Trent U’s Mark Skinner receives major funding from Canadian Institutes of Health Research to support collaborative research program based: Mark Skinner, Canada research chair in rural health, aging and social care and director of the Trent Centre for Aging & Society, has been awarded $477,178 over four years from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) in partnership with the Alzheimer Society of Canada to study innovative ways of improving social inclusion of Canadians living with dementia. Ranked first in the national funding competition, Prof. Skinner’s project was commended by CIHR for its emphasis on older people and their caregivers in rural areas. “This project has the potential to change the way we help people living with dementia participate in their communities, especially in rural areas where isolation is so prevalent,” explains Professor Skinner. “It is important that we are also focusing on caregivers who support individuals living with dementia, many of whom are spouses and family members, because their social wellbeing is also tremendously important.” The project’s co-principal investigator is Trent University alumna Rachel Herron ’04, who is now an assistant professor in the Department of Geography at Brandon University, one of the participating institutions in the study. Trent U News

New in The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien

@GPEConcordia MSc student Maida Hadziosmanovic on the importance of corporate carbon emissions. YouTube

Queen’s U’s Mark Rosenberg commented upon the 2016 Census in the CTV National Network News, CKWS TV and the Globe and Mail: Big Canadian cities see faster suburban growth despite bid to boost density. Dr. Rosenberg said that millennials leaving home and the attractiveness of the suburbs for new immigrants could play a role in population shifts seen in the latest census data.

U Toronto’s Matti Siemiatycki was quoted in the CBC News story: Metrolinx to consider transit fares based on distance travelled. Matti, who teaches geography and planning at the University of Toronto, thinks fare-by-distance pricing has benefits.

Wilfrid Laurier University will host James Raffan, a Canadian writer, speaker and cultural geographer March 7 at 4 p.m. for a special presentation on his recent expeditions to the circumpolar arctic. Raffan, author of Circling the Midnight Sun: Culture and change in the invisible Arctic, will use sounds, images and stories of Northern societies and landscapes based on three years journeying to Canada’s North. WLU Headlines

U Waterloo’s Susan Elliott appointed to the Federal Food Expert Advisory Committee of Canada. The Food Expert Advisory Committee (FEAC) was established to provide Health Canada’s Food Directorate (FD) with broad expert advice on its regulatory and administrative oversight of foods. Elliott was appointed to the Committee by the Director General, Karen Macintyre, on the basis of her leadership in Canada, over the past decade, on food allergy research. As a health geographer, Elliott teaches and researches in the area of global environmental health in GEM at the University of Waterloo. U Waterloo Geography News

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**Hot Papers by Canadian Geographers**


Other “Geographical” News

**Canadian glaciers now major contributor to sea level change:** Ice loss from Canada's Arctic glaciers has transformed them into a major contributor to sea level change. From 2005 to 2015, surface melt off ice caps and glaciers of the Queen Elizabeth Islands grew by an astonishing 900 percent, from an average of three gigatons to 30 gigatons per year. The study provides the first long-term analysis of ice flow to the ocean, from 1991 to 2015. The Canadian ice cap has glaciers on the move into the Arctic Ocean, Baffin Bay and Nares Strait. The researchers used satellite data and a regional climate model to tally the "balance" of total gain and loss each year, and the reasons why. Because of the huge number of glaciers terminating in area marine basins, they expected that discharge into the sea caused by tide water hitting approaching glacier fronts would be the primary cause. In fact, they determined that until 2005, the ice loss was caused about equally by two factors: calving icebergs from glacier fronts into the ocean accounted for 52 percent, and melting on glacier surfaces exposed to air contributed 48 percent. But since then, as atmospheric temperatures have steadily climbed, surface melt now accounts for 90 percent. [Laboratory Equipment](#) | [ScienceDaily](#)

**Montreal named world’s best student city:** Montreal has ended Paris’s five-year stint as the world’s best student destination, according to global higher education analysts QS Quacquarelli Symonds. The fifth edition of the QS Best Student Cities ranking, featuring a ‘Student View’ indicator for the first time, provides further evidence of Canada’s increasing popularity and desirability as a student destination, particularly following recent political events in the United States and United Kingdom. It also underlines Canada’s strong position as it seeks to, by 2022, double its total of inbound international students. [McGill U News](#) | [BBC News](#)

**What profs really think about students:** There's what we say out loud, and there's what we really think. Most times, we should probably keep it that way. But some people just can't help themselves — people like Bunmibee, CBCNL's campus correspondent. In her latest video, Bunmibee imagines what's going on inside her professor's heads, and what the classroom would be like if profs told students what was really on their minds. [CBCNews](#) | [Newfoundland & Labrador](#)
Laval becomes first university in Canada to divest from fossil fuels: Sometimes all it takes is three months. That’s how long a student group at Quebec City’s Laval University has been campaigning for their school to divest from fossil fuels. On Wednesday they got yes for an answer, when Laval became the first Canadian university to commit to divest from all fossil fuel holdings. Ricochet

Colonists shipped Native Americans abroad as slaves: Native American slavery “is a piece of the history of slavery that has been glossed over,” says Linford D. Fisher, associate professor of history at Brown University. “Between 1492 and 1880, between 2 and 5.5 million Native Americans were enslaved in the Americas in addition to 12.5 million African slaves.” While natives had been forced into slavery and servitude as early as 1636, it was not until King Philip’s War that natives were enslaved in large numbers. The 1675 to 1676 war pitted Native American leader King Philip, also known as Metacom, and his allies against the English colonial settlers. During the war, New England colonies routinely shipped Native Americans as slaves to Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Azores, Spain, and Tangier in North Africa, Fisher says. While Africans who were enslaved did not know where they would be taken, Native Americans understood that they could be sent to Caribbean plantations and face extremely harsh treatment far from their homes and communities, according to the study. Fear of this fate spurred some Native Americans to pledge to fight to the death, while others surrendered hoping to avoid being sent overseas, the study found. Futurity

Some Not So “Geographical” News

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