Canada from Coast to Coast

Halifax, N.S.—An extension of fifteen days, from June 1 to June 15, has been made in the lobster fishing season on the Nova Scotia coast from Halifax westward. This action was taken because, owing to the backward spring practically no lobsters have yet been landed, although the season opened on March 1.

St. Stephen, N.B.—That the Hollingsworth-Whitney Corpn., large pulp and paper manufacturers of the United States, would erect a pulp and paper mill here, was the statement made by David Maxwell, well known railway engineer of this town. He said that large tracts of land had been purchased by this corporation and that they had secured water power rights on the St. Croix River.

Quebec, Que.—A conference was held here recently between representatives of the Quebec and New Brunswick forestry departments to arrange for co-operation between the two provinces for protection against forest fires. Forest rangers of both provinces will co-operate to such an extent that it is understood they may work in either province at border points.

Iroquois Falls, Ont.—A new production record is reported from the mill of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. recently, when the machine turned out half a ton over five hundred tons. Since the three machines were installed, almost two years ago, they have been gradually creeping up in speed and production until this winter they practically reached capacity.

Winnipeg, Man.—More than 22,000 persons were inspected and passed through the western provinces during March, according to Thomas Gelley, chief immigration officer here. Of these, 2,500 are reported at the immigration office as returning mechanics; about 2,500 were settlers going direct to the land; and in addition, between 16,000 and 17,000 were short-term visitors here, some as land-seekers or seeking business opportunities.

Regina, Sask.—It is understood that during the present year the Saskatchewan Elevator Co. will construct 25 new elevators at rural points in Saskatchewan, involving an expenditure of from $200,000 to $300,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—Lumbering operations in the districts north and west of Edmonton have been conducted on a more extensive scale than ever before, the winter's cut aggregating over 50 million feet. It is estimated that at least 2,000 men were employed in lumbering last winter.

Vancouver, B.C.—It is believed that by the summer of this year there will be two or three new lines operating regularly out of Vancouver. One is being discussed toward Australia, another between Montreal and Vancouver, and a third may go on to the Orient. These are all British lines. In addition, W. L. Comyn, of San Francisco, may include Vancouver in the Australasian service he intends to inaugurate in July with German vessels recently purchased.

NEW CANADIANS FROM THE HEBRIDES.

A family of Scotch immigrants from the Hebrides, waiting to land at St. John, New Brunswick. They are typical of the families which are being attracted to this country under the new immigration plans. They are of splendid stock, and bring with them the traditions which have made Scotch men and women ideal settlers.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.27.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, $1; No. 2, 99½c.

Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 78c.

Rye—No. 2, 79 to 81c.

Peas—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $29; shorts, per ton, $31; middlings, $36; good feed flour, $2.15 to $2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—50 to 52c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk, seaboard, $4.95 to $5.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, $14; mixed, $11; clover, $8.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.

Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 22c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 22 to 23c. Old, large, 30c; twins, 32; Stiltons, 32c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 35 to 36c; ordinary creamery prints, 33 to 34c; dairy, 24 to 25c; cooking, 22c.

Eggs, new laids, loose, 32c; new laids, in cartons, 36c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 29c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal. tin, $2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 22c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 10½ to 11c per lb.; 3-2½-lb. tins, 11 to 12½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, $4.50 to $5; No. 2, $3.75 to $4.25.

Potatoes, Ontario—No. 1, $1.15 to $1.25; No. 2, $1.10 to $1.15.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 36 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 28 to 30c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., $18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., $18; 90 lbs. and up, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $35.50; heavyweight rolls, $32.50.

Lard—Pure tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening tierces, 14¾ to 15¼c; tubs, 15¼ to 15¾c; pails, 15¾ to 16¼c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.

