

Synopsis of Proceedings of Provincial Legislature

PROGRESS DAY BY DAY

The opening of the 17th Assembly of the Ontario Legislature was notable in that there was a new Lieutenant-Governor (Hon. W. D. Ross), a new Speaker (Hon. W. D. Black, Con. M.P.P. for Addington), and a new Clerk of the House (Major A. C. Lewis).

The Speech from the Throne included mention of the following proposed legislation and reported on progress for the past year as indicated.

NEW LEGISLATION—

Bills to increase Municipal Income Tax Exemption; to reduce Amusement Tax; to permit British clergymen to conduct marriage ceremonies in Ontario; to revise several and clarify other existing laws; to further agricultural affairs and introduce "legislation to recognize and give effect to the expressed desire of the people of Ontario for improvement in the method of Control and Administration of the Sale of Liquor" and the usual departmental routine.

POINTS EXTRANEANEOUS—

"We look forward to the Diamond Jubilee Celebration." Reference was made to last year's Inter-Provincial Conference: the completed monument to Sir James Whitney. The condition of agriculture was reported favorable considering the season; cream and butter had improved through new grading and advancement is reported in competitive dairy tests. The experiment of placing British boys on Ontario farms invites expansion.

EDUCATION AND HYDRO—

Bilingual school inquiry was expected to report shortly; travelling schools and correspondence courses had proved satisfactory and would be increased as would also "Advanced Education" in local centres. Fort William had adopted Hydro; the Nipigon power plant was working to capacity now and more power was needed in that district; use of power on the farms continued to increase; power had been arranged for on the Gattineau and Ottawa and a "measure of progress" could be reported as to the St. Lawrence Waterways affairs.

FORESTS AND MINES—

Extension of air fire protection and the establishment of segregation areas for natural reproduction of forests is promised. Mining activities were emphasized by discoveries of new areas of gold, copper and zinc. T. and N. O. extensions are to be considered, as is the purchase of increased land areas in Toronto for new Parliamentary requirements. The erection of the Provincial Building at the C. N. Exhibition last year forecasts the erection of similar buildings by other provinces there.

HIGHWAYS, HEALTH, FINANCE.

Five hundred miles of county road are to be improved to Provincial standard; new Dental Clinics are to be established; progress at Boys' School at Bowmanville is reported satisfactory. The public debt and financial administration was touched on

and the Estimates promised at an early date.

FEBRUARY 3RD—

Major T. A. Kidd (Con. Kingston, who defeated Hon. Mr. Nichol) moved the acceptance of the Speech from the Throne. Dr. Paul Poisson (Con. North Essex) was seconded. Major Kidd paid special attention to the revision of school programs and the elimination of supplementary examinations. W. E. Sinclair (Lib. Ontario South) moved adjournment.

FEBRUARY 4TH—

House was in Committee to facilitate action of Legislative machinery. Caucuses were held by Government and Opposition camps to outline plans of campaign for the coming session.

FEBRUARY 5TH—

House in Committee. Passed readings of nine bills emanating from Statute Revision Commission, as follows: respecting Old Age Pensions for School Teachers; to facilitate purchase of land for school purposes; amendment of Industrial School Act; Minors Protection Act to give magistrates more discretion in dealing with minors; Arbitration Act; clarification of clauses in Workmen's Compensation Act; Act respecting the hours of work of firemen. A Bill to amend the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act passed its second reading.

FEBRUARY 6TH—

W. E. N. Sinclair (Liberal) attacked the Speech from the Throne as a "meagre fare", and W. E. Raney (Prog) gave the credit of winning the election to Canon Cody. In the evening session the Premier replied to Sinclair and Raney and gave out the names of the new Liquor Control Commission. These are D. B. Hanna, former President and Gen. Mgr. of the Canadian National Railways; Hon. R. J. Manion, late Postmaster General of the Meighen Ministry at Ottawa, and Stewart McClenaghan, ex-M.P. of Ottawa.

