Reduced to a Minimum.

1. Be sure your match is out before you throw it away.
2. Knock out your pipe ashes or throw your cigar or cigarette stump where there is nothing to catch fire.
3. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary. Never leave it, even for a short time, without putting it OUT with water or earth.
4. Don't build a camp fire against a tree or a log. Build a small one where you can scrape away the needles, leaves or grass from all sides of it.
5. Don't build bonfires. The wind may rise at any time and start a fire which you cannot control.
6. If you discover a fire, put it out if possible; if you can't, inform the nearest Forest Ranger or Fire Warden as quickly as you possibly can.

