TOL. XXX. NO. 38

Idwin Locomotive and

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COPPER ISSUES IRI

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e opened % up at 64%, a n

on to await developments in

New York, June 19.-Little intere

the opening and the attendance in

United States Steel opened % off

and to 50% at the end of a few mi

nistillers Securities showed continu

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nion Pacific opened % up at 127%.

New York, June 19.—The reduction

melting and Refining Company's lead

6 cents following the reduction previous day reflects a weak state of hat metal. Demand has fallen off

ings of considerable blocks of lea

ters has further depressed the pr

A somewhat similar situation exists

ations of 18½ cents prompt deliv

arded as wholesome sign. With sp

ngs cleaned out and prices restored

New York, June 19.—Trading was ve

lustrial list with Baldwin Locomotive

elving much more than their usual

tive to 66, attention was directed to

When the subject was considered

sed, but now there is substantial

In connection with the rise of 1% in

the directors at the meeting in May only

tion on the dividend, and did not defin

ditions in the locomotive building indus

and it is predicted that the dividend

The supply of Distillers seemed to be

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would not be surprising.

further advance based on s

w up at 26%. In some place

customers to get out of that iss convinced that what they sold

In standard issues very litt

small without indicating any

Share of Attent

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915.

The Tramways.

Eny form of study of an important public question is better than plunging in the dark, and therefore the proposal made in the City Council that a depube sent to the principal cities of the United States to enquire into their tramways operations States to enquire into their tramways operations Advices from various parts of the world interest in the has something to commend it. But one may well that there will be a considerable increase in the the New Zealand ship been stationed in China waters. has something to commend it. But one may well that there will be a considerable increase in the doubt whether this would be the best way to study winter wheat acreage. The high prices and the about the subject. A visit of this kind would necessarily normal demand occasioned by the war in Europe destroyed at the outset of his career and the Emden be very hurried, and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visitors might not be too has still discussed in the acreage and the visit of the acreage well qualined to understand and apply the information to be thus obtained. The problem is much too of winter wheat is 8,500,000 acres over that under Monmouth, with the gallant Cradock and 1,500 lives. would certainly be much better to have the inquiry is a decrease of about 8,500,000 acres among the which the British Navy has sustained in the War. made and a report prepared by a recognized tram warring nations of Europe. Their normal acreage way expert, who would devote to it the time necess is 55,000,000, but there is a fifteen per cent. desary for the study of the Montreal situation. The crease this year. The world's total wheat acreage need of such a thorough study by a man of high is 240,000,000, of which about 90,000,000 are devoted standing and large tramway experience is so ap to spring wheat. Russia in ordinary times sows parent that one is obliged to wonder at the disposi- about 60,000,000 acres, the United States 20,000,000. tion of some of the city authorities to proceed now and Canada about 10,000,000 acres. In Canada and

and Ainey, have issued an appeal to the citizens to last year. take some steps-though what these steps should be is not stated-to prevent the adoption of a scheme now before the Geogracil, which they claim is most unfair to the city's interests. It is not necessary to raise any question as to the motives which influence some members of the Council to press for an immediate decision. Crediting them with the best of intentions, the fact remains that there is not available reliable information to enable the Council or the citizens to come to a safe conclusion. proceed to the settlement of the question at this moment and produce a scheme to be submitted to the citizens—as the whole Council are pledged to submit the plan when adopted—would certainly not be a business-like way of handling so serious a matter. The Council themselves need better informa-tion than they have, and it is certain that the citzens are not sufficiently informed to enable them to vote intelligently.

