BIG MARCH EXPORTS OF WAR MATERIALS

Total Sent From United States Greater Than in any Month Since War's Outbreak

AGGREGATE WAS $22,192,541

Value of Horses Forwarded Alone Was $8,088,974—Auto Trucks Represented $84,661,631—Wool Manufactures Increased $2,935,610.

New York, May 17.—Exports of war material from the United States during the month of March were greater than in any month since the outbreak of the war, the value being $22,192,541, an increase of $18,742,934 over the same month a year ago. The total for the seven months ended March 31 was $114,608,269, or $92,704,809 greater than in the same period a year ago.

The largest increase in March was in the shipment of horses, which were $7,662,226 greater in value than in March, 1915. Auto-truck exports were second, with an increase of $4,661,631, and the manufactures of wool third, with an increase of $2,935,610. Cartridges increased $1,197,584, and explosives $634,188.

Here is appended a table which registers the growth in our exports of war materials since the embargo was lifted from American shipping, at the opening of September. It gives the increases or decreases in monthly exports from the United States, as compared with a year before, of the twelve classifications which can be described beyond dispute as representing war materials:

	March.
Aeroplanes	+ 76,287
Barbed wire	+ 424,252
Auto trucks	+ 4,661,631
Cartridges	+ 1,197,582
Explosives	+ 634,188
Firearms	+ 254,140
Gunpowder	— 211,852
Horses	+ 7,662,226
Horseshoes	— 211,752
Motorcycles	— 58,895
Rubber manufactures	— 225,209
Wool manufacturers	+ 2,935,610

	February.	January.
Aeroplanes	Inc. $8,627	Inc. $78,079
Barbed wire	Inc. 43,684	Inc. 133,211
Auto trucks	Inc. 2,919,021	Inc. 2,471,036
Cartridges	Inc. 1,577,698	Inc. 1,207,950
Explosives	Inc. 836,079	Inc. 995,769
Firearms	Inc. 376,297	Inc. 1,946,144
Gunpowder	Inc. 30,223	Inc. 52,257
Horses	Inc. 9,090,825	Inc. 7,625,950
Horseshoes	Inc. 31,925	Inc. 56,747
Motorcycles	Dec. 51,022	Inc. 7,833
Rubber Mfrs.	Inc. 272,872	Inc. 623,978
Wool Mfrs.	Inc. 4,110,806	Inc. 2,570,661

	December.	November.
Aeroplanes	Inc. $57,125	Inc. $16,556
Barbed wire	Dec. 2,324	Inc. 484,178
Auto trucks	Inc. 3,287,069	Inc. 2,139,017
Cartridges	Inc. 485,751	Inc. 1,099,008
Explosives	Inc. 877,516	Inc. 32,529
Firearms	Inc. 676,711	Inc. 975,356
Gunpowder	Inc. 9,726	Inc. 9,327
Horses	Inc. 7,090,789	Inc. 4,863,724
Horseshoes	Inc. 307,438	Inc. 177,950
Motorcycles	Dec. 47,880	Inc. 2,460
Rubbers Mfrs.	Inc. 649,370	Inc. 146,869
Wool Mfrs.	Inc. 3,720,184	Inc. 2,608,019

	October.	September.
Aeroplanes	Inc. $17,953	Inc. $1,789
Barbed wire	Inc. 419,243	Dec. 134,697
Auto trucks	Inc. 2,157,558	Inc. 203,234
Cartridges	Inc. 1,118,507	Inc. 252,907
Explosives	Inc. 16,770	Inc. 133,340
Firearms	Inc. 336,017	Dec. 13,212
Gunpowder	Inc. 9,834	Inc 28,098
Horses	Inc. 1,587,033	Inc. 747,722
Horseshoes	Inc. 68,870	Inc. 104 151
Motorcycles	Inc. 28,427	Dec. 9,545
Rubber Mfrs.	Dec. 132,694	Dec. 257,419
Wool Mfrs.	Inc. 1,346,345	Dec. 48,579

How the actual totals of these exports compared, month by month, can be seen from the following table, which also presents the movement of a year ago:—

	1915-14.	1914-13.	Increase.
September	$3,798,717	$2,785,787	$1,012,839
October	10,193,634	3,219,670	6,973,964
November	14,923,059	2,368,102	12,554,957
December	20,550,682	3,341,207	17,209,495
January	20,163,660	2,300,145	17,863,515
February	21,785,976	2,438,851	18,347,125
March	22,192;541	3,449,607	18,742,934
Total	$114,608,269	$19,903,460	$94,704,809

Horses, auto trucks, aeroplanes, and motorcycles—all contributing to transportation in the war region—had an export value of $59,821,865 in the six months' period. That was a little over 52 per cent. of the above total. The shipments of horses alone in the past six months amounted to 183,292 animals, valued at $40,465,054, which furnished about 35 per cent.