Heavy beef steers, $7.50 to $8.25; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, com., $5 to $5.50; butcher heifers, choice, $6.50 to $7; do, med., $5.50 to $6; do, com., $5 to $5.50; butcher cows, choice, $5 to $6; do, med., $4 to $5; canners and cutters, $1.50 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5; do, com., $3.50 to $4; feeding steers, good, $6.50 to 7.50; do, fair, $6 to $6.50; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers-springers, choice, $80 to $110; calves, choice, $10 to $11; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $5 to $7.50; lambs, choice, $13 to $15.25; do, com., $7.50 to $12; lambs, spring, each, $10 to $12.50; sheep, choice, light, $7.50 to $8.50; do, choice, heavy, $6 to $7; do, culls and bucks, $4 to $5.50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.25 to $11.50; do, f.o.b., $10.50 to $10.75; do, country points, $10.25 to $10.50.

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, $1.01 to $1.02. Oats, No. 2 CW., 67 to 67½c; No. 3 CW, 62 to 63c; extra No. 1 feed, 60½ to 61c; No. 2 local white, 59½ to 60c. Flour, Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.30; do, seconds, $6.80; do, strong bakers', $6.60; do, winter pats., choice, $6.15. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., $3.10 to $3.20. Bran, $28. Shorts, $30. Middlings, $35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $14 to $15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16¾ to 17c. Butter, choicest creamery, 32 to 32¼c. Eggs, selected, 34 to 35c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.20.

Com. and med. dairy cows, $3.50 to $4.75 per cwt.; calves, $4.75 to $5.25; picked veals a shade higher; hogs, good lots, $11.50; do, rough and coarse, $11; sows, $8.25 to $9.

Admits Starting Forty Fires.

John Ison, of London, Ontario, who is held upon a charge of setting fire to numerous London homes and institutions. He confesses to setting fire to thirty or forty places. He is a puzzle to the police as he apparently has placed no value upon human life.

If you want to be free of cares, be careful.

Duchess Called "Lazybones Lion" by Lancashire Girl

A despatch from London says:—The name of Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, now Duchess of York, whose marriage to the second son of King George and Queen Mary was solemnized in Westminster Abbey on April 26, has proved a stumbling block to many persons, but to none more than a little Lancashire lass who, explaining why she was not at school that day, said it was because the Duke of York was "weddin' a Lazybones Lion."

Running a house without a savings fund is like running a ship without ballast. It is dangerous at any time, and disastrous in a storm.

England is asking for Canadian canned fruits from the most westerly part of the Dominion, Vancouver Island. A local canning factory was recently asked by a London firm if they could make shipment of 50,000 cases of canned loganberries. There is a considerable quantity of loganberries produced on the Island, and it is hoped that a permanent trade in this commodity may be developed with England.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL TO BE RECONSIDERED

Government Committee Brings in Eighteen Recommendations Effecting the Administration of the University of Toronto.

The special committee appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate the administration of the University of Toronto has completed its task. Its report contains eighteen recommendations as set forth in the summary below. Some of these recommendations have a direct bearing upon the welfare of Canadian citizens as a whole. Research work should have generous financial support. Splendid results have already been obtained from the efforts of scientists in the university. The method of liquifying helium, the development in the realm of anaesthesia, and the discovery of a cure for diabetes are recent instances.

The encouragement of extension work throughout the province is also strongly recommended. Many a man and woman deprived of early education has been helped by extramural courses. Highly trained university men visit numerous centres throughout Ontario; summer schools are held and correspondence courses bridge the gulf to higher education. This work, in the opinion of the committee, deserves the Government's generous aid.

It has long been the opinion of educationists that first-year university work should be undertaken by the high schools and collegiate institutes of the province. The advantages of this change are apparent to every one. Students would spend an extra year under the care of their parents and of the teachers who know them best. They would thus become more matured before entering upon the work of the university and therefore more capable of profiting by its advantages. A specialist course could be pursued with less effort on the part of the student and with better results at the end of his college term. Besides, the cost of an extra year in the collegiate would be less than that at the university, an important consideration to parents in these days of financial stress.

Of great interest to the university graduates—many of whom fought for alumni representation on the Board of Governors—the committee expresses itself as quite won over to the proposition, and recommends that the Federated Alumni Association of the University of Toronto be entitled to elect eight Governors out of the total of twenty-four by direct election.

Also of interest to all graduates is the fact that the Alumni Federation is to take the place of Convocation, which had become virtually obsolete as constituted under the Act.

