

NOTED MINING COMPANIES DEVELOPING QUEBEC GOLD FIELDS

Geological Structure of Rouyn Township Resembles That of Kirkland Lake—District Found to be Heavily Mineralized.

A despatch from Rouyn Lake, Que., says:—Careful examination of leading discoveries in Rouyn township confirms the intermittent reports from time to time during the past winter. Surface outcroppings do not contain spectacular showings of native gold. This absence of the glitter of gold may account for the quiet that has marked progress in the field. Nevertheless, in this very quiet there lies a depth of seriousness that should augur well for the future of Rouyn.

It is to large veins and to assay sheets that modern miners look, and it is a feature of this day and age that mining gold is not associated with the flashing of rich specimens, but rather, with the measurement of tonnage and the determination of the average gold content in the zones of segregation.

More work has been done on the Powell vein than at any other point in the new district. The Noranda Mines Co. not only holds the Powell under option, but also holds a number of adjoining claims, among them being the A. H. Cocheram, J. H. S. Waite, W. A. Chabourne and others, making up a total of nearly 2,000 acres.

What is known as the Powell vein has been traced for close to 12,000 feet, with considerable trenching and exploration work along nearly one mile of its length. The average width of the deposit as so far determined, is from eight to nine feet, sometimes attaining a width of twelve feet or more. The vein is a true fissure, running east of south and cutting the porphyry and greenstone formations at right angles.

No one on the property has authority to announce the average gold content of the ore in the Powell vein, but the information generally accepted

is here as being correct is that assays show an average of \$7 a ton over a width of about eight feet and extending over a length of 1,600 feet in one ore shoot and with a 300-foot-long ore shoot containing much higher values.

Ore coming from the test pits of eight to fifteen feet in depth shows heavy mineralization, with native gold visible and with graphite in quantity somewhat similar to that occurring in the high-grade ore in the producing mines of the Kirkland Lake district.

There is a marked similarity in the characteristic of Noranda ore with that in the Kirkland Lake district, and the geological structure has characteristics in common with Porcupine as well as Kirkland Lake.

Various Ontario gold and silver mining companies are interested in the new district. The Dome Mines Co. of Porcupine holds options on a large number of claims, after having kept two geologists in the field for some time. Mr. Wright, chief geologist on the Dome Mine, is coming back to Rouyn this week on a second trip, despite the fact that the company's field man, Mr. James, is being kept continually in this district.

The M. J. O'Brien, Ltd., a \$20,000,000 corporation owning the O'Brien Mine at Cobalt and the Miller Lake O'Brien in Gowanda, as well as other big interests, has secured a large acreage in the Rouyn gold area.

The Coniagas Mine of Cobalt has secured property at Pelletier Lake, and is sending in a force of men to carry on development. These claims were staked by M. P. Wright and P. Billings, among the first staking in Rouyn township. A strong vein outcrops at surface in which gold is visible.



MCGILL HONORS CHIEF SCOUT
At the Convocation of McGill University, Montreal, 480 graduates took part in the ceremonies and among the distinguished men granted honorary degrees was Sir Robert Daden-Powell, who was made an LL.D. He is here seen in his robes, with the Principal of McGill, Gen. Sir Arthur Currie.

TWO TORONTO WOMEN KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

Engine Stalled on Steep Hill and Machine Backed Over Don Embankment.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Two women were killed outright, two persons sustained injuries that necessitated their removal to the hospital, and two others miraculously escaped injury, when an automobile driven by Frank Kelly, 293 Lauder Avenue, stalled on the steep hill beyond the second bridge, which spans the C.N.R. tracks, Don Mills Road, two miles north of the city limits, backed down the slope, crashed through the flimsy rail on the right-hand side of the structure, and somersaulted three times before it reached the steel right-of-way, seventy feet below. The dead are: Mrs. John Wilson, aged 51, 135 Simpson Avenue, and Mrs. Norman Jackson, her daughter, aged 35, 69 Frizell Avenue. Those injured are: Frank Kelly, who is believed to have some broken ribs, but who is to undergo an X-ray examination to ascertain definitely if this is so, and May Trebley, aged 4, of 69 Frizell Avenue, Mrs. Charles Trebley, who is also a daughter of Mrs. Wilson and mother of the injured child and of Donald Trebley, aged 18 months; escaped with her baby. The remains of the two victims of the tragedy were removed to the Morgue, where County Coroner W. L. Bond opened an inquest. The injured persons were conveyed to St. Michael's Hospital. After her right limb had been set in a plaster cast May Trebley was able to go home.

