

**BUSINESS IN ANTHRACITE IS
CONTINUING ON ACTIVE SCALE**

Some Leading Companies are Working at Less Than Full Capacity While Others are Working to the Full—War's Influence has Strengthened the Market.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, September 8.—The anthracite trade is still quite as active as was expected. Some August orders will be filled at September prices, the maximum for the coal year. There has been fairly active times at the mines, some leading companies working only three or four days per week and others full time. It is believed the output will be more than 5,000,000 tons. The line and tide-water trade in this vicinity has been apparently more active than at other points and a good deal of coal has gone west, the market in that direction having distinctly improved.

Steve has commanded a slight premium, while concessions were made in slow sizes. Generally, prices were quite as well or better than usual in August.

The war influence has strengthened the market somewhat. There has been less change in the labor situation than expected a month ago.

The bituminous trade continues to be dominated by the export situation, while inquiries for coal for export are numerous, comparatively little business has developed from them, although the export freight situation has improved considerably. The coal trade report of W. W. Beattie & Company, New York, who handle the bulk of the chartering for the export coal trade, August 31st, stated that freight rates on coal to foreign ports had weakened materially and that there were more steamers in the market than were orders. It was declared that the freight market today was not as high as two years ago. Some coal has been shipped this week to Chili under contract, and the Berwind White Company is understood to be delivering considerable coal in foreign ports contracted for delivery to vessels at American ports. The domestic trade shows little change either in prices or demand and the collieries are still working only 50 to 60 per cent. Producers are, however, refusing to contract long ahead, except at considerable advances in prices.

CONFLICT UNDERATED

Canadians Should Be Cautious Not to Anticipate Early Conclusion to Stupendous War Now Going on.

One word of caution should be addressed to the Canadian people at the outset of the war. There seems to be some disposition to underrate the magnitude of the conflict and of the exertions which it will impose upon the people of this Empire.

It is only fair to give, as far as possible, a true and sober account of what is impending. Germany is a very strong power. Her population is one-third larger than that of either England or France. Her army, which proved its efficiency in 1866 and 1870, has in all the years which have passed since been steadily working to improve itself and been repeatedly enlarged. The German navy is the creation of many years, and has had the special care both of the Emperor and of the people. No effort has been spared to raise it to the highest pitch of efficiency. The German people is united and determined.

Side by side with Germany stands Austria-Hungary, with a great army of the modern type, very different from that which was defeated in 1866. Austria-Hungary has also of late years begun to expand her navy. Against these two powers are arrayed on the Continent the armies of France and Russia. That of Russia has been much increased during the last two years, and is believed to have learned much during and since the war against Japan. It was at that time unequal in quality to the Japanese army, which had been trained under the auspices of German officers. Now it has to face the bulk of the Austro-Hungarian army and a part of that of Germany. It would be rash to predict the victory.

Meanwhile, Germany, in all probability, is hurling the bulk of her forces against France and re-inforcing them by one or more Austrian army corps. The self-defence of Belgium may neutralize a small part of the German forces. The French army is a creation of the present republic. It is admirably organized and trained, and incomparably better than that of Napoleon III, which failed in 1870. But it will hardly outnumber the army which Germany and Austria will lead against it. The spirit of the French, which has never been better than since the mobilization was ordered on the 1st of August, will give it great force, and Frenchmen and Englishmen are justified in hoping for its victory. But in such a case who can foretell the event? Even the best judge of troops, intimately acquainted with both armies, has had the opportunity of gauging that most important factor, the capacity of the German and French Commanders-in-Chief and of their staffs. But this is, as far as both armies are concerned, almost an unknown quantity, for none of the principal leaders of the two great continental armies has had personal experience of the command of armies in war.

Thus the Canadian people should keep in mind the element of uncertainty which always exists in war, and the need for that steady and unflinching determination which is ready alike for good and for ill-fortune. They should cultivate that fortitude which will meet with even mind whatever events are in store.

