

THE UNION ADVOCATE

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R. A. N. JARVIS,
Manager.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6th 1918

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

Medical inspection of schools, which has long been urged by the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute, backed the last year or two by the Newcastle Town Improvement League and the Newcastle Women's Institute, and acknowledged as desirable by the Newcastle Board of School Trustees, is rapidly gaining ground in popular favor. It has been optional in all New Brunswick School districts for some years, and according to the new Health Act for New Brunswick passed this year is to be hereafter compulsory. We hope it will be effectively enforced.

Medical inspection was made obligatory in Britain in 1907. From a most interesting and instructive lecture by Dr. McNally in Fredericton High School, May 31st ult under the auspices of the Women's Institute, we quote the following regarding the history of Medical inspection:

"Eighteen years of medical inspection of schools in America, and almost 40 years abroad, have carried us beyond the question of why such work is needed.

"England was one of the first countries to look after the physical needs of the school child. The first school medical officer was appointed in London in 1891. He was aware to examine absentees school who failed to furnish a doctor's certificate.

"In America, Boston is credited with establishing the first system of school inspection, in 1894. Previous to these dates the school nursing was started in England in 1860, reaching America in 1877, when a New York city mission sent the first trained nurse into the homes of the poor. In 1905 fifty-five cities had some form of inspection of schools, and at present there are over 500 cities and towns in the United States with Medical inspection of schools.

"The object of the work is:

"1.—The detection of contagious diseases, thereby protecting the child and the community.

"2.—The detection of physical defects which prevent the child from acquiring a full education with the least sacrifice to his physical welfare.

"3.—To find the capacity of the individual pupil to acquire knowledge in accordance with his mental and physical status.

"4.—To insure the best possible hygienic surroundings for the child while he is at school.

"5.—To bring a closer relationship between the school and the home so as to carry out more successfully the other aims of medical inspection and insure treatment for discovered defects.

"6.—To teach the practice of hygiene and healthful living both in school and at home.

Truly this movement in favor of Medical inspection is not a fad but a stern necessity, and we hope soon to see it effectively enforced in every school not only this province but also of the Dominion.

RUSSIA

Persistent reports of insurrections of Poles and Ukrainians against the Germans and Austrians are coming to hand daily, indicating that those nations are extremely discontented with the way that the Central powers have "freed" them. But it appears that

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Persons having no account
with this paper will oblige by a
remittance with the copy of
advertisement.

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Cross and Patriotic Advertisements.

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application.

Newcastle, N. B.
May 1st, 1918.

these outbreaks are being sternly
and successfully crushed—their
time at least.

Russia seems perfectly helpless
to defend her interests. Caucasasia,
which some time ago declared her
independence of Russia, is at
war with the Turks, who having
lately regained Turkish Armenia
are seeking to annex Russian Armenia.

The Mohammedan tribes
of Northern Caucasasia have declared
their independence of both Russia
and Caucasasia and seek union with
Turkey. And it also appears that
Russia's last province on the
Sea of Azov—that
of the Don Cossacks—is now a separate
state. The Don Cossacks,
who hold all the coast between
Ukraine and the Mohammedan
Caucasians, except that of the
Kuban Cossacks who are probably
allied with them, are of Ukrainian
blood and may eventually be claimed
by Ukraine. Unless the Allies
can soon land forces on the Arctic
coast of Russia and proceed southward,
or the Japanese, with or
without American help, land in
Siberia and march rapidly westward,
Russia may soon be so completely
Germanized that she will not only
be of no further use to us but may
become the great recruiting
ground for Germany's next war
to complete her domination of the
earth.

What we need now, as much as
anything else, is an immediate understanding
with Russia or with
whatever party in Russia can best
work with us to achieve Russia's
independence and bring her back
into the Allied fold.

An Optician of Known Ability

One of the busiest spots in town is
the Pharmacy of Dickson & Troy
and it will be a surprise to many to
learn of the large volume of business
done in their Optical Dept. In Mr.
C. M. Dickson the firm have one of
the best opticians in Eastern Canada
who uses only the best and latest
methods of eye testing. Mr. Dickson
has built up his business wholly on
the merits of his work. As one's eyes
are the most valuable asset we have
their care and treatment should only
be entrusted to an optician of known
ability.

MISSING MAN IS IN HOSPITAL

Pte George Grant, of Chatham
reported missing is a patient at
Norfolk hospital, according to an
Ottawa despatch received by his
parents. His injuries are accidental.

Buy your out of town supplies
with Dominion Express Money Orders.
Five Dollars Costs Three Cents

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams

MULE SHOE ROUTE

Gravity Scheme Invented by Miners
of Tennessee.

Devise Mountain T-Rail Toboggan
Which Takes Them to Shaft
Openings in a Hurry.

