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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1914.

A BETTER NAME

It is unfortunate that the Contingent Relief Fund should be so named. The word "relief" is a technical term in social service meaning charitable aid. The dependents of the volunteers who are going to the front do not deserve to be branded as objects of charity. They are precisely in the position of the wives and children of the permanent militia. These are regularly "put on the strength," as the saying goes, and receive rations. This assistance is regarded as part of the soldiers' pay. No one ever thinks of them, nor do they think of themselves, as objects of charity. So should it be with the families of the men now gathering at Valcartier.

If it is impossible that an allowance be made them from the militia department, and the extra amount required for their subsistence must be furnished by the public, still it is desirable that the nature of this assistance be recognized both in the manner of its distribution and in the name which the fund bears. Doubtless the committee will proceed in a considerate and intelligent way in the expenditure of this money. But can no better, juster title be found. How would it do to call it the Contingent Indemnity Fund?

GERMANY'S ENVOIOUS NEIGHBOURS

The Imperial German Chancellor found one of the chief causes of the war in "envious neighbours" and particularly in envious England. The New York "World" and other American journals, whose reputation as leaders of the enlightened opinion of the day is not merely continental, but international, have dispelled this illusion wherever it has existed. It is pointed out that England, instead of showing any envy at Germany's industrial progress, has openly rejoiced in it, as the prosperity of one nation means additional advantage to all. Instead of showing any shadow of an envious spirit to Germany, England has been generous to a fault.

The idea that one nation can prosper at the expense of another, furnishes the basis for the use of force in regulating trade. Instead of seeking international relations to maintain relations that are of advantage only to their own country. Herein lies one of the main reasons for the creation of standing armies and overgrown navies. A vast number of men are withdrawn from the ranks of production, and another equally great devote themselves to creating engines of destruction.

The English have learned economic and political wisdom that is a half century ahead of the thinking of continental Europe. England's chief market has been found in Germany, and conversely Germany has found her richest market in the United Kingdom. The only envious spirit that England has shown to her continental rival has been in admitting German wares free of duty, while she has submitted to heavy German taxation on her own. The German Chancellor should look around for a more convincing excuse to offer neutral nations for his mad master's folly in plunging the world in war. If he tells the truth, he must admit the Kaiser and the military cast at Berlin are responsible inasmuch as they have seconded the actions of a doddering old man at Vienna, who talks about "my empire," "my throne," "my people" as he prepared to launch his legions against a little nation that was just beginning to breathe the air of freedom after submitting to the tyrannical rule of the Turk for 600 years. The war is attributable to nothing else than the machinations of a reactionary group of tyrants who have desecrated the rising storm of hatred and revenge among the people who have suffered intolerable wrongs in the name of patriotism, and seeing such have sought shelter by letting loose the dogs of war. At present they are in the forefront of the hunt, raising the hue and cry, but ere long, beaten and cowed, they will, like whipped curs, be scurrying for shelter from the anger of peoples who have thrown off the tyrants' yoke.

NEUTRALISED STATES

Neutralization is usually permanent, general, and involuntary, while neutrality is temporary, particular and voluntary.

The three best known instances of neutralization are Switzerland, Belgium, and Luxemburg. In 1815 Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia asserted the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and pledged themselves to maintain the integrity of its territories.

In 1839 the same powers asserted the independence and neutrality of Belgium and no attempt has been made until the present war to violate the independence of either, although Bismarck during the war of 1870 threatened to disregard the neutralization of Luxemburg.

In addition of the Treaty of London there were many binding agreements that should have prevented Germany from entering Belgium. Even the great Bismarck in 1870 after Sedan, was refused permission to carry his wounded through Belgium and had to accept the refusal with as good grace as possible.

And as late as 1907 the Hague Convention, Germany being a signatory, agreed that "Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either armaments or supplies across the territory of a neutral Power."

It seems incredible that in the face of so many solemn obligations Germany should wantonly disregard them all and commit what Mr. Gladstone said would be "the direst crime that ever stained the pages of history."

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

(By Thomas Buchanan Read.)

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
 With smile that well her pain dissembles,
 The while beneath her drooping lash
 One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles.
 Though heaven alone records the tear,
 And Fame shall never know her story,
 Her heart has shed a drop as dear
 As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
 Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
 And bravely speaks the cheering word,
 What though her heart be rent asunder,
 Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
 The bolts of death around him rattle,
 Has shed as sacred blood as e'er
 Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief
 While to her breast her son she presses,
 Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
 Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
 With no one but her secret God
 To know the pain that weighs upon her,
 Sheds holy blood as o'er the sod
 Received on Freedom's field of honor!

