



CANADA

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## ORAL POLIO VACCINE FOR CANADIANS

Live oral poliovirus vaccine of the Sabin variety had been licensed for use in Canada, it was announced recently in Parliament by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, the Minister of National Health and Welfare. "The new vaccine" Mr. Monteith stated, "represents another great medical breakthrough and one which may, in effect, result in the almost complete eradication of paralytic polio in this country. I am gratified that Canada is among the first nations of the world to license all three strains of the vaccine. Our Food and Drugs Act sets a very high standard for new preparations of this kind and I think it is a tribute to the excellence of Canadian scientists and Canadian producers that full approval has now been possible".

"Because of the really outstanding success achieved with the Salk vaccine and because it is now built into child-immunization programmes across the country," Mr. Monteith continued, "we do not expect that the oral vaccine will replace the Salk, at least at the outset. Rather, it will be used as a supplementary or booster dose for the majority of persons who already have been immunized with the Salk, as well as for a primary stimulus for those who have not. In the case of immunized persons, the initial approach is that a single dose of the oral vaccine will be sufficient. Several doses may be necessary for those not previously immunized with Salk".

### ADVANTAGES OF ORAL VACCINE

The Sabin vaccine has a number of advantages over the Salk vaccine. First it can be easily ad-

ministered, since it comes in liquid form and can be taken by mouth. Second, the Sabin vaccine immunizes the intestinal tract and thus prevents the multiplication and spread of polio viruses. In contrast, Salk provides protection against the paralytic effects of polio but does not prevent the individual from acting as a carrier of the disease. In addition, it has been established that certain individuals who do not respond to Salk vaccination will obtain protection from the Sabin vaccine.

Mr. Monteith said that evidence to date suggests that the most effective method of using oral vaccine in the present state of knowledge is by community immunization programmes. For this reason, and in order to make the best possible use of supplies available, distribution for the time being will be through provincial and federal health authorities.

As in the case of the Salk vaccine, the costs of providing the Sabin vaccine will be shared on a 50-50 basis by the federal and provincial governments. Also, as was done with Salk, production in Canada will be handled by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories of the University of Toronto and the Institute of Microbiology and Hygiene of the University of Montreal.

### FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

It is of interest to note that federal contributions towards providing the Salk vaccine, totalled to 1961, over \$6,225,000. Federal assistance for the live poliovirus vaccine has been associated with studies carried out in Canada and has amounted to more than \$230,000. The federal and provincial governments

will now be involved in financial support for the provision of this product for immunization programmes across Canada.

Mr. Monteith stressed the fact that the licensing of the new vaccine had been carried out only after long and careful study. Research in this field has been in progress for some 12 years and large field trials have been under way in many parts of the world since 1957. It is estimated that over 120 million persons have received oral poliovirus vaccine to date.

**SPECIAL PROBLEMS**

There are many problems peculiar to vaccines of this type, and considerable time has been required to solve them. The most important consideration has been safety. The oral vaccine contains strains of each of the three known types of poliomyelitis virus. Originally fully virulent, these have been attenuated so that they are no longer able to produce disease in man when given by mouth. The biggest problem has been to make certain that the continued use in man would not cause a return to the original virulent status of the various strains.

Mass immunization trials using the strains separately for the most part but, at times, with all three together, have already been completed. The greatest number of persons immunized have been in the Soviet Union, where over 100 million people have received the vaccine, and in Poland, where approximately 9 million have been immunized. Some of the results of these studies have been made available to the world. However, the problems involved in the use of this vaccine are not the same for every country.

Some countries, for example, have not been able to apply Salk immunization and have, of necessity, turned to the oral vaccine. This was not the case in Canada. Salk immunization programmes had already yielded outstanding results and lessened the urgency of the use of the live vaccine in this country. In addition, there were a number of different varieties of oral vaccine available and much consideration was necessary before the decision was made to adopt the Sabin vaccine for use in Canada.