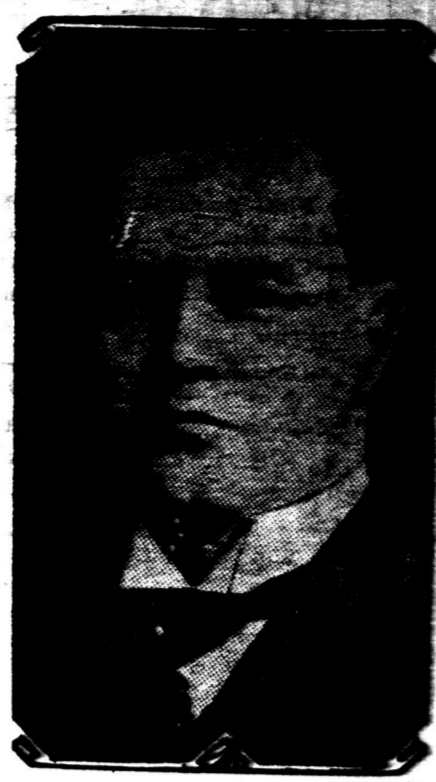
FEBRUARY 9TH—

House in Committee; debate not continued. Bills introduced included one to permit the Minister of Mines to appoint a substitute for the Mining Judge when necessary through the latter's absence. An amendment of the Wolf Bounty Act to prevent deception on part of claimants of bounty. (Some people have been catching wolf pups and growing them till they were old enough to call for bounty). An Act to revise Assessment Act to prevent companies evading Act as at present outlined.

W. E. Modt (Prog. South Huron) inquired about Ontario School Health Book.

F. G. Sandy (Prog. Victoria South) wanted to know amount of premiums paid by Government for fire insurance.

A. D. McLean (Prog. Middlesex North) wanted the cost of excavating the new East Wing of the Parliament Buildings, while C. A. Robertson (Lib. Huron North) enquired as to how many civil servants had been employed since Election Day.



Aurelien Belanger (Lib. Russell) continued the debate on the Speech from the Throne, referring particularly to the bilingual school question. Belanger is an orator of no small parts. He further claimed credit for the Liberals for "modification of the O.T.A." J. G. Lethbridge (Prog. West Middlesex) questioned the statement that more farmers were using Hydro, quoting 7,755 as farmer users instead of the claimed 20,000. He was pleased with the Liquor Commission. Citizens should respect law. Rev. W. G. Martin (Branford) scored Raney as a "mud-slinger." Referring to The Globe, he said "even the Premier's enemies judged him aright re the Liquor Commissioners. Two Government Bills were given their first reading; one brought down by Minister of Health (Dr. Godfrey) re Dept. of Labor, and a compulsory weed cutting measure introduced by Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Martin). K. K. Hornum (Ind. Labor, Waterloo South) moved the adjournment.



Ontario Government Control Liquor Commission

The chairman of the Ontario Government Control Liquor Commission will be David Blyth Hanna, of Toronto, former head of the Canadian National Railways, CENTRE. His lieutenants will be Hon. Dr. Manion, M.P., at LEFT, physician and former soldier, of Fort William, and Stewart McClenaghan, at RIGHT, of Ottawa, retired merchant, and former M.P., who has had experience as a license commissioner.



Cheese—Finest wests, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4 c. Butter, No. 1 pasteurized, 40 1/2 to 41 c. Eggs, storage extras, 48c; storage firsts, 45c; storage seconds, 39 to 40c; fresh extras, 53 to 54c; fresh firsts, 50c.

RESTORE PROPERTY RIGHTS TO WOMEN

Error in Ontario Law Deprived Them of Title Following Marriage.

Toronto.—The Ontario Legislature has taken the first step in rectifying one of its most interesting sins of omission in many past years, namely, the robbing of married women of their independent property rights. The act was done inadvertently a year ago, when, in the revision of the law, the section was dropped which preserved to the wife her title to property owned by her at the time of marriage, and also secured to her the sole title to any gain which she might make by any employment or profession.

For the past year, accordingly, Ontario women have been happily ignorant of the fact that they possessed none of these rights. The law makers of the Province, however, have discovered their error, and have given second reading to "An Act to Make Certain Changes in the Law in Consequences of the Revision of Statutes." Included as a section in the Act and made retroactive so as to cover last year was the last section respecting married women.

Bullet Marks Own Path.

A new tracer bullet, capable of striking a red line 1,200 yards long in the skies, denoting the path of its flight, has been developed by the United States army for use by machine gunners.