Lord Kitchener's speech of August 25th shows how great is the task before the British Empire. The existing forces, the Royal navy and the regular army, have proved ready and are in position. But a new army has to be created and the navy has to be strengthened.

If the first great conflicts, for nothing that has yet happened has been more than a prelude, are favorable to the allies of England, great exertions will be needed to follow up and reap the benefits of a first success. If fortune should be less favorable a gigantic effort will be needed to make good the lost ground. The first decisions cannot be many weeks distant; but the war will hardly be short. The issues are great that neither side will yield so long as the possibility of further efforts remain.

In short, there is every reason for Canadians to avoid showing an excited, feverish temper, unreasonably exulting if the day's news seems favorable, unnecessarily depressed if it seems discouraging. Steady, cool-headed persistence is needed.

**FAILED TO APPOINT MEMBERS OF MEDIA-
TION BOARD.**

Chicago, September 8.—The four arbitrators appointed to choose two neutral members of the mediation board, which will pass upon the western engineers' demands, have failed to make a selection, and if they fail to-day, as seems probable, they will notify the Federal Board of Mediation, which, according to the law under which this arbitration is conducted, will have to appoint the remaining two members.

**EVEN DR. CLIFFORD
THINKS WAR JUSTIFIED**

Representative Dissenter Who Was
Prominent Member of Peace Con-
ference Places Blame

FIGHT FOR HUMANITY

While War is Anti-Christian, Present Struggle is
On Side of Allies for Maintenance of What is
Basis of Christian Teaching.

The Rev. John Clifford, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Westbourne Grove Baptist Church, London, and the most outstanding figure of the Free Church Movement in Great Britain, has recently returned from the International Peace Conference held at Constance, addressed his Church on his return on "The Reign of War and the Rule of God, and the War and the Churches." One who heard the evening address thus reports it:—

"Dr. Clifford began with a reference to the International Peace Conference which he had attended in such unexpectedly perilous circumstances at Constance. Some might think that that conference had been futile, but this was by no means the case. Their ideals had been formulated, plans for the future had been laid, seed had been sown which would bear good fruit, links had been forged to join together the friends of peace in the various nations. His sermon that evening was with the purpose of furthering the objects aimed at by that conference for international and universal peace.

The first immediate duty of the members of our churches was to endeavor to understand this war, to see what is at stake, to discover the seed out of which this accursed harvest had grown. In the time of war the real and full truth was very difficult to discover. It took some twenty or thirty years to get at the roots of a war. But speaking personally, he could but say that as one looked into the heart of things one felt that it was not simply a matter of money, human lives, misery and wretchedness, but that what was really at stake was the triumph of spiritual ideas over brutal ones, or moral ideas over immoral ones, of the principles of righteousness and justice over brute force and mere might.

Triumph of Materialism.

No thoughtful person could look back over the last forty years without observing the increasing triumph of materialistic conceptions and forces. The teachings of Schopenhauer and of Nietzsche had permeated not so much Germany in general as Prussia in particular. Prussian militarism was but the incarnation of the philosophy rampant in the great universities of Prussia, and it was this which lay at the root of the present conflict. Quoting the German Chancellor's expression, "to hack our way through," Dr. Clifford affirmed that any thieving or robbery could be justified by the plans put forward in the speech from which that phrase was taken. The idea that the realm of ethics was to be dominated by brute force was accused in its birth, in its developments, and in its issues. On that basis the present conflict was a battle between brutal forces on the one hand and the sovereignty of the teachings of Jesus Christ on the other; a battle not simply for Europe but for the world and for humanity.

Stand Up for Humanity.

