

## EMPIRE FORESTRY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN CANADA IN JULY

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.

### 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 forested 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

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.

## TO CARRY CATTLE IN GOVERNMENT BOATS

### Canadian Vessels to be Equipped for Ocean Transport During Three Months.

Ottawa, June 10.—An earnest attempt at cattle-carriers by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine will be made this summer. As the result of lengthy correspondence and negotiations between Sir Henry Thornton, head of that service, and the Departments of Agriculture and Marine and Fisheries, six of the Government Marine are to be fitted up for the carrying of cattle to the recently opened British markets.

Owing to the fact that the Government vessels are not designed for such work, and as it would involve an almost prohibitive cost to adapt them completely to such work, it is planned only partly to fit up these boats. They will be equipped to carry a little over 200 cattle each and the cost of equipping the vessels will be comparatively small. It is understood that the Government cattle service will be maintained during the months of July, August and September, the months during which the best weather conditions on the Atlantic obtain, and when the maximum of service can be given at the minimum of risk and cost, and it is believed that at the end of that time it can be ascertained whether or not the experiment is successful and whether or not the Government service justifiably could be made permanent.

According to the plans, which are not yet completely formulated, an effort will be made to have some of the ships go from Quebec and some from Montreal. In the case of the former port shipping the cattle over the Government Railway direct to Quebec, thus giving the major part of the Government enterprise the benefit of the land haulage and also encouraging the Harbor Commission of Quebec, which has this summer on short notice furnished excellent transshipping facilities to cattle exporters. An opportunity will be afforded also of learning what results accrue from competing with the larger lines of cattle-carrying vessels between Canada and Great Britain.

### Canada Has Sent 15,434 Head of Cattle to Britain

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 killed 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, and at strong prices.

### St. Lawrence at Last Entirely Free of Ice

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 Mikula has been battling for weeks to clear the way for incoming vessels.



Archbishop of Algoma  
Archbishop Thorneycroft, 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.

### Bush Fires Drive Deer Into Port Arthur

Port Arthur, June 10.—Two full-grown moose were seen for fully an hour browsing at 5 o'clock this morning within 20 yards of the plant of the Provincial Pulp and Paper Co. Men went up quite close to these forest monarchs and they were not disturbed. One of the two, both bull moose, had a fine set of antlers just starting to grow. The antlers are "velvet" just now, and those who saw the big animal this morning say the horns were very beautiful.

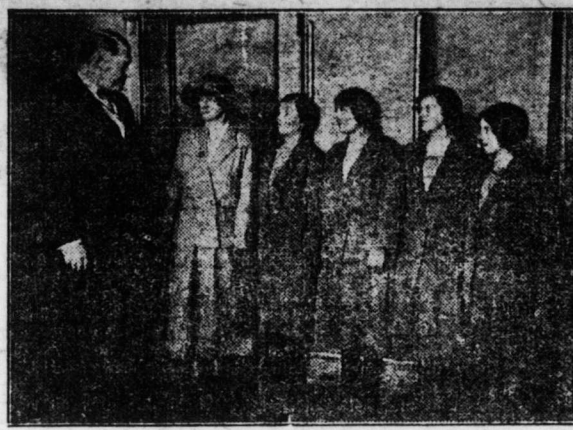
Two deer were seen this morning in the State River Presbyrian Church grounds and people got close enough to the animals to take a picture of them.

It is thought that the preponderance of bush fires in the neighborhood has driven these and many other denizens of the bush close into town.

### British Steamer Sinks in Red Sea

London, June 10.—The British steamer Malden, bound for London from Calcutta with a heavy cargo, is sinking off St. John's Island, in the Red Sea, according to a despatch to Lloyd's from Port Sudan today. Another steamer, twenty miles distant, was reported to have answered the distress calls of the Malden.

The number of passengers and crew of the Malden is unknown. A later despatch to Lloyd's from Port Sudan says that the Malden went to the bottom and is a total loss. The passengers and crew were rescued.



ENGLISH FARMERETTES TOUR CANADA

Four bright young English girls ranging from fourteen to eighteen years of age, have reached Canada to make a tour which will last until September. They travel under the Sir Henry Thornton Scholarships and are chaperoned by Miss Wolfe Murray, a newspaper woman, who is a descendant of General Murray. The girls are Miss Joan Moore, Leicestershire; Miss Ivy Townsend, of Surrey; Miss Mildred White, of Devonshire; and Miss Emma Abbotson, of Middlesex. Their ability to speak and write were factors in their selection. Miss Moore, the youngest, defeated her father in a judging contest before leaving England.

## Weekly Market Report

### TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.23 1/2; No. 2 CW, 55 1/2; No. 3 CW, 52 1/2; No. 1 feed, 51 1/2; Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, hay ports. Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.00 1/2; No. 2, 99 1/2; Barley—Malt, 40 to 62c, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—No. 2, 70 to 71c. Rye—No. 2, 79 to 81c. Pass—No. 2, \$1.40 to \$1.45. Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$35; good feed flour, \$3.15 to \$2.25. Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.28 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 pat., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$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; Stiltons, 25c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 35c. 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, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 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., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 17c; ducks, 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, 6 1/2c. Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 25c. Honey—60 lb. tin, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb.; 2-2 1/2 lb. tins, 11 to 12 1/2c 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 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 37 to 42c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18 to \$20; 50 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$30; heavyweight rolls, \$33.

Lard—Pure tierces, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 1/2c. Shortening tierces, 14 1/2 to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15 1/2c; pails, 15 1/2 to 16c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c. Choice heavy steers, \$9 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, \$6 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6.50; 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, \$80 to \$110; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$12; do, med., \$8.50 to \$10.50; do, com., \$6 to \$7; lambs, spring, \$18 to \$20; sheep, choice, light, \$6 to \$6.50; do, choice, heavy, \$4 to \$4.50; do, culls and bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.85; do, f.o.b., \$8.25; do, country points, \$7.85.

