KNIGHTHOODS MAY BEAT TARIFF TO IT IN MATTER OF WRECKING BORDENISM

BY H. F. GADSBY.

Knighthood—for Canadians—is not in flower these days. There is reason to believe that Mr. Nickle's anti-knighthood resolution, when it comes up—if it ever does—cannot be headed off, as it was last time, by a peevish want-of-confidence bluff on the part of Premier Borden.

H. F. Gadsby.

As a matter of fact, want of confidence in Union Government is not an unknown quantity throughout the country and, therefore, Union Government would be ill advised to take chances with want-of-confidence motions. It is just conceivable that Parliament might take Premier Borden at his word and jolt him and his associates off the job. Above all Union Government should avoid risks with the knighthoods. The world has just been made safe for democracy and this country is more than ever confirmed in its opinion that the tin-pot stuff is no good.

Rumor has it that there are still some snobs in Canada who would like to be knights some day, but, considering that there are about eight million other people who are opposed to titles, it is not likely that the tuft-hunting few will get their way.

Waiting at the Church.

Only the other day two red-tabbed gentlemen in the militia department shook the dust of Ottawa off their feet in some dudgeon. Their promised titles had been so long delayed that their hearts were sick. They had been expecting the stroke every morning for a year past and were, indeed, playfully calling each other "Sir"; but King George didn't come across.

As a matter of fact, Union Government—strong as it may be in the eyes or noses of the people—wasn't strong enough to put it over. Already it is in wrong with one distinguished and highly popular Liberal-Unionist, who went over to the winning side on the express understanding that no more titles should be handed out. He went over, as I said, and six weeks later a dozen more knights cumbered this fair land. He considers this, very properly, as I think, a breach of faith and it will take only one more knight to land him back where he belongs. There are probably other converts to the Unionist party who are in the same frame of mind.

Knights Have 1,000 "I's."

This country does not like the knights. It likes the nights so little that many of us seek to add to the days by stealing an hour for the summer months. Even at that, Canada has more knights than days in the year. The average knight is as puffed up as a bar-room fly. He is egotistical. As the poet says, the knight has a thousand I's—Sir Thomas White for example—the day but one. The knight does not fit into our democracy. He is, indeed, a serious menace to our life as a nation. He has only one eye in Canada—the other is on the title-givers in England.

I am instructed that the mother country has run out of K.C.M.G.'s, K.C.B.'s, K.B.'s and other big potatoes for the colonials and all that she has on hand now is O.B.E.'s, which is the mere smattoch of aristocracy and not worth having. That being the case, we can very well cut the knighthoods out. It will be for the good of our national health to say good-bye to titles which are a disease of democracy—the symptoms pride, conceit and vanity, the three grand divisions of the social L. The rich men want to pose as gentlemen, while the officially great want to pose as persons of imperial significance. The rich man wants the stamp on his dollars, while the bigwig wants the same stamp on his mediocre talents.

Weakness of Democracy.

It is the weak spot of democracy that we are all so fond of equality that everybody wants to be an inch higher than everybody else. We have proclaimed equality and have thereby declared the rights of the envious. This country has many second-rate ambitions that would fain be esteemed first. Such is the philosophy of this curse of knighthood.

The present status of the title problem in Canada is this. No more hereditary titles are to be granted. Hereditary titles now held in Canada are to expire with their present wearers—so far as Canada is concerned. Of course, if Sir Joseph Flavelle wants to take his baronetcy to England and live in a part of the world where baronets have long been a feature of the social scenery there is no reason why the Flavelle dynasty shouldn't go on forever like a string of sausages. But if he stays here, the son and heir will be plain Mr. with no trimmings.

Titles Doomed Over 'Ome?

Even in England titles will not be safe very long, because there is a sort of Bolshevik reaction against this arrogant feudal anachronism in a world which has fought a great war and upset two dozen kings. It is a safe bet that 25 years from now—the Labor party making head—the man who calls himself a lord in England will look foolish, and the one who calls himself a knight in Canada a d——d sight more so.

