

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL TO BE RECONSIDERED

Government Committee Brings in Eighteen Recommendations Affecting 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 mature 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 for 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, 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.

19. 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.

19. 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.



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.

Graves of British War Dead Visited by Their Majesties

Rome, May 13.—King George and Queen Mary spent most of the last day of their visit to Rome with a sightseeing tour. Late Saturday they left without ceremony for Asiago to visit the cemeteries in which British war dead are buried.

They were bade farewell by all the members of the Italian royal family and were cheered by crowds in the streets from the Quirinal to the railway station.



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, \$1.24.

Manitoba oats—Nominal.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1; No. 2, 99¢.

Barley—Maltster, 59 to 61¢, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 78¢.

Rye—No. 2, 72 to 81¢.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—50 to 52¢.

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 pat. in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bag; 2nd pat., \$6.60.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$12 to \$13.50; clover, \$8.

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

Cheese—New, large, 20¢; twins, 22¢; triplets, 23¢; Stiltons, 22 to 23¢.

Old, large, 30¢; twins, 32¢; Stiltons, 32¢.

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

Eggs, new laid, loose, 22¢; new laid, in cartons, 36¢.

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

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 32¢; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24¢; roosters, 24¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30¢.

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

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.

Maple sugar, lb., 22¢.

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

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, \$1.01 to \$1.02.

Oats, No. 2 CW, 67 to 67½¢.

No. 3 CW, 62 to 63¢; extra No. 1 feed, 60½ to 61¢; No. 2 local white, 59½ to 60¢.

Flour, Manitoba spring wheat, firsts, \$7.30; do, seconds, \$6.80; do, strong bakers', \$6.60; do, winter, choice, \$6.15.

Rolled oats, bag, 5 lbs., \$2.10 to \$2.15.

Bran, 25¢.

Shorts, \$30.

Middlings, \$35.

Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14 to \$15.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16½ to 17¢.

Butter, choicest creamery, 29½ to 32-1½¢.

Eggs, selected, 34¢.

Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20.

Con. 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.

DECEES. The first repressive measure is reported from Frankfurt, where Germans riding on French controlled trains for Mayence were arrested by German authorities.

German Dye Concerns Reap Large Profits

Berlin, May 13.—Three of the biggest dye concerns in Germany, Meister, Lucius, Griesheim and Bayer, have issued a gold dividend of 6 of a gold mark per share, which for their heavily watered stock means 300 per cent. on the invested capital. Thousand-mark shares on the bourse sell for over 1,000,000 each. It is admitted each company's earnings were about 4,000,000,000 paper marks. They have spent immense sums besides for reconstruction and welfare work.

PRINCIPAL PROPOSALS IN BUDGET RELATING TO CUSTOMS DUTIES

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The following official summary gives a bird's-eye view of the principal proposals affecting customs in the Budget presented by Hon. W. S. Fielding:

Preferential tariff is reduced by a discount of 10 per cent. on the amount of duty computed under such tariff, when such goods are conveyed without trans-shipment into a sea or river port of Canada.

Articles on which the discount will not apply:

- (a) On wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, sugar, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; or
- (b) To goods on which the rate of duty does not exceed 15 per cent.; or
- (c) To goods admitted into Canada under the Canada-West Indies trade agreement.

Sugar, refined, reduced one-half cent per pound.

Sugar, raw, reduced about 40 cents per hundred pounds.

Cigarettes are reduced to the former rate.

White oxide of antimony is made the same rate as zinc white.

Fire brick for the construction or repair of a furnace is made a uniform rate of 5 per cent. preferential tariff and 7½ per cent. intermediate tariff and 10 per cent. general tariff.

"Sheet feeding machines" and "machinery for printing by photographic methods" are added to the item "printing presses" at the rates of 5 per cent. preferential tariff, 10 per cent. intermediate tariff, 10 per cent. general tariff.

Stumping machines are reduced to the same rate as "other agricultural implements":

- 10 per cent. preferential tariff, 15 per cent. intermediate tariff, 15 per cent. general tariff.

A drawback of 40 per cent. is to be allowed on materials used in the manufacture of these machines.

Machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada for the manufacture of fish meal and other articles from fish and the waste thereof is made free.

The free entry of well-drilling machinery is extended to "parts thereof" and certain "drawn or seamless tubing."

Artificial silk yarns or filaments are made dutiable at 10 per cent. preferential tariff, 12½ per cent. intermediate tariff and 15 per cent. general tariff.

All manufacturers of artificial silk are made dutiable at the same rate as manufacturers of silk. In some cases this is an increase and in others a decrease.

Usual coverings containing machinery are reduced under the preferential tariff from 15 per cent. to 7½ per cent.

A drawback of 60 per cent. may be paid on machinery and parts thereof of a class or kind not made in Canada when used in manufacturing or producing goods of a class or kind not made in Canada prior to the 12th of May, 1923.