Now came perhaps the most crucial and critical passage in the sermon. Dr. Clifford said that, while he was in Germany at the Peace Conference, his own strong feeling was that England could do no better than be neutral. On his way back to this country he actually drafted a letter for the press in favor of complete neutrality. But when he arrived back on the day that war was declared, and found that German premeditation and action had involved, and how it had evolved, he had to keep that letter in his hand. He had searched high and low, north, south, east and west, for reasons against the war. "I hate war with the whole force of my being. It is anti-Christian, wicked, devilish, diabolical. Yet when I looked into the situation and weighed the whole of the evidence I could not see that our Government had taken a wrong step. While I regret unspcakably that this island, isolated as it is, should be involved in this Continental strife, yet the only thing I can say is that we are forced into it. It is an awful compulsion and what it means nobody can tell. We must endeavor to do the will of God, which will be to stand up for humanity. I believe that the best and noblest elements of the human race are with us."

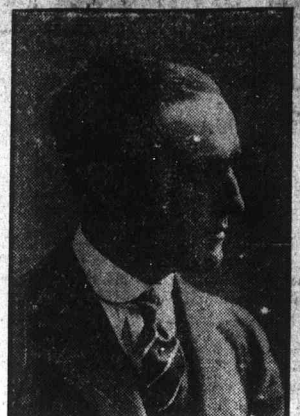
May Be The Last.

Passing on to the immediate duty of members of Christian churches, Dr. Clifford emphasized five points: (1) There must be no giving way to panic, alarm, or dread; (2) enemies must be forgiven from the heart; hatred is not Christian, the Master forbids it; (3) those who were suffering loss, poverty, or distress must be ministered to; to the full; (4) it must never be lost sight of that the great fundamental doctrine of the solidarity of humanity still abides; (5) we must be abundant in intercession.

Finally, Dr. Clifford turned to the question of how the churches were to set to work to secure fruits of the most beneficent and abiding kind from the present struggle, and to ensure that this war should not be the precursor of others, but as it was the greatest, known to history, so it might be the last. "Our ideal is high, and our goal is distant. We seek nothing less than the organization of the peoples of the world on the basis of peace, the federation of the States of Europe, and of the whole planet, large and small, on the foundation of international agreement, with just international laws, with an international police to execute them." We must undertake the task of changing the thought and opinion of the people about war. Nearly all our thought regarding war was wrong. We must cease glorifying it. The imagination of our children, and teach them that "war is wholesale murder." In the earliest possible moment, also, the private trading in war-making and armaments, which had become one of the most menacing facts of our national and international life, must be broken up.

Putting his manuscript aside, Dr. Clifford went on, with greater freedom, and with a touch of his old oratorical fire: "The rule of the military caste must come to an end. Why should twenty or thirty men govern Europe? When is this thing to come to an end? When is autocracy to be put down and democracy to stand on its own feet? God is giving us a great chance now, and we shall be false to ourselves unless we make use of it. Let every man take on to his own shoulders his share of the responsibility of securing the most beneficent results."

The second German army, however, which two days ago reached Chateau Thierry has advanced its line from Montmirail to Châlons.

BUSINESS MEN AT THE FRONT

MAJOR A. HAMILTON GAULT,
Second in command of the Princess Patricia Light
Infantry.

**GREAT BRITAIN LAYING IN
HEAVY STOCK OF SUGAR**

Extent of British Buying—Beet Factories in the
Zone of Conflict.

Great Britain has secured an oversupply of raw sugar for the remainder of this year, and is busy now buying from the next Cuba crop, having already secured 250,000 tons of early deliveries of January to March, paying 8.80 cents to 4 cents f.o.b. and still holding 4 cents f.o.b. in instances for entire production of some estates.

Great Britain has secured since August 1, inclusive of stocks August 1, from the United States, Cuba, Java, Mauritius, Demarara, British West Indies and elsewhere (not including new crop Cubas), 650,000 tons of raws, semi-refined and refined. Present refining capacity of Great Britain is 80,000 tons per month, and will need to be increased even if raw sugar goes into consumption to a considerable extent.

Placing requirements for consumption of all sugar for six months, from August 1, at 125,000 tons per month—say 750,000 for six months—supplies and demands are about equal for six months, but Great Britain is evidently intent on looking further ahead in case war continues, and hence the interest shown already in securing considerable sugar from the next Cuba crop.