Of the 33,694 horses sent abroad in March, 15,193 head, worth $3,828,412, were sent to France. There were no shipments to that country in March, 1914. England bought 12,558 head, worth $2,924,125, against 24, worth $6,500, in 1914. Other countries bought 5,002, worth $1,186,901, against 219, valued at $31,220, in 1914.

England purchased 1,566 automobiles, worth $2,468,014, against 819, worth $637,884, in 1914, and France 460, worth $1,918,053, against 164, valued at $98,427, in March last year.

GERMANY IS NOT LIKELY TO MAKE WAR ON UNITED STATES.

New York, May 17.—One of New York's most prominent bankers gives expression to the following views: "The Teutonic nations have been willing to concede a vast extent of Austrian territory to Italy, in order to keep that country out of the war, and it is inconceivable that Germany will not make the concessions demanded by the United States in order to keep America from joining the Allies. Germany has everything to lose and nothing to gain by bringing this country into the conflict.

"Should there be a declaration of war by Germany, its chief effect would be to unite Americans of all shades of opinion, give a solidarity that we have long lacked, assure the success of measures for national defence, and give a new impulse to business. Our crops are planted so that barring unfavorable weather conditions, and these so far are exceedingly favorable, nothing can interfere with the prospect of a big harvest."

The War Day by Day

1914:

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

August 2—German forces enter Luxemburg—Germany addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free passage for her troops.

August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege—President Wilson issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson tenders his good offices to the warring nations.

August 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade southern Alsace.

August 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

August 15—Austrians enter Servia—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France—Beginning of a five days' battle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five days' batttle between Servians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

August 20—Germans enter Brussels—Belgian army retreats on Antwerp.

August 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons—Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik.

August 24—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.

August 25—Mulhausen evacuated by the French.

August 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing-tau.

August 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.

August 29—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.

September 2—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris, and swings eastward—French centre between Verdun and Rheims driven back—Seat of French Government removed to Bordeaux.

September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

September 5—Batttle begins south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing is pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

September 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

September 16—Belgian commission protests to President Wilson against German "atrocities."

September 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

September 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.

September 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

October 2—End of week's battle at Augustowo in which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

October 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

October 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins—Japanese seize Caroline Islands.

October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

October 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

October 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

October 14—Allies occupy Ypres—Batttle begins on the Vistula.

October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

October 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

October 18—Belgian army effects junction with Allied left, batttle on from Channel coast to Lille.

October 20—English gunboats participate in battle at Nieuport on Belgian coast.

October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

October 27.—South African sedition spreads, Gen. De Wet in revolt—Russians pursue retreating Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom.

October 28—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Ivangorod.

October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.

Octomer 30—Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Province, beaten and driven out of the colony.

November 1—A squadron of five German cruisers, including the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chili—Turks bombard Sebastopol.

November 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.

November 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks—Heavy fighting around Ypres.

November 5—England and France declare war on Turkey—Dardanelles forts bombarded—Russians re-occupy Jaroslav.

November 6—Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese.

November 7—Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.

November 10—The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.

November 11—Germans capture Dixmude—German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.

November 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia—Russians defeated in Vlotslavek.

November 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno—Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

November 16—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the Allies—British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,000,000.

November 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz.

November 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River—Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

December 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks—King George visits the army in Flanders.

December 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured.

December 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt—Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

December 7—French attack to the north of Nancy repulsed.

December 8—The German squadron under Rear-Admiral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg are sunk—British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

December 13—British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles. Servians capture large Austrian forces.

December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast.

December 17—Berlin announces general Russian retreat in Poland—Survivors of Emden captured.

December 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate—Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end.

