







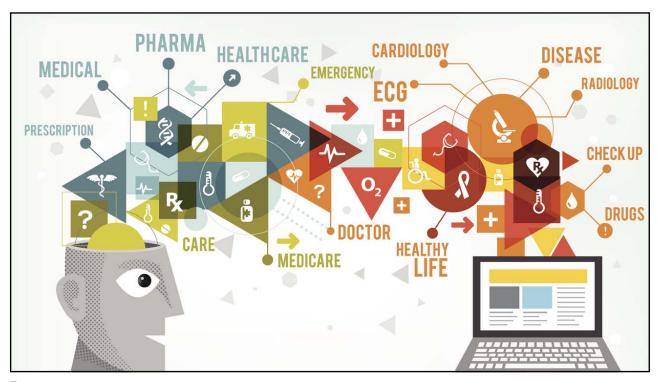
Dr. Doug Friars, family physician

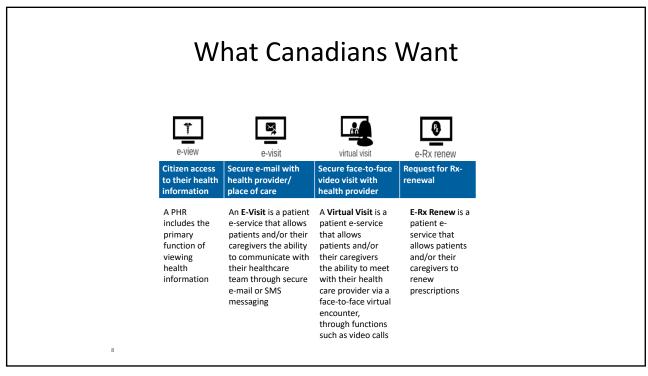
Operation Barefoot, Wellington County, ON, 1993

100 doctors walk a mile (1.6K) barefoot to protest rural health care cuts

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IoT, Robotics and Blockchain: Towards the Rise of a Human Independent Ecosystem

- With the accelerated development of industrial IoT (IIoT) technologies, a wide range of smart and autonomous devices will be deployed in a variety of digital automation applications including healthcare.
- Gartner estimated that more than 11 billion IoT devices will be installed world-wide by the end of 2018, setting the stage for more than 20 billion IoT devices to be deployed by 2020.

https://www.comsoc.org/publications/ctn/iot-robotics-and-blockchain-towardsrise-human-independent-ecosystem cited Feb 2019

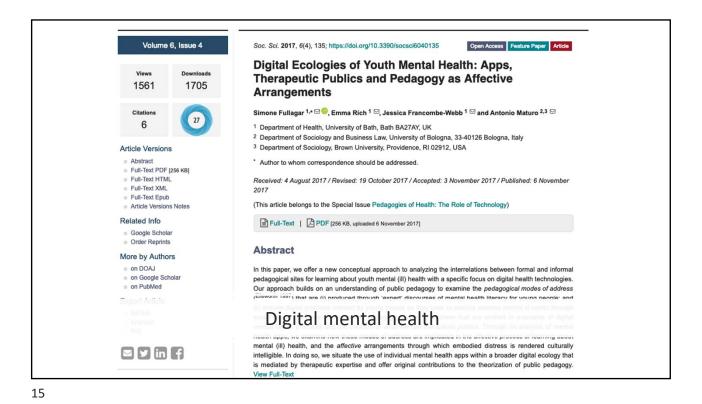
ComSoc IEEE Communications Society











MIT News

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The Third

Revolution

The power of 'convergence'

In white paper, MIT scientists discuss potential for revolutionary advances is biomedicine and other fields.



Published in final edited form as: IEEE Nanotechnol Mag. 2008 F

IEEE Nanotechnol Mag. 2008 February 15; 1(1): 18–21. doi:10.1109/MNANO.2007.912099.

The convergence of bio, nano, and information technology:

When Worlds Collide

Chih-Ming Ho and Jia Ming Chen

Center for Cell Control and Institute for Cell Mimetic Space Exploration at the University of California, Los Angeles

Nature has seen the evolution of extremely intelligent and complex adaptive systems to drive the biological processes found in everyday life. For example, a cell can fuse information-rich genetic processes with nanometer-scale sensors and actuators, becoming one of the most efficient autonomous molecular systems. These basic processes that occur at the molecular level lead us toward a compelling engineering approach: the fusion of biotechnology, nanotechnology, and information science.

"Singularity"

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Rurality

Statistics Canada

The population living outside the commuting zone of centres with populations of 10,000 or more.

Rural Development in the Digital Age

- A systematic review of 157 papers on digital developments and rural development in advanced countries.
- two major themes: connectivity and inclusion
- In the connectivity theme, the conclusion is that there are persistent and growing differences in data infrastructure quality between urban and rural areas. Public policies to promote the availability or improvement of data infrastructure are essentially responsive, and rapidly outdated by market developments.
- For inclusion, the hampered diffusion of technologies, and the lower average levels of education and skills in rural areas have a negative impact on adoption and use. Generic policies in this field neglect specific local needs.
- The paradox is that rural communities are most in need of improved digital connectivity to compensate for their remoteness, but they are least connected and included.
- One size doesn't fit all: 'customized policies' for poorly connected and digitally excluded rural communities.

Strijker D. and Bosworth G. Rural development in the digital age: A systematic literature review on unequal ICT availability, adoption, and use in rural areas, *Journal of Rural Studies*, Vol. 54, August 2017, pp 360-371

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Historical Analogies

- Railroad, highways, telephone
- Cost differential
- Economic implications
- Widening gap between urban and rural



Closing the Chasm

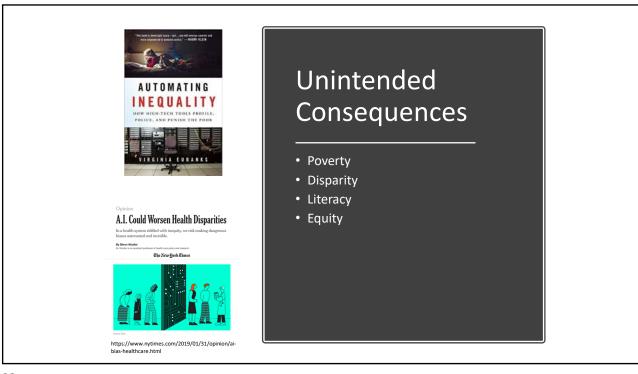
- · No `magic bullet'
- No single top-down solution is going to work in all rural locations.
- · Local community solutions?
- · Support from FPT?
- What can local communities do?

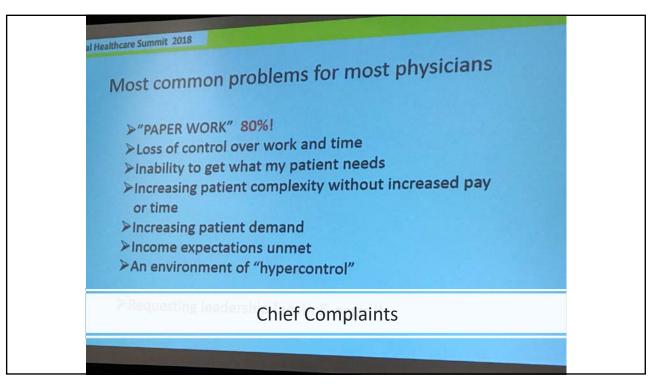


EB Parker, Closing the digital divide in rural America, Telecommunications Policy, 2000

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The first long-term study on how screen time affects children's brains suggests more than 2 hours a day could do damage

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