It should be clear to all who desire careful action and a fair decision that the prudent way would be to obtain an enquiry and report by an independent and competent tramways expert. Upon such a report there could be founded a scheme that might bo dealt with by the Council and citizens with an intelligence that will not be found in any action that may be taken upon present information

Germany's Resources in Men

Guglielmo Ferrero, the famous Italian historian, has published some interesting figures in connection with the strength of the German armies. He states that chance had put into his hands some official

At the outset of the war he shows that Germany ssessed 8,931,000 men between the ages of sevenmen under arms. Since then the men of the Land-wehr, the Landstrum and the Ersatz reserve have been called to the colors, making at the end of February a total of 6,000,000 who have been put on the

sibly have more than this number in the field, and that from now on the number will rapidly decrease as the young men growing up cannot make good the ready with their resolutions were a little more ready as the young men growing up cannot make good the tremendous wastage of war. He concludes that in to go to the front they would have less time to make fools of themselves. for the past ten months, due very largely to fact that the Allies on the west, the Italians on the th, and the Russians on the east will shortly be able to break through the Teutonic lines and capture mbers of prisoners.

The figures presented by the Italian historian are ctive and full of significance to us. It means that this is a war of attrition, and that to wi speedy and satisfactory victory it is necessary that ould put every available man on the firing line. France has already sent her last man to the sia to supply the armies needed to wear down Germany's fighting forces. Canada can and should do about the head. The wearer's thoughts start the

Since mining first commenced in Alaska in 1880 that country has produced \$286,000,000 worth of min-erals, of which \$224,000,000 has been in gold, \$20. 000,000 in copper, \$2,200,000 in silver, and the balance in coal, tin, lead, petroleum, etc. Last year the total coal, tin, lead, petroleum, etc. Last year the total neral output of Alaska was \$19,248,000, as comfeed with \$19,416,000 in 1913. Uncle Sam, who apparatus. So much flendish ingenuosity tapping apparatus. So much flendish ingenuosity tainly got a bargain.

dreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, a dreadnought Journal of Commerce

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The Journal of Commerce Publishing Company,

Cruiser, the Invincible, and twelve pre-dreadnought battleships, two armored cruisers and six light cruisers. In the fighting the British lost four battleships, while the French lost one. The forcing of the passage has exacted a heavy toll, but the British ruiser, the Invincible, and twelve pre-dreadnought and French are playing for big stakes.

> The Wall Street Journal, which has been from the very outset unmistakably on the side of the Allies, points out that it is futile at the present time rmany to appeal to the United States or to the Allies for peace. It concludes a very strong editorial with the statement: "It is worth I view of the essential relations between hatred and fear, that the proposals for peace have come from Germany alone. But the business of the world must make up its mind that there can be no security until Germany is beaten and knows why she is beat

Much has been said about the German-Americans and the other residents of the United States who are descended from the people of Austria-Hungary At the last census there were 2,501,000 the United States descended from Germany, 1,-670,000 from Austria-Hungary and 91,000 from Turkey, making a total of 4,262,000. On the other hand there were 3,773,000 from the British Empire, 1,-732,000 from Russia, 1,343,000 from Italy, 177,000 from France, and 49,000 from Belgium, making a total of over 7,000,000 from the allied countries. Thus nearly two-thirds of the foreign born population of the United States are from nations which are ailied against, the Teutons and Turks.

with the business of settling terms with the com-pany.

4 danaga and Canaga Two of the City Controllers, Messrs. McDonald acreage will be stationary or somewhat smaller than Joices under the name of Bugg House.

ONTARIO ASSIGNMENTS ACT.

Under the British North America Act the Dominion Parliament has exclusive jurisdiction as to the regulation of trade and commerce and of bankruptcy and insolvency, while our Provincial Legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction as to property and civil rights in the province. As soon as the Ontario As signments Act was passed it was attacked as being invalid but by the judgment of the Privy Council it was decided that so long as there is no Dominion insolvency Act in force with which it would conflict, eny of the provinces may pass an insolvency act. There has been a constant agitation for a Dominion Insolvency Act and it does seem unfortunate that there could not be uniformity of laws so far as at least this branch of the law is concerned. There is general complaint in commercial circles as to the loss of time and expense on account of insolvency laws being different in each of the provinces. Probably the cases arising under the Ontario Act are referred to oftener in the other provinces and the ourth edition of the book on the Ontario Act by R. S. Cassels, K.C., of Toronto, would be found useful in any of the provinces. A long list of cases have been referred to of not only Ontario cases but cases decided under the analogous acts of the other pro-

The publishers are the Carswell Company, Limited of 19 Duncan street, Toronto.