PENALTY FOR CARRIAGE OF CONTRABAND

The modern rule is that the ship is not subject to condemnation for carrying contraband articles. There are some exceptions as for instance: "Where a ship belongs to the owner of the cargo, or where the ship is going on such service under a false destination or false papers, these circumstances of aggravation have been held to constitute excepted cases out of the modern rule."

NAVY REFORMS

The world does really move but it took a strong man to disregard precedent and make during his short term of office three such fundamental reforms as have recently been made by Secretary Daniels affecting the United States Navy. First he exploded the old fallacy that a ship needed grog inside as much as water outside.

Then he decided that as most of the men on modern battleships are not sailors, but machinists, and soldiers there was no good reason for increasing the chance of confusion by asking landsmen to think "right" and "left" when they hear "starboard" and "port."

And he has dealt in the same fearless way with the desertion problem. He found that most of the causes of desertion are unintentional acts, which, though deserving of some punishment are encouraged, rather than discouraged by imprisonment. Men may now quit the service with an honorable discharge by merely refunding certain enlistment allowances. And now, not to be outdone, Great Britain has, even while her great navy is trading water in the North Sea, abolished the payment of prize money to the officers and men of her warships.

"A HUMAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE."

A short time ago a German book entitled "Menschenschlachthaus" created a profound sensation throughout the Kaiser's country. Translated, the book means "A Human Slaughter House—Scenes from the War that is sure to come." The author, Wilhelm Lamszus, describes war in all its hideous, shameful details. He describes modern conflict as a slaughter house worked by machinery. He makes you hear and see "the oiled wheels, the jar of a pulled lever, the grinding of steel, the steady, passionate, murderous, irresistible hum of death by machinery. He shows you death invisible, death afar off, death scarcely heard, death at your elbow, death a yard or two in front of you, death a foot or two behind you, death audible and visible everywhere—in the disembowelled bodies and twitching limbs of men, in the screams and cursings, the yells and sobbing groans of thousands of your friends and companions."

Further on the writer says: "Take a young Frenchman and a young German, each of whom has kissed a widowed mother good-bye, put a rifle into their hands and murder into their hearts and walk them over leagues of earth until they are within firing distance and then bid them blow each others brains out—and what good is served—what blessing falls from heaven on the red-eyed scene of their slaughter? Our fathers put an end to the duel, not because it was horrible, but because it was absurd." And again: "Does it not strike every man accustomed to reflect that this business of war as a settler of disputes, as an arbiter of quarrels, as lord of difficulties, is a mad business—business not merely illogical and unreasonable, but born of Bedlam?"

Perhaps when the millions of peace-loving citizens of the nations now at war realize the extent and horror of modern warfare, they will demand that it shall for ever cease. In the meantime, however, we are at war and, until the enemy is conquered, there must be no turning back no matter how terrible the slaughter may be.

WAR DEMANDS OUR BEST AND BRAVEST. Montreal gave thousands of her hand-picked men last night.

Business men with an ounce of patriotism in them should see to it that those dependent upon soldiers who have gone to the front should not suffer.

Germany's foreign trade is in excess of \$8,000,000 per day. You will be doing a patriotic service Mr. Manufacturer by capturing as much of it as possible. Mr. Citizen, your patriotism can be shown by refusing to buy German made goods and demanding made-in-Canada or British made goods.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

"How is your wife this morning, Uncle Henry?"
 "Well, I dunno. She's fallin' dreftful slow. I do wish she'd git well, or somethin'!"—Puck.

Silas (the hired man)—Gosh, boss! It's not much fun workin' with the thermometer one hundred and two in the shade! Farmer Haystack—Waal, yer dern fool! What's that to you? You're not goin' to work in the shade!—Life.

The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation.
 "Do you care for 'Crabbe's Tales'?" she asked.
 "I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from the west; "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters!"—Judge.

The German invasion of Canada sounds like the capture of that German city several years ago by a highwayman in a soldier's uniform.—Buffalo Commercial.

Messrs. Doolan and Rafferty were examining a fine public building with much interest. "Doolan," said Rafferty, pointing to an inscription cut in a huge stone, "what does this litter, 'M D C C C C V I I' mean?" "That," replied Mr. Doolan, "means eighteen hundred and ninety-six." "Doolan," said Mr. Rafferty, after a thoughtful pause, "don't you think they've overdone't this shapelin' reform a bit?"

