Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—With a population of about 90,000, Prince Edward Island has seventy women's institutes working for community betterment. Short courses are given annually with instruction in domestic science, fancy work, sewing, millinery and other subjects.

Halifax, N.S.—A healthy increase in Halifax industries is indicated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report on Maritime industrial growth. The output of manufactures in the city in 1917 was $15,247,469; in 1918, $19,339,836; and in 1919, $21,955,162.

Kentville, N.S.—Over 100,000 barrels of apples have been shipped to Halifax for export by the Dominion Atlantic Railway. There are still approximately 350,000 barrels left for export. From the beginning of the season 1,490 more cars of apples were moved than for the corresponding period last year.

Newcastle, N.B.—The smelt fishing for 1921-22 in the northern and eastern coastal counties of New Brunswick has been the most successful in the history of the industry and the volume of shipments has exceeded anything previously reached. The bulk has gone to the United States though there has been a satisfactory trade with Quebec and Ontario.

Quebec, Que.—Complete control of the tidal fisheries of the Province of Quebec has been secured from the Federal Government by the Provincial Government, according to the announcement of the Provincial Minister of Fisheries, on his return from Ottawa. The province hereafter is to have sole administration of its tidal waters except for the waters of the Magdalen Islands which lie in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and have been judged to be too far away for practical provincial administration.

Montreal, Que.—Several hundred thousand pelts, including those of the polar, grizzly and black bear, coyote, buffalo, silver, red and cross fox, muskrat, beaver, sable and mink were received by the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. for their winter sale, consignments coming from all parts of Canada, the United States, Russia, Siberia, Labrador and Patagonia. Prices realized were, on the whole, higher than those prevailing at the fall sales, and in all a revenue in excess of $1,200,000 was secured from the four days' sale.

Toronto, Ont.—About 25,000 hunters' licenses were issued last year in the Province of Ontario, it was announced by the Department of Lands, Game and Fisheries. This is a somewhat larger number than the year before.

London, Ont.—A party of 150 Scotsmen and families, mostly from Glengarry, will shortly arrive here under the auspices of Rev. R. A. MacDonell, to take up farms in Kent and Essex counties, where large numbers of their compatriots have already settled. Father MacDonell has announced that this party will be the beginning of an important emigration of Highlanders to this part of Ontario.

Winnipeg, Man.—In order to further promote the agricultural interests of the province the Manitoba Government has decided to increase loans advanced under the Rural Credits scheme. The limit now placed by the Act, $3,000,000 will probably be increased to $5,000,000, Hon. Edward Brown has announced. The policy of encouraging farmers to engage more extensively in stock raising by supplying well-bred dairy cattle on credit, will also be enlarged.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat grown in the Saskatoon district were shipped to Shanghai and Yokohama during the month of January direct from Saskatoon elevators. This is the first wheat consignment for Asiatic points shipped direct from here.

Calgary, Alta.—Admiral G. Como, D.S.O., formerly of the Italian and British navies, and who was in charge of submarines for the Allies in the Adriatic during the war, has secured a farm at Shepherd, a few miles from here, and is engaging actively in operations.

Calgary, Alta.—In the four days ending February 10 between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of prairie wheat was inspected at Calgary and shipped west to Vancouver for ocean shipment to various parts of the world. This is a comparatively new trade development which has sprung up in the last year through successful experiments in shipping grain via the Panama Canal.

Vancouver, B.C.—Fifty-three deepsea ships, not including the big vessels that ply between Vancouver and San Francisco, is the record of the port of Vancouver for the month of January. For the whole of 1921 the number of deepsea ships arriving in Vancouver was 389, compared with 336 vessels in the preceding twelvemonth. Coastwise local and foreign, the arrivals in 1921 were 11,485.

Armstrong, B.C.—Preparations for a heavy crop of celery are being made here. Hot beds, in which the spring plants for the early harvest are to be grown, are under construction and the first seeding will be done within a short time. Shipments of the 1921 celery crop, which was the heaviest in six years, started on July fourth. The gross returns from this crop averaged about $700 an acre.