CLERGYMEN AND TOBACCO. (Kingston Standard.)

cern the strength of the German army and were onsome quiet corner and whisper into their cars that they are making themselves and their cause ridicupossesses 8,831,000 men netween the ages of seven-loug by coming out as they have just done in To-teen and forty-five. Of this total 5,107,000 were route in condemnation of the movement to send to-tor a drink. They charged him 25 cents for a whis-bacco to the soldiers in the trenches. Of all the im-ky, and when he complained that he could get a loug by coming out as they have just done in Tobecile resolutions that have ever been placed on a whisky up at his home saloon for 15 cents, the man-

of 6,500,000.

Signor Ferrero estimates that Germany has lost on an average of 216,000 men a month, which means that upwards of 2,160,000 men have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners, thus reducing the number of men fighting for the Fatherland to about the formulation of the people, but surely in this effort it is unwise to bartender—but—'No you do not not be supported by recommending action, as saw your pictures yesterday.'"

THE OLD SOL

THE OLD SOL

(By Katherine Ty that upwards of 2,150,000 men have been allow, margaship of the prisoners, thus reducing the numcountry at the front—who are fighting for these very
country at the front—who are fighting for these very
clergymen who seem to forget that the use of toclergymen who seem to forget that the use of topacco is not a vice, but merely a habit that in itself is by no means injurious but may even be beneficial.

The Day's Best Editorial ******************

A FRIGHTFUL PROSPECT.

(Southern Lumberman.) Dr. Alexander Graham Bell is said to be a great it remains for Great Britain, Italy and Rus-"thought transference." He says the art can be carried to great perfection by means of wire coils worn wire vibrations, and thus "ether waves" are made to travel through space to receptive persons at a distance. In this way telepathy may be practiced as commonly as speech is now. Such is the theory. But who among us would be willing for his or her houghts to fly about like a carrier pigeon? True, these thoughts are supposed to reach only "recep-tive" persons. Nevertheless, somebody, gifted with

Most of us put in a good deal of time trying to Great Britain has twenty-two ships engaged in smashing the forts along the Dardanelies and forcing a passage to Constantinople. These ships have a total of over 332,000 tons, and consist of a superconceal our thoughts. No doubt we would all be

LIGHT ON A NAVAL QUESTION.

om an article on "The Work of the Navy in the War," by H. W. Wilson, in the United Empire, the Royal Colonial Institute Journal.)

On one vexed point of policy the War, and th vents which immediately preceded it, have shed light the question whether it is best for the Do naintain navies of their own in time of peace, or, in place of building ships, to contribute money to the British Navy. Australia followed the first course As the result she had one battle cruiser (the Australia), two light cruisers, three destroyers, and two war broke out This was fortunate, as Admiral von Spee's powerful fleet escaped from Tsingtau and eluded the British China squadron. But for the Australian force, the Australian coast would probably have been raided Australian coast would probably have been raided and the Australian coast fowns laid under contribution or destroyed. That would have been a grevious humiliation for the Empire and for the Mother Country. Moreover, when the chase of von Spee began, the Australia was in a good position to head him off and drive him east. and drive him east.

The other plan was tried by New Zealand. She built a battle cruiser at her own cost, but—under pressure from the British Admiralty—with signal patriotism placed the ship at the British Government's disposal. As the result, the British Treasury forced the British naval authorities to reduce the meagre shipbuilding proposals by the equivalent of one battle cruiser. So that New Zealand's disinterestedness did not actually strengthen the British Navy. A ship which would otherwise have been built by the Mother Country was built at New Zealand's expense. Had New Zealand retained control of her ship, an extra Advices from various parts of the world indicate Britain. And in that case it is probable that, had

would have been averted—the one serious defeat

********* "A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN'

There is a summer hotel up in Michigan which re

"What is a good expert?" asks Life. "Any man who can make his wages buy enough for the family table " "My dear," observed the gallant undergraduate

the Princeton Tiger, "you look sweet enough to kiss!" "That's just the way I intended to look, Jasck." "Look here, Busteed, you've put me, off long

nough. I shall expect you to pay me that ten on Menday."