At all events, we have seen the last of the barons and the baronets. We were never in great danger from them, because the titles usually cancelled themselves—the Downing Street policy being to put the barren in baronet as far as possible. Now that our law has stamped them out also we can feel pretty sure that we shall no longer be troubled with the nuisance. Of barons we have only three in captivity at present—one, Lord Aylmer on a fruit ranch in British Columbia, and two, Lord Shaughnessy and Lord Atholstan, in Montreal, a city which has in time past been prolific of barons. Lord Shaughnessy's title puts a golden edge in the C. P. R. dividend, and Lord Atholstan is as good as the absent, being Graham bred. We can forgive them.

Gassing the Consumer.

The baronets we do not forgive so readily, because—well, because as a class they are responsible for Sir Joseph Flavelle, who has so smeared his bacon profits with prayer that we are a little sick at the stomach. Sir Joseph's special brand of piety gets all the other baronets in wrong. As consumers we don't mind being robbed—we're used to that—but we hate to be gassed at the same time.

However, as I said before, barons and baronets are stretched from now on. There remain the knights, some one hundred and fifty actual and as many more yearning. Parliament ought to do something about it this season—something to scotch it for good. Knighthood has been a hard thing to escape in Canada. What with New Year's honor lists, King's birthday honor lists and Dominion Day lists, the calendar is more than crowded with winter knights, spring knights and midsummer knights. The only nights we can call our own are the autumn nights, and they, too, are spangled with stars. Even the jeweled firmament had got the babes—and gone in for decorations.

The "Who's Who and Why" for of Canadian knighthood would be a jest book to make a dog laugh. One old boy, as I remember, got it for playing a royal flush. His specialty was consumptive sanatoriums. The first one he called the King Edward Sanatorium, the second the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, the third the Queen Mary Sanatorium, and he was just about to fill his hand with a King George Sanatorium when knighthood trumped in and stopped the game.

CAPITAL-LABOR COMMISSIONERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Two Representatives Each For People, Employers and Employees.

START AT PACIFIC COAST

Time For Report Has Been Extended Till First of June.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The commission to investigate industrial relations will consist of two representatives each of employers, of the employed, and of the public, besides Chief Justice Mathers, the chairman. The members of the commission are:

Chief Justice Mathers, chairman; Senator White and Charles Harrison, M. P., representing the public; Carl Riordan, president of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, and T. Pauze, lumberman, Montreal, representing the employers; Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, and J. W. Bruce, member of the labor appeal board, Toronto, representing the employees. Thomas Bengough of Toronto will be secretary of the commission.

Announcement of the composition of the commission was made in the House of Commons by Sir Thomas White this afternoon.

Judge Mathers' Experience.

Hon. Chief Justice Mathers has had considerable experience as chairman of the various boards of conciliation, and his decisions have been generally approved and accepted in all cases where he has dealt with labor disputes.

Carl Riordan, president of the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company, is a businessman of wide experience, and a large employer of labor. He has long been interested in welfare work among his own employees.

T. Pauze, lumberman, of the firm of W. Pauze & Fils, of Montreal, was a member of the trade commission which visited France during the war.

Labor's Representation.

Tom Moore is president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the most representative body of organized labor in Canada.

J. W. Bruce has been connected with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for many years.

Senator White, as managing director of the Montreal Gazette Publishing Company, may be regarded as one who would view this problem from the standpoint of an employer, while Charles Harrison, M. P., who is a railroad conductor and has been head of the Order of Railway Conductors on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway for a number of year, it is assumed, will represent the sentiments of railway employees, and thereby maintain an equilibrium as between employers' and employees' interests on the commissioi.

The commission's inquiry will begin immediately after Easter and the time which they will render their report has been extended to June 1, instead of May 15, as originally contemplated. The hearings will probably begin in British Columbia.

SEIZED LIQUOR IS SOLD BY ONTARIO LICENSE INSPECTORS

License Board Seldom Had Hand in Sales, Says Dingman.

HEDGES ABOUT BUYING

Mr. Dewart Presses Question of Liquor Officers Purchasing in Montreal.

TORONTO, April 9.—In following up his charges in the Legislature, Hartley Dewart, K. C., having brought out the fact that ex-Inspector Morrison had a financial interest in a private detective agency which received a lot of business from the Ontario License Board, is now endeavoring to secure evidence connected with the sale of liquor by Government inspectors to vendors.

Mr. Dewart hinted at irregular sales of seized liquor.

