INCOME TAX BILL INTRODUCED BY MINISTER OF FINANCE

Canada's Wealth to Contribute Full Share in Prosecution of the War.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The wealth of Canada will be made to contribute its full share toward the cost of carrying on the war. In the Commons Sir Thomas White introduced his income tax proposals and the extent of the toll to be taken of the incomes of the rich met with decided approval from both sides of the House. The Finance Minister proposes to exempt the incomes of single men and widowers without children up to $2,000, and all other persons up to $3,000:

Income Tax and How it Works Out.

Four per cent. upon incomes exceeding $2,000 per annum in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children.

The same tax on incomes exceeding $3,000 in the case of other persons.

In addition the following super-tax is to be imposed:

Where income exceeds $6,000 and does not exceed $10,000, 2 per cent.

Where income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed 20,000, 5 per cent.

Where income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $30,000, 8 per cent.

Where income exceeds $30,000 and does not exceed $50,000, 10 per cent.

Where income exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $100,000, 15 per cent.

Where income exceeds $100,000, 25 per cent.

A tax of 4 per cent. on incomes exceeding $3,000 in the case of corporations or joint stock companies.

The plan will work out as follows:

Income.	Uumarried.	Married.
$ 4,000	$ 80	$ 40
5,000	120	80
7,000	220	180
10,000	400	360
12,000	550	540
15,000	850	810
20,000	1,300	1,260
30,000	2,500	2,460
50,000	5,300	5,260
75,000	10,050	10,010
100,000	14,800	14,760
150,000	29,300	29,260
200,000	43,800	43,760

WAR COSTS CANADA $850,000 A DAY

Statement Showing Financial Burden Assumed by the Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Canada's war expenditure both in the Dominion and overseas now amounts to over $850,000 a day. This statement of the extent of the tremendous financial burden the nation is assuming, in carrying on her part in the great struggle, was given in the Commons by Sir Thomas White. The Finance Minister gave the figures to the House in explaniing the necessity for the new income taxation. From the beginning of April to July 20th war expenditure in Canada amounted to $39,700,000, and estimated expenditure elsewhere, including France, during the same period, was $52,600,000, or a total of $92,600,000. Taking that total as a rough basis Sir Thomas estimated the daily war outlay now at $850,000 to $900,000.

ALLIES' AIMS MUST BE GAINED

Entente Powers Resolved to Fight Until They Have Attained Their Object.

A despatch from Paris says:—The allied powers on Friday concluded their conference with this declaration:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defence of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the Central Empires bear the responsibility."

There was unanimous agreement on all decisions reached during the meetings. The ministers of departments affected will meet in London to draw up the executive measures.

WILL STOP ALL PROFITEERING

British Food Controller Will Regulate Prices.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, outlining on Thursday the policy he purposes to follow to regulate food prices and eliminate profiteering, said he intended to fix the prices of commodities of prime necessity over which he could obtain effective control, at all stages, from the producer to the consumer. Every effort would be made to prevent speculation, and unnecessary middlemen would be eliminated. Existing agencies would be utilized for the purpose of distribution under license and under the control and supervision of local food controllers to be appointed by the local authorities.

FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY TRENCHES

German Losses Are Very Heavy in Aisne Region.

London, July 26.—Again the Germans have made a vicious thrust at the French line in the Aisne region of France, and again they have paid dearly in men killed or wounded for a slight gain. The attack was delivered over a front of two miles, from Hurtebise to La Rovelle, but only to the south of Ailles was the Crown Prince's army able to penetrate French first-line trenches. In Champagne the French have captured German trenches.

HUN AGENTS BUSY IN RUSSIA

Offer Money to Incite Rebellion Against Provisional Government.

A despatch from New York says: It is true that German agents under the guise of Socialist and Anarchist speakers have been openly engaged in spreading revolt against the Republican Government of Russia, and German money is being freely used to encourage discontent and dissatisfaction with the progress of the war, according to Mrs. Alexander Lodyguine, wife of a former New York construction engineer, who arrived here on Thursday after spending ten years in Petrograd, where her husband is employed.

She asserted that she had seen German agents circulating among the crowds surrounding street speakers and openly distributing ten-rouble notes to those who would agree to shout for a separate peace or the overthrow of the existing government. She added that these emissaries are everywhere in Russia, in the army and among the civilian population, and that their work is aided by shortage of food, due to the existing disorder.