Consumption of the United Kingdom is largely increased or diminished by range of current prices. Consumption for six months, August to January, inclusive, 1912-13, was 761,797 tons under high prices; for the same six months of 1913-14 the consumption rose to 834,148 tons under approximately 1½ cents per pound lower prices. The present six months' consumption under high prices which compare more nearly with 1912-13 than 1913-14.

In Belgium, 58 factories, of which there are located in the provinces of Liege, 15, Brabant 11, Uamur, 4, Hainaut 28, have probably lost their crops, and only in Antwerp, 2, Flanders 7 and Limburg 4 factories remain intact. Total crop of Belgium is 230,000 tons of sugar, of which probably 200,000 tons are affected.

In France 42 factories in Nord, 26 in Pas de Calais, 37 in Somme, 54 in Aisne, 4 in Ardennes, 21 in Oise, together 184 factories, are already within the firing lines. 32 other factories are in direct line to Paris, leaving only 13 factories in France, so far immune from disaster.

The crops of Germany will be fully harvested, labor for the fields being impressed from Belgium. This report takes no note of the Russian advance to Berlin, which if completed, would be over some of the principal beet fields of Germany between the Russian army and Berlin.

COAL.

Six out of seven of the great coal producing nations are engaged in a destructive war that will shatter industries. Even in the national and economic prostration that must follow, coal will remain a vital to civilization. With coal supplies commandeered for transport, and men drafted from mining into the armies, the world looks to the United States for its future fuel supply. The entrance of Japan into the struggle cuts off hope of a fuel supply from the East.

To us, then, comes an opportunity, and even a humanitarian responsibility. Present substitution for the supplies of other nations, and the replacement after the ravages of war, open for this country a large part of the export coal trade of the world. Changes in our navigation laws should provide for transport, and the demand will be to the rest.

British exports of coal in 1912 were 64,444,395 tons, to which were added coke and patent fuel, making a total of 67,055,848 tons. In addition, foreign bunker trade was 18,291,379 tons. In 1913, these figures had risen to 73,400,118 tons and the bunker trade to 21,031,507 tons. Of this, Welsh coal furnished about 29,000,000 and 34,000,000 tons for these two years. But United States exports were 18,148,767 tons for 1912, and in 1913 22,141,143 tons, with bunkers of 7,340,100 and 7,700,520 tons respectively.

To the Americas, North and South, Great Britain exported 5,468,084 tons in 1913, including 5,264 tons to Colon and San Juan, and some coal to the British provinces and islands. The rest of her mighty coal export trade is now seriously imperilled.

Our best bituminous coal can compete with the best Welsh steam coals, with any equality of charters and of insurance. Competition will be impaired for years. Long time credits in South America, which have checked and sometimes ruined our business houses, may partly disappear, as pressure for coal will compel much cash purchasing. Improved banking facilities will assist United States trade.

At the moment commercial conditions do not assure to the United States a sudden great expansion in its coal export trade. But given the necessary transportation, by our own or neutral shipping, the offering of our best coals at moderate prices, and with a wise attempt to meet the demands of our southern neighbors and the exigencies of Europe, an enormous field lies open to the coal trade. In the impetus that war must ultimately bring to our foreign trade, coal will be one of the greatest elements, and perhaps the most permanent factor—Wall Street Journal.

FIXING METAL PRICES.

The Committee of the Metal Exchange have now resumed fixing prices for best selected (£60, £61), and will also fix average prices for all metals for August.

**COPPER MARKET IS
WITHOUT FEATURE**

Slight Gain in Export Movement Was
Shown, However, Principally to
England and France

WITHOLDING STATEMENTS

Other Producers May Follow Anaconda's Lead in
This Connection—Falling Off in Production Due
to Hidden Creek Mine Only Turning Out 50 Per
Cent. of Previous Month—English Stocks In-
crease.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, September 8.—The past week was devoid of feature, so far as transactions were concerned. There were some bookings, but small in volume. Prices were low, ranging between 12½ and 13½ cents. On the other hand there was a wide range in lake copper sales being made at 12½ cents, 30 days, by one interest, and 13½ cents by another. The export movement showed a gain over the previous week, but that consisted of shipments chiefly to English and French ports. No new export buying has appeared, and Germany as a factor in the copper trade has disappeared for the moment.