Mr. Dewart questioned W. S. Dingman, vice-chairman of the license board, about sales by inspectors, and was told that no inspector had a right to make such sales without the approval of the board.

The board would not, he admitted, have a record of a liquor seizure unless the inspector reported it.

Mr. Dingman's evidence revealed the fact that the board left the price at which seized liquor was to be sold largely to the inspectors without any test as to quality, etc.

The vice-chairman declared that the board had not encouraged its officers to search indiscriminately for liquor, and had not used "spotters" to trap people other than those suspected of operating as "blind piggers" or "bootleggers."

Traveler's Flask Safe.

That Dominion police were instructed not to prosecute cases of travelers carrying single flasks of liquor was made clear.

Inspector Rogers, of the provincial police, said that Constable Lefabre of North Bay searched bags of passengers in sleepers. He wrote him not to do this and also if he found a flask in a bag it was going beyond what an officer is expected to do to take it, or to prosecute. There is no reason why the traveling public should be humiliated by having a police officer search their baggage, unless they have strong reasons to suspect they are illegal dealers.

Vice-Chairman W. S. Dingman said that the largest volume of complaints of breaches of the O. T. A. came from associations like the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Oakes, of the committee of 100, was loaned to the board for two months free, he added.

An item of $500, paid to the Dominion Alliance, for pamphlets, was referred to by Col. Machin. Mr. Dingman explained that these pamphlets covered decisions on the O. T. A., and the board thought they would be of public use.

Col. Machin inquired as to the protection given "spotters," who purchased liquor so as to secure evidence against suspected persons.

"These were not tea or soft drinks, but hard liquor?" asked Col. Machin.

"Of course," replied Mr. Dingman. "Officers have certain privileges."

"Is there any case where an officer was prosecuted for such a purchase, and protected by the act?".

"I cannot say."

Mr. Dingman Hedges.

H. H. Dewart, cross-examining, wanted to know whether special permits had been issued to certain individuals allowing them to bring in packages of liquor from Montreal.

"I am not aware of any such," replied Mr. Dingman. "That would mean we issued unlawful permits."

Mr. Dewart—"Was any liquor taken to the police stations and sold from there?"

Mr. Dingman—"Not without our consent."

"How were prices fixed?"

"The liquor was sold at current prices. But the board seldom had a hand in the transactions."

"Was there any method of testing used?"

"No."

"Is there any regulation now?"

"It is provided for."

"Are you aware of purchases of liquor made by officers of the department in Montreal, for resale in Toronto?"

"I had no personal hand in it. I could only give hearsay evidence."

"Was not such a purchase made?"

"What was done was for the purpose of detecting illegal business."

Mr. Dewart—"Was any such act ever authorized by the board?"

Mr. Dingman—"I don't know, except in the pursuit of detecting irregular business."

Mr. Dewart—"The purchase of liquor in considerable quantities in Montreal for the purpose of detecting crime here, I ask whether your board authorized any such thing?"

Mr. McCrae—"The question is a fair one."

Continues to Evade.

Mr. Dewart—Don't you know?

Mr. Dingman—I have no knowledge of it.

Mr. Dewart—As a member of the board, wouldn't you know it? Mr. Ayearst might have authorized it. In view of the charge made didn't you think it your duty to find out whether that was done or not?

"Well——"

A Member—Come on, come on!

Mr. Dewart—I want a straight answer.

Mr. Dingman—I have not found out.

Mr. Dewart—How many officers have you intrusted with the purchase in Montreal?

Mr. Dingman—I have nothing to do with that.

Dr. Godfrey—Would it be possible for a leakage to occur where the department keeps the liquor?

Mr. Dingman—I think it would be worse than impossible.

J. E. Elliott—What are the instructions for the destruction of liquor?"

"There were no formal regulations. Partially used liquor would be destroyed."

"You left it entirely to the inspector to say what should be destroyed and what should be turned over to a hospital?"

"Yes."

"The inspector might strike an open market?" (Laughter.)

Big Seizure Unrecorded.

Examining the record of seizures kept by J. F. Mowat, chief clerk of the department, Mr. Dewart pointed out that there was nothing to show the quantity of liquor seized by any officer. Mr. Mowat admitted no such details were kept in the records.