"We are confident, however, that Premier Kerensky will bring about order out of chaos. He is a wonderful man, and the best people of Russia are ready to follow and obey him. There will be no separate peace, I am sure, and Russia will continue to stand on the side of democracy."

RUSS TRAITORS PUT TO DEATH

Capital Punishment to be Meted Out to Seditious Troops.

A despatch from London says: The Russian Government's policy of "Blood and Iron" is to be carried out along lines which bodes ill for the seditious troops along the Eastern front and those persons within the country who are trying to nullify the good work that has followed in the wake of the revolution.

Capital punishment, abolished with the advent of the new Government, again has been put into force on the demand of the military commanders at the front, who will now be able to assemble field courts-martial and put to death summarily traitors in the army. Gen. Korniloff, commander of the forces in Galicia, whose disaffection and desertions have wrought havoc in the Russian morale, was the most insistent of the military chiefs in calling for a free hand to check the refractory troops, declaring that the death penalty was the only means of saving the army.

ITALIAN GUNS BUSY ON WIDE FRONT.

A despatch from Rome says:—The War Office statement regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front reads: "On the whole front the artillery and patrol activity was normal. During the night an isolated attack by the enemy southwest of Castagnavizza was broken up by our fire. One of our airplanes paid a surprise visit, under adverse atmospheric conditions, to St. Lucia-Tolmino, dropping a ton of high explosives on the railway works and doing considerable damage."

PLACE NEW BRIDGE SPAN ON SEPTEMBER 12TH

A despatch from Quebec says:—The centre span of the Quebec bridge will be put in place on the morning of September 12. The event was planned to take place quietly without witnesses, but an engineer of the commission is supposed to have told the secret to a newspaper man this morning.

5,000,000 MEN IN BRITISH FORCES

Thousands of Boys Given Preliminary Military Training.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain has something like 5,000,000 men in its military forces. Gen. Robertson announced that another half-million must be provided in order to maintain reserves and keep the fighting units up to full strength. When the 500,000 have been provided in July there will merely be another demand for further augmentations later.

The inexorable demands from the trenches must be met somehow. How they are to be met, how man power is continually to be provided to meet the wastage of war is indicated by the progressive organization of the country's youth for training in anticipation of the time when they shall arrive at military age.

All over the country battalions of boys, none of them beyond the age of 18 years and 8 months, are being systematically trained for the army. School boys, college boys, apprentices—youth of all classes—as soon as they are physically capable of undertaking the work of training are put into the organizations for preparation.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SHIP LOSSES LIGHT

A despatch from Paris says:—During the week ending midnight July 22 not a single French vessel either over or under 1,600 tons was lost, according to the official statement. Six French merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully during that time by submarines. Ships of all nationalities, numbering 1,063, entered port and 937 departed.

A despatch from Rome says:—Two Italian steamers were sunk and one small sailing vessel was damaged during the week ending midnight July 22, says an official announcement. Five hundred and ninety-three vessels, with a gross tonnage of 389,815, arrived, and 550 of a tonnage of 403,450 left port.

BRAVE ONSLAUGHT OF RUSS WOMEN

After Russian Men Deserted They Attacked the Enemy.

A despatch from London says: A despatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Petrograd, dated Thursday, says:

"Ensign Mlle. Vera Butchkareff, Commander of the Russian Women's Battalion, and Lieut. Sarydlova, suffering from shock as a result of bursting shells, and about a dozen other members of the battalion who were wounded in the recent fighting, have been sent to Minsk. When they reached Poltava they were welcomed by 100,000 citizens and soldiers with a brass band and carrying banners.

"It is said the women attacked the Germans after the Russians had deserted, rushing forward impetuously and firing their rifles with deadly effect. Their prisoners were greatly chagrined when they learned the sex of their captors."

NEUTRAL SHIPS HELD BY U.S.

18 Dutch and Norwegian Vessels Loaded With Grain Await Government License.

A despatch from Baltimore says: Eighteen neutral ships loaded with grain are anchored off this port with 96,000 tons of grain in their holds. Fifteen are Dutch and three Norwegian. Some have had their cargoes under hatches for a month awaiting the license from the Government and letters of assurance from the British Ambassador. The cargo of one neutral steamer, consisting of grain, was dumped overboard because it had spoiled. It consisted of about 7,000 tons of corn.