December 23—French Chamber votes war credit of eight and a half billion francs.

December 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at Tuchow near Tarnow—German offensive in Central Poland halted—Italian marines occupy Avlona.

December 28—French occupy St. Georges near Nieuport.

1915:

January 1—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

January 3-4—French capture Steinbach, east of Thann.

January 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamysch and Ardahan—Russians overrun Bukowina and enter Carpathian passes.

January 8—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons.

January 13—Turks occupy Tabriz—Count Berchtold resigns.

January 14—French driven back across Aisne River east of Soissons, after a week's battle—Russian advance in Mlawa region.

January 15—British victory at La Basse reported. Germans being forced back one mile. The French, cut off from reinforcements by floods, driven back at Soissons.

January 16—French partly retrieved losses—News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's Infantry reached the outside world.

January 17—Russian official statement told of extermination of 11th Turkish army corps.

January 19—German Zeppelins raid England killing four civilians and damaging property with bombs.

January 20—British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy cargo or deliver it.

Januanry 24.—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg.

January 26.—All stocks or wheat in Germany seized by Government.

January 28.—First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal reported.

January 30.—German submarine U.-31 sank three British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others sunk in the English Channel.

February 2.—British again repulsed Germans at La Bassee, and advanced. British fleet ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour consigned to Germany and Austria as conditional contraband.

February 3.—British Parliament, at opening of session, decided to confine itself to Government measures.

February 4.—Announcement made that finances of Britain, France and Russia for the purposes of the war will be pooled.

Turks driven back from Suez Canal with heavy losses.

Feb. 6.—British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpool flying American flag.

Feb. 8.—British Government introduces "blank cheque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men.

Feb. 9—Russians begin to evacuate Bukowina before Austro-German advance.

Feb. 10.—U. S. Government sends note to Britain pointing out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or vessels of Americans.—Canadian budget provides for tariff increases of 7½ per cent. and 5 per cent preferential.

Feb. 12.—British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases.

February 13.—Russian retreat in East Prussia announced.

February 16.—Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, including Canadian contingent, have landed in France. Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German postitions on Belgian coast.

February 17.—Britain's complete reply to American note on shipping question made public, Britain pointing out that the United States troubles were due to German mines, and not British navy.

February 18.—German "war zone" edict goes into effect.

February 22.—First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk by German mine.

February 23.—Allies announce that retaliatory measures will be adopted against submarine blockade. German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre.

February 24.—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced.

February 25.—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by allied fleets.

February 26—Russians defeat Germans in Przasnysz region. Wreckage picked up near Christiansand indicates loss of German submarine U-9.

February 28—Dacia arrested by French cruiser.

March 1.—Agreement said to have been reached between Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain announces that Germany will be blockaded.

March 4—German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover flotilla.

March 6—Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus forts.

March 7.—Greek cabinet resigns on account of war policy.

March 9.—Three British steamers sunk by submarines

March 10.—German submarine U-12 sunk. British win important victory neat Le Bassee. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich arrived at Newport News.

March 12—Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk.

March 17.—German cruiser Karlsruhe reported sunk.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelles action.

March 21.—Fall of Przemysl announced.

March 24.—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula.

March 25.—Admiralty announces German submarine U-29 believed to have been sunk.

March 26—Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathians.

March 27—Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Aguila were sunk.

March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts.

March 30—Clash reported between Italian customs officials and Austrian troops on frontier.

April 10—British steamer Harpalyce, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo.

April 11—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm goes into port at Newport News.

April 14—Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to orders not being observed.

April 15—"Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Parliament.

April 17.—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport. British submarine E-15 lost.

April 19.—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and push lines forward three miles.

April 20.—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Russian mines off Bosphorus.

April 21.—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Turkey.—U.S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms.—Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France.

April 22.—North Sea shipping suspended and warning given that English ports may be closed without notice.

April 23.—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recovered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded.

April 26.—Reports of serious risings in India and Burmah received from Straits Settlements.—German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm interned at Newport News, Va.

April 27.—Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles.—Reinforcements of Canadians in England sent to the front as a result of the recent heavy casualties.

April 28.—German attempts to break Allied line at Ypres definitely stopped.—Women's Peace Congress at The Hague opened.