The initiative taken by Anaconda a month ago, when the management refused to make public its July production of copper, promises to be followed by some other mining companies so long as the policy of curtailment continues.

Phelps Dodge and Company will not make public the results of August operations. Tennessee Copper Company refuses not only to make known the results of current operations, but will not issue figures for last June.

The Copper Producers' Association for two months has been making no reports as to refinery operations. With the refusal of a number of mines to make monthly reports of output, it will be even more difficult to keep a line on the extent of production taking place under the curtailment policy.

New York cleared 4,945,346 pounds of copper last week, according to Custom House returns. This compares with 1,917,816 pounds in the preceding week, and 6,023,706 pounds two weeks ago.

The shipments were consigned as follows:

	Pounds.
Antwerp	157,149
Copenhagen	224,197
Danzig	37,384
Havre	280,572
Liverpool	1,208,845
London	952,241
Manchester	560,410
Marseilles	112,220
Rotterdam	504,198
Swansea	448,214
Trieste	445,966

The copper that continues to be cleared for European ports represents sales that were booked chiefly in July with some June also going forward. None of it represents new bookings so far as can be ascertained from producers.

Export buying practically ceased with the commencement of hostilities abroad, but prior to that event, there had been a record breaking shipping movement under way, calling for a larger amount of American copper than ever before.

July resulted in a production of 2,114,089 pounds of copper from the two properties of Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company. The June yield totaled 2,706,595 pounds. The falling off was due chiefly to the fact that the new Hidden Creek plant turned out but 50 per cent. of the previous month's output, or 456,000 pounds. Following four months intermittent shipping to the Mammoth and Mason Valley Smelters, the Balaklava Mine in California has shut down. During the period of operations there was shipped, it is estimated, about 35,000 tons of ore settlement, for which was made by the two smelters. Mountain Copper Company, controlled in England, likewise closed down.

The increase of 794 tons in stocks of copper in England as of September over the middle of August and the gain of 1,194 tons in visible supplies was due to some extent to the cessation of shipments from London and Liverpool to other points, including Sweden and Northern European countries.

MARITIME PROVINCE SECURITIES.

(Quotations furnished by J. C. MacKintosh & Co., Members Montreal Stock Exchange, Exchange Bldg., Halifax.)

Miscellaneous—	Asked.	Bid.
Acadia Sugar, Pref.	100	95
Do., Ordinary	65	60
Bransford-Henderson, Com.	30	25
East. Can. Sav. and Loan	145	140
East. Trust Co.	163	158
Mar. Natl. Pref. with 4½ per Cent. Stock	100	98
Bonus	100	98
Mar. Tel. and Tel. Pref.	102½	100
N. S. Underwear, Pref.	98	98
Do., com.	35	30
Stanfield's Ltd., Pref.	95	90
Trinidad Electric	73	...
Bonds—		
Bransford-Henderson, 6 p.c.	97½	92
Eastern Can. 6 p.c.	100	95
Mar. Natl. 6 p.c.	100	98
N. S. S. and C. 6 p.c. Debenture Stock	98	...
Porto Rico Tel. 7 p.c.	105	100
Stanfield's Ltd., 6 p.c.	95	90

**U. S. CAN PRODUCE MATERIALS NOW IM-
PORTED.**

Washington, September 8.—A partial inventory of national assets of the United States in area, population and fundamental factors of economic life, reveals the fact that it is not only practically self-sufficient, but that it possesses in many lines a large surplus available for protection against famine and temporary adversity, or for use in meeting the unusual demands from the outside world.

This statement was made to-day by the Department of Commerce in response to inquiries from American manufacturers as to the ability of the United States to supply raw materials for their industries. Investigations have shown, the department stated, that "the people of the United States may be fed readily by home produced foodstuffs." It has been found also that in many instances, "materials now imported are of a class found in this country, production of which, however, it still in the initial stages."