"By jove, old chap, I wish I had your optimism."

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she hadsoprano voice. "If the worst comes to the worst, I could keep the wolf from the door by singing." "I don't doubt that would do it," replied the husband, who had suffered much, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"-Exchange

Little Edna, who was going across the street risit a neighbor, was told to say, if she was asked to dinner, "No, thank you I have circady dined." When she reached the other house, her hostess said, "Come along, Edna, you must have a bite with us." thank you," replied Edna, according to the Boston Transcript, "I have already bitten."

A broker who has had more or less business with women tells this one: "One old girl, who had been duly introduced and deposited with me for the purpose of speculating in stocks, mailed me the follow ing note, which, however, I won't go so far as to say is characteristic of all women dabbling in the marthat chance had put into his hands some of the friends of the ciergymen who attenupublications which were confidential. These concident to the Methodist Conference at Toronto ought to fits by noon to-morrow, as I am leaving town. Some of the friends of the clergymen who attend- | Ret: Trease buy for my account two sends me the pro-

occine resolutions that have ever been placed on a whiteky up at his nome saloon for 15 cents, the man-conference book that is the limit and but shows to ager replied: 'But, sir, look at your surroundings. what foolish extremes some men will go who con- Look at the marble columns and mahogany and oil ruary a total of 6,000,000 who have been put on the firing line. Added to that were 500,000 Germans rewhole and total who strive, as the Methodist and other religious determining the came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of the next morning he came back and ordered another the stripe of We must all of us honor any men or body of men ful surroundings, you bet. 'Oh,' said the other dryly. who strive, as the Methodist and other religious general religious

THE OLD SOLDIER.

(By Katherine Tynan.)

Lest the young soldiers be strange in heaven God bids the old soldier they all adored Come to Him and wait for them, clean, new-shriven, A happy door-keeper in the House of the Lord.

est it affright them, the strange new splendo; Lest they abash them, the new robes clean, Here's an old face now, long-tried and tender, A word and a hand-clasp as they troop in.

'My boys," he greets them and heaven is homely, He, their great Captain, in days gone o'er. Dear is the friend's face, honest and comely Waiting to welcome them by the strange door.

Why are you waiting you of Britain's breed? So many gone, and you still ling ring here, so many gone, and you still ling ring ner And all the while the growl of cannon n Will you not answer to your country's need? Why do you stand reluctant at the gate? Why do you wait?

British, and idle while your brothers fight! Still weighing ease against your country's call They heard, obeyed, and straightway gave up all win immortal laurels in God's sight, Why do you stand reluctant at the gate? Why do you wait?

Britain has called you, answer while you can; You are her sons in whom she placed her trust, Go of your will and not because you must, Shoulder your burden, quit you like Why do you stand reluctant at the gate? Why do you wait?

W. E. G., in London Chronicle,

IN THE LIMELIGHT Short Sketches of Prominent

e in Montreal brings pressing problem up to the present have failed of solution, though some progress has been made. Probably the most important question demanding solution has to do with infant mortality. No person who has lived in Montreal and has seen the long procession of over four thousand white hearses, each carrying an in fant under one year of age, is likely to remain indif-ferent to the needs of little children.

Montreal, while possessing many admirable adantages as a comnercial and residential city, is unfortunately handicapped by her slums and by her high death rate among children. In some respect slums have been thrust upon her. This is the country's great ocean port, the dragnet into ome the flotsam and jetsam of European :mmigraion. Nearly two-fifths of the foreigners who o our shores remain in Montreal, with the result that we have little Italies, little Syrias, little Austrias, little Jerusalems and a half score other settlements peopled by the poorer races of Europe. The majority of these people live under insanitary conditions in their omelands and partly because of their poverty and partly because of inherited tendencies, immediately flock to the slums on their arrival here thus inreasing and making doubly acute the problem of how to deal with those already living under abnormal The slum districts, devoid of parks and



playgrounds, pierced only by narrow, unpaved, illept streets and lanes, are a disgrace to civilization. The poorly-built, ill-lighted, foul-smelling, insanitar houses, crowded with a half score of families, make impossible to avoid a high infant death rate. In addition, the poverty and the ignorance of the parents fail to provide the children with good milk, pure food and fresh air, with the result that infants in these districts die like flies.