April 29.—New liquor taxes announced in British Parliament to reduce drinking in England.

May 1.—American steamer Gulflight torpedoed by Germans off Scilly Islands—Two German torpedo boats and Britis hdestroyer Recruit sunk in running fight in North Sea.

May 2.—Swedish steamer Ellida torpedoed by German submarine in North Sea.

May 3.—Canadian casualties in Ypres fighting total 6,000 is announced.

May 4.—War costing Britain $5,000,000,000 a year, and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd George in budget speech.

May 6.—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lunajec.

May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 658 being saved.

May 9.—Germans announce capture of Libau.

May 10.—Coroner's jury, investigating Lusitania disaster, charge Kaiser and his government with murder.

May 11.—Allies make gains north of Arras and Belgians again cross Yser.

May 13.—American note calls on Germany to prevent recurrence of submarine outrages and make reparation for American losses.

COL. H. S. BIRKETT,

In command of the McGill Hospital Unit, cables that they have reached England in safety.

UNITED STATES SETTLERS AND TOURISTS NEED NO PASSPORTS

Ottawa, May 17th.—The Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, issued to-day the following statement:—

"Consisting as it does largely of agriculturists, the movement of settlers from the United States to the Dominion is still encouraged by the Canadian Government, it being felt that the greater the number engaged in farming operations the better able are we to provide the food supply required in these times of stress by the Empire and our Allies. Since the outbreak of war 30,000 settlers from the States have taken up their homes in Canada.

"With the outbreak of war and the consequent disorganization of the Atlantic Steamship service, the immigration to Canada from the Mother Country and Continental Europe has practically ceased. Between August 1st, 1914, and April 30th, 1915, the British immigrant arrivals have been twelve thousand, and the Continental arrivals three thousand seven hundred.

"Not only has the Canadian Government continued to encourage immigration from the States, but the greatest care has been taken that no unnecessary barriers be placed in the way of intercourse between the two countries. There is an immense trade between Canada and the neighboring Republic which necessitates constant crossing of the International Boundary by commercial travellers and other business men; there are in both countries hundreds of places of scenic beauty and historical interest which attract the tourist, and realizing the inadvisability of in any way interfering with this class of traffic, officials have been instructed to continue the same courteous treatment to the bona-fide travelling public as was customary before the outbreak of war. United States citizens need not go to the trouble or expense of securing passports, nor will unnaturalized residents of the United States coming to this country for peaceable purposes be in any way interfered with."

SOME DECLINES IN WAR ORDER STOCKS

Wall Street is Announcing Various Theories to Account for This Trend

SEVENTEEN ISSUES COMPARED

Recession Occurred Despite Fact That One Single Order Granted Last Week Called For $68,000,000 Worth of Shells.

New York, May 17.—Wall Street began to hear about the war orders that were being placed by England, France, and Russia in this country before the Stock Exchange was reopened on December 12 last, or while Bethlehem Steel was still selling below 30. It was not until the publication of Bethlehem Steel's annual report at the close of March, however, that the real rise began in Bethlehem Steel, Maxwell Motors, Studebaker, and a number of other "war-order" stocks.

Up to that time there had been only vague rumors of "war order" business that had been booked by this or that company. Bethlehem's statement, published early Saturday, March 27, showed 30 per cent earned for the common stock, with unfilled orders at $46,573,000, compared with $24,865,000 for 1913 and $29,282,000, the previous high record, established on December 31, 1912. That was the signal for the violent upward movement which occurred in the whole stock market under the leadership of the "war order stocks."

Just before the first Lusitania reports were heard, on vague reports that additional war orders had been taken, Bethlehem established a new high record at 159, that stock having declined to 130 after 155 had been touched on April 13. Before the close of business, however, on the day the disaster was announced, Bethlehem Steel collapsed from 159 to 130. Throughout last week that downward movement continued in all of the "war order stocks" despite the fact that one single new contract signed last week called for $65,000,000 worth of shells and other orders were booked for rifles, shrapnel, explosive shells, freight cars, and locomotives.