It is recommended that the City of Toronto contribute to the support of the university in a measure commensurate with the benefits accruing to the city as the seat of the Empire's largest university. It is estimated that the sum of $3,500,000 is expended in the city annually by the college and the students, and another $500,000 saved to the city, without taking into consideration money expended for new buildings, which provide employment for Toronto workmen.

In regard to the re-organization of Toronto General Hospital the report adds: "In connection with the release of certain doctors from the hospital staff, the committee considers that the Board of Governors and the trustees of the hospital, respectively, showed a regrettable lack of consideration for, and appreciation of the valuable and efficient services rendered to the university and the hospital for many years by those whose services were abruptly and irregularly terminated under the authority and with the approval of the President of the university." This matter is mentioned in section 16 of the summary of recommendations.

In dealing with the relation of the Eaton and Rockefeller gifts to the changes in organization, the committee finds that they did have a bearing on the reorganization and it recommends that in future private endowments should not be accepted unless given unconditionally.

The following is a summary of the recommendations:

1. That the relationship between the University of Toronto and the Federated Colleges, having proved at all times eminently satisfactory, be not disturbed.

2. That the present methods of financing the university be continued.

3. That (a) plans for the erection of new buildings and extensions, and substantial alterations on existing buildings; and (b) terms of gifts offered to the university, be subject to the approval of the Senate before acceptance by the board of governors.

7. That generous provision be made for the furtherance of the efforts of those engaged in scientific research.

8. That the composition of the council of the faculty of medicine be revised, so as to enable lecturers and instructors in the clinical departments to vote after serving as assessors for three years, and restricting the franchise in the primary (non-clinical) departments to full professors only.

9. That the status of the Ontario College of Education be continued as at present.

10. That the city of Toronto contribute towards the support of the university.

11. That the Minister of Education be not a member of the board of governors.

12. That "Convocation" consist of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto as at present constituted.

13. That the government consider future representation of the workers' educational association on the board of governors and the senate, on conditions set forth in the section of the report relating to the representation of labor.

14. That the Federated Alumni Association of the University of Toronto be entitled to elect eight representatives out of a total of twenty-four, by direct election, to the board of governors.

15. That the question of permitting representation in the legislature to the university be given earnest consideration by the government.

16. (a) That the reorganizations in medicine, surgery and gynaecology (1919 and 1920) be referred back to the proper authorities for reconsideration.

(b) That the method of removal of certain doctors from the staff was unfortunate.

(c) That a new agreement regarding hospital appointments be entered into by the university and the hospital.

17. That hospitals receiving government aid guarantee against the practice of "fee-splitting" by doctors practicing therein.

18. That an effort be made to devise a means whereby doctors not on the university staff may have access to the public wards of the hospital.

Professor W. L. Grant

Principal of Upper Canada College, who was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Queen's University, Kingston, at the annual Convocation.

To Investigate Grain Trade.

W. G. Rutherford, Dean of Agriculture in the University of Saskatchewan, who will be a member of the Commission to investigate the Canadian Grain Trade. He has spent much time in work for the bettering of conditions affecting farmers.

London Poet Recovers Sight on Sea Voyage

A despatch from London says:—Hibbart Gilson, a London poet, boarded a liner at Durban totally blind. He landed at Southampton this week, his vision completely recovered. During the voyage Gilson fell deliriously ill and for some time was unconscious. Then his sight, which he lost in the war, gradually came back as he slowly recovered from his illness.

"I went to South Africa," said Gilson, "thinking the change might do me good, and it was there the sight of one eye came back. But after a time I was totally blind again. Eventually I made up my mind to come to England to consult a specialist. I could see nothing on embarking and had to be helped up the gangway. It was during the voyage the remarkable thing happened. It is wonderful!"

An Irishman, charged with assault, was asked whether he was guilty. "How can I tell, your honor, until I have heard the evidence."

RUSSIAN CHIEF ASSASSINATED AT LAUSANNE, TWO ASSOCIATES WOUNDED

M. Vorovsky Shot and Killed Outright While Dining in Lausanne Hotel—Swiss Murderer Surrendered to Police

A despatch from Lausanne says:—M. Vorovsky, an unbidden guest from Soviet Russia at the Lausanne conference, lies dead, slain by a Swiss, formerly an officer in the Russian service, and two of his lieutenants are seriously wounded, each with two bullets in his body.