Mr. Dewart—In 1917 there were only six seizures in the whole province, according to this record.

Mr. Mowat—That's all that we got liquor from. The liquor might have been destroyed in other cases. The magistrates frequently order the liquor to be destroyed.

"What check have you on your inspectors?"

"You've got to trust your inspectors."

No trace in the records produced by Mr. Mowat could be found of some 61 gallons seized in Toronto, in connection with which a $1,000 fine was imposed. Mr. Mowat thought the liquor might have been placed in the warehouse.

FARMERS OF ELGIN AND MIDDLESEX TO HAVE ASSOCIATION

ST. THOMAS, April 9.—The Elgin-Middlesex Farmers, Limited, with a capital stock of $50,000, has been incorporated. The association consists of about 130 prosperous farmers, of whom Yarmouth has 32; Westminster, 37; South Dorchester, 41; North Dorchester, 16, and Belmont, 5. The head offices will be in Belmont and the objects of the association are to buy and sell all kinds of commercial and food commodities, implements, etc.

SOURCE OF LIQUOR AT ELECTION TIME PROVES A PUZZLE

Man Who Sold Whiskey at Time of St. Catharines Election Questioned.

PRINCIPAL DISAPPEARS

Agent Did Not Know Where Whiskey Came From—Toronto Maybe.

TORONTO, April 9.—The feature of the inquiry today before Sir William Meredith, commissioner, into the charges made in the Legislature by H. H. Dewart, M.P.P., was the non-appearance of H. J. Lavelle, one of the alleged principals in the case and the main witness, along with whom has disappeared a mystery check for $3,200. The check in question, according to the evidence given by M. E. White of the employers' detective agency, who had charge of the running-down of suspected illict liquor dealers, was a "phoney" check used by the detectives to make Lorne W. Smith think the liquor deal at Homer was genuine.

License Inspector King had marked it "Accepted" and put the initials, A. D. S., to it. These initials, it was explained stood for "A d—— sucker." Lorne Smith was fined $500 in the Homer case last February for a breach of the Ontario temperance act. His arrest had been engineered by Mr. White of the employers' detective agency, under Chief Provincial License Inspector Ayearst, against whom Mr. Dewrt's charges in the Legislature were directed.

Smith Casts Suspicion.

Sir William Meredith remarked that it appeared that H. J. Lavelle had gone away to avoid giving evidence, Lavelle's brother John having said he thought H. J. had gone to Buffalo.

Lorne Smith admitted before the commissioner that he had been an associate of H. J. Lavelle in the Homer case, and that eighty cases of liquor were to have been delivered at Homer. The price agreed upon was $40 a case, laid down at Homer. C.O.D. terms. He said he did not know the source of the supply of the Homer whiskey. However, he made some strong insinuations as to where the liquor came from. He was asked if he thought of the liquor department as the source of the liquor.

His reply was:

"There has been liquor gotten from the storehouses of the department; one could draw many conclusions."

Lorne W. Smith, one of the men fined $500, said a man named Clyde, proprietor of a pressing place in St. Catharines, asked him where he could get some liquor. He wanted him to arrange to supply 80 cases of liquor. Witness said he wanted to make it 100.

Mr. White: "Was the proximity of the Welland Canal workmen mentioned as a good reason for taking whiskey to Homer?" "That was the reason he advanced."

"What was the price?" "$40 a case."

Witness said he believed the $3,200 check was good. "It was sworn at the trial in St. Catharines that there was money or a check supplied by the department to meet this $3,200 check."

Mr. Peter White—Are you serious in swearing that?

"Quite. It was sworn to by a man named Clyde."

Mr. White said he had the magistrate, crown attorney, Clyde and McPhail, who will say witness is quite mistaken about that.

"I can't help it. I wish you would question other witnesses."

Mr. White—What witnesses?

"My wife or Mr. Campbell or Chief Green."

Mr. White—Oh, I'll question them, all right.

Witness said it was the general impression of the courtrom at the time. The newspaper reported had so reported it.

Sir William—Are you swearing to impressions or to facts?

"I am swearing to a fact."

Other Paid His Fine.

Witness explained he merely acted as selling agent in the transaction. His commission was $5 a case.

