

# The War Day by Day

1914:  
 June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.  
 July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia.  
 July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.  
 August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French Cabinet orders general mobilization.  
 August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg—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 Serbia—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' battle between Serbians 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 Krassik.  
 August 24—British begin retreat from Mons—Zeppelin drops bombs into Antwerp.  
 August 25—Mons 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—Battle 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—Mauveube 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 cruiser Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea—Russians capture Jaroslavl 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 Aurostowp 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—Battle begins on the Ypres.  
 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, battle on from Channel coast to Lille.  
 October 20—English gunboats participate in battle at Newport on Belgian coast.  
 October 24—Ten days' battle between 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 Ivanograd.  
 October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia in the Crimea.  
 October 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 York 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 Jaroslavl.  
 November 6—Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese.  
 November 7—Russians capture 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 Johannsburg in East Prussia—Russians defeated in Viotslavsk.  
 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 £250,000,000.  
 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—Serbians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Serbian 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 Nürnberg are sunk—British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.  
 December 13—British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Mesudieh 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 Newport.  
 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 Bukovina and enter Carpathian passes.  
 January 5—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 Ennetz, driven back at Soissons.  
 January 16—French partly retrieved losses—News of callant 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.  
 January 24—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Blucher, and the light cruiser Kolberg.  
 January 25—All stocks of wheat in Germany seized by Government.  
 January 28—First flaring in Egypt near Suez Canal reported.  
 February 2—British again repulsed Germans at La Basse, 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.  
 February 5—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 Bukovina 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 7 1/2 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.  
 February 17—Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German positions 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 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 near Le Basse. 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 120 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Agula were sunk.  
 March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts.  
 April 10—British steamer Harpalyc, 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 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 25—Reports of serious risings in India and Burma 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.  
 May 1—American steamer Gulflight torpedoed by Germans off Sicily Islands—Two German torpedo boats and British destroyer Recruit sunk in running fight 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, end 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 Liebu.  
 May 11—Allies make gains north of Arras and Belgians again cross Yser.  
 May 13—American note calls on Germany to prevent May 14—Official announcement made in Rome that that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning Austria was abrogated on May 4.  
 May 17—Preliminary stages of new British drive finished.  
 recurrence of submarine outrages and make reparation for American losses.  
 May 18—Russians routed Austrians in Bukovina and captured 20,000.  
 British army to use gas in future.  
 May 19—Military authorities take control of Italian railways.  
 Premier Asquith announces that non-partisan coalition cabinet will be formed in England.  
 May 20—Germans took Russian port of Riga.  
 May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and May 24—Germany's Galician campaign stopped at River San.  
 May 25—New British Coalition Cabinet formed.  
 May 26—Italian troops cross Austrian border from Lombardy to Adriatic.  
 U. S. steamer Nebraska torpedoed, but reaches port.  
 Italy declares blockade of Austrian coast.  
 British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles.  
 May 27—British battleship Majestic sunk in Dardanelles and mine layer Princess Irene blown up at Sheerness with loss of over 300 killed.  
 Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson appointed First Sea Lord of Admiralty.  
 May 28—Italians continue advance and threaten defences of Trent.  
 Canada has 56,000 troops overseas.  
 June 2—German airship dropped bombs on London, several fires being started and four people killed.  
 German reply to Lusitania note received by U. S. Government, asking for information as to what kind of ship the sunken liner was and alleging she carried guns.  
 June 1—Second Canadian division completed at Shorncliffe.  
 June 2—Allies further progress announced, lines having been extended and consolidated in France. Italians have penetrated 13 miles into Austria. German Ambassador to U. S. arranges to send envoy to explain President's views on Lusitania to the Kaiser.  
 June 3—Przemysl recaptured by Austro-German forces. Russian army retreating to new position after severe defeat.  
 June 6—British advanced along three mile front at Dardanelles. First important battle of Italian campaign starts for possession of Tolmino.  
 June 7—Britain and Italy reach agreement regarding financial co-operation.  
 June 8—Announcement of immediate appeal for 25,000 more men for another Canadian Contingent. Following disagreement in policy toward Germany on Lusitania question, U. S. Secretary of State Bryan resigned.  
 June 10—Italians took Monfalcone. U. S. note to Germany reiterates previous demand and insists on rights of neutrals.  
 June 12—Allies advance to within four hours march of Gallipoli. Austro-German division wiped out and right wing of army outflanked by Russians in Galicia.  
 June 13—Italians took Monfalcone.  
 June 14—Ex-Premier Venizelos and war party of Greece, returned to power at elections.  
 June 15—Karlsruhe bombarded by Allied aviators and much damage done.  
 June 16—Destruction of all Dardanelles forts announced, movable batteries only remaining for the defence of the Straits.  
 June 19—On new line of defence Russians make last stand to save Lemberg. New British munition bill prepared to control manufacture of war material.  
 June 21—Bill providing for new British war loan of \$5,000,000,000 given first reading in House of Commons.  
 June 23—Lemberg captured by advancing German armies.  
 June 24—Enrolment of munitions in England commenced.