In this connection, a special committee was set up on October 19, 1959, to study live oral poliovirus vaccines, with a view to keeping abreast of the ever-increasing scientific data that was becoming available. The committee also acted as advisers to the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Dominion Council of Health in the formulation of laboratory experiments and community demonstrations. This work was carried out in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

This special committee was headed by Dr. Andrew Rhodes, Director of the University of Toronto School of Hygiene, and included experts from the federal and provincial health departments, from universities across Canada and from the two Canadian producers. These studies have now been completed and have yielded extremely useful information regarding the stability of the strains used in the production of the Canadian vaccines. The results have established that the Sabin strains of live oral poliovirus vaccine are safe for community use in Canada and also that they are valuable immunizing agents.

Mr. Monteith stated that, because of the careful preparations that had been made, he had "every confidence that we will achieve a record with the Sabin vaccine that will match our outstanding success with the Salk vaccine in terms of safety and effectiveness".

**RECORD OF SALK EFFECTIVENESS**

At present, over 70 per cent of the Canadian population under 40 have received three or more doses of Salk vaccine and no cases of paralytic polio have been traced to its use. It has also been highly successful in preventing paralytic polio. Comparison of attack rates in un-vaccinated groups and in those who have received three or more doses of the Salk vaccine indicates that it was over 95 per cent effective in preventing the disease. By far the largest proportion of cases and deaths due to paralytic polio have occurred in those who have not had three or more doses of the vaccine.

Originally, because supplies of the Salk vaccine were limited, immunization programmes were generally restricted to the most susceptible age groups, namely children in the pre-school and early school groups. Later, the programme was expanded to older groups and, in the fall of 1957, the vaccine was made available to adults up to the age of 40.

When immunization of selected groups was started in 1955, the recommended schedule of primary inoculation was three doses of Salk vaccine with an interval of 4 weeks between the first and second doses and an interval of not less than 7 months between the second and third doses. Later as the vaccine became more available and as further experience was gained, booster shots were suggested on an annual basis.

In addition to providing the Salk vaccine to Canadians, the two producing laboratories have furnished substantial quantities to other countries, which have exhibited a growing demand for the Canadian product because of its high standards of effectiveness and safety.

**NEW BALLET ADVISER TO CANADA COUNCIL**

Lincoln Kirstein, Director-General of the New York City Ballet and President of the School of American Ballet, visited Canada recently to attend performances by two of the country's ballet troupes. Mr. Kirstein, who with George Balanchine founded the New York City Ballet, will replace Mr. Balanchine as an adviser to the Canada Council.

Mr. Kirstein, a distinguished American ballet authority, originally persuaded Balanchine to come to America in 1933 to establish the School of American Ballet. Out of this partnership grew the New York City Ballet. He is also Vice-President of the American Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Connecticut, and is the author of several books on the dance, including *Dance, Blast at Ballet*, *Ballet Alphabet* and *The Classic Ballet*.

### EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN CHILE

The Canadian Government is represented at the Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development in Santiago, Chile, which opened on March 5 and will end March 19, under the joint auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Organization of American States, and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

The main purpose of the conference is to consider the role of education in the economic and social spheres, with particular reference to the general development plans of the Latin American countries. Its object will be to draw up educational programmes to meet the needs in Latin American countries over the next ten years.

The Canadian delegation to the conference will be headed by Mr. Paul Tremblay, Canadian Ambassador to Chile. It will also include the following representatives of government and education: Mr. C.W. Booth, Deputy Minister of Education, Ontario; Professor W.J. Waines, Vice-President, University of Manitoba; Mr. Pierre Harvey, Economist, Planning and Research Bureau, Ministry of Youth, Quebec; Mr. Wilfred Jobbins, National Film Board representative in Latin America.

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### FOREST PRODUCTS MISSION

A Canadian forest-products trade mission to the Middle East will leave this month for Egypt, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. The eight members of the mission, including leading representatives of the lumber, pulp-and-paper and wood-products industries, are scheduled to leave Ottawa on March 22, returning April 15.