One of the wounded is Hermann Ahrens, a Bolshevist from Berlin, who was the Russian press agent at both the first and second Lausanne conferences; the other is J. Didwilkowski, Vorovsky's young Russian secretary.

The assassin, whose name is Maurice Alexander Conradi and whose home was in the Canton of Grisons, was seized immediately after he shot the three Russians while they were dining at the Hotel Cecil, headquarters of the Russian delegation.

Most of the guests in the dining-room had finished dinner when the assassin drew his revolver and advancing quickly, fired upon the Russians. The first bullet struck Vorovsky behind the ear. He fell across the table and uttered no word; probably he died immediately. He was struck by other bullets also.

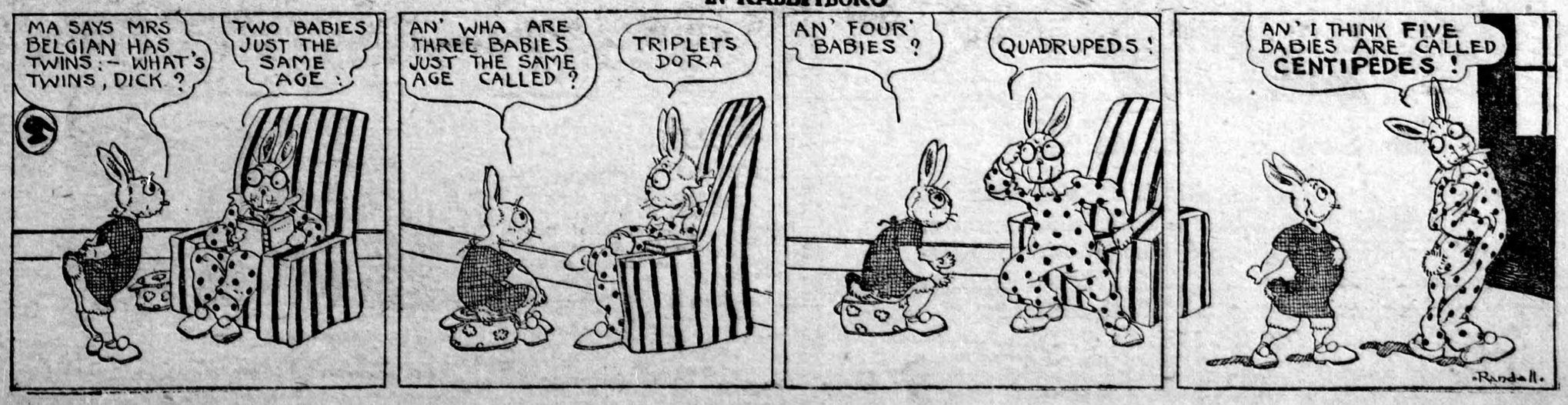
Ahrens, who is always armed, drew his weapon after being shot twice, but before he could use it a waiter seized his arm, apparently fearing for the safety of the guests, who were crowding the doorways.

The assassin, however, kept on firing, shooting Ahrens and Didwilkowski. Then he walked up to the proprietor of the hotel, surrendered his weapon and said he would wait for the police. Panic pervaded the hotel. It was half an hour before the police arrived. Meanwhile, the wounded men had been carried to their rooms in an unconscious condition, but Ahrens soon regained his senses long enough to say:

"Switzerland will pay dearly for this."

By some the murder of Vorovsky is regarded as a tragic sequel to his attacks on the Swiss Government for refusing a vise for a Russian courier to Berlin. The recently organized Fascisti took up the matter and warned Vorovsky and his colleagues to leave Lausanne immediately. Vorovsky ignored the warning.

The leaders of the Fascisti, however, disclaimed responsibility for the crime. They asserted that the only plan they had in view was to kidnap Vorovsky and escort him over the Italian frontier.

The assassin Conradi told the police that he was born in Petrograd of Swiss parentage. He said he served as a captain in the Russian army during the world war.

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