For many years this condition of affairs as a matter of course, and little or no effort made to improve matters. To Dr. A. D. Blackader, baby specialist and friend of humanity, must be given in large measure the credit for an aroused public terest in the welfare of helpless children. Dr. Black ader is recognized as one of the greatest baby special ists on th continent, ranking probably next to the amous Holt.

Dr. A. D. Blackader was born in Montreal in 1847, and educated at McGill University, graduating both n arts and in medicine. As a young physician he obtained valuable experience as surg on on board Allan steamers and on the Royal Mail, the latter running to South America and Chinese ports. then studied in London, where he specialized in chilto the great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Chli-He returned to Canada in 1877 and settled in Montreal, where he built up an extensive practice. He is a lecturer at McGill, has contributed extensively to edical journals and has written books on children's diseases, is a frequent lecturer at medical conventions, diseases, is a frequent recturer at medical conventions, and, in brief, is recognized as an all-round authority on children's diseases. The welfare of a little child is to him the most important thing in the world. Tall, gaunt, with piercing eyes, tousled hair and a stern, forbidding manner, he is all tenderness when a little child is placed before him. For an infant nothing is too good. Under the softening touch of baby hands of the State a service, and that the young life is given a fair and the demands of its cry of pain he becomes all tenderness. . Dr. Blackader is a public servant in the truest sense of the word, yet his name seldom appears in the public press and his achievements go un eralded. Despite this, he is the one man who has done most to establish pure milk depots, to urge upon an indifferent public the necessity of parks and playgrounds as breathing spaces for children, that the slums of the city should be cleaned up, that insanitary dwellings should be replaced by sanitary homes.

In a recent lecture Dr. Blackader said: their infant is in my experience the most powerful hundred born. To enable us in Canada to study the evil of all the causes which contribute to the excessive mortality."

After pointing out that over 4,000 registration of births and deaths is absolutely necessary. infants under one year of age die each year in Montsary. This registration to be effective must be real, Dr. Blackader said: "Comparing this terrible prompt. English statistics show that, of a total more during the statistics of a total more dur culosis or to all the infectious diseases put together, the first three months, thirty per cent during the the death roll of the latter appears small." He then first month, twenty per cent, during the first week complains that the public have grown calloused, saying to themselves: "They are only babies." Others

Treat month, twenty per cent, on the first day. In many case much assistance can be rendered if the fact of much assistance can be rendered if the fact of go further and ally themselves with pseudo-scientists, baby's existence is promptly recorded; and the exand regard this high mortality as simply a case of the elimination of the unfit. The doctor points out that history everywhere belies this, for many of the births within twenty-four hours. Among the pool brightest names in story have been delicate babies and ignorant only in this way can adequate care in eared only by the arduous care of loving mothers in attention be given to both mother and child, and in healthy surroundings. He makes an excellent point cidentally can many cases of blindness be prevented." he long that "the national loss does not end with."

In the larger cities of the United States and European Company to the Company to the United States and European Company to the Compan the long line of white hearses which deposit their ope statistics show that the death rates of twenty tiny contents in cold cemeteries. The insanitary years ago have been greatly reduced; Montreal alone household conditions and improper feeding. nousehold conditions and improper feeding which lead lags far behind. In the city of New York at the be to the high death rate lead also to, a marked impairment of vitality in those infants who escape death's twenty-six per hundred born, but improved sania-siekle an impairment manifested by sickle, an impairment manifested by an incapacity in tion and a better milk supply have brought this peryouth to make the best of life's chances, and in future life by a great diminution of earning capacity. Those who aim at attaining a maximum of national lessen the death rate, Dr. Blackader and those inrigor must begin their efforts by improving the conditions which surround the cradle. . Only recent- depots, are trying, through house-to-house visitation. ly has a philanthropic public, aroused by some clarion by lecturing, and practical demonstrations to teach notes from many leaders in our professions. notes from many leaders in our profession, become the people the importance of cleanliness, pur food who know, and those who have, owe to their on a campaign for the establishment of playgrounds more ignorant and poverty-stricken fellow-citizens, parks and breathing places in the slums of the city Even politicians, municipal, Provincial and Federal, ter of the innocents."