The purpose of the mission is, with the help of trade commissioners in the countries concerned, to explore the market for a wide range of products that can be provided by Canadian exporters for use in the Middle East. Its members will familiarize themselves with the specific requirements of consumers in that territory, study merchandising and distribution methods, and impress on importers, wholesalers, agents and end-users the genuine interest of Canadian suppliers in meeting their needs.

### GENESIS OF IDEA

Following the trade promotion conference in Ottawa in December 1960, Canadian trade commissioners undertook additional surveys in their respective territories to determine the market opportunities for products obtainable in Canada. Those in Cairo and Beirut reported a sales potential in their territories for wood pulp, newsprint and other paper. Also, as a result of the impressive developments taking place in the Middle East and the ever-increasing demand for building materials and other

forest products, it became clear that a mission of this nature should be planned.

Canadian trade commissioners have arranged meetings with government officials and the trade in the countries concerned, including representatives of trade associations, importers, wholesalers and distributors. Members of the mission will have opportunities to determine the competition for products of Canadian origin.

On their return home, they will make available to the trade in Canada their first-hand observations and will discuss the special requirements of the seven countries visited. Their recommendations will be made available through trade associations and in direct consultation with producers.

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### MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles declined 2.0 per cent in December 1961 to 36,290 units from 37,030 in the corresponding month of 1960. This brought sales in the year 1961 to 510,147 units, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the 1960 total of 523,188 units. The value of these sales was down 0.2 per cent in the month to \$114,250,000 from \$114,518,000 a year earlier, and down 1.7 per cent in the year to \$1,548,253,000 from \$1,574,827,000 the preceding year.

December sales of passenger cars eased off 0.5 per cent to 31,626 units from 31,792 a year earlier, bringing sales in the year 1961 to 435,987 units versus 447,771 in 1960, a drop of 2.6 per cent. Commercial vehicle sales were down 11.0 per cent in the month to 4,664 units from 5,238, and 1.7 per cent in the year to 74,160 units from 75,417.

Sales of motor vehicles manufactured in Canada and the United States rose 5.0 per cent in December 1961 to 30,413 units from 28,956 a year earlier, comprising 8.2 per cent more passenger cars at 25,994 units versus 24,034 and 10.2 per cent fewer commercial vehicles at 4,419 units versus 4,922. The year's sales of these vehicles increased 3.6 per cent to 404,264 units from 390,128 in 1960, made up of 4.4 per cent more passenger cars at 336,121 units versus 321,804 and 0.3 per cent fewer commercial vehicles at 68,143 units against 68,324.

December sales of overseas manufactured motor vehicles dropped sharply (27.2 per cent) to 5,877 units from 8,074 in the same month of 1960. Passenger-car sales were down 27.4 per cent to 5,632 units from 7,758 and commercial-vehicle sales 22.5 per cent to 245 units from 316. Sales in 1961 of these vehicles decreased 20.4 per cent to 105,883 units from 133,060 in the preceding year, with passenger cars declining 20.7 per cent to 99,866 units from 125,967 and commercial vehicles 15.2 per cent to 6,017 units from 7,093.

### DUTY-FREE STORE AT GANDER

Canada's first airport duty-free export store is in operation at Gander International Airport. Its operators are Bowring Brothers Limited of St. John's, an old Newfoundland firm that also operates a gift shop and newsstand at the airport.

The shop caters to non-residents of Canada leaving the country. Duty-free merchandise is kept in a bonded warehouse and purchases are delivered direct to the aircraft. While duty-free export stores are a well-known feature of many international airports in other countries, the Gander store differs in this respect from tax-free shops abroad located in an area, such as an airport, that has been declared a "free port" in its entirety.

The Gander store offers a variety of duty-free goods.

Both the Federal Department of National Revenue and the Newfoundland government are fully co-operating in this venture.

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### NEW HOME BUILDING

Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased 7.3 per cent in January to 4,177 units from 3,894 a year ago, according to advance Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures that will be contained in the January issue of "New Residential Construction". Completions rose 14.0 per cent to 7,154 units from 6,275, and the number of units under construction at the end of January 18.6 per cent to 50,566 units from 42,624.