The low prices touched last week for the "war-order" stocks are shown in the following table, together with the March low prices and the high prices for the year, touched either in April or May:

	March. Low.	High for Year.	Last week's Low.
American Locomotive	19	68	38
American Can	25	44⅝	29
Baldwin Locomotive	26⅝	61½	38
Bethlehem Steel	47⅜	159	125
General Electric	138	162	145
General Motors	82	150	125
Goodrich	24½	53¾	37⅞
Lackawanna Steel	28	49	40
Maxwell Motors	15¼	58	35
Mexican Petroleum	51	97	63
National Lead	44	70¾	52¾
N. Y. Air Brake	56½	100	75
Pressed Steel Car	25	59¾	36⅛
Railway Steel Spring	19	40	25
Studebaker	35¾	80	59
Westinghouse	64	108	80⅛
Willys-Overland	87	135	114

Wall Street advanced two theories to explain the declines in the "war order stocks" in the fact of last week's news; one was that if this country became involved, the war would be ended much sooner than had been expected and hence there would be a wholesale cancellation of war orders already placed; the other was that as a result of the war scare "stop loss" orders had been executed in many weak speculative accounts which had been built up by pyramiding in the "war order" shares.

GOLD HOLDINGS OF BANK OF ENGLAND OVER SERIES OF WEEKS

The gold holdings of the Bank of England for a series of weeks follow:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
May 13	£63,628,442	£35,806,352	£26,361,981
May 6	46,303,827	35,941,599	36,875,842
Apr. 29	55,314,389	36,765,422	37,767,218
Apr. 22	55,640,385	36,893,898	38,203,292
Apr. 15	55,311,986	36,237,767	37,922,106
Apr. 7	53,751,028	36,028,143	37,094,439
Apr. -	53,867,251	39,014628	36,303,975
Mar. 25	57,238,528	40,855,324	36,541,315
Mar. 18	59,455,251	41,170,028	36,882,105
Mar. 11	59,876,955	41,642,084	37,417,498
Mar. 4	59,992,087	41,786,783	37,480,778
Feb. 25	63,871,540	42,705,040	37,715,007
Feb. 18	65,545,972	42,527,458	37,712,383
Feb. 11	67,154,485	43,154,292	36,991,174
Feb. 4	67,598,582	43,355,136	36,191,667
Jan. 28	69,166,117	43,634,723	36,401,865
Jan. 21	69,920,439	41,928,672	35,775,872
Jan. 14	69,360,894	39,890,867	35,273,810
Jan. 7	68,848,493	37,110,409	33,413,854

Gold holdings during the war period were at the highest on November 19, when total was £72,570,142; the smallest since August 1 was £27,622,069 on August 7.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM HAS 1,200 EMPLOYEES IN OVER-SEAS SERVICE.

The Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways have now supplied to the Canadian active service contingents, it is announced, over twelve hundred men.

Every department in the System has sent its quota.

The President, E. J. Chamberlin, has his secretary in the fighting line, and in another battalion is the secretary of Mr. Howard G. Kelley, vice-president, in charge of maintenance, construction and operation.

The latest Grand Trunk man to join the overseas forces is Mr. P. S. Vincent, accountant in the office of the superintendent of the Montreal division. The staff at Bonaventure station and his associates in the superintendent's department made Mr. Vincent a suitable presentation on Saturday.

THE WEATHER MAP.

Cotton Belt—Some rains in the Texas, Pan-handle, scattered showers in Oklahoma. Temperature 46 to 66.

Winter Wheat Belt—Scattered showers in Ohio and Illinois. Temperature 40 to 56.

Northernwest-American—Scattered showers in North Dakota and Minnesota. Temperature 32 to 47.

Northwest-Canadian—Scattered showers Temperature 32 to 42.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CANA ARE UNUSUALLY

(Special to the Journal of Com

Calgary, Alta., May 17.— "Probabl and oats crop of the province is now declared President James Speakman Farmers of Alberta, during the cou mistic review of the present crop c of the barley and flax is also sown, can ascertain, the general increase i tween 30 and 40 per cent."

Mr. Speakman stated that throu south of the province the soil was fr plenty of moisture had fallen to m which was very strong and vigorous things are looking equally good, althou rain has fallen, and more would be

The farmers' president considered the south country, at any rate, the tainly two weeks or more ahead of i at this season of the year. He mad that during his 24 years' residence in never seen prospects so good as at

One of the features of the big acrea thought, was the large amount of vacant or uncultivated that was bei service for the Empire. He attribute of the present increase to the splend last year, which enabled farmers to spring.

