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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915.

Imperial Honors.

Without exception the Canadians mentioned in the list of birthday honors are, in their respective spheres, prominent and highly esteemed citizens, who will wear with credit their new titles. Therefore, they can all be offered sincere congratulations by the whole community.

The reader of inquiring mind, after he has assented very cordially, as we are sure he will, to these congratulations will probably find himself wondering how these honors are brought about. A good citizen, who several years ago had received one of the honors, and was being congratulated by a friend, expressed his thanks and added, "I suppose it is all right, but why the d—l they gave it to me I don't know." Very rarely does it happen that the honor is calculated to invite objection or unfavorable comment from any quarter. In almost every instance the happy recipient is a good citizen, and all wish him well. But the reader of inquiring mind, already mentioned, will sometimes find the same difficulty in understanding the matter as did the worthy knight referred to. Sometimes the conferring of the honor may be traced to some distinct public service, which marks him above his fellows. But not always. John Smith becomes Sir John. John is an excellent fellow, and nobody has anything but a good word for him. But wherein does he differ in talent or public service from his neighbor, John Brown? Under what rule, on what principle, is the one taken while the other is left? An estimable gentleman who has held a position of certain rank for a few months becomes a Sir; other estimable gentlemen who have held similar rank for a much longer period are not Sirred. Why? It would not be easy to find an answer from any quarter. There must be some mysteries in the world, and this is one of them.

Australia's Military System.

It is now some years since Australia adopted universal military training. As the result of this measure all British subjects who have resided in the Commonwealth six months are liable to serve.

When an Australian boy reaches the age of twelve he becomes a junior cadet, and continues to be one until he is fourteen, the training he undergoes being conducted with the idea of developing his physique. The drill consists of elementary marching, miniature rifle shooting, swimming, running exercises and first aid. At the age of fourteen he becomes a senior cadet, and must attend forty drills a year. He is now given a uniform and rifle. At the age of eighteen he passes into the citizen forces, where he remains for eight years. As a citizen soldier he has to spend eight days each year in camp, in addition to another eight days home training. After the age of twenty-six he passes into the reserve and is not called upon for any further training.

At the present time there are about 171,000 young men receiving military training in Australia. It is expected that as soon as the system gets into full working order that this number will be largely increased. The country at the present time has about 696,000 men under thirty-five years of age. She expects that hereafter she will continue to have half a million citizen soldiers ready to defend the country at any time. In the present war Australia has contributed a much larger number of soldiers in proportion to her population than Canada. In addition to the soldiers she has manned a number of cruisers.

Our Blind Knight.

One of the new Canadian Knights is a blind man, Sir Charles F. Fraser, principal of the School for the Blind at Halifax. Sir Charles has been connected with educational and business affairs in various ways, but the work into which he has put his greatest labor—a labor of love it has been—is that in which for many years he has been engaged as principal of the Halifax institution. Deprived of sight in early life he had a personal knowledge of the great disadvantages of those who could not see, and he has applied himself with untiring zeal to the improvement of the condition of the blind in the Maritime Provinces.

The institution over which he has long presided with so much ability and success, one of the many good ones of which Halifax can boast, owes its origin to the patriotic public spirit of one of the city's merchant princes of the last century, the late William Murdoch, who was at the head of a large dry goods business, with houses in London and Halifax. For a considerable time the institution was conducted as a private one, supported entirely by the contributions of the citizens. Some years ago, however, the Provincial Government of the day recognized it and a similar institution devoted to the interests of the deaf and dumb as valuable portions of the educational machinery of the Province. A plan was devised under which the Government obtained a voice in the management, and a financial basis was established providing for contributions from the Provincial and Municipal treasuries. Subsequently, under arrangements somewhat similar in character, the other Maritime Provinces became contributors to the support of the institution. The purpose is still kept open for the gifts of those who wish to contribute, but the chief reliance is now on the public funds, although the arrangement has wisely provided for retaining the valuable services of the private citizens under whose care the institution grew up. With this happy combination of pub-

lic aid and private supervision, and under the able direction of Sir Charles Fraser, the institution has several times been enlarged, and is now in a flourishing condition.

Apparently the German Eagle thinks that the American Eagle is a hen.

It is evident that President Wilson is really in earnest and that he will demand a direct answer from the German Government in regard to its attitude on submarine warfare. The United States will demand that Germany conduct her submarine warfare according to the regulations prescribed by the International Law, or the United States will take measures to enforce her demands.

