

Rural Ontario Needs Attention in Health Matters

Expert Voices Serious Situation Affecting Villages and Country Alike

TIME FOR ACTION

By DR. GORDON BATES
General Secretary, Canadian Social Hygiene Council

To the life of a farmer worth as much in Canada as the life of a political background and has been stockbroker in a big city?

I think so.

Then why is it that so much more money is spent on safeguarding the stockbroker's life, and health, than the farmer's?

Why? Is it that to keep the stockbroker healthy, the big city has an efficient medical health officer, working all day, every working day in the year, and an excellent health department, while the farmer has only an overworked, part-time country medical health officer to advise him about what to do in order to keep from getting sick?

Of course, it is an excellent thing that the city people should have their big health organization to protect them against typhoid, smallpox, diphtheria, and all the other diseases that kill so many thousands of Canadians every year, long before they have lived out their three-score-and-ten.

For it has been proven beyond a doubt that in Toronto, for just one instance, there would be 2700 more deaths every year, if it were not for the activities of the Toronto Medical Health Officer and his staff, in keeping sickness down and saving lives from disease.

But, if that is the case—and it undoubtedly is—then why shouldn't the people in the country, and in towns and villages share in all these life-saving advantages? Their lives are just as important to Canada as the lives of city dwellers. We are all Canadians.

Yet every year, in rural and semi-rural Canada, thousands of lives are lost that could be saved, if these places had the same public health work done for them, that the cities have.

The answer is that public health work, though it saves lives, costs money. And the big cities have the money to spend while the rural counties have not.

But is that altogether fair? Already many prominent Canadians are beginning to decide that it is not. More and more, people are beginning to realize that health is a national asset, more valuable than gold mines or railways, and that it must be conserved.

In Quebec, where people began to feel this way some time ago, they organized "County Health Units"—small, full-time medical health departments. Since then, the counties protected by these County Health Units have had fewer deaths and fewer cases of sickness than ever before. Their health has improved amazingly. Hundreds of lives have been saved.

What has worked in Quebec will work equally well all over Canada. Some day every part of Canada will have County Health Units. Even now, some are being worked out—and it is hoped that it will be adopted—whereby the Dominion and the provinces combine to help the counties to have full-time County Health Units.

Some plan must inevitably be put into effect. Until it does, valuable lives are being lost each week in rural Canada—lives that the country can ill afford to lose. Lives that could be saved, if country people had the same chance that city people have.

An amusing story tells of a well-known artist in the fifties of the last century who was much upset by a strong criticism by Ruskin of one of his pictures. Ruskin heard of this, and wrote to the artist to say how sorry he was that he could not speak more favorably of his work but hoped it would make no difference to their friendship. The painter replied: "Dear Ruskin, next time I meet you I shall knock you down, but I hope that it will make no difference to our friendship."

Britain Pushes Trade Airways Seeks Records

Weekly India Service Starts in April; Plane Tested for Duration, Distance Flight

The expansion of her commercial airways is receiving equal attention with the maintaining of the name of Great Britain in the aviation records of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

A concerted effort is to be made by British flyers this year to win both the duration and the world's long-distance airplane record.

The plane that will make the attempt on the world's distance record already has been built and test flown. Considerable secrecy has surrounded the construction of this plane by the Fairey Aviation Company, Ltd., and the test flights at Cranwell. The ship has a wing span of eighty-two feet and a remarkably thin fuselage for such a large craft.

It is generally believed that the flight will be made over a course from South Africa to Croydon, approximately 6,000 miles.

The new weekly air service between Croydon and Karachi will be inaugurated early in April by Imperial Airways, and will resemble somewhat the air-rail systems which have been proposed for transcontinental travel in the U.S.A. The first stage of the journey will be from Croydon to Basle, by way of Paris.

Armstrong Whitworth Argosies will be used for this section, and on arrival at Basle passengers will travel by night train across the Alps to Genoa, where they will embark on a short Calcutta flying boat for the trip to Syracuse, Sicily, where the second night will be spent.

On the third day they will continue by flying to Tobruk, in northern Africa, via Navarino, in Greece, and arrive at Alexandria. After lunch at De Havilland Hercules will resume the journey to India; flying before dusk that night to Gaza, Rutbah, Bushira-Lingeh-Jask on the third and Kask-Gwadar-Karachi on the fourth, a total of only seven days from Croydon. The fare from London to Karachi by this service will be about \$500.