HEATED DEBATE IN DAIL EIREANN OVER WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Other Matters Cause Stormy Scenes—Party Bickering and Minister Baiting—Question of Observonce of March 17.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The issue of woman suffrage was injected into the Dail Eireann's debate on Thursday, when Mrs. O'Callaghan proposed that the Dail issue a decree extending the franchise to women between the ages of 21 and 30, instead of confining it to women of more than 30. This would make women voters on equal terms with men.

This raised a heated discussion. The Griffith and Collins forces charged that it was an attempt indirectly to postpone the election. This was heatedly denied. Griffith pointed out that the election must be fought on the present franchise, it being impossible to prepare new lists within the available time. The motion was defeated on a vote of 47 to 38.

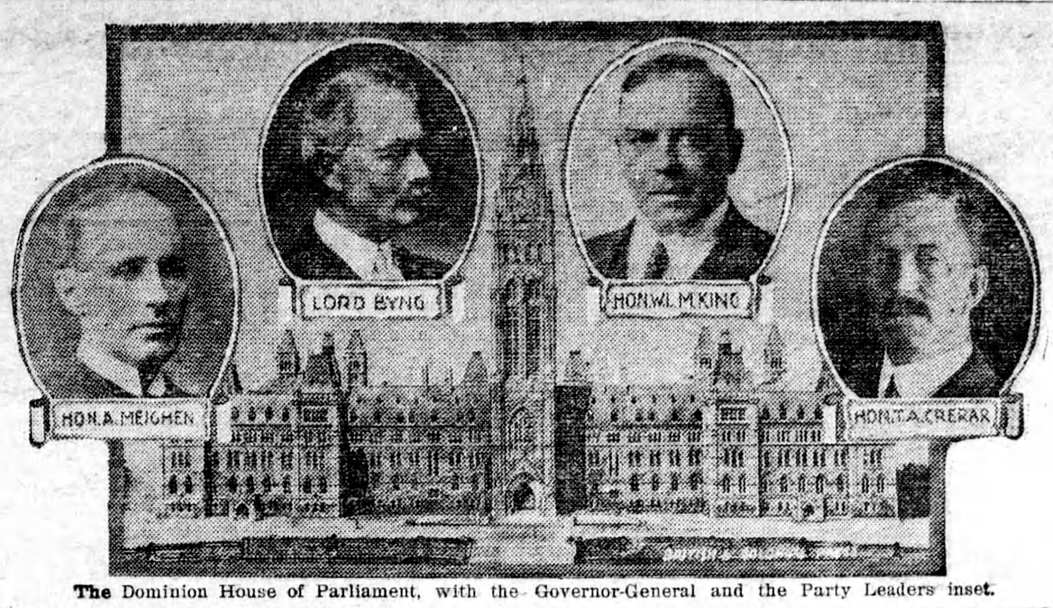
Later in the day de Valera made another threat to withdraw from the Dail. Although the Dail ratified the truce agreement between the rival parties made at the Sinn Fein convention, the ratification process provided only an interval in party bickering and Minister baiting. The Griffith and Collins party was heckled by antis throughout the day. Another discussion arose on de Valera's proposal for a $25,000 loan for the initial purposes of the Irish race organization adopted at the Paris race convention. De Valera admitted that United States representation at Paris had been not what was expected, but angrily charged misrepresentations of his position.

This discussion took the form of allegations and explanations. Collins suggested that a committee of two from each side investigate the position and report. The suggestion was adopted.

Count Plunkett proposed that the Dail decree all business suspended and public houses closed on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Griffith opposed this, saying that when he tried this some years ago there was a popular revolt; adding that the Gaelic League, which enforced it, became unpopular consequently. The assembly's feeling being against the proposal, a compromise was made on the undertaking by Griffith stating that they would consider the matter. Griffith declared himself opposed to penalizing the poor man for his poverty, because while the poor man was unable to get a drink on the National festival, the rich man could have all he required at home. On Griffith's motion the Dail adjourned to April 25.

The date is as essential an article of diet to the Egyptian as rice is to the Hindu.

Nellie was told by the teacher to write a sentence using the word imbibes. Upon consulting the dictionary she found it to mean "to take in." Accordingly she wrote: "My mother imbibes roomers."