Kelly, who is engaged to one of Mrs. Wilson's daughters, had had his car in storage until a week ago.

Mrs. Wilson was the mother of ten children.

CHIEF ISSUE AT NEXT IMPERIAL PARLEY

Far East Likely to be Most Important Topic at Coming Conference.

A despatch from London says:—The relation of the British Empire to Japanese aspirations in the Far East promises to become the most important question for the forthcoming Imperial conference, as it was at the Prime Ministers' conference here in 1921. Two months ago Canada's independent signature of the Halbut Fisheries Treaty was agitating all the constitutionalists, and the prediction was made that it would prove the most contentious subject for the September discussions. It has since receded into the background, as such enlargements in the practice of Dominion autonomy have a way of doing, and promises to be superseded in importance by the less academic issue of the Empire's relations toward its neighbors.

The decision of the Admiralty to transform Singapore Harbor into a great naval base is concentrating attention on the Pacific, which means on Japan. China's relapse into anarchy and the reoccupation of Vladivostok by the Bolshevik Government are minor questions. Mr. Meighen's voice in the 1921 conference was raised in favor of the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Canada in this matter furthered the cause of Anglo-American unity. Her own relations with Japan since the emigration question was satisfactorily adjusted have been happy, and though she is a Pacific power, elements of future discord with the Empire of the rising sun are not intrinsic in her position. Australia's feeling towards Japan conflicts more acutely with the view of the Mother Country in proportion that her empty acres are nearer an armed yellow race seeking expansion. The fortification of Singapore is in a sense a concession to her apprehensions. Singapore is a naval topic.

Sir Wm. Robinson raises the military question by his proposal that the Committee of Imperial Defence should become a permanent Council of Imperial Defence upon which the Dominions should be represented.

CANADA TO BE MEETING PLACE OF SECOND EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE

In the forefront of prominent men in attendance at the Empire Forestry Conference to be held in Canada this summer will be Major-General Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Lord Lovat is chairman of the Imperial Forestry Commission, which is carrying out a gigantic program of reforestation in the British Isles. The forests of England and Scotland were subjected to serious depletion to supply war demands, and the work of the Commission is to restore as rapidly as possible the forested areas in the United Kingdom.

During the war Lord Lovat was in charge of all British forestry operations, and associated with him were many men, including Canadians, prominent in the lumber and pulp manufacturing world. He has many friends in Canada, and it is anticipated that his coming will warm the hearts of many a member of the clan Fraser, of which Lord Lovat, as Simon Fraser, is Chief. Not only is he a man of great energy, broad vision and outstanding ability, but he is possessed of a most charming personality.

The several Canadians who were delegates to the Empire Forestry Conference held in London in 1920 speak highly of his ability as the leader of that Conference.

these the Conference will visit lumbering centres and forest areas in Ontario and Western Canada. Many of the delegates will see for the first time forest industries on a scale entirely new to them. The huge pulp concerns in eastern Canada and the gigantic sawmills of the Pacific Coast will undoubtedly occasion much interest.

AIM OF THE CONFERENCE.
It is the aim of the Conference to find the ways and means of making the Empire self-sustaining in its timber supply. This involves careful stock-taking of forest resources, the pooling of information in regard thereto, and the establishment of facilities for increasing Empire trade generally in forest products. In many cases possibilities have been neglected purely through the lack of information that has prevailed regarding supplies and facilities.

A most important feature of the Conference is the placing plainly before the people of the actual condition of Empire forestry affairs. In some parts of the Empire forest management is on the basis of sustained yield, while in others cutting is carried on greatly in excess of annual growth, so that the woods' capital is being seriously impaired. Many other related subjects will also receive attention.