### MONTREAL.

Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 61 to 61 1/2c; Can. West, No. 3, 57 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 57 1/2c; Man. spring wheat, 54 1/2 to 55c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

There survive one son, Prince Albert John, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who served in the Prussian army during the war, and two daughters, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise.

### Six in One Family Average 100 Years Each

Souris, P.E.I., June 11.—The death here of Patrick Macdonald at the age of 100 years, reveals a remarkable record for longevity among members of his family. His mother, Mrs. Angus Macdonald, died in Souris in 1885, aged 104; his sister, Mrs. Hugh Macdonald, in Souris, in 1916, aged 104; his sister, Mrs. MacKillop, in Beverly, Mass., in 1918, aged 102; his brother, Stephen A. Macdonald, in Souris, in 1921, aged 87; his sister, Mrs. Deagle, in Souris, in 1922, aged 103. The total ages of the six is 600 years, or an average of 100 years each.

### Presbyterian Assembly Adopt Church Union Motion

Port Arthur, June 11.—Two votes were taken in the General Assembly to-night on the question of Church Union, and the difference in the results was not as great as was expected. On both votes the Assembly divided on the straight issue of union. The first vote was taken on the question of an amendment proposed by Rev. Dr. Drummond, of Hamilton, which was defeated by 416 to 137. The second vote on the main motion to adopt the report of the Union Committee was carried by a vote of 428 to 129.

## PRINCESS MAUD TO WED BRITISH SUBJECT

### Another Member of Royal House Prefers One of Own Nation.

London, June 10.—The betrothal of the Princess Maud to Lord Carnegie was officially announced to-night. The Princess Maud is the second daughter of the Princess Royal, Lord Carnegie is eldest son of the Earl of Southesk. The Princess Royal, who was the eldest sister of King George V., died in 1922. She was the widow of the Duke of Fife. The present Duchess of Fife is H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, sister of Princess Maud, who, it is officially announced, will marry the eldest son of the Earl of Southesk.

## Caterpillar Plague Reported in Saskatchewan

Regina, June 11.—A plague of caterpillars is reported from the Maclean and Qu'Appelle districts. Millions of the insects are eating the leaves off the trees and crawling into the houses, according to reports reaching the Provincial Agriculture Department. While the outbreak seems to be most serious at Maclean and Qu'Appelle, the caterpillars are reported at a number of other points.



PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

London, June 10.—Princess Christian, daughter of King George, died Saturday morning. She was the 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.

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## GOLD FIELDS OF ROUYN TP., QUEBEC, GIVE PROMISE OF RICH HARVEST

### Noted Mining Companies Acquire Large Holdings in New District—Geological Structure of District Resembles That of Kirkland Lake Fields.

A despatch from Rouyn Lake, Que., says:—Careful examination of leading discoveries in Rouyn township confirms the intermittent reports from 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 claims 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. Cochran, J. H. S. Waite, W. A. Chadbourne 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

## 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."

## TWO KILLED, THREE INJURED, ON DON ROAD

### In Making Drop of Seventy Feet Auto Somersaulted Three Times.

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 85, 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 68 Frizell Avenue.

There survive one son, Prince Albert John, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, who served in the Prussian army during the war, and two daughters, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise.

The weight of the average man's brain is 3 1/2 lbs.

The Junker is named the Raold Amundsen. The pilot is Wilhelm Loewe, a skilled flier. The expedition has been slightly delayed, but is in time to reach the edge of the ice and to fly to the North by June 21. Pilot Loewe will carry huge sheets of black and yellow gauze, which he will drop and indicate the course for Amundsen from the pole to Spitzbergen. This is considered essential to make safe the end of Amundsen's flight, as a compass is useless, according to German meteorologists. Loewe's plan amounts to a flight to the Pole himself. Hammer believes there is no question that Amundsen will leave Point Barrow on June 21 and will cross the Pole within twenty-four hours, if at all.

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## 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 Primo Ministers' conference here in 1921. Two months ago Canada's independent signature of the Halibut 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 release into anarchy and the reoccupation of Vladivostok by the Bolshevik Government are minor questions. Mr. McElghen'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, element 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 port.

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.

## JUNKER AIRPLANE TO TRAVEL OVER ICE

### Amundsen Relief Expedition Sails for Spitzbergen to Aid Explorer at North Pole.

A despatch from Hamburg says:—The Raold Amundsen airplane relief expedition to Spitzbergen, under the direction of Consul Hammer, has sailed from Hamburg to Bergen. There it takes ship directly to the ice fields of North Spitzbergen, where the Norwegian Government expedition has already reached. Consul Hammer has one Junker airplane, fitted for travel over the ice, equipped with wireless and a wireless telephone and with tanks of a sufficient capacity to reach the North Pole and return to Spitzbergen. The Norwegian planes and hydroplane can fly only to the edge of the ice, while the Junker can penetrate the Polar region and guide Amundsen.

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## Women Preachers in United States Now Total 178

A despatch from Chicago says:—There are 178 women preachers of various denominations in the United States, all of whom are members of the International Association of Women Preachers, according to the list of members recently made public here. Illinois leads in the number of women preachers with 38, 17 of them being in the city of Chicago. Kansas ranks second with 30 women ministers. Nebraska is third in numbers with 18.

## Must Obey Our Law or Leave Canada

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 Cherepanoff, a 19-year-old, to three years in the penitentiary for attempting to burn a schoolhouse near Grand Forks, B.C., in March last.

## 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.