Sugar, refined, 99 per cent. is to be allowed on copper in blocks, pigs or bars when used in the manufacture of rods for electric wires.

In addition to the changes mentioned in the official summary, the following appear on an examination of the budget resolutions:—

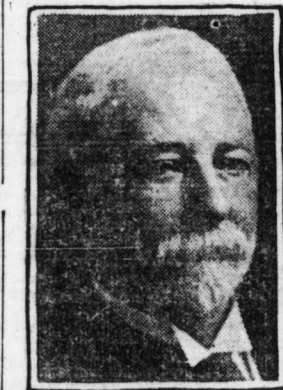
The duty on potatoes imported from the United States, or from any country imposing a duty on Canadian potatoes, is raised from 20 to 35 cents per 100 lbs. under the general and intermediate tariffs, and from 12½ to 20 cents under the British preference.

Raisins and dried currants are made free under the preferential tariff and raised from 2-8 cent to 3 cents under the other tariffs. The purpose of this is to permit of an advantage over other competitors being offered to Australia.

Hemp seed for agricultural purposes is placed on the free list. This and the bounty on hemp are measures to encourage the growth of that business.

The specific duty on malt flour containing less than 50 per cent. in weight of malt is reduced from 3 to 2 cents per lb., the ad valorem duty remaining unchanged at 35 per cent.

Licorice paste not sweetened is reduced in duty by five per cent. under all tariffs. Licorice in rolls and sticks is left unchanged.



Hon. W. S. Fielding Minister of Finance, who delivered his seventeenth budget on Friday last.

DIVORCE INCREASE APPEALS CHICAGO

One in Every Five Marriages Annulled During Past Three Months.

Chicago, May 13.—One divorce is being granted for every five marriage licenses issued. Such was the rate in Chicago during the first three months of 1923. In ten years the rate of domestic wrecks to marriages has approximately doubled. Judges in their chambers ascribe the growth mostly to changing economic conditions and to a let-down in the old-fashioned family life, with its teachings and its restraints.

Meanwhile from Bench, Bar, Church and civic and social organizations shouts are again arising that the divorce evil, as Gladstone once phrased it, "perhaps constitutes the greatest menace to American institutions."

In the first three months of this year the County Clerk issued 7,505 marriage licenses, while the Circuit and Superior Courts handed down 1,583 divorce decrees. Last year the mid ground at about the same speed, with 38,094 marriage licenses in Cook county and 7,285 divorces. Back in 1914 the marriage licenses numbered 33,897 and the divorces 3,614.

The sharpest reproof is contemptuous silence.

GREEK TROOPS MASSING IN THE EAST

Venizelos Calls Council to Discuss Separate Agreement With Turkey.

Lausanne, May 13.—The conference here is in a turmoil over a report from Athens announcing that General Pangalos, commanding 150,000 Greeks in Thrace, is threatening to seize Constantinople unless Greece gets better treatment at Lausanne.

M. Venizelos called an extraordinary council, composed of Foreign Minister Alexandris and M. Ramanos, Minister to France, assisted by the Greek delegation. M. Ramanos was hurriedly summoned from Paris for this purpose.

They met this afternoon to decide what drastic action to take this coming week, notably whether to start separate peace negotiations.

The Greeks feel they have been let down by the allies. The Greek army in Thrace is the chief instrument of the allies to enforce peace on the Turks, and the allies want to use this club over the Turks until the end of the conference, and then discuss the Turkish claim for reparations against Greece on account of the Anatolian devastations. M. Venizelos fears that the allies will permit the principle of the Turkish right to reparations to be written into the treaty.

They met this afternoon to decide what drastic action to take this coming week, notably whether to start separate peace negotiations.

The Greeks feel they have been let down by the allies. The Greek army in Thrace is the chief instrument of the allies to enforce peace on the Turks, and the allies want to use this club over the Turks until the end of the conference, and then discuss the Turkish claim for reparations against Greece on account of the Anatolian devastations. M. Venizelos fears that the allies will permit the principle of the Turkish right to reparations to be written into the treaty.

Gold Mining Season Opened in the Klondike

Dawson, May 13.—The first of the Yukon fleet of gold dredges to get under way this season started operations Saturday morning on the Klondike Valley ground of the Burrall and Baird Company. Dredges in other sections of the district will commence operations during the week. Water for the hydraulic plants was turned into the Yukon Gold Company's \$50,000 ditch to-day for the first time this season. Winter camps of gold pay dirt are being washed up. Freshets prevail on all Klondike streams, owing to the exceedingly warm spell of weather.

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

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.

TO ENCIRCLE GLOBE IN ONE AIR MACHINE

British Airmen Will Make Another Attempt Within the Next Few Weeks.