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### COMMITTEE TO JUDGE ESKIMO ART

Some of Canada's leading art figures have agreed to serve as members of the newly-formed Canadian Eskimo Art Committee. This body, established at the request of the Eskimos themselves to advise them professionally, is headed by Dr. Evan H. Turner, director of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. Other members are: Paul Arthur, of Ottawa, managing editor of *Canadian Art*, president of Paul Arthur & Associates Ltd., design consultants, and publications consultant to the National Gallery of Canada; M.F. Feheley, of Toronto, president of T.D.F. Artists Ltd., collector and lecturer; Julien Hébert, of Montreal, industrial designer and professor at the Ecole des Arts Appliqués, Montreal; and Alan Jarvis, of Toronto, editor of *Canadian Art*, commentator on the television programme, "The Things We See", author of the newspaper column of the same name and president of Alan Jarvis Associates. All have contributed significantly to the development of Eskimo art in Canada.

The secretary of the Committee and representative of the Department of Northern Affairs is Paul Godt of Ottawa, supervisor of co-operatives. Mr. Godt is not, however, a member of the Committee.

At present, the Committee is advising only the West Baffin Eskimo Co-Operative, but it has made known that it is prepared to assist any other Eskimo co-operative or individual Eskimo artist on condition that only work it has approved is released for public sale.

The Committee will evaluate the work of the artists, recommend to the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources the acceptance or rejection of any work of art submitted to it for the "Canadian Eskimo Art" seal of approval, and fix a suggested retail price for each work.

The Committee will seek technical advice from people who have worked closely with the Eskimos.

The West Baffin Co-Operative is the second co-operative to be formed in the Northwest Territories, the first being at Port Burwell.

It was established on the basis of earnings from the internationally-famous stone block and seal skin prints.

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### NEW SCHOOL FACILITIES

"Every Canadian must have the opportunity to develop his or her capabilities to the fullest," said Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour, recently in a statement marking the beginning of Education Week in Canada. "To make this possible, all who are concerned with education and training must provide the paths of learning by which our youth can reach their full potential. This is one of the major challenges which faces our country, and it is a challenge which must be met."

Part of this challenge was already being met through federal-provincial co-operation in the field of technical and vocational training, Mr. Starr said. Under the capital assistance programme, whereby the Federal Government will contribute 75 per cent of provincial expenditures of new facilities, approval had been given to date for construction on more than 250 schools.

"These new facilities will provide additional accommodation in Canada for more than 90,000 students and will open new training opportunities and areas of employment to many Canadians," said Mr. Starr. "But we must go far beyond the provision of facilities. There is a need for more training programmes in industry. There is an urgent need to encourage young people to stay in school longer and to help them choose rewarding careers. There is a need for the development of courses which will challenge the aptitudes and capture the interests of young Canadians. There is a need to develop educational and training programmes which will help adults to keep abreast of technological changes and the demands of present-day industry."

"Education Week gives us an opportunity to assess what has been done, what is being done and what still needs to be done to fill the educational and training needs of our country", Mr. Starr concluded.

## BUSIEST AIRPORT

Canada's busiest airport in 1961 was Toronto Island, with 212,735 aircraft movements. Aircraft movements include all take-offs, landings and "simulated approaches" (instrument-practice runs without touching ground). Ottawa airport came second, with 189,095 movements. In 1960 Ottawa was first, with 233,990 movements. No 1960 figures are available for Toronto Island.

The busiest hour of the year was experienced by the airport of Cartierville, on Montreal's western outskirts. On October 22 its air-traffic controllers handled 193 movements between 3 and 4 p.m., or better than one every 19 seconds!

Runners-up in total movements after Toronto Island and Ottawa were Montreal International Airport (Dorval), with 185,687 take-offs and landings (194,612 in 1960), Cartierville, with 180,210 (232,344 in 1960), Edmonton Municipal Airport, with 162,622 (no 1960 figures available), and Vancouver International Airport with 160,950 movements (1960: 203,336).