## WARRING NATIONS MAY SET UP CREDITS OF \$1,000,000,000

National Bank View of the Situation Pledging American Securities and Gold Problem—Basis of an Issue.

New York, July 5.—The National City Bank in its July circular says that it is not improbable that the warring countries will establish credits amounting to \$1,000,000,000 in this country.  
 After gold shipments and the return of our securities, the alternative is placing of loans in this country and the most promising suggestion as to these is a scheme for borrowing American securities owned in Great Britain and France, and pledging them here as the basis of an issue of notes. This is being done in France, and if the securities can be obtained the policy may be largely extended. That loans of this character can be placed in the United States, the proceeds to be expended for our products, admits of no doubt. There is so much idle money in this country that it does not seem improbable to say that a billion dollars of credits might be established if high-grade railway and municipal bonds of American issue are available for the purpose.  
 Discussing the effect of the war upon the monetary systems of the European nations, the circular says in part:  
 Aside from the difficulties of transportation, the allied countries are naturally reluctant to reduce their stocks of gold, which are the basis of their currency systems, but it is not likely that the governments will discontinue the purchase of war supplies, or of such necessities as food in order to retain gold. The need for these things is imperative, and the gold was accumulated largely for just such an emergency. It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that the domestic currency systems will collapse unless there is a given percentage of gold behind them. An irredeemable paper currency will fluctuate in value, and hamper transactions with other countries according to the degree of the fluctuations. It is a misfortune for any country in this age of international trade to be off the gold basis, but when a country is engaged in war smaller misfortunes do not count.  
 The fact is that a currency fixed upon a gold basis is a luxury that only a few countries have been able to afford until comparatively recent times. Russia and Austria-Hungary established gold payments in 1897 and Italy since then. Few countries have gone through a great war without suspending specie payments. The Bank of England was off the gold basis throughout all of Napoleon's time and our own Civil War experience is familiar. It is safe to say that none of the countries will hesitate to use their gold as long as it lasts, for governmental purposes, although they are likely to disregard the fluctuations of exchange in ordinary commercial transactions.  
 The Bank of France holds about \$780,000,000 of gold, which constitutes a reserve of about 33 per cent. against its note circulation outstanding June 1st. The Bank of Russia holds \$555,000,000, which nearly amounts to 50 per cent. of its outstanding circulation.  
 The discount of approximately 2 per cent. on the pound sterling in converting London credits into dollars, while extraordinary if judged by normal conditions, is not so in comparison with all the other abnormalities of the present trade situation, such as the fluctuations in ocean freights and the rise of commodity prices. It is a very small conversion cost compared with that on other European units.  
 The cost of converting francs into dollars is 10 per cent. converting marks 12 to 15 per cent., and of rubles 20 per cent. Under present conditions such discounts do not necessarily mean that the currencies of these countries are depreciated in the home markets to any such degree. Of course, if goods are imported and paid for at such rates, the prices of such goods must be affected accordingly, but unless imported goods are a large factor in the market it will be some time before their influence upon other prices is perceptible.  
 RUSSIANS SINK GERMAN CRUISER AND SUBMARINE.  
 Petrograd, July 4, via London, July 5.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-day says that on Friday a Russian submarine blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class which was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance of Danzig Bay. The text of the statement follows:  
 "On Friday, at the entrance of Danzig Bay, a submarine with two torpedoes, blew up a German warship of the Deutschland class, which was steaming at the head of a German squadron.  
 "One of our destroyers rammed a German submarine which was attempting to approach our warships. The submarine failed to reappear on the surface. Our destroyer suffered slight damage in the collision."  
 The Deutschland class of boats are pre-dreadnoughts of 13,200 tons displacement and carry a complement of 725 officers and men in times of peace. They are armed with four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, and twenty 24-pounders, and are equipped with six submerged torpedo tubes. They are built to travel 18 knots an hour and cost, complete about \$6,000,000 each.  
 NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.  
 Petrograd, July 5.—The Official Journal yesterday published an imperial edict authorizing the Russian Minister of Finance to make two issues of treasury obligations of \$250,000,000 each. The issue is to be in the shape of five per cent. short term notes, free of income tax.  
 The issue will be in denominations of from \$50 upwards. This low denomination is expected to give the loan a popular aspect, and to appeal to foreign as well as Russian investors. The issue is to be run for six months, beginning to-day.  
 MINISTER LEFT FOR SOFIA.  
 London, July 5.—Hugh James O'Brien, counsellor of the British Embassy at Petrograd for nine years, latterly with the rank of minister plenipotentiary, has gone to Sofia as British minister to Bulgaria, according to the Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.  
 June 25—France appropriates \$1,120,000,000 for three months war. Italians have advanced to within 24 miles of Trent.  
 June 27—Russians again retreat in Galicia and Germans launch another drive at Warsaw.  
 June 30—Russian retreat from positions on Weressyca river became general.  
 July 1—Munitions Bill passed in England.  
 July 2—French repulsed German drive at Verdun. Allies made further progress in attack on Turk position at Achi Baba in Gallipoli.  
 July 3—Italians took Tolmino, winning key to Isontov Valley.

