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World Stirred by Canada's Scientific Discoveries---Flowering of Intellect

Remarkable Period of Activity in Research and Original Thought Compared to "Spacious Days" of England---Many Outstanding Achievements in Addition to Insulin Discovery.

By F. G. GRIFFIN

REMARKABLE stir is being made by Canadians in the field of modern science and modern research. Within recent years, especially since the war, the attention of the world has been focused on spectacular discoveries having their genesis in the soil of Canadian culture.

The granting of the Nobel prize to Banting and Macleod for the discovery of a successful treatment of diabetes has been perhaps, the outstanding acknowledgment of the world that it realizes the notable work being done by Canadian scientists and workers in this or that line of research. If the discovery of insulin stood alone it might be dismissed, great and significant as it is, as simply a single manifestation which proved nothing except individual genius or ability. But insulin does not stand alone. Alongside it are other striking evidences of active mentality in the scientific sphere which indicate a general outpouring of Canadian energy in this direction. This centres in the main, round the two universities, the University of Toronto and McGill, especially the former.

A generation or so ago, it was the fashion of Toronto to sit at the feet of Goldwin Smith. He was regarded with awe. The one great big solitary local learned figure, the prize and prized savant; a literary international figure, of course, in a literary age before science began to take the place in the world that it has assumed by right of material conquest in recent years. Today, in the same city where Goldwin Smith a decade and a half ago stood out as a single shining light of illustrious culture, there is a galaxy of scientific stars, savants of the very first magnitude, who are scarcely known, most of them, by name to the multitude, but who are international figures in their own right. So great has been the change in such a short time. So quick has been the growth of the circle, the unofficial academy, which puts Toronto into the very forefront as one of the world's centres of pulsating thought, of progressive learning, of splendid research. Some of these days Canada will awaken to the fact that it has its own Sorbonne, its own Heidelberg, and does not need to bow the knee to any foreign brilliance.

GREAT CANADIAN SCIENTISTS

Writing in the Current History Magazine, Dr. J. Murray Clark of Toronto, the well-known lawyer and scholar, compares this flowering of Canadian intellect to the glory of the "spacious days" of England in Elizabeth's time; except that the latter was in the fields of literary, philosophical and artistic achievement, whereas the former is in the realm of scientific research, the application of science to industry, the problem of progress and prosperity.

Dr. Clark has picked out a list of twelve representative men who have ...

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... Gill. One, Sir Frederick Stupart, is an old Upper Canada College boy. So that Toronto seems to have a pretty fair corner on the scientific brains of Canada.

In choosing these twelve "representative" names, Dr. Clark is careful to point out that they do not necessarily exhaust the list of Canada's more distinguished scientists or that they are even the most important. This makes it permissible to add a few names to the list that Dr. Clark has chosen without in any way trying to detract from the names which he has given, standing as they do for achievements in thought and discovery which speak for themselves.

Five names might easily be added: Dr. Harold K. Box, professor A. P. Coleman, Professor H. E. T. Haultain, Professor C. A. Chant, and Professor W. Lash Miller, the first of them connected with the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, the others with the University of Toronto.

It is little more than a month ago, probably subsequently to the writing of Dr. Murray Clark's article, that the announcement was made that Dr. Box had, after very considerable research work, cleared up the mystery surrounding pyorrhea, the dread disease of the teeth, by locating the pathological origin. He upset the prevailing theories that the disease originated in the gums, by proving that it really began in the deeper tissues.

DR. BOX'S DISCOVERY

The importance of Dr. Box's discovery lies in the value it will have in the search for a definite treatment and cure of what is perhaps the worst disease of the mouth. The research work of the young dental scientist and his findings were at once hailed as of tremendous importance to the world and to humankind. Two eminent American dental scientists who had spent years of study on the problem which Dr. Box solved—Dr. Paul R. Stillman and Dr. J. Oppie, came at once to Toronto, surveyed Dr. Box's findings and enthusiastically endorsed his conclusions as an irrefutable demonstration of the truth they had been vainly seeking. He had, they declared given to dental science an understanding of the fundamental cause of disease and placed within the grasp of the dental profession knowledge which would result in the better treatment of the disease.

Dr. Box, who is a native of ... ton Place, Ont., got the germ of the idea which resulted in his discovery in 1919. He worked at it patiently for nearly five years. Following in the traditions set by Banting, Macleod, Saunders and other Canadian scientists who have done notable research work, Dr. Box gave his findings freely to the world without thought of profit to himself. This is a trait which has distinguished this present flowering of the Canadian scientific ... which makes it worthy indeed to follow in the footsteps of Pasteur, Lister and the other giants of scientific research whose work has made the world such a better place ...