The Dominion House of Parliament, with the Governor-General and the Party Leaders inset.

LLOYD GEORGE THREATENS TO RESIGN IN FACE OF "DIE-HARD" ATTACK

Sir George Younger, Leader of the Conservative Secessionists, Aims at Return to Old Party System — Situation Rests With Balfour, Birkenhead and Chamberlain.

A despatch from London says:—Unless Austen Chamberlain, leader of the Conservatives, can stop the "die-hard" intrigues against the Government, Premier Lloyd George will resign. This near ultimatum is contained in a letter written to Mr. Chamberlain by the Premier.

Austen Chamberlain and Arthur J. Balfour were closeted on Thursday for hours with Sir George Younger, the head of the Conservative central office, trying to bring him into line or to consent to resign. Younger has stated that he will not resign, but if he ceased his anti-George activities the Coalition can carry on for a few months longer. After what has happened complete unity in the Coalition when Parliament is once dissolved can no longer be possible.

Lloyd George will lead the Centre Party, carrying with him Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and Balfour, if the latter does not retire. Should the Independent Liberals and Labor agree to avoid a three-cornered contest, leaving the "Die-hards" to split the Conservative vote, the Liberal-Labor combination might secure a majority at the polls, a consideration weighing heavily with moderate Conservatives.

It is less a personal conflict between Mr. Lloyd George and Sir George Younger, leader of the Conservative secessionists, than a symptom of the struggle on the part of the three principal political parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labor, to abandon the Coalition system, which is generally considered to have outlived its usefulness, and get back to the old party system.

In this struggle Mr. Lloyd George occupies a somewhat anomalous position, inasmuch as, although head of the Government, he has no direct control of the party funds or the electoral machinery, since he is the accepted leader of neither the Conservative nor the Liberal party, each wing of the Coalition having retained its own party machinery.

Sir George Younger is chairman of the Unionist organization, which controls the party funds, and represents the whole Conservative party of the country. He was appointed to that position by Andrew Bonar Law, who, although he retired from the leadership of the House of Commons on account of ill-health, is still titular leader of the Conservative party as a whole. Younger, therefore, cannot be dethroned except by a vote of the whole party, and, if he elects to stand firm, will continue to control the party's funds.

The revolt includes about fifty of the "die-hard" members of the House of Commons, but it has the sympathy of a great number of the other Conservative members and their following in the country. Presumably, therefore, the crisis will continue until a meeting of the whole Conservative party is held.

Much is held to depend upon whether the Conservative members, A. J. Balfour, Lord Birkenhead and Austen Chamberlain, will be able to exert sufficient pressure on the Youngerites to hold the party together. If they cannot, it is believed certain that the Prime Minister will resign, leaving the Conservatives to form a Government. Probably Mr. Chamberlain would head such an administration, because Mr. Balfour is supposed to be content with the laurels brought from Washington and would not seek another Premiership.

PROTECTORATE OF EGYPT ABOLISHED

Land of the Nile is Now a Sovereign and Independent State.

A despatch from Paris says:—A Cairo despatch states that Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has issued a proclaation abolishing the British protectorate of Egypt and declaring her a sovereign and independent State, with a provisional status quo for the defence of Egypt, the security of the Empire's communications and the protection of foreigners and of the Sudan.

A despatch from London says:—Prime Minister Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the British protectorate over Egypt has been terminated, and that Egypt was free to work out such national institutions as might be suited to the aspirations of her people.

At the same time Mr. Lloyd George gave the terms upon which the British Government will give Egypt the opportunity of working out her own salvation.

He said a Government white paper would show the House what had taken place since the declaration of the policy of the British Government last December, after the failure of the Egyptian mission to London led by Adly Yeghen Pasha. The paper also would contain, he add[illegible] the declaration of policy on which the Government, in accordance with the principles laid down in December, now proposed to proceed.

Martial law will be abolished in Egypt as soon as an act of indemnity has been passed, the Prime Minister announced. He explained that martial law had been used, not to enforce the British policy upon Egypt, but as a main instrument of Government in the hands of the Egyptian Ministers for certain important measures arising out of war conditions. An act of indemnity, therefore, would be necessary before any Government could dispense with martial law.

