

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—Mulhausen evacuated by the French.
August 27—Louvain burned by Germans—Japanese blockade Tsing-tau.
August 28—British fleet sinks five German warships off Heligoland.
August 29—Russians defeated in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
September 2—German advance penetrates to Creil, about 30 miles from Paris, and swings eastward—French center 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—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.
September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.
September 16—British 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 Jaroslav and Invest Przemyśl.
September 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.
September 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.
October 2—End of week's battle at Augustow 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 Yser.
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 Nieupoort on Belgian coast.
October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.
October 27—South African sedition spreads.
Gen. De Wet in revolt—Russians pursue retreating Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom.
October 28—Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and Trzengtorz.
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 Chile—Turks bombard Sebastopol.
November 2—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth.
November 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks—Heavy fighting around Ypres.
November 5—England and France declare war on Turkey—Dardanelles forts bombarded—Russians re-occupy Jaroslav.
November 6—Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese.
November 7—Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.
November 10—The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.
November 11—Germans capture Dismude—German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal.
November 12—Russians occupy Johannsburg in East Prussia—Russians defeated in Viatlavsk.
November 15—Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno—Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.
November 16—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople proclaims a Holy War against the Allies—British House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,000,000.
November 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans pierce Russian centre south of Lodz.
November 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River—Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.
December 1—German reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks—King George visits the army in Flanders.
December 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured.
December 3—London War Office announces landing of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt—Italian premier in Parliament finds no reasons for a change of policy—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 Spre 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 Mesoudieh 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 28—French occupy St. Georges near Neu-Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at Tuchow near Tarnow—German offensive in Central Poland halted—Italian marines occupy Avlona.
December 29—British naval and aerial raid against port.
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 Sarikamish and Ardahan—Russians overrun Bukovina and enter Carpathian passes.
January 5—French advance across Alsace north of Soissons.
January 13—Turks occupy Tabriz—Count Berchtold resigns.
January 14—French driven back across Alsace River, east of Soissons, after a week's battle—Russian advance in Miawa region.
January 15—British victory at La Basse reported, Germans being forced back one mile. The French, cut off from reinforcements by floods, driven back at Soissons.
January 16—French partly retrieved losses—News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's Infantry reached the outside world.
January 17—Russian official statement told of extermination of 11th Turkish army corps.
January 19—German Zeppelins raid England killing four civilians and damaging property with bombs.
January 20—British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy cargo or deliver it.
January 24—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in North Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg.
January 25—All stocks of wheat in Germany seized by Government.
January 28—First fighting in Egypt near Suez Canal reported.
February 2—British again repulsed Germans at La Bassée, 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.
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 7½ per cent. and 5 per cent preferential.
Feb. 12—British aviators raid Ostend and surrounding districts, damaging submarine bases.
February 13—Russian retreat in East Prussia announced.
February 16—Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, including Canadian contingent, have landed in France.
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.
February 24—German advance turned by Russians in the eastern theatre.
February 24—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced.
February 25—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by allied fleets.
February 26—Russians defeat Germans in Przasnysz region. Wreckage picked up near Christiansand indicates loss of German submarine U-9.
February 28—Dacia arrested by French cruiser.
March 1—Agreement said to have been reached between Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain announces that Germany will be blockaded.
March 4—German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover flotilla.
March 6—Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus forts.
March 7—Greek cabinet resigns on account of war policy.
March 9—Three British steamers sunk by submarines.
March 10—German submarine U-12 sunk, British win important victory near Le Bassée. German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich 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 Przemyśl announced.
March 22—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula.
March 25—Admiralty announces German submarine U-29 believed to have been sunk.
March 26—Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carpathians.

March 27—Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Palaba and Agulla were sunk.
March 28—Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus forts.
April 10—British steamer Harpalyce, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo.
April 11—German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm goes into port at Newport News.
April 14—Field-Marshal French gives British casualties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to orders not being observed.
April 15—"Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Parliament.
April 17—Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport. British submarine E-15 lost.
April 19—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and push lines forward three miles.
April 20—Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Russian mines off Bosphorus.
April 21—Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, European Turkey.—U.S. refuses to place embargo on export of arms.—Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France.
April 23—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recovered lost ground and guns in battle north of Ypres. This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 officers being killed or wounded.
April 26—Reports of serious risings in India and 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 Gulfight 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, and national debt already doubled, says Lloyd George in budget speech.
May 6—Russian lines reorganized after defeat on Lunajec.
May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine off Old Head of Kinsale on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 658 being saved.
May 9—Germans announce capture of Liebau.
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 defence of Trent.
Canada has 56,000 troops overseas.
May 31—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 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.

OPPORTUNITIES OF TRADE WITH CHINA

Correspondent of Department of Trade and Commerce Urges Sustained and Vigorous Efforts

DEMAND FOR TIMBER

Great Amount Will be Needed in Next Ten Years—Market for Flour—Consumption of Wheat is Increasing.