## CAUSE OF FALL IN TRAFFIC

The general decline in traffic was owing to a decrease in local aircraft movements at most airports. Local movements are those of traffic remaining under tower control for practice landings and take-offs and other airwork in the airport vicinity.

At Toronto Island 168,272 movements were for local traffic (1960 figure not available) while Cartierville's total in this category was 143,773 (199,941 in 1960).

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## RAILWAY REVENUES

Railway operating revenues, which include October interim payments related to recommendations of the Royal Commission on railway problems, increased 6.8 per cent in October 1961 to \$101,850,800 from \$95,406,600 in the corresponding month of 1960, and operating expenses rose 2.1 per cent to \$96,474,900 from \$94,477,300. Net railway operating income rose in the month to \$5,375,900 from \$929,300 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, aggregated \$112,263,800 in October, up 6.8 per cent from the year-earlier total of \$105,116,100, and operating expenses at \$106,752,900 were up 3.4 per cent from the October 1960 figure of \$103,265,900. Net rail operating income advanced in the month to \$5,510,900 from \$1,850,200.

Revenue freight carried in September 1961 decreased 6.4 per cent to 16,171,400 tons from 17,276,600 in September 1960, while the average length of haul rose to 373 miles from 358. The number of passengers transported declined 4.1 per cent to 1,545,400 from 1,611,500, and the average journey to 110 miles from 114.

## TRADE MISSION TO ISRAEL

A Canadian trade mission to Israel will leave Ottawa on March 14 for Tel Aviv, where it will explore the market for heavy equipment, forest products, consumer goods and engineering services. Members of the 15-man mission will study the material needs of that country, its merchandising methods and distribution system.

The prime purpose of the mission is to stimulate two-way trade between Israel and Canada. As the meeting of members of an Israeli trade mission to Canada last November with officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce was productive, it was felt that additional benefits would accrue from a complementary mission of Canadian businessmen.

Through the establishment of an office of the Trade Commissioner Service in Tel Aviv in January, a wealth of information on economic conditions in Israel and the market for products available in Canada is being supplied to firms in this country that can meet the material requirements of Israel. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Tel Aviv is co-ordinating arrangements for the visit of this mission to his territory, and making arrangements for meetings with trade associations, government officials and businessmen who may be interested in the purchase of Canadian commodities and the utilization of engineering services that can be provided by Canada.

On their return home, members of the mission will prepare a report on their observations and, through their respective trade associations, provide prospective exporters with a better understanding of the many factors that can contribute to the development of closer commercial relations between Canada and Israel.

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## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index (1949 = 100) edged up 0.1 per cent in January and February to 129.8 from 129.7. Increases occurred in the food, clothing, transportation, health-and-personal-care and recreation-and-reading indexes, while the tobacco-and-alcohol index decreased and the housing index remained steady.

The food index increased 0.2 per cent in January and February to 125.0 from 124.8, as markedly higher prices were reported for a number of fresh vegetables, mainly imported, including carrots, cabbage, lettuce and onions. Prices were also higher for bread, eggs, oranges, coffee, tea, veal, turkey and powdered skim milk. Prices were lower for beef, pork, chicken, frozen orange juice, fresh tomatoes, and fats.

The housing index was unchanged in the month at 134.0. The shelter component was unchanged, while the household-operation component declined. In shelter, both rents and home-ownership remained at January levels. In household operation, sale prices for furniture, floor coverings, and utensils and equipment offset increasing prices for fuel and lighting.

(Over)

(C.W.B. March 14, 1962)

The clothing index rose 0.2 per cent to 111.8 from 111.6, as a number of items of men's, women's and children's wear and piece goods, moved up from January sales levels; other items in this group reflected continuing mid-winter sales. Shoe prices rose slightly

The transportation index edged up 0.1 per cent to 140.7 from 140.6, as all three component indexes moved higher. The automobile-operation index rose as a result of higher gasoline prices; the local-transportation index increased because of higher taxi fares; and increases in inter-urban bus fares pushed the travel index up.