Member of R. I. C. Shot in Dublin Street

A despatch from Dublin says:—Sergt. Cotter, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was shot while walking in the streets here on Thursday evening and died later in the hospital. His three assailants, whose identity is not known, escaped.

"Lifeboats, with chambers filled with rubber sponge, would be even more unsinkable than the present type," says an English scientist.

London Medical School Excludes Women

A despatch from London says:—The London Hospital, one of the largest and most important medical schools in London, has decreed that women students shall henceforth be excluded. The reason given is that joint instruction on certain subjects cannot be properly conducted with mixed classes. The women retort that this is camouflage, the real motive of the men doctors being jealousy of women's competition and their greater efficiency as practitioners.

PEERESSES TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

A despatch from London says:—Viscountess Rhondda has established the claim of women, who are Peeresses in their own right, to take their seats in the House of Lords. There are 24 Peeresses in the United Kingdom who can take advantage of the decision—one Duchess, four Countesses, two Viscountesses and 17 Baronesses. Some having married Peers higher in rank than themselves, are known by their husband's titles.

Mr. Larkin is Now A Privy Councillor

A despatch from Ottawa says:—P. C. Larkin, who was recently appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London, will shortly be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council of Canada. His appointment to the Privy Council dates from March 1, when he assumed the duties of High Commissioner. Membership in the Privy Council carries with it the title of Honorable, so Mr. Larkin will be addressed in future as Hon. P. C. Larkin.

Adult Education.

Mr. Albert W. Mansbridge, founder of the Workers' Educational Association in England, spoke on Friday, March 3rd at the University of Toronto on "An Adventure in Education for Grown Men and Women." Mr. Mansbridge is a trades unionist who gave the best part of his life and sacrificed his health in the interests of education for working men. For his excellent work in the organization of the Workers' Educational Association, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. Mr. Mansbridge also organized the Workers' Educational Association in Australia and is now on a visit to America to encourage this work in Canada and in the United States. The first Workers' Educational Association in Canada was founded in co-operation with the University of Toronto in 1918, and there are now seven evening classes in Toronto receiving education of university grade. The provincial university has also established four Workers' Educational Association classes in Hamilton and three in Ottawa. The University of Alberta conducts two such organizations in Edmonton and Calgary. It is expected that Mr. Mansbridge's visit will furnish a very considerable impetus to this important type of work in America.

Francis Wellington Hay, M.P.P., North Perth, has been chosen Liberal Leader for Ontario.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.58.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 1 feed, 59c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

Amer. corn—No. 2 yellow, 78½c; No. 3 yellow, 77c; No. 4 yellow, 76c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—Nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.

Man. flour—First pats., nominal.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, $21.50 to $22; mixed, $18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12.

Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, $1.28 to $1.33, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, $7.60 per bbl.; 2nd pats., (bakers), $6.60.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41 to 43c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 34 to 36c; cooking, 25 to 26c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 23c.

Eggs—New laid straights, 36c; new laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 43 to 48c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19c; clear bellies, 17 to 20c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 15 to 15½; tubs, 15½ to 15¾c; pails, 16 to 16¼c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.50 to $8; do, good, $7 to $7.50; butcher steers, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do, good, $5.75 to $6.25; do, med., $5 to $5.50; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5 to $6; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.10; do, med., $2.50 to 4.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2.50; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $5 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $5; stockers, good, $4 to $5; do, fair, $3 to $4; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $70 to $90; calves, choice, $12 to $13; do, med., $10 to $11.50; do, com., $5 to $7; lambs, choice, $13 to $15; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, com., $1.50 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $13.50; do, f.o.b., $12.75; do, country points, $12.50.

Montreal.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 68 to 69c; No. 3 CW, 65½ to 66c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $8.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20. Bran, $32.50. Shorts, $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28 to $29.

Cheese, finest westerns, 17 to 17½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36½ to 37c.

Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c to $1.

Veal calves, best, $11; med., $10; inferior, $7; hogs, selects, $14.50 to $14.75.