

Dominion News in Brief

Nelson, B.C.—Production of fruit and vegetables in the interior of British Columbia last season totalled 5,000 cars, of which all but 15 per cent. had been disposed of at the end of 1923. Prices ranged low, but generally in keeping with the prices of other agricultural products.

Vancouver, B.C.—This port has passed in actual shipments of grain to date this season the entire crop movement of the previous season over the western route. About 20,000,000 bushels of grain have been moved so far this crop year, as compared with 19,200,000 for the whole of the previous season. About 17,000,000 bushels of grain are booked for February, the heaviest demand that has ever been made on the elevator.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Shipments of wheat from Southern Alberta this year have been unusually heavy. The record so far appears to be held by Vulcan, from which point, up to the middle of January, 1,700,000 bushels of grain, of which 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, had been shipped. Other points having shipments of over a million bushels were: Barons, Cham-

pion and Blackie, Claresholm, and Viscount, Sask.—A movement is under way for the placing of about one hundred new settlers in the Viscount district at the beginning of spring. About a dozen of these will come from Manitoba and Ontario, about forty from the United States, and the remainder from Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Brandon, Man.—The erection of a large pathological laboratory either at Brandon, or Morden, Man., to consolidate all activities in the combating of wheat rust, has been decided on by the Dominion Government, department of agriculture.

North Bay, Ont.—The gold mines of Northern Ontario broke all previous records in the month of January, when they produced approximately \$2,100,000 based on preliminary reports obtained from the mines. Lachute, Que.—During the past year the Argenteuil Wool Growers' Association marketed nearly 7,000 pounds of wool, for which an average price of 26 cents a pound was received. The net proceeds to members was \$500 over local prices.

PARLIAMENT OPENS WITH CEREMONIAL

His Excellency the Governor-General Announces Third Session of 14th House.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Guns boomed and all the ceremonial that reached back to the early days in the history of England marked the formal opening of the third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada, by His Excellency the Governor-General, Baron Byng of Vinny on February 28th.

The scene was staged in a brilliant and, for the time of the year, an appropriate setting. Snow flurries lent their added touch of winter as His Excellency arrived accompanied by a mounted escort from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and within the Parliament Buildings themselves there were new touches of ceremonial and display.

The speakers, both of the House and the Senate, wore knee breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes, in reminiscence of Westminster, although minus the wig. A new canopy of gold and maroon lent added color to the Senate Chamber, already gorgeous in its red and gold, its brilliant military and official uniforms, its display of dresses, and the sharp, contrasting red and ermine of Judges of the Supreme Court. In the Commons Chamber an old familiar note was lacking in the uniforms of the pages, the semi-evening dress which they have been accustomed to wear has given place to a new tightly-fitting uniform of black edged with green.

"Canadian Flag" Flies Over Commissioner's Office

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The practice of flying the blue ensign with the Canadian arms in the fly, over the offices of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been stopped, and in future the red ensign with the Canadian arms in the fly, and often spoken of as the "Canadian flag," will be flown. On the recommendation of Premier King, an order-in-Council has been passed which sets forth that the flying of the blue ensign on land in the heart of London is manifestly irregular, this flag having been authorized in 1870 for use on Canadian Government vessels. There will be no variation from the present practice in regard to the flying of flags from Government buildings in Canada.



If the report is true that the Prince of Wales is to pay another visit to his ranch in Alberta this summer, he will have another opportunity of sporting his becoming "four-quart" hat.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TAKES UP U.S. POST

Sir Esme Howard Discusses British-United States Relations.

A despatch from Washington says:—Sir Esme Howard, the new British Ambassador, spent Friday, his first day in Washington, getting acquainted with his staff and receiving a few visitors.

"I have returned to Washington with real pleasure," he said, "since I have never forgotten the hospitality and kindness I met with during my previous visits."

Speaking of Anglo-United States relations, he said: "A good understanding and friendship between the two countries has always seemed to me essential for world peace. In this it may be said that everyone in England, from the King to his humblest subject, is agreed. The relations between the two countries never have been more cordial and all serious questions which might have caused differences of opinion appear to have been practically eliminated owing to the good will and desire for mutual understanding shown by both sides."

Henderson Wins Seat in British Commons

A despatch from London says:—Arthur Henderson, Home Minister in the MacDonald Cabinet, won the bye-election at Burnley and a seat in the House of Commons by a majority of 7,037 over his Conservative opponent, M. Camps. The vote was 24,571 to 17,534.

Henderson's victory is likely to mean that the consequences of his speech of a few days ago, advocating sweeping revision of the Versailles Treaty, are not yet over.

The Liberals did not run a candidate in this bye-election, caused by the death of the Labor member elected in the last general election. Judging from Henderson's majority, he must have gotten most of the Liberal votes in the constituency.