"So all you are out is the $400 you didn't get, and the paper the $200 check is written on?" said Mr. White, with a smile. Witness agreed.

"He was fined $500," said Mr. Snow, but we have heard that he never paid one cent of the $500 or another $200 fine. He presumed Mr. Lavelle paid them.

"Lavelle was the principal in the transaction?"

"Yes."

"You were the agent, and he got in touch with the source of supply?"

"Yes."

Mr. Snow asked witness if he had prior whiskey deals with Clyde.

"No. I heard, though, you could get a trimmer from him if necessary."

"Was reference made to the fact that there was an election campaign on at St. Catharines?"

"He said he had a good outlet and was quite disappointed that the liquor was a week late. He said he lost an opportunity to dispose of 30 cases."

"Was he urgent about the time of delivery?"

"Yes. He made a special trip to Toronto to see about the delivery."

Truck a Toronto One.

"Oh, you know where the truck came from?"

"We can all draw conclusions. I don't know. Some say it came from Buffalo."

"But you would think it came from Toronto?"

"Such would be my opinion."

"Did you ever think of the liquor department as the source of the liquor?"

"There has been liquor gotten from the storehouse of the department. One could draw many conclusions——"

"I don't think that is proper. These are merely suspicions," interjected Sir William Meredith.

"I didn't know that would be the answer," said Mr. Snow.

"I merely want to say that many things have happened in Toronto which would cause one to draw many conclusions," replied the witness.

Manuel White of the Employers' Detective Agency explained the "A. D. S." initials on the $3,200 check after the certification. They meant "A D—— Sucker."

He swore positively that the check for $3,200 was a "phoney" document. It was a blank check which one of his men, McPhail, had filled up for the purpose of convincing Smith that the money was all right, and thus inducing him to come ahead with the truckload of liquor. He swore that there were no funds of any kind to meet this check.

J. D. Flavelle, chairman of the license board, was asked had the sending of the liquor into Homer any political significance?"

"None whatever," he replied.

GRAIN

WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, April 9.—Oats closed ¼c higher for May and ⅝c lower for July. Barley closed ⅛c cheaper for May and ⅛c higher for July. Flax closed 2½c more expensive for May, and July 2¾c higher.

Futures:

	Open.	Close.
Oats—		
May	$ 74⅛	$ 73⅞
July	75⅝	74⅜
Barley—		
May	1 05	1 03¾
July	1 04	1 03¾
Flax—		
May	3 65	3 66½
July	3 59½	4 61

Cash grain:

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 71⅞c; No. 3 C.W., 68⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 68⅞c; No. 1 feed, 66⅞c; No. 2 feed, 63⅝c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.03¼; No. 4 C.W., 98¼c; rejected and feed, 91¾c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.71½; No. 2 C.W., $3.62½; No. 3 C.W., $3.46½.

Toronto, April 7.—Flour—Manitoba, Government standard, Toronto, $10.75@11; Ontario, Government standard, $9.65@9.75, Montreal, in jute, bags, prompt shipment; Toronto, $9.65@9.75.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

For yesterday's shipment of live hogs $20 per cwt. was paid. Dressed hogs are quoted at $26 to $27 per cwt. Oats are quoted at $2.05 to $2.10 per cwt. There were six loads on yesterday's market. Hay is in good demand, but very little is coming in. There were only six loads yesterday, and it is quoted at $19 to $21 per ton. Butter and eggs are firm. Poultry is scarce, and the price is high. It is not likely that there will be any quantity till the spring chickens and ducks start to come in, and that will be late in June. Maple syrup is down a little in price, and is quoted at $2.25 per gallon.