A queer gravity railroad scheme is
in use among the miners in the Inman
district of Tennessee, not far from the
town of South Pittsburg. The region
has, by the way, more different kinds
of means of transportation than any
other in the world. The range is from
the steeply inclined cable road that
runs up Lookout mountain, not so
many miles away, to the idea that the
miners evolved for themselves after
watching section bosses use gravity
cars for coasting down the mountains.

The mines nestle in a valley at the
foot of a series of hills, and the rail-
road track winds its tortuous way
from the mine openings up to the
heights that lead to the outside world.

Many of the miners live in the set-
tlements on the hills, and it is a long
way to the shaft openings. One day
some bright genius discovered that a
mule shoe would fit over the top of
the T-rail that marked the course of
the railroad.

It was but an inventive step to at-
tach the shoe to a short board and
then slip the mountain rail sled over
the track, says an exchange. Then all
Mr. Miner had to do was to balance
himself, pick up his feet and transport
miner, pick and dinner bucket down
the mountain to work. Of course, it
was one way traffic for which the
road got no money, but there was no
conductor, no strap harking and no
stopping to buy tickets on the mule
shoe route.

Early in the morning the stranger may
see the miners come along with their
mule shoe toboggans, calmly take a
seat and begin the descent.

A pick handle, stick or the foot
serves as a brake to regulate the speed
of the incline railway. As the shoes
wear smooth from contact with the
rail they pick up speed, and at times
a couple of daring coal diggers will
race on opposite rails from the top to
the bottom. But as a rule they take
the trip carefully and earnestly so as
not to interfere with the rights of the
road that may belong to a neighbor
before or after them.

The scheme, of course, will not work
up hill, and the road has to bring the
men back on crowded cars that are not
so comfortable or exhilarating as the
individual coasters that come scooting
down the mountain in the morning.

The number of missing mule shoes
when the idea first got vogue was per-
plexing, and it was some time before
the company storekeepers found out
why the stocks were being depleted.
By fact that the state of Tennessee
had to keep a standing army for two
years to keep the peace at that time,
do not intend to let a little thing like
a mule shoe create any disturbance.

England's Hungry Birds

In gardens where no bird-table at-
tracts its feathered pensioners the sil-
ent absence of bird-life is almost op-
pressive; but the birds did not depart
before necessity compelled, observes
the London Times. Sometimes grim
fate stalked in the thin shrubbery
whence now and again the household
cat has emerged; but more often your
garden birds have migrated abroad be-
cause they had exhausted the possi-
bilities of their home. See down the
length of the garden wall a footwide
space had been absolutely cleared of
dead leaves by blackbird and thrush,
who had tossed them to one side in
their search for wintering insect life.
Look closer and you will see that prob-
ing bills have worked a little crevice
all the way between the earth and the
wall. See, every square inch of un-
covered frozen ground is dusty from
the innumerable pecks of hungry little
beaks.

India's Famines

Famines in India are growing in
number and in intensity. After a care-
ful study of the problem, Sir William
Digby says in his "Prosperous British
India" that there were in India two
famines in the eleventh century, one
famine in the thirteenth, three in the
fourteenth, three in the sixteenth,
three in the seventeenth, four in the
eighteenth up to 1745. And under
British rule seven famines from 1769
to 1800. And in the nineteenth cen-
tury thirty-two famines. In the first
quarter of the nineteenth century
there were five famines, with 1,000,000
deaths; in the second quarter,
three famines, with 500,000 deaths; in
the third quarter, six famines, with
5,000,000 deaths; and in the fourth
quarter, eighteen famines, with 28,000,000 deaths.

The Frenzied Civilian.
"Don't you think the modern fash-
ions for men are absurd?"
"Yes. There seems to be an idea
that anybody who doesn't wear soldier
clothes deserves to look funny."

A Plan.
"I ain't kicking at these meatless
days, ma'am, you understand."
"Well, then?"
"Only I've have a grumblers day,
too, once in a while."

RAINCOATS

For real service there's nothing can take the place of the raincoat. It serves in rain or shine, always looks well and will outwear any cloth coat made. For the summer rains you will need a new raincoat and we want you to come to this store and see the largest assortment you will find anywhere.

Every coat is specially priced and they are all worth at least 25% more than the marked price. These coats are made by the "Dominion" Rubber Co. and we guarantee each coat to give utmost satisfaction.