Possibilities for the development of Canadian trade with China are outlined in Hankow correspondence of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, mention being made of the way in which the German trade with China was built up. An opinion is expressed that unless Canadian firms make sustained and vigorous efforts to develop business in the same careful and painstaking way there is not likely to be any great increase in the amount of business done between the two countries. Owing to the more or less limited demand that would at first exist, a company dealing in a number of articles would be more likely to be successful than if it confined itself to one line.

After a careful study of the field, a company seeking to develop trade between Canada and China could decide what Canadian products would be in most demand in that country. The following are some of the products which are mentioned as likely to find an increasing market in China: Lumber, flour, butter, milk (condensed), apples, canned goods, stoves and sewing machines. Some notes with reference to the market in Central China for a few of these products might, therefore, be of interest.

Lumber Trade of Hankow.

The great bulk of the importation of foreign lumber into Hankow is done through a firm of Shanghai merchants who are understood to have extensive lumber interests in British Columbia. It is thought possible that a part of the lumber they import into China comes from Canada although credited to the United States in the Customs Reports. Immediate prospects for the lumber possibilities in Hankow are not favorable owing to the dislocation of business caused by the European war. The commercial and railway development, however, of which Hankow is destined to be the centre in the near future, will mean an increasing demand for timber, and the total amount which will be required within the next ten years will no doubt, be very great. The construction of railways and the growth of commerce in Hankow will mean an increasing demand for timber.

The manager of a firm of Shanghai merchants reported as follows on the condition of the lumber trade:

The year 1914 opened as a very promising one in view of the start in railway construction in this centre. In fact, the railways closed contracts for eight million board feet of Oregon pine; half of the quantity, however, was later cancelled on account of the outbreak of European conflict, which caused a stoppage to the supply of funds to the railways, who received their moneys in regular monthly instalments from Europe. The entire import of Oregon pine during 1914 amounts to fourteen million feet. Besides Japanese timber was imported to the extent of six million feet. Japanese timber is mostly used for the construction of native houses. The prospects for the future are very gloomy, building construction has stopped, specially for godowns and warehouses, for which usually large quantities of timber were supplied.

Market for Flour in Central China.

The inhabitants of Central China are primarily rice eating people. They have, nevertheless, always consumed a considerable quantity of wheat, and this amount is undoubtedly increasing. Wheat is used for the most part in the making of cakes, a kind of steam bread and a certain dish for which there is no equivalent in English but which resembles macaroni in some respects. Originally the wheat was ground in small hand mills and the flour was very coarse and dark. There are at present many modern flour mills in China, and it is probably due to the superior quality of the flour now available compared to the former product that accounts for its increasing consumption. The wheat in Central China is a winter crop, sown in the autumn and harvested in May, after which the fields are planted with rice. One obstacle to the development of the importation of Canadian flour into China is the constant fluctuation in the price of silver. At the present rate of exchange (Gold \$1.00—Mexican \$2.40 approximately), it is practically impossible for Canadian flour to compete with the product of the local mills using Chinese wheat. At present Oregon flour retails at for Mexican \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 50 pound sack, while the highest grade local flour retails at \$3.00 per 50 pound sack. Chinese flour makes a foreign bread which has a good taste but is very dark. It is stated that the Chinese prefer the home milled flour for making the so-called Chinese macaroni. It is probable, however, that American or Canadian flour has never been tried to any extent in Hankow on account of its higher price.

There are four flour mills in Hankow with an aggregate capacity of 90,000 50 pound sacks per month running day and night. At present the actual production of these mills is about 55,000 sacks per month. Three grades of flour are produced. The wheat comes from the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Honan and even some from Szechuan. Owing to the increasing consumption of flour the production of wheat in these provinces with the exception of Honan, which has always been a wheat-exporting province, has increased in recent years.

A sample of Chinese wheat supplied by one of the local mills has been forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where it may be inspected for purposes of comparison.

It might be worth while to send out a food expert to study the present use of flour by the Chinese in their cooking. By this means changes and improvements in the articles of food that the Chinese in their cooking. By this means changes and improvements in the articles of food that the Chinese make from wheat flour might be suggested and in the end would result in a greatly increased consumption of such articles. If Canadian flour could be associated with such improvements its future consumption on a large scale in China might be assured.

Possibilities for Sale of Apples.

Selected apples were recently being sold on the Hankow market under the description "Finest American." On investigation it was found that these apples were grown in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Other apples available on the Chinese market are imported from the United States, Australia and Japan. Australian apples do not compete with Canadian as their season is different. The present price, however, of British Columbia apples is—Mexican \$12.00 to \$14.00 per case—is prohibitive to general use. Japanese apples of good quality are sold for Mexican \$3.50 to \$5.00 per case. If Canadian apples could be sold for Mexican \$7.00 to \$8.00 per case they would, owing to their superior quality, be in great demand.

Canadian Stoves in China.

As indicating the possibilities along certain lines of trade the case of Canadian stoves may be instanced. A Canadian make of stove was introduced some years ago by a Canadian missionary who imported them for his own use. The excellence and cheapness of this stove so commended itself that it has been bought by many of the foreigners living in the district, and it represents the majority of the missionaries' homes in Wuchang have Canadian heating stoves.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS WHO ARE DIRECTORS ON MANY BOARDS

New York, July 26.—In the past two years there has been a significant change in the positions occupied by some of our capitalists of industry on corporation directorates. The new Directory of Directors, just published, giving the names of corporations at whose boards these men sit, shows that there has been a decided tendency to lower the number occupied by any one man.