WHEAT FAIRLY STEAD

Chicago, May 17.—Wheat market fa bles showed no special feature. Cro favorable on the whole. Frost in pa ter wheat belt was too light to be seri ed according to local authorities.

Corn was a shade lower. Selling country account.

Oats moved with other grains. Cr generally satisfactory.

SPOT WHEAT ADVANC

Paris, May 17.—Spot wheat ½ up fro 1.88c.

Saml. M. Ogulnik & Co., Li

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given First Part of chapter 79 of the Revis Canada, 1906, known as "The Compa ters patent have been issued under the S retary of State of Canada, bearing dat of April, 1915, incorporating Maxw King's counsel, John Albert Engel Naughton, advocates, Max Bernfeld, and Berthe Maysenhoelder, stenograp City of Montreal, in the Province of following purposes, viz: (a) To purcha acquire as a going concern, with all i gations and good-will, the business ca City of Montreal, in the Province of commercial firm of Saml. M. Ogulnik porting tailors and manufacturers of ga continue the said business; (b) To ma deal in goods, wares and merchandise and description; (c) To establish, ope duct shops or depots for the sale of all factured or dealt in by the company goods, wares and merchandise which tageously dealt in in connection ther enter into any arrangements or contr authorities, federal, provincial, muni otherwise, that may seem conductive pany's objects or any of them, and t any such authority licenses, privileges which the company may think desira and to carry out, hold, operate under comply with the same; (e) To manufac erate steam gas, electrical and other en light or power for the purposes of the to sell or otherwise deal with the su subject to all laws, by-laws and mun tions applicable thereto; (f) To carry enterprise or business, whether man otherwise, which may seem to the con of being conveniently or advantageously connection with the business and objec pany, or calculated to enhance the valu profitable any of the company's prope (g) To procure the company to be licen and recognized in any other country nate persons therein to do such acts may be expedient under the laws of su represent the company to enable tively to carry on business and prosec in such country; (h) To acquire, use, erate the business, property or underta or in part of any person or company any business similar or incidental to appear likely to be advantageous to this To prosecute, amalgamate with or ente rangement for sharing of profits, unio co-operation, joint adventure, reciproc or otherwise with any person or compa or about to carry on any business simi the company or ancillary thereto; to a to or guarantee the contracts of or ot any person or company having business with this company, or indebted to it, any of the moneys of the company in any other company carrying on a sim (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act, to subscribe for, receive, purch wise acquire the share or securities of carrying on a similar business or to ac in whole or in part payment or discharg or consideration of the sale, lease, conce disposal of any property, rights or deb be held, enjoyed by or due to this comp shares or securities to hold, vote upon, or otherwise deal with as this company (k) To purchase, lease, exchange or othe and possess and deal in all movable a property which the company may deem useful for its business of operations, in marks, industrial designs, patents, pate censes, franchises or other rights and any kind whatsoever; (l) To issue, a over as fully paid-up and non-assessabl common shares, bonds, debentures or ot of this company in payment or part pa business so to be acquired by this comp allowance for good-will, and of any o property, contracts or rights which this from time to time acquire for the purpos ness, or, with the approval of the shareh vices which may be rendered to the co promotion or otherwise, or in settleme debtedness of the company; (m) To s lease or othewise deal with any or all taking, property, movable or immova rights at any time owned or enjoyed pany upon such terms and conditions thought fit; (n) To invest, loan or o with the moneys or other property of not immediately required in such manne securities as may from time to time b or to distribute in specie or otherwise a solved, among its shareholders, any pr sets of the company; (o) To do all acts all powers and things conducive, usefu sary to attain the above objects, and business incidental to and germane to the company; (p) To do all or any of the as principal, brokers, agents, contractors and either separately or in conjunction The operations of the company to b throughout the Dominion of Canada else name of "Saml. M. Ogulnik & Co., Lim capital stock of one hundred thousand d ed into 1,000 shares of one hundred doll the chief place of business of the said c at the City of Montreal, in the Provin

Dated at the office of the Secretary Canada this 20th day of April, 1915.

THOMAS MUL
Under-Secretar

43-2.

Goldstein, Beullac & Engel,
Solicitors for Applicants.