With enthusiastic supporters on either side of the House of Commons and of the Senate, and with an active executive representative of practically every denomination and organization throughout the country interested in the maintenance of world peace, the League of Nations Society of Canada is entering upon the eighth year of its existence. Its function is to awaken and sustain an interest in the activities of the League, and to towards this end it has already accomplished a great deal. Presided over first by Sir Robert Borden, later by Sir George Foster, and now by Doctor H. M. Tory, it has been able led, and the powerful and beneficial influence it has grown to exert appears likely to continue.

Doctor Tory, the newly elected president, is known throughout Canada as President of the National Research Council. Born in Nova Scotia and for many years President of Alberta University, he is intimately associated with the east and the west; and as a student of international affairs and a member of the Society since its inception in 1922, he is keenly interested in and closely in touch with the activities of the League of Nations.

The Society of which he is now president numbers upwards of sixteen thousand members, and has branches established everywhere in Canada. Following the membership drive of the Society on April 18th, "League of Nations Day," it will probably be considerably increased, and friends of Doctor Tory and supporters of the League movement in this country, will join in wishing him every success in the discharge of his new duties.

Empire Building
Our Empire First (London): One of the results of out and out Free Trade in Great Britain is its very serious handicap upon the development of Inter-Empire trade. The expansion of trade unionism in the Empire since the War has introduced another quotient that at the moment is having a harassing effect upon British industries. It is coming to be realized that the world has to be made a better place to live in. The British Empire can fairly claim to be taking a leading part in practising this democratic religion, despite recurring strikes and lockouts, foolishly aimed at hastening or delaying the process. There is an all-round and insistent demand for higher wages and shorter hours of labor, and a consequent higher standard of living for the manual worker. This necessarily incurs an increase in cost of British production. Were all other countries adopting the same principles the cost of production in all countries would be more or less equal, except in so far as the individual worker, efficient workmanship, first-class material, and good salesmanship would attract trade to the fittest and most efficient country.

The man who takes up any new thing after his mental processes are matured and formed must know the reason why—have the principles clear in his mind before he can achieve success.—Irving R. Allen.



Lloyd George, his wife and daughter, Megan, have embarked upon the Sabrina, which has just slipped her moorings at Cannes en route for a Mediterranean cruise.

Bognor Awakes To Call of Pipes

King George's Favorite Piper Sounds Morning Call at Seaside Resort

Bognor, England.—King George at Craigwell House is awakened by bagpipes each morning just as at Buckingham Palace.

Pipe Major Forsyth, the King's Scottish piper, is included in the staff their maestries have taken to Craigwell House, and every morning promptly at 8 o'clock he will stand below the King's bedroom window and pipe him a Highland tune as an eye-opener.

The King has had his favorite piper for many years and counts on the bagpipes to rouse him, except in wet weather, when he will not allow Major Forsyth to stand in the rain to play.

The major is usually very punctual, but one morning when the King was very ill at Buckingham Palace he was a little late. Just after 8 a.m. the King asked: "Is it raining, nurse?" Before she could answer the pipes struck up and the King smiled. "Oh, no, it's fine weather," he said.

The King's personal police, consisting of a superintendent and eight sergeants and constables, are with him at Bognor to control the external arrangements and to guard Craigwell House during his residence there.

Persian Brides Demand Right To Meet Fiances

Teheran, Persia.—In the modernization of Persia, along lines adopted by Kemal Pasha in Turkey and attempted by the deposed King Amanullah in Afghanistan, Persian women make three principal demands.

The first and the most revolutionary of all, is the right to make the acquaintance of a future husband before marriage.

Persian women also demand the right to work outside their own homes and that the law relating to divorce give women equal rights with men.

Canadian Status
Halifax Herald: Just how far has this country travelled along the highway of "status" to "complete autonomy"—to "sovereignty"? Where is the journey to end? Does the diplomatic unity of the Empire still exist? Great Britain signed (the Kellogg Note) with certain reservations: Canada signed without reservations. Does that affect unity of diplomacy? The Canadian people could ask for more light on questions of this kind that go to the very foundations of British institutions.