## THE PERFECT PIE.

(By Peter McArthur.)

Probably no dith that ever appeared on our tables has caused so much heart burning as the pie—and I do not mean by that to suggest the connection between heartburn and indigestion. The pie with the hunting case crust has eclipsed many a home-made pie. The unsuccessful pie has been the unchartered rock on the sea of matrimony, the alough of depend on the straight and narrow path. But the good pie, the perfect pie, has been from time immemorial the peace-maker, the healer of lovers' quarrels. The great outstanding feat of married life is that man wants pie! As Scott did not exactly say:  
 Lives there a man with soul so dead  
 Who never to his wife hath said:  
 "I wish that you would learn to bake  
 Pies like my mother used to make."  
 But I have known a man to do even worse than that! I have known a man to say to his wife "I wish you could make pies like your mother used to make." In that way he rebuked her and made friends with his mother-in-law, a feat of diplomacy never equalled in the chancelleries of Europe.  
 But the question has been raised, "What kind of pie was it that mother used to make? What was her masterpiece?"  
 There is no need of any dispute on the subject. Just wait till you find one of those old-fashioned pie-making mothers and listen to what she is singing to the grandchild on her knee:  
 "Can she make a cherry pie?  
 Billy Boy, Billy Boy!  
 Can she make a cherry pie?  
 Charming Billy?  
 She can make a cherry pie  
 While a cat can wink its eye."  
 But she's a young thing and can't leave her mammy-o!"  
 When the biggest cherry trees that are now laden with ruddy fruit were mere seedlings that song was as popular as Tipperary is to-day and there are still merry grandmothers who sing it to their marriageable grandsons when they go a-wooing. In the good old days before there were pie factories which pies are made by machines and should be eaten by machines the making of a cherry pie was the ultimate test of a housekeeper. No girl was accounted worthy of a home who could not make a perfect cherry pie.  
 And this is the season of the cherry pie! Let me whisper something. Every girl should know that she is able to make cherry pies. Every boy, born boy should see that the girl he loves is able to make them. A word to the wise is sufficient, though in this case a word to the foolish might be more appropriate.

## MINISTERS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 5.—Cabinet ministers scheduled to be in town to-day are: Hon. Messrs. White, Ibbert, Crothers, Kemp and Loughheed.

## B. Ram & Company, Incorporated.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters Patent have been issued under the provisions of the "Quebec Companies Act," by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, incorporating M. M. Samuel William Jacobs, King's Counsel; Alexander Rives Hall, King's Counsel; Gui Casimir Papineau-Couture, advocate; Louis Fitch, advocate; and Harry Gough, accountant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and any others who are or shall become shareholders in the company, as a body politic and corporate, for the following purposes:  
 To carry on business as wholesale and retail grocers, provision and wine and spirit dealers, and jobbers, in all its various branches, according to the provisions of the Quebec License Act;  
 To act as commission merchants and agents for the sale of merchandise;  
 To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds and classes of goods, manufactured, and unmanufactured, pertaining to the business of the company;  
 To acquire by purchase, either for money or in return for shares of its capital stock, or its securities, or by exchange, or other legal title, and to construct, operate and maintain in any corporation, any company, houses, or works of any kind, and all real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the purposes of the company, and to lease and dispose of same;  
 To acquire oil or any part of the good will, rights, property, and assets, including any option, concession, or the like, of any individual, firm, association, or corporation, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in cash, or bonds, or in interest free promissory notes, or otherwise, and to issue and sell non-assessable shares of the capital of the company, whether subscribed for or not;  
 To sell, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the property, assets, rights, undertakings, or good will of the company, and to accept payment for the same wholly or in part in cash, bonds, stocks, or other securities, or in interest free promissory notes, or otherwise, and to issue and sell non-assessable shares of the capital of the company, whether subscribed for or not;  
 To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like conferring an exclusive, or non-exclusive or limited, right to use, or any secret or other information, as to any invention or process, and to turn to account, sell, lease or otherwise deal in such patents, licenses or concessions;  
 To acquire and hold, notwithstanding the provisions of the said Act, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the stock, shares, securities or undertaking of any other company, having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer or otherwise dispose of assets to or to amalgamate with any such company;  
 To enter into an arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or intending to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which is capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company;  
 To acquire by purchase, or otherwise to hold, sell, and deal in the business, assets, good-will, stocks, shares, or securities of any company, or corporation, carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that of this company, and generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on any business incidental to the proper fulfilment of the objects for which the company is incorporated, and to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or expedient to carry out the objects of the company.  
 To guarantee, and give security for, and to become responsible for the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, accounts, or other obligations of any kind whatsoever, of any other corporation, firm or individual, with whom the company may have business dealings;  
 The corporate name of the company to be B. RAM & COMPANY, INCORPORATED.  
 The chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.  
 The capital stock of the Company, divided into two hundred shares one hundred dollars each, to be fixed at the sum of twenty thousand dollars, current money of Canada.  
 The following persons are named provisional directors of the Company, to-wit: Samuel William Jacobs, Alexander Rives Hall, and Gui Casimir Papineau-Couture.  
 Dated at the Government House of the Province of Quebec, in Quebec, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of Grace, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.  
 PIERRE EVARISTE LEBLANC,  
 Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province of Quebec, By Command.  
 C. J. SIMARD,  
 Assistant Provincial Secretary.  
 JACOBS, HALL, COUTURE & FITCH,  
 Solicitors for Applicants.