This is particularly true, it is stated, of basic material used in the chemical industries.

President Wilson suggests that a three year Colorado strike be established to include all mines involved in strike, all work to be resumed.

**ENGLISH DEALERS ARE NOW
ABLE TO QUOTE ON ALL LINES**

This All Comes With Lifting of Sugar Embargo—
Boots and Shoes Will Advance, as Has
Leather—Hardware is Active—Feeling
Improved.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., September 8.—Not only sugar, but rice, pickles and peas, can now be got in England, along with some other lines for import to Canada. Not only has the sugar embargo been taken off as far as the West Indies are concerned, but in the Mother Country as well. A local wholesale grocery firm here yesterday received a communication from a prominent firm of English brokers, in which they expected to be able to quote on all lines that usually come here as Canadian, were more settled and getting nearer the normal. It is worthy of note that quotations on goods do not show much advance, with the exception of sugar, and that what advance there is, is caused by the war risks. A limit equal to about seven and a half cents a pound has been placed upon sugar in England.

Local wholesalers have not yet advanced prices on boots and shoes, but are selling out their present stock at former prices. They had a letter yesterday, however, from a large leather firm, withdrawing all quotations and saying that they could supply only immediate requirements at the lowest price possible under the conditions existing when the orders were received. High prices are inevitable later on.

In hardware, wholesalers report an active demand, but are able to sell only for immediate shipment, as nearly every day brings announcements of higher prices.

Wholesale grocers say that while they still have more business they are well able to handle the panic conditions at the beginning of the war have largely subsided, and trade is nearer normal.

Reviewing the whole sum, there is a decidedly improved feeling, and the outlook is much more satisfactory than a few weeks ago.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

According to the annual reports of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the number of deaths and injuries resulting from Fourth of July accidents during the past twelve years was:

	Deaths.	Injuries.
1903	466	3,983
1904	183	3,986
1905	182	4,994
1906	18	5,308
1907	16	4,439
1908	163	5,400
1909	215	5,092
1910	131	2,792
1911	67	1,540
1912	41	947
1913	32	1,137
1914	40	1,466

Totals

This year three little boys died from tetanus (lockjaw), sixteen persons, mostly little girls and small children, were burned to death by fire from fireworks; six by explosions of gunpowder, guns or torpedoes; four by cannon, and five died from blood poisoning resulting from injuries caused by fireworks. Among those injured but not killed, thirty-six were totally blinded, thirteen lost one eye each, sixteen lost legs, arms or hands, and sixty-seven lost one or more fingers.

RURAL ROADS.

It can hardly be doubted that there is impending a revolution in farm operations. Two centuries ago or less the European farmer used the pack-horse to take his products to market. A revolution in methods occurred, and he came to employ wagons which were hauled along roads much better than the tracks his ancestors had known. The self-propelled vehicle has come to stay, and the successful solution of the problem of good roads in some part depends upon a recognition of that fact. Indeed, the motor, to no small extent, creates the problem, for it has proved so destructive to main highways which resisted the wear and tear of horse-drawn vehicles that means must be devised to guard against a deterioration which now proceeds with a rapidity formerly unknown. Opportunities as well as difficulties are created by this new method of transportation. It prevents some, at least, of the features essential to profitable use by farmers; it conveys loads of a size so moderate that a single farm can furnish one or more than one, yet so large as to out-class the old horse-drawn wagon; it requires, not specialized tracks, like railway, but a common highway, albeit improved to a standard within the reach of the community; it is free from the difficulties of traffic adjustment which have made the conduct of railways a business by itself, and a peculiarly difficult business. In short, it is an individualistic method of transportation, and this commends itself to farming, the most independent and individualistic method of in the world. Already there are cheap motor cars and trucks to be obtained; the farmer of to-day can procure one of these with as little straining of his resources as his grandfather could a top buggy; and it is reasonable to expect a further lowering of the price. In this beneficent revolution, good roads must play a necessary and important part.