A despatch from London says:—Captain Norman Macmillan and Captain Geoffrey H. Mallin, who last year covered 10,000 miles in an attempted flight around the world, but had to abandon the venture when they had a breakdown in the Bay of Bengal, intend continuing from that point within a few weeks.

The attempt is to be made in one machine, the exact build of which is still a secret. Their route will be by way of Japan, the Kurile Islands and Kamchatka, following the line of the Aleutian Islands to Southern Alaska and Vancouver.

They expect to cross Canada and the United States to New York; thence north to Halifax, Newfoundland and Greenland and back to London by way of Iceland, the Shetlands, the Orkneys and Scotland.

A steam yacht will voyage to Southern Alaska with a special crew of adventurers in charge of captain Roger Pocock, of the Legion of Frontiersmen, in order to install sixteen stores dumps along the chain of islands between the North Pacific and the Bering Sea, for the use of aviators. On certain of the islands one or two of the ship's company will be marooned as a stores guard.

London Post Recovers Sight on Sea Voyage

A despatch from London says:—Hilbert Gilson, a London post, 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 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!"

To Make Map of Entire Sky of Europe

A despatch from London says:—An ambitious scheme to map the entire sky of Europe is being carried out under the direction of the National Weather Bureau. The bureau, as a preliminary to the larger undertaking, has already successfully mapped the sky of France.

Professional weather observers, as well as amateur photographers, in all parts of the Continent are to be asked to assist. The work is intended to help the science of meteorology. Photographs will be made twice daily, probably over a period of a week or two, once at 9 o'clock in the morning and again in the afternoon. The photographs will be sent to the National Weather Bureau, where the causes of the weather conditions at the time will be traced from them.

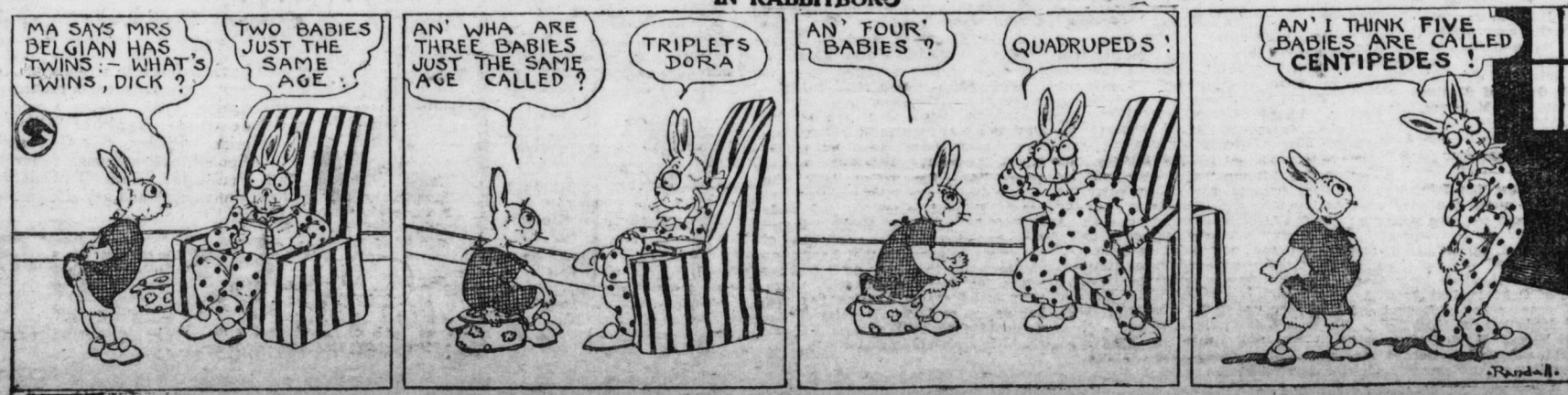
Wonderful Desert Served at Alsace Wedding Festivities

A despatch from Strasbourg says:—In the village of Hunsbach, in Alsace, there was held recently a wedding for which the parents of the bride had killed an ox, a cow, two calves, two pigs and thirty-eight hares. One thousand four hundred eggs were beaten up and forty pounds of butter used. A whole oven was filled with "kugelhopp," a kind of cake, served as dessert.

The guests performed their duty to such an extent that in the evening after the marriage, the hosts found that the supplies were almost exhausted.

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."



Canadians to the extent of 97.6 per cent. belong to some Christian denomination, according to a census bulletin issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics. In other words, of a total population of 8,788,488, there are 8,572,516 classified as Christians. Non-Christians number 178,133, or 1.88 per cent., including 125,190 Jews, 40,727 Oriental religions, and 7,226 pagans.

Two million small whitefish were placed in Lake Huron recently in the vicinity of Blue Point, according to a statement made by the Superintendent of the Dominion Government Fish Hatchery at Point Edward. Fishermen in this district are still anxiously awaiting the first run of herring which, owing to the colder weather, seems to be later this year in arriving.