Canada is honored by being selected as the meeting place of this, the second Empire Forestry Conference. No effort is being spared to justify this selection, and it may be anticipated that the numerous delegates will return to their respective countries with a clearer conception than they have previously had of Canadian conditions, the advantages of Canada as a source of raw forest products, and of the state of her development in the manufacture of wood material into many different forms.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM.
Preparations for the Conference are now so far advanced that certain important particulars can be given in regard to the program. The Conference will open during the last week of July, foresters from all parts of the Empire taking part. Almost immediately after the formal opening a tour will be made in the eastern provinces to observe forest conditions and to inspect forest industries. Following the eastern trip the meetings at Ottawa will take place. At the conclusion of

the Week's Markets
TORONTO.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55¢; No. 3 CW, 52½¢; No. 1 feed, 51½¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, hay ports.
Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.00; No. 2, \$1.
Barley—Malt, 40 to 62c, according to freights outside.
Rye—No. 2, 70 to 71c.
Wheat—No. 2, 79 to 81c.
Flour—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45.
Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$22; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.23 to \$1.25.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—50 to 51c.
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, \$4.90 to \$5.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 3 timothy, \$14; mixed, \$12; lower grades, \$8.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 20c; twins, 22c; triplets, 23c; Stillons, 23c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32½c; triplets, 33c; Stillons, 33½c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36 to 37c; ordinary creamery prints, 34 to 35c; dairy, 24 to 25c; cooking, 22c.
Eggs—New, laid, loose, 31c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.
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., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; 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., 29c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, per lb. 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 25c.
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, \$1.30 to \$1.40; No. 2, \$1.15 to \$1.30.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked hams, 29 to 42c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 25 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 32c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 37 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$36; heavyweight rolls, \$33.
Lard—Pure tierces, 15½ to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Choice heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.85; butcher steers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, med., \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, com., \$6 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$7 to \$8.25; do, fair, \$6 to \$6.75; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, springers, each, \$30 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$12; do, med., \$8.50 to \$10.50; do, com., \$5 to \$7; lambs, spring, \$18 to \$20; sheep, choice, light, \$6 to \$6.50; do, choice, heavy, \$4 to

ALBERTA WHEAT CROP DOUBLE 1922 YIELD

Rain Has Afforded Immense Benefit to Farms and Forests.

A despatch from Calgary says:—Grain men and others in Calgary are already forecasting the probable yield of wheat in Alberta this year, and those who are prepared to hazard a guess state that given ordinary favorable conditions between now and harvest time the threshing machines will register something in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels. This estimate is based on the 65,000,000 bushels crop of last year (Alberta Government estimate) and on approximately the same acreage seeded. As a matter of fact, there are some grain men who say that the estimate is somewhat conservative, and that the acreage in some localities this year shows a considerable increase compared to last year, particularly so in the northern portion of the province, where wheat is rapidly outrivalling oats and other coarse grains.

While the recent rains, which amounted to about seven inches and which are believed to be the heaviest on record in Alberta for an equal length of time, are regarded as being worth anywhere up to \$25,000,000 to the province, the benefit to the forests may also be fairly regarded as amounting to millions.

By the way, another saving to Canada following the rains is being accomplished at the Federal aerodrome at High River, Alberta, for with the forests saturated it is not necessary to send out the daily airplane patrols which cover a stretch ranging from the Clearwater River west to Red Deer, approximately to the international boundary below the Crow's Nest Pass. The machines will only be sent out when conditions warrant.



Archbishop of Algoma
Archbishop Thorne, who celebrates the jubilee of his diocese on June 17th. He was created a bishop twenty-six years ago, and an archbishop eight years ago.

Obe Canadian Laws or Leave the Country

A despatch from Vernon, B.C., says:—You and your countrymen must obey our laws or leave the country, whichever suits you best, and your children must go to school," declared Mr. Justice Murphy here on Friday in sentencing Sam Chereanoff, a Doukhor, to three years in the penitentiary for attempting to burn a schoolhouse near Grand Forks, B.C., in March last.