Increasing attention must be given, not only to the important market roads, but also to the township roads, those gravel or earth highways which pass the doors of the great mass of farmers and afford them access to the county or market roads, which lead to the centers where they sell their products and make their purchases. In Ontario these township roads are estimated at 85 per cent. of the whole of the highways.

It is proposed that township councils should provide for and control the roads of local travel, with the proviso that to encourage better methods and organization the province will grant a subsidy of 20 per cent. of their annual expenditures for a limited period of years. Such aid should not, however, be given to township councils until the county has assumed a system of market roads; otherwise, as alternative plans they might seriously interfere with the installation of a proper system of such country roads. It is felt that provision for a system of good market roads in each county is of first importance and that aid to townships should not be in any way allowed to take the place of such roads. As to the division of cost for rural market roads, it is suggested that 60 per cent. of both construction and maintenance expenses be paid by the county, and 40 per cent. by the province. —W. A. McLean, C.E., in Canadian Municipal Journal.

URNS DOWN AUSTRIA'S REQUEST.

Paris, September 8.—A Havas Agency despatch from Zurich, Switzerland, says that the newspapers there announce that Germany has rejected Austria's request for a loan, and that the bankers have taken similar action.

**BIG FOOD SUPPLY
IN LIVERPOOL NO**

Food Problem As Regards British Is
Settled Unless Navy Is
Defeated

SUPPLIES SHOW GAIN

This Shows That Britain is Fully Prepared to Meet
a Long and Protracted Siege—Wheat
is Larger Than Same Date of Previous Year

Unless the British navy is beaten and Great Britain loses control of the seas, the food problem is purely settled for the British Isles, according to a table of provisions made public in the pool yesterday.

Liverpool, the second greatest port of the British Isles, reports by cable that it will start September 1st with the following provisions:

Wheat—2,175,000 cwt.
Corn—772,000 cwt.
Bacon—14,300 boxes.
Hams—5,800 boxes.
Shoulders—1,700 boxes.
Butter—3,100 cwt.
Cheese—36,800 boxes.
Lard—4,300 tierces prime Western, 1923 tons of kinds.

The figures for August 1, 1914, were as follows:

Wheat—1,284,000 cwt.
Corn—383,000 cwt.
Bacon—11,700 boxes.
Hams—4,900 boxes.
Shoulders—1,000 boxes.
Butter—3,100 cwt.
Cheese—26,200 boxes.
Lard—3,400 tierces prime Western; 1,630 tons of kinds.

A comparison of the foregoing tables shows that there has been an appreciable gain throughout the month of August in the supplies on hand of every kind of provisions enumerated, with the exception of a loss in the better class of lard. When the ports that there was a heavy run on the provisions markets at the outbreak of the war are taken into consideration, this general gain in available supplies shows that Great Britain has been importing quantities of foodstuffs.

To be sure, the table of provisions on hand in Liverpool on September 1, 1913, shows that there were then more supplies on hand than there are today. The only exception is in the case of wheat, which shows a gain of 300,000 cwt. over the figure for last year. As wheat was especially demanded in England at the beginning of the war last month, it is probable that offers for other kinds of provisions were not so insistent and so favorable to shippers. Now that England has settled down to the state of war philosophically, it is to be expected that the demand for the common staples will bring the reserves of all kinds of provisions up to figures which will equal, if not exceed, those of a year ago.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)
Toronto, September 8.—There were no real cholera cattle on offer at the Union Stock Yards this morning and the best price of the day was a sale of \$8.50 the bulk of the receipts being disposed of at \$7.75 to \$8.25 per cwt. Cows were again very active up to \$7.40 per cwt., while fat bulls and the bologna and mutton kind were also in request up to \$7.75 per cwt. for the fat kind and down to \$5 per cwt. for light weights. Feeders were scarce again, a few north-west cattle representing the bulk of the offerings. They sold up to \$7.60 per cwt. for cattle of quality. Hogs were unchanged at \$10.