## GRAIN MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN FORSEE AMPLE SUPPLY

Broomhall Estimates That Available Supply Will Total 744,000,000 Bushels—Participation in Not Realized by Trade

Grain authorities in Great Britain opinion that the Government would if it had left to the usual trade of breadstuffs, rather than to the harvests as was done in '10, Broomhall, in his weekly review of Corn Trade News of Liverpool, under says—  
 "We still believe it would have policy if the Government had left to look after the provisioning of the stances are rare when government does not done more harm than good, with case in the writer's knowledge which has proved incapable of safeguarding interests of the public in the matter with food. Let the government secure governing of the market (and there is of such an attempt in the grain trade) play of competition among mechanical regular supply at as low a price as possible, and the varying conditions of freights, finance, insurance and the Regarding the future supply of the same survey concludes:  
 "The outlook at the present time with normal weather conditions during six weeks, there is a promise of all season, and even if the present fully realized in North America a surplus to be no likelihood of a severe shortage of the Dardanelles, which I believe very much longer, will make difference between next season and the one to close. Canada will almost more than she did last summer. I bulk of her last crop to ship, and have something to spare from her net will be available for shipment in the year. Australia, too, will more than to our requirements next season. The quantity of wheat and flour exported countries will have on a compared with the quantity shipped out 1,914 to July 31, 1915 (the last date), is given as follows:  
 Quantities on an  
 Next season  
 U. S. A. .... 30,000,000  
 Canada ..... 17,000,000  
 Russia ..... 15,000,000  
 Balkan States ..... 5,000,000  
 India ..... 8,000,000  
 Argentina ..... 11,000,000  
 Australasia ..... 6,000,000  
 North Africa, etc. .... 1,000,000  
 Total ..... 83,000,000  
 "Available supply, as estimated at quarters equals 744,000,000 bushels, and this season to the end of July will be 600,000 quarters of eight bushels each, or 4,800,000 bushels, and leaving a surplus requirements of 208,000,000 bushels."

## LARGE HORSE SHIPMENT

Norfolk, Va., July 5.—The French "ma" cleared to-day with a cargo of horses for the Allies, to be landed in French port. The manifest places at \$25,000.  
 The animals were bought in the south Brothers, stock dealers of Norfolk, by the Southern Railway. The firm declined to make any statement they were sold and shipped upon persons in New York.  
 It is generally believed that they are the British Government acting for Marshall, of the British army, assisted veterinary surgeons, examined the

## EXPORTS OF BARLEY

(From the Liverpool Corn Trade) The following table exhibits the tonnage from the following countries from June 14, 1915, compared with the tonnage in 1914:  
 Countries— 1914-15  
 Russia ..... 1,432  
 Balkan Peninsula ..... 1,824  
 Atlantic-America ..... 7,504  
 Pacific-America ..... 13,656  
 Smyrna ..... 40  
 Other sources ..... 5,344  
 Totals ..... 28,160

## CALUMET AND HECLA

The Calumet and Hecla's White P increased rock shipments to 800 tons the tonnage of last month. It is reported a notable increase in the percentage returned.

## AWARDED CONTRACT

Indianapolis, Ind., has awarded \$100,000 4 per cent. 6 1/2 year average bonds for a premium of \$428.75.

## Find it V... Readable

"I must confess you on the big act of your day is always full what one knows. I find readable."  
 Writes a Doctor from an Ontario town.