Dr. Dernburg, who made himself objectionable in the United States, is now to be sent to Scandinavia, where he will conduct a pro-German campaign. If he makes as brilliant a success of it in Copenhagen as he did in Washington, it will not be very long before he will be forced to move. Dernburg is a bungler, but in this respect is typical of all German diplomats.

The words of warning uttered by Lloyd George should not go unheeded in Canada. He makes it plain that the Austro-German victory in Galicia was due to their superior supply of munitions. He also states that the Germans would have driven out of Belgium and France long ago had the British supply of shells been adequate. It is imperative that more ammunition be furnished the armies at the front, and it is to be hoped that Canadian factories engaged in this work will be speeded up to their fullest capacity.

The capture of Przemyśl by the Austro-German forces will not have any material effect on the general situation. More of a sentimental rather than a strategic value will be placed upon the fall of the fortress. Evidently the forts were badly demolished by the Russians, and the latter have been so busy since the Austrians before the place was captured by the Russians, and the latter have been so busy since its fall that they were unable to repair the breaches made. The fall of this fortress will make it more imperative than ever that the Dardanelles should be forced, and Russia furnished with an adequate supply of munitions of war, which is her great weakness.

Coalition Governments are by no means frequent, although there are a number of occasions when the business of Great Britain has been carried on by such means. Probably the most curious coalition government ever formed was the one created by the Earl of Chatham in 1776. It is said that the members of the Cabinet had to be introduced to one another when they met in their first session, while Burke ridiculed the combination in the following manner:—

"It was a checked and speckled administration; a piece of jolney crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed; a cabinet, variously indented; a piece of diversified mosaic; a tessellated pavement without cement; patriots and courtiers, King's friends and republicans, Whigs and Tories, treacherous friends and open enemies. It was indeed a curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on."

A BROKEN PROMISE.

On May 5, it is announced, Germany formally proclaimed the annexation of Belgium. It is almost nine months to a day since the German imperial chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, thus addressed the Reichstag:—

Gentlemen, we are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law! Our troops have occupied Luxembourg, and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law. It is true that the French government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her opponent respects it. We know, however, that France stood ready for the invasion. France could wait, but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. So we were compelled to override the just protests of the Luxembourg and Belgian governments. The wrong done to Belgium is a wrong which we are committing we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened, and we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can have only one thought—how he is to hack his way through (wie er sich durchhaut). This speech will forever condemn Germany in the eyes of the world. It proves beyond question that Germany was the aggressor and subsequent events, including the annexation of Belgium, prove that the imperial chancellor was either insincere or did not speak with authority when he promised to make good the wrong committed on poor little Belgium.—Wind-sor Record.

THE SUPER-AMBASSADOR.

Of all the great men upon whom Turkey has relied for guidance none ever equalled that amazing Englishman, Stratford Canning. Over a century ago he went to Constantinople, at the age of 23, as the British Ambassador. The power which he then exercised over Turkish affairs, internal and external, he retained and increased. He seems to have bewitched successive Sultans and Grand Viziers by always speaking the truth. They took his advice even when territory had to be yielded up to placate a foe. Canning was more than the master of Turkey. At one time he was master of the civilized world. "The admiral of the Mediterranean Squadron," writes the historian of the Crimean War, "was ordered to obey the behests of the Ambassador, and the united fleets of France and England moved to the Dardanelles." The Turks followed the bidding of this English wizard even to the extent of abolishing many a time-honored social abuse that had nothing to do with British rights or privileges. And they called him the Great Elchi, or, as we should say, the Super-Ambassador.—London Chronicle.

A REGIMENT OF HEROES.
The Princess Pats—less than a year old, and no historic regiment in the annals of war, suffered heavier losses or ever wrote a testimony of unshaken valor in a nobler language of wounds, sacrifice and death.—Toronto Telegram.

A STATE OF MIND.
(Chicago Tribune.)
Italy's perfidy is complained of. Perfidious Italy! Perfidious Albion! Perfidious U. S. A.! All the world reeks with perfidy except that part of it which Germans honor by inhabiting.