Howard Elliott, the head of the New Haven lines, was talking in New York about railroad punctuality. "Our trains are far more punctual than they used to be," he said. "Did you ever hear about the western train that tied up for the night on account of a storm? A drummer on this train—this happened years ago—said pleasantly to the conductor: 'We're going to be late, friend?' 'No,' said the conductor, in surly tones; 'no, we ain't going to be late, neither.' 'But,' said the drummer, 'I thought we were going to tie up here for the night!' 'So we are,' the conductor sneered. 'So we are; but that ain't going to make us late. We don't run so close to time as all that.'"

The prisoner had been called to the bar and had informed the judge that owing to lack of funds he was not represented by counsel.
 "In that case," said the judge, "the state will provide a counsel for you. Sitting over there on the first bench are Mr. Smith, Mr. Thompson and Mr. White, and there is another lawyer out in the hall. Whom do you want to represent you?"
 The prisoner looked the three lawyers over very carefully and turning to the judge, said: "If it is all the same to you, your honor, I think I'll take a chance on the fellow in the hall."—Exchange.

Ten per cent. of British foreign trade is with Germany, and eighteen per cent. of German foreign trade is with the British Empire.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WORLD CRISIS.

Under the provisions for British hospital ships for the wounded, provision for the dependents of the dead, war votes, and a war debt—all this is wise, just, and worthy, but it is not the whole duty of Canada. Such things the Gentile breeds have been doing ever since the dawn of civilization. The considerations of humanity suggest them. The instinct of national self-preservation urges them. But a new day has dawned. A new world has heaved above the horizon line. Canadian protests to all nations that this is Canada's century. A new idea is to be released. A new thing is to be done. In this world-crisis Canada's part must not be any shoddy replica of the old world or the effete past. From this day on, through all the sacrifice and loss and almost despair may come, Canadians should do earnest and purposeful thinking on the world-call that comes to Canada and the world-service Canada should render.—Toronto Globe.

CENSORED NEWS.

Limburg, via Paris and London.—(This despatch has been subjected to the artistry of Belgian, French and English censors.—Latest reports from Strongfort state that Limburger is still strong and holding out against the Germans, who have been repulsed. All of the attacking army have been killed, except a drummer boy, who was shot through an ear, thus incapacitating him from his duties. Two Belgians were wounded.

St. Strond, Belgium.—(Ditto)—The Germans have been repulsed.

Triemont, Belgium.—(Ditto)—The Germans have been repulsed.

Jodogne, Belgium.—(Ditto)—The Germans have been repulsed.

Amlens, France.—(Fixed)—The Germans, who have been repulsed, are retreating in the direction of Paris. They have left the most of their field pieces in swamps and are slowly starving to death.

Strassburg, Germany.—(Doctored)—The French commissariat arrangements have utterly failed, and the French army is said to be subsisting on champagne.

Belfort, France.—(Proof read)—The German army rations are falling short, and the Germans who are not already starved to death are said to be getting only half a sausage a day.

Berne, Switzerland.—(Blue pencilled)—Swiss army is living on switzer cheese sandwiches, but the supply of mustard is appallingly low and grave fears are being entertained.

Calais, France.—(Official translation)—The English army, which has now, by forced marching, penetrated well into Belgium, is served with tea every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Metz, Germany.—(Censored)—Two pretzel factories burned here to-day. A French regiment of squadrons was annihilated.

Amsterdam, Holland.—(Officially vaccinated)—The Dutch army is being fed with sea-meace.

Liege, Belgium.—(Fumigated)—Liege is still holding out.

Berlin, Germany.—(O. K'd)—Liege has fallen.

Brussels, Belgium.—(Censored, but allowed to go)—Brussels carpets advanced twelve points here to-day.

Chalons, France.—(Inspected)—The Germans have been repulsed all around here.

—New York Sun.

A GOOD WORD FOR RUSSIA.

Under this caption the New York Sun prints the following letter written by E. Usell, which is particularly timely and illuminating at the moment:—

It is time to say a word for the Russian people. The desperate phrases used recently by German apologists demand a reply. Your correspondent, Edward Brock, in Tuesday's Sun printed the American attack on arrogant German people and their megalomaniacal sovereignty. I beg to speak of the Russian side of the tragic problem of Slav versus Teuton.