After urging upon the public the necessity of grappling with this problem, Dr. Blackader in his lecture forced to live. It is his work among helpless innocontinues: "At the outset we must admit that the cent children that makes Dr. Blackader stand out as problem is a complicated one and here."

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D. M. FINNIE, Asst. General Manager.
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

ciation with many other problems of great civic in terest and importance, such as improvement in the sanitation of our towns and cities; the better housing of the laboring classes; the purity of our water; still more important, the purity of our milk supply; the prevention of the spread of infectious disdren's diseases, being for a time resident physician sible of immortality. To relieve, or even greatly diseases, being for a time resident physician eases of all kinds, and the suppression as far as posinish, infantile mortality the basic condit verty and ignorance must be attacked. To fair chance for life a young infant demands its mother's milk, and not some patent food: demands its mother's care, and not that of a hireling, and demands pure air and general cleanliness in its person and surroundings. These demands are so primitive and et so imperative that every effort must be made by the family and by the parish or State to see that the baby obtains them, for the State must recognize that very mother who brings a child into the world chance at the outset.

"Insanitary conditions in the home and its sur-bundings exert a most depressing effect, both upon the mother herself and upon the infan: Defective sanitation in our streets and lanes, impure air ari ing from over-crowded rooms, and domestic unclean liness are conditions which add heavily to the deal rate. On the other hand, mere density of popul although it has some, has comparatively little effect and that, in brief, the slums with their attendant evils, in which the individual rooms are in mothers of the imperative needs of rounding districts, and often does not reach ten per nortality with that due to intemperance, to tuber- tality for the first year, fifty per cent. occurs during To eliminate the suffering among children and to

are agitating for improved housing conditions, for a have awakened to the loss sustained by this slaugh-better sanitation system, and, in brief, for anything and everything that will tend to improve the cond problem is a complicated one, and has a close asso- one of the great public servants of the day.

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GEORGE BURN, General Manager
D. M. ET MANAGER
GEORGE BURN, General Manager
D. M. ET MANAGER

New York, June 19.—The common restreet that Baldwin Locomotive and D the leaders might be disputed on the there could be no leaders where there we These two stocks moved up but the res ket stood still with the exception that her just at the end of the first hour see ome filled with a desire to emulate of the two stocks which previously had the upward movement. Butte and Superior was heavy, but t

was light. Its price dropped 11/4 to 681 se observers said that recently the quiet accumulation of Central Leather an position of the stock was better ther time for number of weeks past.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ON MO ashington, June 19.—Supreme Cour

Monday and a number of important de pected to be handed down. It is states wever, that the International Harveste ot be handed down at this term of the c ald that the court otherwise will make a Monday and then adjourn until the fall.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

BANK OF ENGLAND GOLD. London, June 19.—Bank of England has in foreign gold coin and has set asid old in sovereigns for Argentine account.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. m, June 19.—Call money was easy per cent. Bills were 3 per cent. with and quotations nominal. war loan is now expected to be is opportunity of conversion for holde

larkets were idle and dull all around wi

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. New York, June 19.-Foreign exchange d at $4.76\frac{1}{4}$ for demand sterling and fell to 4.76% bid off % from Friday's close. · Cables.

. 5.45% 5.95

CANADIAN STOCKS IN NEW YOR ew York, June 19.— Granby, 87%; Britis to 1 in New York,

ILLINOIS TRACTION COMPA

DIVIDEND NOTICE. Dividend of One and One-half per cent

n the Preferred Stock of the Illinois Tracti any has been declared for the Quarter end Mth. 1915, payable July 1st, 1915, to Shareh ord June 15th, 1915. By order of the Board,

Champaign, Ill.

GEO. M. MATTI Treasur