The West Indian Trade
Saint John Telegraph-Journal: Our people should not delay taking action to study the West Indian market. They should get in on the ground floor. The islands are themselves taking steps to co-operate in the interest of increased production, provision of cold storage and the development of a larger trade. This makes the time more opportune for Canada, and especially the Maritime Provinces, to cultivate closer relations with all these colonies of the eastern and western groups.

The Right to Kill
La Patrie (Cons.): (An escaping prisoner in Ontario was mortally wounded by a policeman.) It requires a considerable effort of the imagination to pretend that an ordinary policeman has the authority to kill with impunity unarmed persons who are making no effort to resist and who are merely accused of minor crimes, when the law does not impose the death penalty after a hearing in court for the most revolting crimes, until in each case the matter has been referred to the Governor-General.

British Settlers for Canada
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix: While this country cannot undertake to absorb Britain's unemployed or unemployable surplus, there is room here for rather more immigrants from the old land than have been coming out in recent years.

Governor General A Health Expert

Has Had Long Experience in Work of Fighting Venereal Disease

HELPS CANADA

Ottawa.—An interesting conference between the Governor-General and Col. L. W. Harrison, M.D., during the latter's visit to Canada illustrates the keen interest that Lord Willington takes in the efforts being made to combat the scourge of venereal disease.

Probably not one Canadian in ten thousand realizes how tremendously His Excellency has aided this work in Canada and in England. Not only by the weight of his patronage—he is patron of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council and immediate past president of the British Social Hygiene Council—but by leadership and hard work, he has helped to break down the barrier of silence that has surrounded this problem, and to foster the growing public realization that here is a menace to be faced and combated, rather than an unpleasant subject to be avoided by an ostrich-like burying of the national head in the sands of indifference.

Col Harrison is one of the world's outstanding authorities in this branch of medicine, being advisor to the British Ministry of Health in Venereal Disease and Director of the Model Venereal Disease Clinic at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England.

So in conferring with him, His Excellency showed a far greater appreciation of the importance of his visit to Canada, than has the average layman.

Undoubtedly, this visit will prove most stimulating to all those interested in the Venereal Disease control scheme in Canada, Dr Gordon Gates, general secretary of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, stated. Conferences, at which several government representatives were present unofficially, discussed the matter in all its phases.

THE RIGHT TO SECEDE
Bombay Times of India: The problem of the right of secession, however, is an inconvenience rather than a difficulty, due to the fact that the British Empire is without a constitution. The Imperial Conference gave the British Empire a definition; but it did not attempt to give it a constitution. Even if a Dominion decided to secede, there exists at the moment no established method by which the secession could be made effective. The definition of 1926 would hardly provide a cue, and even when the definition was made, it was freely admitted that administrative, legislative, and judicial forms were not entirely in accord with it.

Canadian Leaders In Mining to Meet

Annual Session of Institute This Week Will Be Held at Winnipeg for First Time

Government Represented

Toronto.—A distinguished gathering of mining men and representatives of allied interests will meet in Winnipeg during the week of March 3rd at the thirtieth annual session of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, which will be held for the first time at the capital of Manitoba.

Charles Stewart, Dominion Minister of Mines, will attend and reply to the toast of the government at the banquet, which will conclude the sessions. He will be accompanied by Dr. Chas. Camsell, who will preside at the institute luncheon on the opening day.

Dr. R. C. Wallace, formerly Commissioner of Mines for Manitoba, past president of the institute and now president of the University of Alberta, will take the chair at the morning session of the second day.

Other well-known Canadians who will attend are J. D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia; Dr. C. V. Curless, formerly manager of the Mond Nickel Company, who will present a paper entitled "The Road Deposit: A Suggestion as to Its Origin," and J. E. Hammill, president of Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Ltd., a company pushing exploration into the furthest North.

Five Canadian mining men have returned from a visit to the various mining camps of Patricia district and express optimistic opinions regarding the future of this gold belt.

The party consisted of J. E. Hammill, president of Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Ltd.; A. G. Burrows, Provincial geologist; Reginald E. Hore, consulting geologist, Canadian National Railways; A. Keissey natural resources department, Canadian National Railways, and G. Duncan, engineer in charge of the Northern Aerial's explorations.