The measure of a man's life is the well spending of it, and not the length.

Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.53; No. 2 North, \$1.50; No. 3 Northern, \$1.40 1/2.

Man. oats—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 59 1/2c; No. 2 feed, nominal; western grain quotations in c.i.f. ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 old yellow, 88c; No. 3 old yellow, 86c. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$32.25; shorts, per ton, \$34.25; middlings, \$40.25.

Ontario oats, 50c, f.o.b. shipping points. Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.25 to \$1.28, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malt, 60 to 64c. Buckwheat—79c, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.00.

Man. flour—First pat., \$8.10, Toronto; do, second pat., \$7.50. Ont. flour—Toronto, 99 per cent patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.50; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20 1/2 to 21c; twins, 21 to 21 1/2c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c. Stiltons, 23c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 26c; triplets, 27c. Old Stiltons, 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46c; No. 1 creamery, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c. Dairy prints, 34 to 35c. Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 54 to 55c; fresh extras, loose, 53 to 54c; fresh firsts, 49 to 50c; fresh seconds, 40 to 41c; fresh pullets, 38c. Storage extras, 48c; do, firsts, 46c; seconds, 41 to 42c.

Poultry, dressed—Chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 40c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 38c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 36c; do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., 35c; do, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 32c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 46 to 47c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 35 to 36c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, \$3.60 to \$3.90 bushel; primes, \$3.45 to \$3.60. Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.25 to \$2.30; per 5 gal., \$2.15 to \$2.25 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 10-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 13 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c. Com. honey—\$3.40 to \$4.50 per doz. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 30c; cooked hams, 42c; smoked legs, 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, bonnies, 33 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$22 to 24; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20.50; 20 1/2 lbs. and up, \$21.34; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$41.50; heavyweight rolls, \$38.54 per hbl.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 to 15 1/2c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/2 to 17c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c; shortening tierces, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pails, 14 to 14 1/2c; blacks and tans, 15 1/2 to 16c.

Heavy export steers, \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$4.75 to \$5; heavy steers, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.00; do, fair to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; do, fair to good, \$6.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; but-

cher cows, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.75; do, com. to med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, med., \$4 to \$4.75; do, heifers, \$3.50 to \$3.80; baby beef, \$3 to \$10; feeders, choice, \$6.75 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, fair to med., \$4 to \$4.50; milch cows, \$65 to \$80; springers, \$75 to \$90; plain to med. cows, \$40 to \$50; calves, choice, \$33 to \$14; do, med., \$9 to \$12.50; do, com. and grassers, \$5 to \$6; lambs, choice, \$12 to \$12.50; bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, heavies, \$4.50 to \$5; do, culls, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, thick smooth, fed and watered, \$11.50; do, f.o.b., \$11; do, country points, \$10.75; do, off cars, \$11.90; select premium, per hog, \$2.25.

MONTREAL.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 76c; No. 3 CW, 66 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pat., \$8.10; second, \$7.50; strong bakers, \$7.40; winter, extra, \$6.10 to \$6.15. Rotted oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.65. Bran, \$32.25. Shorts, \$34.25. Middlings, \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50.

Man. flour—First pat., \$8.10, Toronto; do, second pat., \$7.50. Ont. flour—Toronto, 99 per cent patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.50; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20 1/2 to 21c; twins, 21 to 21 1/2c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c. Stiltons, 23c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 26c; triplets, 27c. Old Stiltons, 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46c; No. 1 creamery, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c. Dairy prints, 34 to 35c. Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 54 to 55c; fresh extras, loose, 53 to 54c; fresh firsts, 49 to 50c; fresh seconds, 40 to 41c; fresh pullets, 38c. Storage extras, 48c; do, firsts, 46c; seconds, 41 to 42c.

Poultry, dressed—Chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 40c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 38c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 36c; do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., 35c; do, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 32c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 28c; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 46 to 47c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 35 to 36c.

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MOIRA RIVER SCENE OF THERMITE TEST

Results So Far Prove its Efficiency in Clearing Off Anchor Ice.

Belleville, Ont.—The results of the experiments on the Moira River and at the mouth of the harbor have not as yet been fully determined, but sufficient had been demonstrated to remove any doubt of the practicability of the thermite, in some way to alleviate floods.