I too have been a student, traveller and guest in the land of which I write; I have attended imperial balls at "Peter," slept under thatched roofs with peasants, snowed out in the forests of Finland, and cavorted across the sands of Turkestan; and I state solemnly that nowhere are Anglo-Saxons, especially Americans, more heartily welcomed and admired; nowhere in Europe is there a more tolerant, gentle-hearted and intelligent people than in the land of the Czar.

I speak of the Russian people and not of the Russian Government. This is a vital distinction. The venality and terrorism of the Government, the persecutions of the Jews, the occasional cruelty reported of the soldiery—these things, the only things Russian of which Americans as a whole have any knowledge, are no more representative of real Russian life than the corruption of our financiers, the piracy of our political bosses and the lynchings of our Southerners are representative of real American life. Aside from the sentimental affection of the peasantry for their "Little White Father," the Russian Government is no more than the Kulak, or "fix," that keeps their un-reformed spirits in order. The normal attitude of the real Russian toward his Government is that of the American toward his night patrolman. To politicians and soldiers the Russian gives little consideration; their evil deeds depress and shame him and he seldom discusses them. I have found more staunch friends of the Jews among Slavs than among Americans.

The German Chancellor's references to Russia as "barbaric" and "half Asiatic" and the Staats-Zeitung's phrase, "Cossack hordes loosened on German civilization," are pieces of gross and ignorant humor. Russia's Government, admittedly, is mediæval in form and religion is still partly pagan and anthropomorphic, but in those forms of intellectual activity where she has been allowed free expression she all but leads the world. Germany nor any other country cannot offer better classic opera or ballet opera, comedy of manners, better paintings, race courses, skating rinks, public ballrooms, banqueting halls, than those to be found in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Russians are indolent, recklessly generous, passionate, improvident, unoriginal, unambitious, but not ignorant or cruel or stupid. The Russian likes to live better than to achieve, and he will yet take the world at heart of enjoying life and of appreciating things beautiful and gentle and true. Even now the world is turning to Russia for her source of aesthetic supply.

There is no "Slav peril." Russians with characteristic frankness admit their willful and moral weaknesses, but admire the virulent, nervous power of the Americans. Any respectable American who goes to Russia enjoys a heartier entree and receives a more touching hospitality than he will elsewhere in Europe, especially in Germany. The few American girls who pilgrimage to Russia's capital to study the violin with her world famous master are often idolized by society and the multitudes who crowd the concert halls. Moreover, the "Tartar myth" has, I think, been sufficiently dissipated in recent years by Wallace, Baring and others who have pointed out that practically the only Asiatic blood left in the great Russian is Finnish and not Tartar.

As for the Russian Government, an American associate of mine in St. Petersburg, who has spent much of his life in Russia and has had audiences with the Czar and his Ministers, used often to exclaim: "The mere fact that order is maintained in this land of restlessness, weak willed people is one of the greatest administrative feats of modern times. There is no excuse for the corruption of the court and officials, but I doubt if any other form of government could possibly achieve what is now being achieved." Russia's territorial aggressions into Slavie countries can be easily defended. Are not historians agreed that the ultimate disposition of land, which alone will permanently settle the problem of the balance of power in the old world, will follow ethnographic boundaries? The term "pan Slavism" carries opprobrium outside of Russia, but it is as dear a word to Russians as "united Germany" is to Germans or "independence" is to Americans.

The Russian is everything that the American is not, and some of his most notable qualities are those which Americans will have to adopt before they attain all that is possible to an enlightened and civilized people. An alliance with France and England is a natural and propitious one, and (especially if Poland and Finland gain their autonomy) success for such a triumvirate of races in such a struggle as the present should redound to the ultimate peace and prosperity of the world.

OUR NEXT-DOOR FARM.

The Brazilian rural districts are changing as well as the cities, but the change cannot be so rapid. For one thing the country is too big—it is larger than the United States—to be transformed all at once. Not all the Brazilian country is tropical. The southern part is semi-tropical or temperate. And it is this part of the country that is undergoing change. The coffee plantations are not being transformed, because this industry is fully developed and one coffee plantation is about the same as another. But areas for cattle-raising and for general agriculture are being opened up by means of the railways. An American-English company has acquired 9,000,000 acres of grazing land and is importing breeding cattle from the United States and Europe with which to stock it. An American is at the head of this enterprise. Cattle-raising in Brazil has to be on a pretty large scale. The Brazilian pigs give larger litters than in the north and there is a very good domestic market for pork. Corn is easily raised.—The Christian Herald.

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN RAILWAYS.