Handling of United States farmer settlers expected to move to Canadian prairie lands this spring was the principal subject discussed at a conference of colonization men held at Winnipeg. Indications are, it was declared, that the movement across the border into Canada this year will be greater than it has been for some time.



Hudson Maxim, noted inventor of the famous Maxim machine gun and high explosives, is still very active at the age of 71. It is said that he is working on a number of new inventions that will revolutionize warfare.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.14.
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 46½¢.
No. 1, 45½¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Ontario corn—No. 2 yellow, 98½¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 75¢ to 82¢.
Ontario rye—No. 3, 75¢ to 79¢.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.10.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 96¢ to \$1, outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43¢.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat. in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.70; Toronto basis, \$4.70; bulk seaboard, \$4.35.
Manitoba flour—1st pat. in jute sacks, \$6.30 per barrel; 2nd pat., \$5.80.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; to \$15; No. 2, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50 to \$13; mixed, \$15.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.50.
Standard re-cleaned screenings, f.o. bay ports, per ton, \$20.
Cheese—New, large, 19 to 20¢; twins, 20 to 21¢; triplets, 21 to 21½¢; Stiltons, 22 to 23¢. Old, large, 27 to 29¢; twins, 28 to 30¢; triplets, 30¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 46 to 47¢; creamery, 43 to 45¢; No. 2, 42 to 43¢.
Eggs—Extras, fresh, in cartons, 42 to 43¢; fresh extras, loose, 40 to 41¢; fresh firsts, 38 to 39¢; fresh seconds, 34 to 35¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 25¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 20¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 15¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 19¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 22¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 30¢; chickens, 3 to 4 lbs., 25¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 18¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 25¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 32 to 35¢; geese, 22¢.
Beans—Can. handpicks, lb, 7¢; primes, 6½¢.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb, 25¢.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 11½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 11½ to 12¢; 2½-lb. tins, 12½ to 13¢; comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$3.75 to \$4; No. 2, \$3.25 to \$3.50.
Smoked meats—Hams, med. 24 to 25¢; cooked hams, 35 to 37¢; smoked rolls, 19 to 21¢; cottage rolls, 21 to 23¢; breakfast bacon, 23 to 26¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 25 to 30¢; backs, boneless, 28 to 33¢.
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, \$37; heavyweight rolls, \$32.
Lard—Pure tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 18 to 18½¢; shortening tierces, 14½ to 14¾¢; tubs, 14 to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 17 to 17½¢.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4.75 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.00; butcher bulls, choice, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2.00 to \$3.00; feeding steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, fair, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers and springers, \$7.00 to \$10.00; calves, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; do, grassers, \$3 to \$4.50; lambs, choice ewes, \$14 to \$15.50; do, bucks, \$12 to \$14; do, fat, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls, \$7 to \$8; sheep, light ewes, \$7.50 to \$8; do, culls, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, f.o.b., \$7 to \$7.25; do, country points, \$6.75 to \$7; do, selects, \$8.25 to \$8.50.

MONTREAL.

Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 55 to 55½¢; do, No. 3, 53½ to 54¢; extra No. 1 feed, 51½ to 52¢; No. 2 local white, 50½ to 51¢. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$6.30; do,

2nds, \$5.80; strong bakers, \$5.60; winter pats., choice, \$5.65 to \$5.75. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.95; Bran—\$28.25. Shorts—\$30.25. Middlings—\$36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16.
Butter, No. 1, pasteurized, 41½ to 41¾¢; No. 1 creamery, 40½ to 40¾¢; seconds, 39½ to 39¾¢. Eggs, fresh extras, 45¢; fresh firsts, 42¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Com. quality cows, canners and cutters, \$1.50 for canners to \$3.50 for those in fair condition; calves, med., mixed lots, \$9 to \$9.50; do, better ones, \$10; sheep, \$6 to \$6.50; hogs, thick, smooth, and shop, \$8.50 to \$8.65; do, poorer lots, \$8.25.



Miss Dorothy Jewson
Labor M.P. for Norwich, created a ripple of surprise by carrying a shopping bag when she signed the rolls as the first woman to take the oath of parliament this year.

KING'S DEMOCRACY CHARMS OFFICIALS

New Members of His Majesty's Household Delighted With Royal Simplicity and Affability.

A despatch from London says:—The Labor members of the King's Household are finding their new job of wearing gold braid and velvet and bending the knee before His Imperial Majesty less irksome than they expected. In anticipation of the royal levees to be held on March 11 and 18 they have already secured velvet jackets, knee breeches, embroidered tunics, silver buckled slippers, swords and cocked hats.