Grain, cwt.—			
Oats, per cwt	$2 05	to	$2 10
Wheat, per cwt	2 05	to	2 15
Seed oats	3 52	to	3 52
Barley, per cwt	1 70	to	1 75
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bu.	70	to	71
Wheat, per bu.	2 11	to	2 11
Barley, per bu.	1 08	to	1 10 4-5
Vegetables—			
Cabbage, per doz., Wholesale	60	to	80
Cabbage, each, retail	5	to	12
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 35	to	1 40
Potatoes, load, bag	1 25	to	1 35
Beans, per bu.	3 50	to	3 70
Lettuce, per doz.	75	to	75
Beets, per bu.	50	to	50
Sage, savory, doz.	40	to	40
Dry onions, bag	2 50	to	2 75
Dry onions, bu.	1 75	to	2 00
Parsley, per doz.	40	to	40
Carrots, per peck	20	to	25
Turnips, per bu.	25	to	25
Parsnips, per bu.	50	to	65
Rhubarb, per doz.	1 00	to	1 00
Fruit—			
Apples, per bbl	3 50	to	3 50
Spies, per bbl	5 00	to	5 00
Apples, per bag	1 50	to	1 50
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, per ton	19 00	to	21 00
Straw, per ton	8 00	to	8 50
Dairy Products, Retail—			
Maple syrup, gal.	2 25	to	2 25
Butter, creamery, lb.	63	to	64
Butter, dairy, lb.	60	to	60
Butter, crocks, lb.	55	to	56
Eggs, retail, doz.	40	to	42
Dairy Products, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	64	to	65
Butter, dairy lb rolls	55	to	56
Butter, crocks, lb.	58	to	58
Eggs, crate lots, doz.	38	to	38
Eggs, basket lots	38	to	38
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Chickens, per lb.	38	to	40
Turkeys, per lb.	42	to	42
Live Stock—			
Live hogs, cwt.	20 00	to	20 00
Fat sows, cwt.	17 00	to	17 00
Small pigs, pair	16 00	to	18 00
Meats, Wholesale, Per Cwt.			
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	26 00	to	27 00
Pork, forequarters	27	to	28
Pork, hindquarters	38	to	39
Veal, per cwt.	19 00	to	22 00
Beef, per cwt	18 00	to	22 00
Heifer beef, cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Lamb, per cwt	24 00	to	26 00
Hides and Wool—			
Cowhides, No. 1	17	to	17
Cowhides, No. 2	16	to	16
Cowhides, No. 3	15	to	15
Horsehides	5 00	to	5 00
Calfskins, No. 1	35	to	35
Calfskins, No. 2	25	to	25
Kip	15	to	18
Sheepskins	1 00	to	2 00
Wool, unwashed	40	to	45
Wool, washed	60	to	60

GRAIN.

Chicago, April 10.—Opening: Corn—May, $1.56⅝; July, $1.50¾.

Oats—May, 68⅛c; July, 67⅛c.

Winnipeg, April 10.—Oats opened ⅛c to ¼c lower for May at 72¾@72⅝c, and ⅛c to ½c lower for July at 74¼@73⅞c.

Barley opened ½c lower for May at $1.03¼, and ½c lower for July at $1.03¼.

Flax opened ½c lower for May at $3.66.

Chicago, April 10.—Nearby deliveries of corn showed comparative firmness today, owing to the fact that over-night purchases to arrive were small, inasmuch as yesterday's break in prices had carried the market below a level at which $1.60 a bushel at loading stations could be paid. Sentiment, however, remained bearish, and the September option was under noticeable selling pressure. It was said the government had assigned a large number of additional cars to the Chicago district to help hasten the crop movement. Opening prices, which ranged from ¼c off to ⅜c advance, were followed by a moderate sag all around, and then something of a rally.

Adverse weather for seeding tended to strengthen oats. After opening unchanged to ½c up the market held within narrow limits.

MONTREAL

Montreal, April 9.—There was no actual change in the condition of the local market for cash grain today, prices for all lines being steady, with only a small demand from local and country buyers for odd carlots, and business on the whole was dull. Carloads of No. 2 Canadian western barley were quoted at $1.20; No. 4 Canadian western at $1.18; extra No. 3 Ontario, $1.21; No. 3 at $1.20, and sample grades at $1.10, while No. 2 Canadian western oats sold at 86c; No. 3 Canadian western and extra No. 1 feed at 83c; No. 1 feed at 80c; No. 2 feed at 77c, and Ontario No. 2 white at 82½c per bushel, ex-store.