All the Russian railways are four inches wider than the standard gauge of the rest of Europe. This was done purposely by Russia, to prevent any army of invasion from transporting its troops in its own cars over the railroads of the country. The Germans are the only nation to get around that difficulty. They have developed a universal truck which can be adjusted to the wider gauge very quickly, and probably they have thousands of these adjustable trucks ready for use. Germans arranged these universal trucks so that in times of peace sleeping cars going from St. Petersburg to Berlin could cross the frontier without shifting the passengers from one car to another.

BRITISH IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

During the seven months ending July 31 Great Britain imported grain and flour to the value of about \$200,000,000. Nearly one-half of this amount was drawn from the United States and Canada, as the following figures taken from the report of the Board of Trade will show:

	Total.	From U.S. Imports.	From Canada.
Wheat, cwt.	56,881,000	27,840,000	
Flour, cwt.	6,028,000	4,938,000	
Barley, cwt.	6,948,000	8,471,000	
Oats, cwt.	10,048,000	1,700,000	
Total, cwt.	78,840,000	37,980,000	

—New York Journal of Commerce.

SOME SWIM.

The strain of the European war is proving too severe for the headline writers. It is quite probable that the rumor that the German cavalry have entered Ghent is well founded. There is no reason to suppose that if the German cavalry wants to do it, there is anything to prevent their riding on to Ostend. Ostend is the best known watering place on the Continent, and is the port for the fast packet boats from Dover. It is also the principal fishing port of Belgium, and nothing much larger than a fishing boat can get into its harbor. Until the German fleet drives the British fleet out of the North Sea, the German cavalry invading England from Ostend will have to swim for it.—Boston News Bureau.

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 Reserve Fund.....\$7,000,000

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BAD BUSINESS AND BAD POLITICS.

The proposed bill enabling the Government to buy ships is highly objectionable for reasons which cannot be refuted.

It is a paternalistic and socialistic measure. It is an exceedingly dangerous precedent. It is already too late for the emergency, because the emergency is disappearing and there will soon be plenty of ships available.

It is a thoroughly unsound business transaction, since it ultimately means big losses to the Government from buying vessels unsuited to our requirements. We need big freighters, cheaply operated; not big passenger boats, very costly to run.

The ships offered are mainly high-class passenger ships, for which the demand will necessarily be impaired for a year or two, regardless of ownership. They would be ruinously handicapped if required to operate with American labor, being far too costly in operation to run successfully in competition with cheap foreign freighters.

When the war is over the Government would be saddled with a lot of useless ships, unable to meet foreign competition. Buying these ships would prove unwise, unnecessary and very unprofitable. The taxpayer would have to meet the loss and the American public would find itself badly stung; while nobody would be aided except the present unfortunate owners of these ill-fated ships. Their purchase is neither politic, prudent nor patriotic.—New York Journal of Commerce.

TRAILS OF THE NORTH.

Mr. Guy Cathcart Pelton, of Vancouver, has just published an interesting story entitled "Trails of the North: A Descriptive Story of Northern British Columbia and Alberta." The story is founded on the efforts of the detectives to apprehend the Ashcroft train robbers and murderers. In addition to giving an interesting account of the tireless search which went on in the effort to bring the convicts to earth, the author works in a lot of valuable information relating to the timber, mineral, farming and other resources of British Columbia and Northern Alberta. He shows it to be a land of immense possibilities scarcely touched by the hand of man. It is a very readable story, and well worth the perusal of anyone interested in the resources of our Western Provinces.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES RECORDED ON TUESDAY, JULY 23, THE DAY BEFORE THE TEMPORARY CLOSING:

Cobalt—	Asked.	Offered.
Billye	0.04	
Beaver	0.23	
Chambers Ferland	1.70	
City of Cobalt	0.14	
Cobalt Lake	0.50	
Crowns Reserve	7.50	
Goald	2.11	
Great Northern	0.74	
Hargraves	0.24	
Hudson Bay	50.00	35.00
Karr Lake	6.50	5.00
La Rose	0.88	
McKinley Darrah	0.51	
Stippling	5.50	5.00
Petergon Lake	0.18	
Right of Way	0.08	
Romea Superior	2.35	2.00
Stippling	1.04	
Trudonway	0.20	
Wellington	0.07	
York, Ont.	0.10	

Persephone—

Apex	0.24
Dome Extension	0.84
Dome Lake	0.28
Dome Mines	8.25
Poley O'Brien	0.29
Hollinger	17.50
Homeatake	0.28
Jupiter	0.07
McIntyre	0.34
Pearl Lake	0.24
Persephone Crown	0.30
Persephone Gold	0.14
Persephone Imperial	0.14
Persephone Tidal	0.08
Persephone East Dome	0.14
Roe	0.19
Vipond	0.28
Teck Hughes	1.11
C. O. F. S.	0.04

EMMISSION OF PAPER MONEY.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, August 25.—The Government has issued a decree sanctioning the emission of per money. As a result of action by Congress amount has been reduced from \$00,000 to 250,000 (approximately \$18,250,000).