John A. Parkinson, Comptroller of the Household, and John E. Davison, Vice-Chamberlain, seem as much at home in their new court regalia as they were in overalls and jumper when they were working as common laborers in English coalpits and iron foundries.

Describing their first visit to the palace, Tom Griffiths, Treasurer of the Household, said: "We were struck immediately by the King's wonderful democracy, simplicity and affability. We didn't feel at all shy in the presence of such a kindly host. He made us feel like one of the family. He gripped our hands and gave them a real good British shake. There was no feeling of constraint. He laughed and chatted with us as though he had known us all our lives. Then he gave us instructions in our new duties, which for clearness and terseness couldn't be excelled. He told us plainly that court dress would be required for our new functions.

"It will all come quite naturally to you," he said. "You'll soon feel quite at home, just as at any other function. I am anxious to arrange the levees as soon as possible, so I hope you will all get the necessary attire without delay."

EIGHTEEN KILLED IN T.N.T. EXPLOSION

New Jersey Plant Blown to Atoms With \$1,000,000 Loss—Shock Felt 40 Miles.

New York, March 2.—At least eighteen persons were killed and more than sixty injured on Saturday in the worst explosion that has rocked New Jersey in years. The three-quarter mile area plant of the Nixon Nitration Works, in what was once old Bonhamtown, but now called Nixon, on the bank of the Raritan River between New Brunswick and Metuchen, was virtually blown to atoms in the explosion of nearly 1,000,000 gallons of ammonium nitrate.

Over a barbed wire fence is Camp Raritan, where the Government has stored tons of munitions in shells and powder in unrevolved quantities, magazine behind thousands of guns that were ready to ship to France. That the main force of the concussion happened to go the other way over a meadow was a freak of the explosion that left to the imagination what might have happened.

The roofs of the nearby buildings of the Government were drawn in by the suction of the blast, but the brick walls held.

The entire northern and eastern part of New Jersey felt the explosion, as did Staten Island. Long Island also recorded the shock, as it has many other blow-ups west of the Hudson, because of some geological formation.

Heavy plate glass windows two miles from the scene crumbled. Some persons reported the shock forty miles away. Others, only four miles distant, barely heard it.

Smallpox Epidemic at Windsor Matter of Concern

Windsor, Ont., March 2.—Seven persons have died; two are very low, and 60 cases are under supervision of the Windsor Board of Health as a result of the smallpox epidemic, which reached a new high level in Windsor and vicinity during the past 48 hours. The death list now totals 15 persons. Three persons died to-day from the disease. The victims are: Mrs. John Shaw, 50 years old, of Amherstburg; Mrs. Ida Cox, 35 years old, of Amherstburg; and Mrs. Virginia McLean, 211 Windsor Ave., Windsor.

The worst cases are hemorrhagic, and die in three to six days. These are hard to diagnose. Some resemble scarlet fever or erysipelas, others measles, and still others a mixture of the foregoing. Many of the cases do not develop the ordinary smallpox rash. The situation at Windsor is well in hand but in view of the unusual nature of the cases, health officers elsewhere are advised to be on the alert for the unusual.

British Bill to Abolish Death Penalty for Murder

A despatch from London says:—Abolition of the death penalty for murder in Great Britain, except when the offender is already undergoing a sentence of penal servitude for life, is the central feature of a bill just presented to Parliament.

Capital punishment has long been opposed by advanced politicians here, Premier MacDonald, among others, having strongly denounced it, and it has been foreseen that the Labor Government would probably remove it from the statute books. It is probable, however, that the bill, which deals with punishment for various offences of violence, will not be enacted at the present session of Parliament.

U.S. REDUCES IMMIGRATION QUOTA

Result May Be That Canada Will Get More Picked Settlers.

Ottawa, March 2.—Canadian immigration authorities are much interested in the announcement from Washington of the immigration restriction amendment bill that has just passed the Senate by a substantial majority. It provides for a reduction from three to two per cent. in the quota of alien immigrants that may be admitted during the course of a year under the law as it now stands. It should also be explained that the percentage is based on the number of persons from any given country who were residing in the Republic at the time when the 1910 census was taken.

The present law, which will expire on June 30 next, was an emergency measure designed to check the great flood of immigrants who were preparing to come to that country at the close of the war. The law now being drawn up is designed to lay down a permanent immigration policy. The law, as it now exists, permits the following numbers to come in from the three principal countries of Southern and Eastern Europe: Italy, 42,057; Russia, 21,613; Poland, 21,076.

By adopting the quota 2 per cent. of these here in 1910 the numbers coming in from these countries will be reduced to: Italy, 28,000; Russia, 14,500; Poland, 14,000.