Ladies Plain Paramattas . . . \$5.00 to \$7.50
Ladies Plain Poplins . . . 4.95 up
Ladies Tweed Raincoats . . . 6.95 to 18.00
Ladies Black Rubber Coats . . . 7.50 up
Rain Hats to match the Coats . . . 1.00 and 1.25 each
Men's Raincoats in all makes . . . 5.00 to 20.00

J. D. Breaghnan & Co.
LIMITED

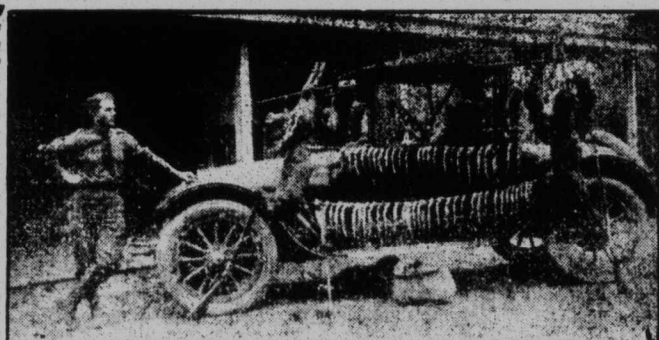
A Somewhat Forgotten Asset

In these hard times, it is necessary
to gather together and examine
all our assets, and although the
Dominion is the lucky possessor of so
many natural ones, there are still
many which people have not yet re-
alized that they have, and amongst
these is the asset of sport and game.

It is quite possible for the unim-
aginative person to say that sport
cannot possibly be an asset.
There is hardly any portion of the
country that does not satisfy the
most enthusiastic fisherman, and fur-
ther it contains several districts, es-
pecially in British Columbia, which
have become noted all over the world.

A glance at the register of the
small lodge at Fish Lake, near
Kamloops, will show that people
have come from every part of the
world to see a fish jump eight or
nine times after it has been hooked.
Then there is the Thompson River,
which contains, or has the reputation
of containing, the largest trout in
British Columbia. In this district
the duck, geese, and when there is no
close season, grouse can be killed in
quantities that should satisfy the
most ardent sportsman. To the south
in the hills there are deer and bear,
to say nothing of lynx, coyotes,
and other such animals.

Then there is the Nelson District,
which is the centre of the Kootenay
country, and from which place one
can reach the celebrated Bonington
Pool and Bonington Falls. The
fishing here is very good indeed, and
the best way to describe its popular-
ity amongst the people of that dis-
trict is to merely state that the C. P.
R. run a special train there on Sun-



A day's fishing at Campbell River, Vancouver Island, B.C.

The British Columbia coast is not-
ed for its fishing and hunting
grounds, and space does not allow of
a detailed description, but within a
few hours of Vancouver itself there
is a field for the mountaineer which
is unrivalled, even in the Rocky
Mountains. True, the Coast Mountains
might not be so high, but for variety
and flora they are hard to beat.

On Vancouver Island there is
Campbell River, which, apart from
its fame as the great fishing ground
for the Tyee salmon, is also well-
known for its mixed hunting, and it
is possible to get fur, feather and fin
within a few hours, if not minutes
from the small town itself. It was
at this place, when fishing in the
mouth of the river, that Sir Richard
Musgrave took the largest salmon
that has ever been taken on the
Pacific Coast, and which weighed 72
pounds, and what is more, it was
taken on a rod and line. A good
specimen of what is possible is shown
in the photo which accompanies this
short article.

—SPENT SPINNER.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION, SATURDAY, JUNE 22nd

DATE OF REGISTRATION			CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD		SERIES NUMBER
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	1918		
CARD FOR MALES					
TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPT. REGISTRAR					
1. Name in full (Surname last)?					
Address (permanent)?					
Street and Number Rural Delivery or Post Office Town or City Province					
2. Age?	Date of Birth	Country of Birth		3. Race?	Speak English (E) or French (F)
4. British Subject?	By Birth?	By Naturalization?		5. If not a British Subject, to what country do you owe allegiance?	
If naturalized, which year?		What place?		7. How many children under 16 years?	
6. Single (S), Married (M), Widower (W) or Divorced (D)					
8. Physical Disabilities, if any					
10. (a) Present Occupation, if any? (b) What is your regular occupation? (c) What other work can you do well?					
Length of experience in (a) (b) (c)					
11. If an employee, state employer's name.					
Address Nature of business.					
12. Do your circumstances permit you to serve in the present national crisis, by changing your present occupation to some other for which you are qualified, if conditions offered be satisfactory? (a) Where you can return home daily? Away from home?					
13. (a) Were you brought up on a farm? Until what age? (b) Have you worked on a farm? How long?					
(c) Are you a retired farmer? (d) Can you handle horses? Drive Tractors? Use Farm Machinery?					
(e) Are you willing to do farm work? Where? During what periods?					
I affirm that I have verified the above answers and that they are true.					
Signature of Registrant					
The above is a copy of the Card which every male resident in Canada, between the ages of 16 and 60 years must fill out before the Deputy Registrar, on June 22nd. The card for Females will be published next week. Clip them and fill them out and it will save time and trouble on Registration Day.					