SUCCESSOR TO DARIUS MILLER.

Chicago, August 25.—It is expected H. H. Miller, Vice-President of Burlington, will succeed Darius Miller, deceased, as president.

NO HIGH PRICED STOCKS FOR SALE

Holders Refuse to Accept Minimum Price Fixed by Authorities Standard Exchange

BARGAIN HUNTERS FOILED

Holders of Mining Stocks Are Not Disposed to Sacrifice Them—Little Doubt of Continuance of the Continuance of Open Trading.

(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Toronto, Ont., August 25.—The mining market which it was feared would develop into a wild panic monster if it was accorded the slightest liberty given its second tryout to-day, and it proved to be a well-balanced and well-balanced that there is little doubt of the continuance of open trading.

Perhaps the best index of affairs revealed by a perusal of the mining market is that there are no high priced stocks for sale at the minimum price fixed by the Standard Exchange authorities.

In other words, the holders of mining stocks are not disposed to sacrifice them.

The bargain hunters awaited the opening of the market with pleasant anticipations of seeing good stocks at panic prices.

The Exchange Committee put Hollinger on a list for instance, and the opening bids were at \$10.00. No stock was forthcoming and bids ranged to \$18.50 to-day, this bringing out forty shares. At the close Hollinger was at \$16.75, with a bid at \$16.00.

While the bid on Dome Mines was only \$6.50, it was no stock in listing.

The most interesting feature of the market, however, in view of the interruption to the silver market, was the comparative strength of the silver stock market. Coppage was at \$7 bid with no stock offered. Bids on Beaver advanced a point to 12. Peter Lake was steady around \$3.4. Dome Extension at \$4 and Teck Hughes at 7; Temiskaming at 7.5; Great Northern at 4.75.

Minimum Scale.

The minimum scale fixed by the Exchange, and for which no sales are permitted, is as follows:—

Cobalt—	
Beaver	0.23
Buffalo	0.14
Chambers Ferland	1.70
City of Cobalt	0.14
Cobalt Lake	0.50
Crowns Reserve	7.50
Goald	2.11
Great Northern	0.74
Hargraves	0.24
Hudson Bay	50.00
Karr Lake	6.50
La Rose	0.88
McKinley Darrah	0.51
Stippling	5.50
Petergon Lake	0.18
Right of Way	0.08
Romea Superior	2.35
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Trudonway	0.20
Wellington	0.07
York, Ont.	0.10

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Jupiter	0.07
McIntyre	0.34
Pearl Lake	0.24
Persephone Crown	0.30
Persephone Gold	0.14
Persephone Imperial	0.14
Persephone Tidal	0.08
Persephone East Dome	0.14
Roe	0.19
Vipond	0.28
Teck Hughes	1.11
C. O. F. S.	0.04

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(Special to The Journal of Commerce.)

Toronto, Ont., August 25.—The mining market which it was feared would develop into a wild panic monster if it was accorded the slightest liberty given its second tryout to-day, and it proved to be a well-balanced and well-balanced that there is little doubt of the continuance of open trading.

Perhaps the best index of affairs revealed by a perusal of the mining market is that there are no high priced stocks for sale at the minimum price fixed by the Standard Exchange authorities.

In other words, the holders of mining stocks are not disposed to sacrifice them.

The bargain hunters awaited the opening of the market with pleasant anticipations of seeing good stocks at panic prices.

The Exchange Committee put Hollinger on a list for instance, and the opening bids were at \$10.00. No stock was forthcoming and bids ranged to \$18.50 to-day, this bringing out forty shares. At the close Hollinger was at \$16.75, with a bid at \$16.00.

While the bid on Dome Mines was only \$6.50, it was no stock in listing.

The most interesting feature of the market, however, in view of the interruption to the silver market, was the comparative strength of the silver stock market. Coppage was at \$7 bid with no stock offered. Bids on Beaver advanced a point to 12. Peter Lake was steady around \$3.4. Dome Extension at \$4 and Teck Hughes at 7; Temiskaming at 7.5; Great Northern at 4.75.