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... lurgy of the University of Toronto. If Professor Coleman deals with the pure science of the rocks, Professor Haultain deals with the applied science.

Professor Haultain, who is an Englishman originally, has been 14 years at the University of Toronto, and is certainly an Ontarian through his knowledge of the rocks of which Ontario is made. He knows mining from the pick and shovel stage upwards, for he worked at it in Europe, South Africa and America for 26 years.

Since the beginning of this year his work has received notable recognition ...

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LASH MILLER'S ACHIEVEMENT

"Bios" for 20 years has been known to exist in fruit, vegetables and other things, but it was an elusive, intangible sort of unknown affair like the human soul. It could never be found or collected in ...

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McLENNAN AND MACALLUM

About a year ago, after a series of experiments lasting two years, Professor McLennan succeeded in liquefying this rare gas, the first time it had ever been done in the British empire. At present he is working with a view to solidifying it. The value of Professor McLennan's work has received world recognition. Last year he addressed ...

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ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES

It is true that Dr. Plaskett's discovery, announced some two years ago, does not possibly add anything to the economic value of things, but it a very big and interesting addition to the sum of human knowledge. As such it was at once recognized by the Royal Society of London, which immediately made him a fellow.

... the only non-university man. But he is near Toronto-born and an old Upper Canada College boy.

Sir Frederic knows more about the weather than any man in Canada. He is an expert on storms. His observations and research have been of tremendous constructive value in these days when forecasting has become such an important subject. His importance as a meteorologist has received much academic and international recognition besides his knighthood, which came in 1916 before Canada banned titles. He is a past president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada and of the Royal Canadian Institute.

Dr. Plaskett recently put forth some remarkable astronomical theories as the result of his research work when he announced the presented data to the Royal Astronomical Society of England to prove that throughout "space" floated light clouds of extremely rare vapors of the metals, calcium and sodium.

The standing as a biologist of Professor James Playfair McMurrich, professor of anatomy in the University of Toronto, is internationally known. Last year he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in his speech delivered in Cincinnati on retiring in December last he gave a notable exposition of the knowledge and faith of the evolutionist. Dr. McMurrich has left the imprint of his own deep knowledge and thought on many of the brilliant doctors who have graduated from the University of Toronto. He is a constructive force indeed in research work. He has been president of many learned bodies, is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, and a member of the international committee on deep-sea fisheries.

Charles E. Saunders, the next name in Dr. Clark's list, has given Canada millions of dollars. For he is the man who discovered the famous Marquis wheat. "If he had done no more than create and perfect Marquis wheat," writes Dr. Clark, "he would deserve well of humanity; but he did much more, not only for wheat, but also for oats and barley."

Dr. Saunders, who is a native of London, Ont., and a graduate of the University of Toronto, spent 20 ...

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CAPPY RICKS

HE DISCUSSES ANTIQUES

--By-- Peter B. Kyne

FOR several days Cappy Ricks had been absent from his accustomed place at the head of the luncheon table of the Bilgewater club; now, when he entered, and, without enthusiasm, sat down, with one voice the Bilgewaterites demanded an explanation of his absence.

"I've been attending an auction of household goods and objects of art," Cappy explained.

"Haven't you got enough junk in that house of yours, Cappy?" J. Augustus Redell queried brutally, "without buying more?"

"Young man, you're speaking out of your turn," Cappy reproved the speaker. "Not only have I got enough junk in my house but too ...

"Nothing, Eddy," Cappy replied. "There wasn't anything there that I could buy. Florry and I had a notion there might be some good things that we could pick up cheap and later slip some of our antiquated junk via the same route, to make room for the new stuff. Personally, I had a notion I might pick up some welcome additions to my library. The real reason I attended the auction, however, lay in my curiosity to see how Dennis Donovan had invested his money. Any of you boys remember Dennis? . . . No? Well, I must tell you about Dennis.

BRAINY WILDCAT

"Shortly after the Civil War Dennis, who had risen from private to ...

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"Best Thing in the World For Delicate Girls"

Mrs. John Bennett, Boggy Creek, Man., writes:

"My little girl had organic nervous trouble, could not sleep, had severe headaches and fainting spells. This went on for three years, and three doctors helped her very little. After reading of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food had done for others, I got some for her. She is now so well that she is like a different child. She is fourteen years old and looks the picture of health.

"We have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for different members of the family, when recovering from "flu" and scarlet fever, and it has always helped them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

Doctor Tells How to Strenghten Eyesight 50 Per Cent in One Week's Time in Many Instances

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You may rely on Cuticura Soap and Ointment to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples, blotches, redness or roughness, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chapping.

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