DEPENDS ON COMMISSION.
Canada thinks she has stopped war graft by appointing a new commission. That depends on the commission; the more commissions, the more graft, is the old rule; but the world will hope for the best till the worst is proven.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The men at the front are the best-cared-for, the best-fed and best-bathed soldiers in history. Their equipment is now at least equal to that of the Germans, and daily, as the new guns arrive, the strength of their artillery increases. Every one back from Flanders is full of praise for the commissariat. Never has so much been done for the comfort of the private soldier. After their spell in the trenches they are marched back to "rest camps." Great vans have been built for their bathing; after a scrub in hot water they are given clean, dry clothes and a few lazy days of smoking and reading and sleeping. Tommy fights better for such care. All the responsibility for the intricate work behind the army—the arrangements for these comforts, for feeding, for moving troops and supplies, for getting up ample ammunition, the taking care of the wounded and notifying the families of the dead—all this responsibility is in the hands of a general who started life as a lackey. And this largely a "gentlemen's club," means stupendous ability. Kitchener and French had great reputations before the war. They could not be expected to do more than live up to them. The man whose reputation this war has made is Robertson. He was a footman before he enlisted as a private. By sheer ability he had fought his way up to the grade of general and a K.C.B. before the war; but very few people outside of the army knew his name. Now he is on the books for Kitchener's chief of staff. But all the men at the front hope he will stay where he is. If he goes to the staff, it will be hard to find his equal for the commissariat.—Arthur Bullard.

SMOKE UP!

The United States is the greatest producer of tobacco in the world, and the greatest exporter, the greatest importer, and the greatest consumer. Our production of leaf of all sorts averages somewhat more than 1,000,000,000 pounds a year, having a value to the producers of about \$100,000,000. An enormous quantity is exported—considerably more than a third of the production in normal years—for the sales of tobacco abroad are excellent by all standards. These tobacco exports exceed in value such items as cotton manufactures, electrical machinery, paper and paper products and leather and leather manufactures.—San Francisco Journal of Commerce.

THOSE LUSITANIA WARNINGS.

(New York World.)
The rattlesnake gives warning, too, but he is not regarded as a highly desirable citizen.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Considering its gunners, why all this talk of New York being defenseless?—Kansas City Times.

Customer—Waiter, this is the first tender steak I've ever had in your shop.
Waiter—My goodness! You must have got the gunner's—Titt Bits.

"Why do these pipers keep walking up and down while they are playing?"
"Because it makes them harder to hit."—Yale Record.

Commander—"What's his character apart from this leave-breaking?"

Petty Officer—"Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general behavior, 'e might be a officer!"—Punch.

"We have pleasure in placing the Calcutta 'Empire' hors concours for perpetrating the worst pun of the war," says the Indianan. "It announces that General Joffre will Arras the Germans until they Argonne. We must be thankful that it did not add that they Verdun some time ago."

"Well," said the editor, "how about that high-life scandal story? Is it true?"
"No, sir," said the reporter.
"No facts at all?"
"Not a chance."
"Everything denied?"
"Absolutely."
"Good Lord! Cut it down to half a page then."—Yale Record.

A small, hen-pecked, worried-looking man was about to take an examination for life insurance.
"You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician, as he made ready for tests. "Not a fast liver, or anything of that sort?"
The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied, in a small, piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."—Collier's Weekly.

A small boy, who had been allowed to run much in the streets, had so improved his opportunities that before he was five years old it was commonly said by the neighbors that he swore like a little pirate. Parental discipline did not avail to break him of the habit. One day when he was to visit his grandmother in the next street he was implored by his mother to behave himself properly and especially not to indulge in bad language. He promised to try to remember. On his return at night the anxious mother asked if he had been a good boy. He replied emphatically that he had, clinching the statement by adding:—
"I only called grandma an old devil twice all day."

PEACE.

(Douglass Malloch in Chicago Tribune.)
Take down the battered bugle
And let it speak again—
Let the drum's mad beat
In the sunlit street
Keep time for the marching men.

Unfurl the tattered banner
To wave as once of yore
O'er the sleeping head
Of the soldier dead
Who shall look on its folds no more.

Take down the battered bugle
And sound the old time note—
Let us listen still
To the message shrill
That comes from its ancient throat.

But the red and rusted rifle,
The sword with the battle scar,
Shall leap not again
To the breasts of men—
Let them hang where they are, where they are!

A CHANGED VIEW.

The German newspaper Der Tag, which during the first month of the war shouted: "Herr Gott, sind diese Tage schon!" (O Lord, how delightful these days are), has arrived now at a totally different state of mind and declared recently:—

So many of our calculations have deceived us. We expected that British India would rise when the first shot was fired in Europe, but in reality thousands of Indians came to fight with the British against us. We anticipated that the whole British Empire would be torn to pieces, but the Colonies appear to be closer than ever united with the Mother Country. We expected a triumphant rebellion in South Africa, yet it turned out nothing but a failure. We expected trouble in Ireland, but instead, she sent her best soldiers against us. We anticipated that the party of "peace at any price" would be dominant in England, but it melted away in the ardor to fight against Germany. We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of placing any weight in the scale, yet she seems to be our principal enemy.