A number of men journeyed to the river and, taking a long pole with a rope attached, lowered it into the holes that were made. The pole floated underneath the ice and went away down stream the length of the rope attached, showing conclusively that the anchor ice had been broken up for a distance of about sixty feet. The channel of water was running freely underneath the ice and the eroding process was apparently going on. The day before at this place the anchor ice or fragile was almost impenetrable.

Professor Barnes has agreed to present to the City Council a detailed report of his operation here and also will offer some remedy on the situation.

Useful Bulletins.

The University of Toronto has published and is sending out in bulk to all the secondary schools in Ontario two bulletins which should be of great interest and value to parents who are wrestling with the problem of careers for boys and girls. One of these bulletins is entitled "Opportunities for Graduates in Science in the Faculty of Arts" and explains what each science course consists of and for what different occupations proficiency in each subject will make one eligible. The other bulletin in entitled "Opportunities for Graduates in Applied Science" and it explains the nature of the work expected of an engineer. It also tells something of the various engineering courses, civil, chemical, mechanical, mining, metallurgical and electrical. The Department of University Extension sends these bulletins to anyone who asks for them, free of charge. No doubt there are a good many parents who would like to peruse these two booklets.

Just Like Men Mayors.

Councillor Miss Hudson, who was elected mayor of Eastbourne, England, and is the town's first woman mayor, wore a robe and cocked hat similar to those worn by men mayors.

PRINCE IN HUMOROUS SPEECH PRAISES RADIOTELEPHONY

London.—In a tone of humorous relief, the Prince of Wales welcomed the triumph of science in perfecting transatlantic telephony as having removed some grave fears from his mind.

He was speaking as the guest of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and alluding to his year in office as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, reminded his hearers that on the occasion of his Presidential address to the association,

Lord Balfour, on his behalf, had expressed the aspiration that his year in office would be marked by some striking scientific achievement.

"Months passed," said the Prince, "and I had begun almost to despair that this year in office would be a failure. Then suddenly came the news that anybody could—at a price—call up anybody in America whenever he chose. That triumph gives the hallmark to my term of office in the association."

Coolidge Invites Powers Discuss Naval Treaty

MEMORANDUM SENT TO FOUR NATIONS.

United States Delegates to Geneva to be Given Authority to Negotiate Such Pact.

Washington.—United States delegates to the preparatory commission of the League of Nations disarmament conference will be clothed with authority to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy for further limitation of naval armaments.

This announcement was sprung upon Congress by President Coolidge without previous warning, when he transmitted to the Senate and House a copy of a memorandum which the United States Ambassadors in London, Tokio, Paris and Rome have been instructed to lay before the Governments of Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

In effect the President's proposal means that two disarmament conferences will be in progress at Geneva at the same time, one seeking a binding agreement to apply the 5-5-3-1.67 ratio adopted by the Washington arms conference to cruisers and submarines as well as to capital ships and aircraft carriers, and the other attempting to arrive at an agreement on an agenda for a general disarmament conference to be held under the aegis of the League of Nations at a later date.

In the Senate the reaction to the President's proposal was generally favorable. Administration leaders, talking the proposal in entire good commended it, as did many Democrats and Independent Republicans, although because of the previous reluctance of Great Britain, France and other powers to undertake

League of Nations Watching Events

Geneva.—Whether China will insist upon intervention by the League of Nations in the Chinese situation depends largely upon the tenor of the reply of Great Britain to Pekin's protest against the despatch of British troops there, the Chinese spokesman of the League said on Thursday.

In addition to the suggestion for convening an international conference with the collaboration of the United States, League officials offer as another possibility the drawing up by the Council of a doctrine which would serve as a basis for the powers in the negotiation of new treaties with China.

further naval limitation at this time, especially in view of troubled conditions in the Orient and Russia still an uncertain factor. There is widespread skepticism about the prospects for tangible results.

At the Washington Arms Conference in 1921 the total tonnage of capital warships and aircraft carriers which leading naval powers could possess was fixed, and also the size and armament of cruisers, although no limit was set to the number or total tonnage of these classes.

Great Britain and the United States were allowed 525,000 tons each; Japan, 315,000; Italy and France, 175,000 each. This was a ratio of 5-5-3-1.67-1.67.