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; April 17.15d; May, 15.55d; June, 15.32d; July, 15.06d; August, 14.80d; September, 14.49d.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, April 11.—Cattle trade this morning was a little slower at the Union stockyards, and prices ruled easier. Sheep and lambs were steady to firm, and hogs steady. Receipts, 589 cattle, 71 calves, 1,119 hogs and 37 sheep. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $15@16; do, medium, $13.25@14.50; do, bulls, $10.50@12.25; butchers, choice, $11.25@13.25; do, medium, $10@11.25; do, common, $9@10; do, cows, choice, $10.50@12.50; do, medium, $9.50@10.50; do, canners, $5@6; do, bulls, $9@10; feeding steers, $10@12.50; stockers, choice, $8@9; do, light, $6.50@8; milkers, choice, each, $85@135; springers, choice, each, $90@150; calves, $17@18.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $12@15.50; bucks and culls, $6.50@13; lambs, $19@22.

Hogs—Fed and watered, per cwt, $21; f. o. b., $20.25.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 350; slow.

Calves—Receipts, 700; market steady at $6@19.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; steady; heavy and mixed, $20.90@21; yorkers, $20.75@21; light yorkers, $19.75@20.25; pigs, $19.50@20; roughs, $18@18.50; stags, $12@15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,400; lambs slow; wool lambs, $15@20; clipped lambs, $12@17; yearlings, $11@15; wethers, $13.50@13.85; ewes, $5@12.50; mixed sheep, $12.75@13.25.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, April 10.—Beef—Extra India mess, 370s.

Pork—Prime mess western, 330s.

Hams—Short cut, 137s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 152s; clear bellies, 160s; long clear middles, light, 150s; do, heavy, 159s; short clear backs, 157s; shoulders, square, 128s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d; American refined, in pails, 152s; do, in boxes, 150s.

Chicago, April 10.—Provisions lacked support. Bearish sentiment as to hogs and corn was responsible.

OILS.

Liverpool, April 10.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 72s.

Turpentine Spirits—125s.

Rosin—Common, 64s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, 1s 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—62s.

Cottonseed Oil—68s 6d.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

London, April 10.—Calcutta Linseed—April and May, £30.

Linseed Oil—Raw, 58s.

Sperm Oil—£54.

Petroleum—American refined, 1s 4½d; spirits, 1s 5½d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 99s; French, 105s; Spanish, 104s.

Rosin—American strained 40s; type G, 40s 6d.

G. T. R. EARNINGS.

Montreal, April 10.—G. T. R. earnings, April 1 to 7, $1,274,553; 1918, $1,012,494; increase, $262,059.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Montreal	$102,331,556
Toronto	$1,272,866
Ottawa	7,544,175
Hamilton	5,148,175
Windsor	1,149,339
Brantford	969,753

St. John, N. B., April 10.—Bank clearings, $2,642,573.

Halifax, N. S., April 10.—Bank clearings, $3,800,496.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£	367,000
Circulation decreased		206,000
Bullion increased		161,386
Other securities decreased		1,246,000
Public deposits decreased		2,481,000
Other deposits decreased		7,010,000
Notes reserve increased		366,000
Government securities decreased		983,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.50 per cent; last week it was 18.07 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

MONEY.

New York, April 10.—Bar silver, $1 01⅛ per ounce.

London, April 10.—Closing: Money, 3⅛ per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills and three months, 3⅝ per cent.

STEEL ORDERS.

New York, April 10.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on March 31 were 5,430,572 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement, issued today. This is an increase of 580,215 tons compared with the orders on February 28.

VICTORY BOND PRICES.

[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]

Toronto, April 10—Noon.

1922	100⅝ to 100¾
1923	100⅝ to 100¾
1927	103⅞ to 103⅞
1933	104¾ to 104⅞
1937	106⅛ to 106⅜