The same has been the case with France and Russia. We thought that France was degenerate and divided and we find that they are formidable opponents. We believed that the Russian people were far too discontented to fight for their Government, and we made our plans on the supposition of a rapid collapse of Russia, but, instead, she mobilized her millions quickly and well, and her people are full of enthusiasm and their power is crushing. Those who led us into all those mistakes and miscalculations, have laid upon themselves a heavy responsibility.

"CLEAN-UP" TIME.

(Boston Herald.)
It is time to furnish and scrub, to paper and paint, to cart away rubbish and patch up the gaps in the backyard fences. The premises once made spick-and-span within and without, there will ensue a sense of righteousness that will be its own reward. Get out the hammer and tinker with the window boxes. Geraniums will bloom at the windows until the late fall and they add a becoming touch of color and a suggestion of refinement to the most densely packed tenement region. Even a six by four rectangle of green grass by the front steps goes far to transform an ugly house into a handsome one. Thorough attention to sanitary precautions now will have a lot of bad smells, and possibly a good deal of ill-health, hereafter. "Clean up and paint up."

A DISAPPOINTED DAD.

I hear that Daniel O'Leary, Michael's father, is almost disappointed in his son. According to a correspondent, O'Leary's father was interviewed and asked if he was surprised at his son's bravery. He replied: "I am surprised he didn't do more. I often laid out twenty men myself with a stick coming from Macroom Fair, and it is a bad trial of Mick that he could kill only eight, and he having a rifle and bayonet." How's that for the proper spirit?—London Daily Mirror.

THE PROOF.

(London Telegraph.)
The British fleet has been submitted to the severest test since the cloud burst last August; evidence accumulates from week to week of the manner in which it has stood the arduous trial. The most conclusive testimony of its triumph is to be found in the trade returns issued this morning, and in the economic conditions which surround us after more than ten months of war.

ITALY'S SACRIFICE.

In any event Italy is bound to suffer heavy loss in foreign commerce, for her trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary, which is now cut off, has amounted to nearly \$250,000,000 a year.—Rochester Post-Express.

The Day's Best Editorial!

CHANGE THE MONSTER.

(Chicago Tribune.)
People in post meridian life have come, with whatever grief and however disconsolately, to acceptance of the inevitable ephemerality of pleasure and the unescapable tragedy of change. With acceptance there has come reconciliation.

Youth is rebellious and resisting, endeavoring by tricks to make the ephemeral permanent and to destroy change, a monster ogre which threatens happiness.

A boy with a penny buys an all day sucker not because it is the candy he likes best but because it is the candy that lasts longest. If he spent the penny for a chocolate cream it would be gobbled and the joy would be an unsatisfying memory almost before it had become a fact.

Dread of the moment when the ringmaster will announce the approach of gentlemanly ushers with tickets for the grand concert on the elevated stage immediately after the show—the indication that the circus has an end and that end impending—this dread goes into the tent with the boy and poisons his enjoyment.

Youth struggles against the thought, the sad knowledge, that the delights of life will not endure. The picnic, the last hard boiled egg eaten, turns homeward. Bed time comes to take a Deerfoot story out of the hand. Even if you eat the shells with the peanuts there comes a last one in the bag. Ice cream cannot be spooned so carefully that there will not soon be an empty dish.

Change, the monster, devours the tender pleasures and innocent delights, and post meridian folk, having put down the impatient and rebellious moods of youth, confess their subjugation to the law of laws that nothing shall remain as it is.

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INFAMY, DEGRADATION AND STUPIDITY.

(Lord Rosebery, in London Times.)

—Lord Rosebery writes to the Times: There are one or two points to be noted with regard to this infamy:

1. The moral degradation of a nation that can had such a crime as a victory and rejoice over it.
2. The mental degradation of a nation which can offer warning as an excuse for massacre. It is constantly proved in humble cases of homicide that the murderer declared, "I'll do for him," but that has never saved the culprit from the gallows.
3. The stupidity of it. Never has that much elaborated saying, "It is worse than a crime: it is a blunder."

SOMETHING GOOD FOR CHINA.

(Wall Street Journal.)