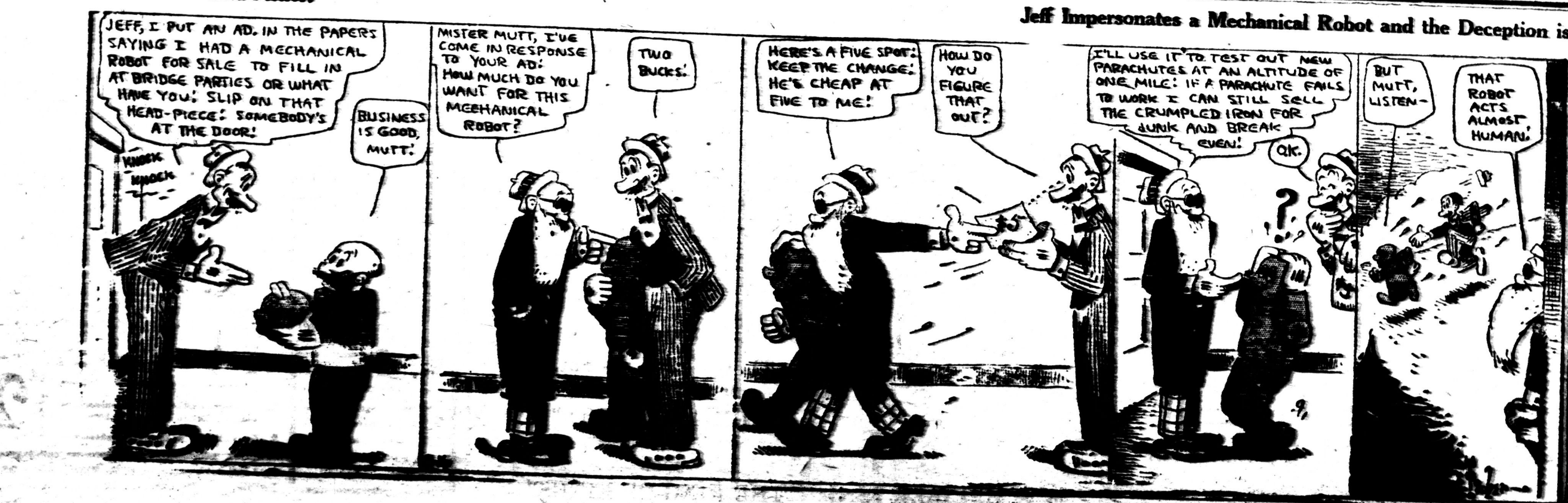
Steam railway, dog teams and snowshoes were used in reaching Sioux Lookout, the place of the sub-zero take-off. The flight, made in plane-zero weather in the face of bitter winds, covered about 200 miles of virgin wilderness in a few hours. Until recently the time required to survey such an area in summer would have been several weeks and in winter would have been impossible.

Sioux Gold Mines, the first gold-producing mine in the Province of Quebec, reports having made its first shipment to the Royal Mint at Ottawa. The value was about \$25,000. The mill was completed early in January, but during the initial stages it was operated on waste and low-grade material and only recently reached a normal production basis. The output, though satisfactory, thus cannot be considered a representative return for the period.

The Preferred Countries
Manitoba Free Press: The reason why some countries were listed as preferred and others as non-preferred was that they were regarded from the point of view of the comparative readiness with which their people would become assimilated with the Canadian population. It is recognized that the people of Central Europe have their virtues and excel in many ways, but it was thought that a greater racial difference between them and the people of Canada would make their assimilation a slower process.

The Racial Riots in Bombay
Truth (London): There is a moral to be drawn from these melancholy events. It is the British, who are above factions, who are called in to quell the disturbances. Our aloofness from the age-long conflict between the various races of India is our justification for remaining there. British administration has no doubt been guilty of many errors and may be many crimes, but that is simply to say that we, like others, are human. It remains that if we left India, what is happening in Bombay would be a universal rule rather than the exception throughout the country.

MUTT / ND JEFF.—Bud Fisher.



Jeff impersonates a Mechanical Robot and the Deception is Perfect.