William H. Newman, for instance, who was a director in 112 companies six years ago, is now a director in 73 companies, and nevertheless still heads the list to-day, as "leader" among directors of thirteen industries where men are to-day directors in more than twenty-five companies. Ten have lowered the number with which they were associated two years ago.

When compared with other years the lists of some of the directors show these totals:

	1913.	'13.	'11.	'01.
W. H. Newman	112	91	95	70
H. L. Doherty	66	81	29	7
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	65	81	76	5
E. T. Stotesbury	58	62	62	15
H. E. Huntington	49	55	50	4
George F. Baker	47	58	50	8
W. K. Vanderbilt	49	49	62	48
F. W. Vanderbilt	35	38	58	8
William Rockefeller	35	49	44	22
Harold S. Vanderbilt	32	11	0	0
Cornelius Vanderbilt	29	25	28	3
E. H. Gary	29	40	45	5
Edgar L. Marston	29	32	24	6
Daniel Willard	24	21	26	0
Chauncey M. Depew	22	30	35	76
Frank A. Vanderbilt	22	28	18	0
August Belmont	19	23	21	33
George P. Baker, Jr.	17	15	14	0
R. S. Lovett	17	17	26	0
George J. Gould	16	25	26	0
James Stillman	14	25	39	11
Mortimer Schiff	13	15	14	2
Thomas W. Lamont	12	15	11	0
James H. Hill	10	11	11	0
F. D. Underwood	8	9	82	0
Charles S. Mellen	8	21	29	0
H. P. Davidson	7	14	12	4
J. P. Morgan	7	18	8	0
Jacob H. Schiff	7	6	8	13
Charles Steele	7	25	25	18
Otto H. Kahn	6	6	7	5
Thomas F. Ryan	4	4	2	22

William C. Brown, who in 1913 was the leader among directors, being a member of 120 boards, has so far severed connection with his former affairs that his name no longer appears in the Directory of Directors.

EUROPEAN BANK RATES.

The following table shows last week's official minimum discount rate of all the European state banks, with the respective dates at which the present rates were established and the rates at the corresponding dates in previous years:

	date of last change.	'15.	'14.	'13.	'12.
Bank of—					
England	Aug. 8 '14	5	3	4½	3
France	Aug. 20 '14	5	3½	4	3
Germany	Dec. 23 '14	5	4	4	4½
Holland	July 2 '15	4½	3½	5	4
Austria	Apr. 10 '15	5	4	6	5
Italy	Jan. 10 '15	5	4	6	5
Switzerland	Jan. 2 '15	4½	3½	5	4
Russia	Jan. 29 '14	6	5	3½	5
Spain	Oct. 27 '14	4½	4½	4½	4½
Portugal	Jan. 15 '14	5½	5½	6	4
Sweden	Jan. 5 '15	5½	4½	5½	4
Norway	Aug. 20 '14	5½	4½	5½	4
Denmark	Jan. 5 '15	3½	3	6	6

SIR CHARLES ROSS FOR FRANCE.

Sir Charles Ross is about to visit France.

able for Canadian flour to compete with the product of the local mills using Chinese wheat. At present Oregon flour retails at for Mexican \$5.00 to \$5.50 per 50 pound sack, while the highest grade local flour retails at \$3.00 per 50 pound sack. Chinese flour makes a foreign bread which has a good taste but is very dark. It is stated that the Chinese prefer the home milled flour for making the so-called Chinese macaroni. It is probable, however, that American or Canadian flour has never been tried to any extent in Hankow on account of its higher price.

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DISBURSEMENTS ARE ESTIMATED AT \$84,000,000

New York, July 26.—The total interest on the war bonds and dividends on the war bonds, which will amount to \$84,000,000, will be paid to the holders of the bonds during August. The interest on the bonds will be paid to the holders of the bonds during August. The interest on the bonds will be paid to the holders of the bonds during August.

The following table shows the capitalization of the companies used, with the dividend distributed during August. The interest on the bonds will be paid to the holders of the bonds during August. The interest on the bonds will be paid to the holders of the bonds during August.

	Capitalization	Dividend
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	1,948,573.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$6,905,040.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$389,507.00	\$102,112.00
War bonds	\$102,112.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$1,515,895.00	\$3,945,701.00
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	\$1,010,776.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$1,515,895.00	\$3,945,701.00
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	\$1,010,776.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$1,515,895.00	\$3,945,701.00
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	\$1,010,776.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$1,515,895.00	\$3,945,701.00
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	\$1,010,776.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$1,515,895.00	\$3,945,701.00
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	\$1,010,776.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895.00
War bonds	\$1,515,895.00	\$3,945,701.00
War bonds	\$3,945,701.00	\$1,010,776.00
War bonds	\$1,010,776.00	\$505,119.00
War bonds	\$505,119.00	\$1,515,895