Temperature at Dawson City Reaches 91 in the Shade

A despatch from Dawson City, Y.T., says:—A heat wave struck the Yukon Territory Thursday, when the temperature was 91 in the shade and 120 in the sun. This is the hottest, with one exception, registered here in the past 23 years, since the Dominion Weather Bureau was established here. The hottest day ever recorded was on July 10, 1920, when it was one degree warmer than Thursday.

St. Lawrence Reported Clear of Ice After Long Season

A despatch from Prescott says:—According to official reports received on Thursday the Gulf of St. Lawrence is now clear of ice, after a season of unprecedented ice conditions. The icebreaker Milkula has been battling for weeks to clear the way for incoming vessels.

15,434 Head of Cattle Sent Since Removal of Embargo

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Since the British embargo was removed (and up to May 31), 10,190 store cattle and 5,244 butcher cattle have been exported to Great Britain, says a report of the Department of Agriculture. Of that number approximately 11,500 were billed from Ontario and 3,900 from the Western Provinces. Prices on good quality steers have been stimulated from 50 cents to \$2 per hundred as a result of the improved demand for good stock. Practically all the stock was either hornless or dehorned, and meeting the requirements of a high class of trade, sold at strong prices.

X-Ray Movies Attain Higher Perfection

According to competent medical authority, new developments in X-ray movies have been achieved by the use of a new method of sensitizing the photographic plate so as to record new lengths never before photographed.

Presbyterians Debate Three Proposals on Church Union

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—Three proposals relative to Church Union are the subject of historic debate in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

UNIONISTS—Majority report, presented by Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon, that consummation of union with Methodist and Congregational Churches be approved and proceeded with.

ANTI-UNIONISTS—Minority report, presented by Rev. Dr. D. J. Fraser, that Assembly proceed no further in the matter of organic union until the attainment of practical unanimity.

MODERATES—Amendment, presented by Rev. Dr. D. R. Drummond, that further efforts to consummate organic union be stayed at present time and that Assembly instruct Church Union Committee to arrange a conference of advocates and opponents of union "who shall seek earnestly for some way by which the peace of the Church may be preserved and threatened division may be averted."

REGULAR FELLERS
DO YOU KNOW A HEN ON A SIT ON A EGG AND HATCH IT

GOSH! IT MUST HURT TO SIT ON A HATCHET

The Week's Markets

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MONTREAL.
Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 61 to 61½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 57½c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1sts, \$6.90; 2nds, \$6.40; strong patents, \$6.20; winter pats, choice, \$6.05 to \$6.15; hulled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.05 to \$3.15; Bran, \$26. Shorts, \$29. Middlings, \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15 to \$17.
Cheese, finest easterns, 17½c. Butter, choice creamery, 33½ to 33¾c; Eggs, selected, 33c. Potatoes, per bag car lots, \$1.35 to \$1.40.
Dairy type cows, med. quality, \$4 to \$5; com. bulls, \$3 to \$4; calves, med. quality suckers, \$6 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5; do, better finished, heavier, \$7; sheep, good lots, \$6.50 to \$6.75; spring lambs, \$13.50 per cwt; choice lambs, averaging 60 lbs. in weight, 18c per lb. Hogs, mixed lots, good quality \$10; coarse and rougher, \$9.50.



Sir Campbell Stuart
The Canadian Editor of the London Times, who has started the organization of a society, of which he is secretary, for the collection of data concerning Canadian history in Britain and France. Lady Minto, wife of a former Governor-General, and the Duke of Connaught, are co-operating.

TO EQUALIZE SEXES OF EMIGRANTS

British Authorities Augment Grants for Girls Coming to the Dominion.

A despatch from London says:—Canadian regulations for the emigration of young persons under the overseas settlement scheme provides that the Dominion's share of the grants for passage money shall be made for girls only up to 16 years of age and youths to 17 years of age.

It is understood that the British authorities are so impressed with the desirability of the sexes being emigrated in equal proportion, that they have resolved to offer to provide a full grant for every additional girl who is between 15 and 17 years of age, the idea being to equalize the number of emigrants in both classes.

Knowledge of Car Needed.
—An ounce of instruction may save a pound of repair.