North China is having a record crop of Soya beans. Railway facilities available are so inadequate that special arrangements for shipping by way of the Amur River are being made. The Sungari River also serves the purpose of reaching the seaboard. A Japanese manufacturer who recently made a tour over the crop territory, estimates the yield this season at 800,000 tons, against 600,000 or less last season. At the average price of \$50 a ton the crop is valued at \$40,000,000.

SUCCESS.

If you want a thing bad enough
To go out and fight for it,
Work day and night for it,
Give up your time and your peace and your sleep for it.

If only desire of it
Makes you quite mad enough
Never to tire of it,
Makes you hold other things tawdry and cheap for it,
If life seems all empty and useless without it,
And all that you scheme and you dream is about it,
If gladly you'll sweat for it,
Fret for it,
Plan for it,

Lose all your terror of God or of man for it,
If you'll simply go after that thing that you want,
With all your capacity,
Strength and sagacity,
Faith, hope and confidence, stern pertinacity,
If neither cold poverty, famished and gaunt
Nor sickness nor pain
Of body or brain,
Can turn you away from the thing that you want,
If dogged and grim you besiege and beset it,
YOU'LL GET IT!

Berton Braley, in Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

BROADER ACTIVE IN NEW YORK

Upward Move Showed Sign
Continuing in Early Afternoon
---Prices Rallied

STEEL DECISION HERE

Commission House Business Compared
Accumulation of Holdings by L
Was Cause of Increased Strength
Dealings Were Heavy.

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal
New York, June 4.—On a violent of the large interests supplied stocks so market within bounds and incident attractive intermediate profits.

The sentiment in the Street, however optimistic, the most experienced operators as eagerness to obtain stocks on reaction took the view that President Wilson's move would not be a factor and that the interest in the international situation was a reply.

International Harvester was a strong favorite to 114, compared with 98 bid Thursday. A decision in the suit against the company will probably be rendered by the court before afternoon is taken for the session.

New York, June 4.—The opening of the market was an exuberant response to the decision of the court in the Harvester case, the trading being very active, resulting from a point to 3 or 4 points in leading issues. This was all the more true as most of the traders were acting on the view that buying orders should be withheld after start of business, so that a reaction would be taken from the first move.

To make the opening on Steel, 28.00, done simultaneously, at prices from 6 to 10 points higher, the trading being very active, resulting from a point to 3 or 4 points in leading issues. This was all the more true as most of the traders were acting on the view that buying orders should be withheld after start of business, so that a reaction would be taken from the first move.

New York, June 4.—Toward the end of the hour the market became somewhat quiet, did not follow prices down. The reaction best figures amounting to about 2 points in points in Can; 2 points in Corn Pro point in other prominent issues seemed to be for purchases by some of the most active traders, while the rank and file held on their sellback. Distillers acted like a dragnet from 11 it jumped to 25 and then fell afterwards dropping to 19 1/2. Even then points above Thursday's close. Its hardy calculated to inspire confidence.

New York, June 4.—Trading was much the second hour than it had been before. Prices in general showed a reactionary movement, however, some good market judgment, selling had spent its force and that stock great underlying strength.

Dealings in Steel continued very heavy; the general list became much less active; evidence of selling pressure intended to weaken holders of that issue. A little 11 o'clock the price dropped to 60 1/2, compared with 64 at the opening, but even then points above Thursday's close.

The odd lot houses were completely swamped and had great difficulty in reporting. The relapse into comparative inactivity after 11 o'clock, however, gave them a catch up.

New York, June 4.—There were distinct signs of a resumption of the movement and trading showed a tendency to come broader and more active, as prices of volume of commission house business was the cause of the increased strength.

Corn Products was unusually active, reflecting of insiders in the outcome of the suit. The Government made a weak case against the company.

American Can was a strong feature and a recent helped by the definite confirmation of the late orders from the Allies. Rock Island was the feature of the railroad was attributed to the excellent crop prospects. Dealings of big business when wheat began to move.

HORSES FOR IMPERIAL ARMY

Toronto, Ont., June 4.—Large consignments are arriving daily, mainly for use in the Imperial Army. To date 20,000 have been here with that object in view.

Following are quotations at the local market:
Heavy draughts, young and sound, 1,400 pounds and up
Light and draughts, young and sound
Farm chunks
Serviceably sound blocks
Good workers

AMERICAN BANK CLEARING

Bank Clearings
New York, \$310,246,592
Boston, 23,965,971
Philadelphia, 27,638,562
Increase, xx Decrease.

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