The actual number from these countries will probably be considerably increased by a clause which permits near relatives—"wives, husbands, fathers, mothers, unmarried minor brothers and sisters, and unmarried orphan nephews and nieces"—to come in, in addition to the quotas enumerated above.

While the new law, if passed, will reduce the number from Southern and Eastern Europe, as shown in the figures above, it will also reduce the numbers coming from Great Britain and other Western European countries. The number permitted to come in from these countries under the present law is as follows: Great Britain, 77,342; Germany, 67,607; Sweden, 20,042; Norway, 12,202.

The numbers who will be able to come in from these countries under the proposed law admitting a quota of 2 per cent. based on 1910 will be: Great Britain, 52,000; Germany, 45,000; Sweden, 13,500; Norway, 4,200.

In these latter countries, also, the numbers permitted to come in will be increased by the clause providing for relatives of those already here. It is not, of course, certain that the law will be amended exactly on this basis, for a strong effort is being made to have the 2 per cent. quota based on the census of 1890, rather than on that of 1910, the idea being to reduce still further the percentage of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe.

Canada is vitally interested, for in the proportion as the restrictions are made severe in the United States her chances of getting picked settlers will be improved.

Father Introduced Into House by Two Sons

London, March 2.—The unique spectacle of a father being introduced into the House of Commons by his two sons will be witnessed to-morrow, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson takes his seat as the member for Burnley, to which he was elected on Friday.

The voice of inspiration is hard to hear from the depths of an easy chair.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

The Sudbury nickel mining area last year produced 61,440,000 pounds of nickel, valued at \$18,433,000. This was three times the quantity taken out in 1922, and the largest output ever attained except during the war years 1915-1918, when in 1918 the record production of 92,507,293 pounds was turned out.

There are only two other places in Canada where nickel has been reported as of commercial importance, both in Ontario, at Alexo, about 150 miles north of Sudbury, and as a constituent of the Cobalt ore at Cobalt. A small deposit occurs near St. Stephen, N.B., but it is not of commercial value.

The chief competitor of Canada in the nickel markets of the world is New Caledonia, an island in the Western Pacific ocean, 700 miles east of Queensland, Ontario, however, at present produces about 80 per cent. of the world's nickel supply, the easier mining and the larger available supply being the chief factors in enabling this country to secure the market.

The close of the war left the nickel companies with large supplies of the metal on hand. As the principal use of nickel has been as an alloy in the manufacture of armament and projectiles it was necessary to find new uses and new markets. This campaign has been gradually securing results, as the increased output shows. The development of malleable nickel has also added to its range of uses, permitting it to be drawn into tubing for chemical processes and laboratory uses.

Nickel is but one of the economic minerals of which Canada has largely a monopoly, and the manner of its discovery and development makes a fascinating story for those interested in the development of Canada's natural resources.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS SINGAPORE BASE

Acting Prime Minister Makes Plea for Construction of Naval Station.

A despatch from Perth, West Australia, says:—"Australia recognizes that the upkeep of the Navy is a great burden on the Mother Country. Australia's Naval expenditure is more than that of all the other Dominions put together. It may not, perhaps, be enough, but clearly the others should do more." This statement was made by Dr. Page, acting Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, during a luncheon at Parliament House on Friday to Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick and officers of the special service squadron.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field said Singapore was a gateway between two oceans. It was necessary in war-time to give the fleet easy access so that while denying the gate to our enemies full protection would be given to ships of the Empire carrying merchandise. The Singapore Base would be of little use to Australia unless Australia constructed bases where warships could be repaired. Otherwise, damaged ships, obliged to go elsewhere for repairs, would leave the Australian coastline open to attacks from enemy submarines lurking among the islands between Singapore and Australia. Singapore was absolutely the key of the position and must be protected.

SANCTITY OF CHILD DECLARED AT GENEVA

More Than Million Children in Forty Countries Aided by Union in Past Three Years.

A despatch from Geneva says:—The sanctity of childhood the world over was consecrated on Thursday, when, with solemn ceremony, the so-called Declaration of Geneva, whereby mankind recognizes that it owes to the child the best it has to give, was presented to the "Republic of Geneva" by the International Union for the Saving of Children. This union has affiliated committees in Canada, Brazil, and the United States. More than a million children in forty countries have been helped by the union in the past three years.

The declaration, reproduced on parchment in 36 languages, sets forth in five brief formulae mankind's duty to the child, which "should be above all considerations of race, nationality or creed."

These include the sheltering and succoring of the orphan waif, developing the child materially and spiritually; the obligation to put the child in a position of livelihood, with protection against every form of exploitation, and the duty to educate child consciousness, that its talents may be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.



In the six-mile walk by the blind soldiers of St. Dunstan's recently in London, S. Webster, one of the contestants, is shown being led by a tape held by a friend, who guided him en route.