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, April 10.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Baltimore & Ohio	48⅛	48⅛	48⅜	48⅜
Erie, com	16¼	..	..	..
Great Northern	92½	92¾	92⅛	92¾
Great Western	7⅞	..	..	..
New Haven	30	30	29¾	29¾
Rock Island	24⅛	..	..	..
St. Paul	38½	38¾	38½	38¾
Wabash, com	8¼	..	..	..
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
Northern Pacific	94⅛	94¼	93⅞	93⅞
Southern Pacific	105⅛	105⅝	104¾	105⅝
Southern Railway	28	..	..	..
Southern Ry., pfd	69	..	..	..
Union Pacific	139	..	..	..
Coalers—				
Lehigh Valley	54½	..	..	..
Norfolk & West	106	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Reading Railway	85⅛	85⅞	85⅛	85¼
Tractions—				
Interboro, com	4⅛	..	..	..
Allis-Chalmers	38½	38½	27⅞	38¼
Am. Beet Sugar	79	79	78⅝	78⅝
American Can	51⅜	51½	51	51¼
American Car	93⅞	94	93⅛	94
American Hide	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	22¼
Am. Hide, pfd	100¾	101⅛	100¼	101
Am. Locomotive	67	67	66½	66⅞
American Sugar	129⅞	129⅞	128	129
Am. Smelters	71¼	71¼	71	71
American Steel	82⅛	..	..	..
Am. Tel. & Tel	105⅝	..	..	..
American Wool	57⅝	58⅜	57½	58⅜
Atlantic-Gulf	123½	128½	123⅜	126¾
Baldwin Loco	92¾	92⅞	91⅝	91⅝
Central Leather	78½	78½	77⅞	78¼
xd., 1¼%				
Corn Products	57⅜	58⅜	57	57⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	44¼	43½	44¼
Distillers	67¾	67¾	66¾	67⅝
Dome Mines	12½	..	..	..
General Electric	159½	160½	159½	160½
General Motors	179¼	179¾	178¼	178¼
Goodrich Rubber	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝
G. Northern Ore	42¼	42¼	41¾	42
Inter. Paper	46½	46½	46	46
Inter. Nickel	27⅛	27¼	26¾	26¾
Ice Securities	46½	48⅞	46½	48⅞
Maxwell Motor	40½	40½	39⅞	40
Marine, com	26¾	28¾	26	28¼
Marine, pfd	112⅛	114⅛	111¾	113¼
People's Gas	50	..	..	..
Pacific Mail	91⅞	92½	91⅞	92½
Studebaker	68	68¼	67⅛	67½
U. S. Rubber	88½	88½	87¼	87½
Virginia Chemical	61⅞	61⅞	61	61¾
Westinghouse	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	46¾
Willys-Overland	30¼	30½	30⅛	30¼
Coppers—				
Anaconda Copper	62¼	64⅝	62⅛	62½
Chino Copper	37	..	..	..
Inspiration	51¾	52	51¾	52
Ray Consolidated	21¼	21¼	21	21⅛
Tennessee Copper	14½	..	..	..
Utah Copper	75½	..	..	..
Oils—				
Am. Cotton Oil	49½	49½	49¼	49½
Cal. Petroleum	26¼	..	..	..
Mex. Petroleum	185¾	185¾	183½	183½
Pan-American	84¼	84¾	83¼	83¾
Sinclair Oil	45⅞	46	45¾	46
Texas Oil	215½	216⅜	214½	214¾
Steels—				
Bethlehem, B	72¼	74¾	72⅛	74
Crucible Steel	67½	68⅝	67¼	68¼
Lackawanna	70¾	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car	72¾	72¾	72	72
Republic Iron	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾
Railway Steel	81	81½	81	81½
Sloss-Sheffield	53	53½	53	53½
U. S. Steel	98⅜	100	98⅜	100
Bonds—				
Anglo-French 5's	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96⅝

Sales to 1 p.m., 693,550 shares.

HAY

Toronto, April 9.—Hay—Baled, on track, Toronto, in carlots: No. 1, $24@26 per ton; mixed, $22@23.

Straw—On track, Toronto, in carlots, $10@11 per ton.

Montreal, April 9.—Receipts of baled hay continue light. The demand for all coming forward is good, and prices very firm.

FLOUR

Montreal, April 9.—The principal feature of the milling industry today was the announcement of orders from the milling department of the Export Grain Company for spring wheat flour for export account. This has created a little more activity.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montreal, April 10.—Morning sales: Ames, 27 at 31 to 31; do, pfd., 120 at 76; Asbestos, 10 at 59; do., pfd., 50 at 76; Car, 100 at 31; do, pfd., 160 at 89 to 89½; Cement, 15 at 66½; Smelters, 126 at 28¾ to 29; MacDonald, 20 at 23; Dominion Steel, 150 at 61 to 61¼; Textile, 160 at 111¼ to 112; Laurentide, 100 at