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kinds carried
in stock.

JUTE and COTTON. TWINIES and HESSIANS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING
ELSEWHERE.

CANADA JUTE CO., Ltd., - - MONTREAL

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 16th Oct., 1894.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell claims \$19,000 damages from the Street Railway Co. for damages received in a car accident.

A Kingstonian wants an electric trolley between Ottawa and his city, the power to be got from the waste waters of the Rideau canal.

The report that the Grand Trunk railway will again operate freight ferries at Port Huron and direct its business away from the St. Clair tunnel is unfounded. At the general manager's office, Mr. Charles Percy said that the report must have originated from the fact that the company were negotiating for the sale of the ferry boats at that point. "The idea is ridiculous," said Mr. Percy. "It is not very likely the Grand Trunk would abandon a tunnel which cost \$3,000,000 for an old ferry. The Canadian Pacific has no object in procuring the right of way at that point, as it has ample accommodation at Detroit."

As a result of the recent controversy between the Western and Eastern grain dealers regarding the mixing of wheat in transit, the western dealers have decided to boycott the eastern men altogether. In several orders received from Toronto and Montreal buyers were ignored. Henceforth all grain shipped from Winnipeg will go to New York direct, instead of via Toronto or Montreal. A member of the

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1893 AND 1894.

| | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| LIABILITIES— | | |
| Payable in England..... | 201,785,813 88 | 207,275,504 62 |
| do do Temporary Loans..... | 978,333 34 | 2,433,833 33 |
| do in Canada..... | 7,441,085 27 | 7,855,239 06 |
| Bank Circulation Redemption Fund..... | 1,821,861 15 | 1,823,909 58 |
| Dominion Notes..... | 12,703,434 05 | 22,183,570 85 |
| Savings Banks..... | 42,313,177 45 | 42,802,720 78 |
| Trust Funds..... | 8,238,356 74 | 8,298,783 64 |
| Province Accounts..... | 16,407,374 13 | 16,407,046 24 |
| Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts..... | 1,551,774 85 | 1,631,911 57 |
| Total Gross Debt..... | 300,226,160 96 | 310,211,200 67 |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Investments—Sinking Fund..... | 30,770,076 53 | 32,444,437 24 |
| Other Investments..... | 5,263,137 95 | 5,263,137 95 |
| Province Accounts..... | 11,172,340 52 | 10,917,556 12 |
| Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts..... | 13,806,306 93 | 16,363,024 53 |
| Total Assets..... | 61,011,861 93 | 64,988,455 84 |
| Total Net Debt..... | 239,214,299 03 | 245,222,744 83 |
| do 30th September..... | 239,449,252 39 | 244,723,560 50 |
| Change in Debt..... | -234,983 36 | 149,184 33 |

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, &c.

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| EXPENDITURE TO 31st October, 1894— | | |
| Public Works, Railways and Canals..... | 1,464,413 93 | 1,080,800 58 |
| Dominion Lands..... | 31,392 17 | 21,510 92 |
| Railway Subsidies..... | 366,072 54 | 408,630 00 |
| Total..... | 1,861,878 64 | 1,510,950 50 |

Winnipeg Grain exchange states that hitherto western shippers have been fleeced by eastern buyers in various ways. Consignments of grain would be refused for trivial reasons or no reasons at all.—Ex.

The P. O. Savings Banks received \$18,324, and paid out \$31,279 in September, leaving \$25,315,709 in hand. The Government Savings Banks received in Sept. \$233,966, and paid out \$315,784, leaving \$17,504,201 in hand. These make a total of \$12,843,910, of deposits owned by the people of Canada entrusted in the hands of the Government. This fact is, no doubt, a very striking proof that the people are terribly impoverished, and that no confidence is felt in the government.

Winter dairying is not confined to Western Ontario. The most successful creamery is in Leeds county, and in Glen-garry Mr. McPherson and others have been running their factories all the year round. Winter dairying is, in fact, making most advance in Eastern Ontario. A large creamery is being erected at Seeley's Bay, about twenty miles from Kingston; there is another at Wellman's Corners, Hastings county, and a very successful one at Napanee. There are now about thirty creameries in the province of Ontario, and only one of them was not successful and

that was from want of proper management,—"Kingston Whig."

Modern machinery has taken away every one of woman's occupations from her—spinning and weaving, sewing, and last, of butter making. The milkmaid of poetry has vanished. But women must not for that reason give up the dairy business. Women as well as men can manage dairies. They can avail themselves of the best machinery in market, read and think and keep up with the times in butter making, cheese manufacturing and milk and cream selling and make a prosperous living for themselves just as they did in the old times when the poets sang of the milkmaid. There is something in woman's quick fingers and dainty cleanliness that is particularly adapted to the improved methods of butter making. Thousands of women are to-day earning good livings in the various branches of dairy occupation, and thousands more can do the same. In many of the large creameries one of the employees is a taster. He tastes the milk of each farmer as it comes in and tells very quickly whether it is tainted, soured or unclean. This taster ought to be a woman. It is business well suited to her delicate palate. Besides the tasting the best creameries have also the Babcock test for butter fat.