The health-and-personal-care index rose 0.3 per cent to 157.2 from 156.8, owing to higher doctors'

Through the establishment of an office of the Trade Commissioner in Tel Aviv in January, a wealth of information on economic conditions in Israel and the market for products available in Canada is being supplied to firms in this country that can meet the material requirements of Israel. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Tel Aviv is co-ordinating arrangements for the visit of the mission to his territory, and making arrangements for meetings with trade associations, government officials and businessmen who may be interested in the purchase of Canadian commodities and the utilization of engineering services that can be provided by Canada. On their return home, members of the mission will prepare a report on their observations and their respective trade associations provide information on their exports with a better understanding of the many factors that can contribute to the development of closer commercial relations between Canada and Israel.

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COMMITTEE TO STUDY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Canada's consumer price index (1955=100) edged up 0.1 per cent in January and February to 130.8 from 130.7. Increases occurred in the food, clothing and transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes, while the tobacco and alcohol index decreased and the housing index remained steady. The food index increased 0.2 per cent in January and February to 124.0 from 123.8. Most vegetables and prices were reported for a number of fresh vegetables mainly imported, including carrots, cabbage, lettuce and onions. Prices were also higher for bread, skim milk, oranges, coffee, tea, yeast, turkey and powdered skim milk. Prices were lower for beef, pork, chicken, frozen orange juice, fresh tomatoes, and lettuce. The housing index was unchanged in the month at 134.0. The shelter component was unchanged while the household-operation component declined to 133.0. In shelter, both rent and home ownership remained at January levels. In household operation, prices for furniture, floor coverings, and utensils and plumbing, offset increasing prices for fuel and lighting

(Over)

fees in the health-care index, which more than balanced lower prices for pharmaceuticals, including prescriptions. The personal-care index was unchanged, with lower prices for supplies, including toothpaste, tooth-brushes and face cream, offsetting higher prices for men's haircuts.

The recreation-and-reading index was up 0.1 per cent to 146.7 from 146.6. The recreation component was unchanged, but the reading component rose as a result of higher prices for newspapers.

The tobacco-and-alcohol index declined 0.1 per cent to 117.2 from 117.3. Lower cigarette prices in the tobacco index more than offset slightly higher prices for alcoholic beverages that reflected tax changes in Saskatchewan.

CAUSE OF FALL IN TRAFFIC

The general decline in traffic was owing to a decrease in local air traffic movements at most airports. Local movements are those of traffic remaining under local control for practice landings and take-offs and other airwork in the vicinity of the airport. At Toronto Island, 168,272 movements were for local traffic (1960 figure not available) while Gatineauville's total in this category was 143,723 (1960 figure not available). In 1960, the total for all airports was 203,336.

RAILWAY REVENUES

The Railway Operating Expenses (ROE) which include October and initial payments related to recommendations of the Royal Commission on Railway Problems, increased 6.8 per cent in October 1961 to \$101,857,000 from \$95,406,600 in the corresponding month of 1960. Operating expenses rose 2.1 per cent to \$96,474,900 from \$94,477,500. Net railway operating income rose in the month to \$5,375,900 from \$5,922,000 a year earlier. The revenue from the railway to the Government, comprising railway, express, commercial, communications and highway transport (rail) services, aggregated \$112,282,800 in October, up 6.8 per cent from the year-earlier total of \$105,116,100 and operating expenses at \$106,833,900 were up 3.4 per cent from the October 1960 figure of \$102,265,900. Net rail operating income advanced in the month to \$5,416,900 from \$1,820,000. Revenue from the railway in September 1961 decreased 6.4 per cent to \$117,400,000 from \$125,600,000 in September 1960, while the average monthly haul rose to 373 miles from 358. The number of passenger transport declined 4.1 per cent to 1,545,000 from 1,611,500 and the average journey to 110 miles from 114.