CANADA OBTAINS $100,000,000 LOAN

A despatch from New York says:—J. P. Morgan & Company announced that arrangements had been perfected for the flotation of a $100,000,000 loan of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, which will be offered to the American public upon a basis to yield approximately 6 per cent. The loan will be unsecured, and it will run for two years. The loan to Canada will be the first foreign Government transaction that has been undertaken since America's entrance into the European war.

LOANS BY BRITAIN TO HER WAR ALLIES

A despatch from London says:—Bonar Law has made a statement in the House of Commons in regard to loans to the allies and the dominions. The total advances to the allies are £1,025,000,000 in addition to £146,000,000 loaned to the dominions, the total being £1,171,000,000.

LEADING MARKETS

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 31—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.24½; No. 2 Northern, $2.21½, nominal, store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 84½, track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, nominal, track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No official quotations.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $2.55; No. 3, $2.52, nominal, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $12.80; second patents, in jute bags, $12.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, $12.00.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $10.75 to $10.85, in bags, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $35; shorts, per ton, $41; middlings, per ton, $44 to $45; good feed flour, per bag, $3.25.

Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, $11.50 to $12.00; mixed, per ton, $9 to $10, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $8.00 to $8.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 34½ to 35c; prints, per lb., 35 to 35½c; dairy per lb., 29 to 30c.

Eggs—Per doz., 35 to 36c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Cheese—New, large, 22½ to 23c; twins, 22¾ to 23½c; triplets, 23 to 23½c; old, large, 30c; twins, 30½c; triplets, 30½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 34 to 35c; creamery prints, 38 to 39c; solids, 37½ to 38c.

Eggs—New-laid, in cartons, 43 to 44c; out of cartons, 40c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 20c; squabs, per doz., $4.00 to $4.50; turkeys, 25 to 30c; ducks, Spring, 20c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, lb., 22c; hens, 16 to 18c; ducks, Spring, 15c.

Honey—Comb—Extra fine and heavy weight, per doz., $2.75; select, $2.50 to $2.75; No. 2, $2 to $2.25.

Beans—Imported, hand-picked, $9.00 to $9.50 per bush.; Limas, per lb., 18 to 19c.

Potatoes, on track—Red Star, new, bbl., $5.50 to $5.75; North Carolinas, new, bbl., $6.50 to $7.00; seconds, bbl., $5.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; rolls, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 36c; backs, plain, 36 to 37c; boneless, 39 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 26 to 26½c per lb.; clear bellies, 25 to 26c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 26¾ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails, 27¼ to 27½c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21¼c; pails, 21½c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, July 31—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 84c; do., no. 3, 83c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c. Barley—Man. feed, $1.26. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $13; seconds, $12.50 to $12.60; strong bakers', $12 to $12.40; winter patents, choice, $12.50 to $13.00; straight rollers, $12 to $12.80; do., bags, $6 to $6.15. Rolled oats—Barrels, $9.00 to $9.35; bags, 90 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50. Bran, $35 to $36. Shorts, $40 to $41. Middlings, $43 to $50. Mouillie, $60. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11.00 to $11.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 21½c; finest Easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 37¾ to 38½c; seconds, 36¾ to 37½c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 36 to 38c. Potatoes—Barrel, $5 to $6.

Winnipeg Grain

Winnipeg, July 31—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.34; No. 2, do., $2.31; No. 3, do., $2.26; No. 4, $2.14; No. 5, $1.89; No. 6, $1.59; feed, $1.50. Basis contract—July, $2.34; August, $2.29. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c; No. 3, do., 77c; No. 1 extra feed, 77c; No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 2, do., 71½c. Barley—No. 3, $1.25; No. 4, $1.20; rejected, $1.10; feed, $1.10. Flax—No. 1 N-W.C., $2.95½; No. 2 C. W., $2.91½; No. 3, do., $2.77½.

United States Markets

Minneapolis, July 31—Wheat—July, closed $2.68; September, $2.17. Cash—No. 1 hard, $2.93; No. 1 Northern, $2.85 to $2.93; No. 2, do., $2.80 to $2.87. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $2.18 to $2.20. Oats—No. 3 white, 75½ to 76½c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$31 to $33.

Duluth, July 31—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.81; No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2, do., $2.75. Linseed—$3.17; July, $3.17; September, $3.19; October, $3.17.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, July 31—Choice heavy steers, $10.25 to $10.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.75 to $10.25; do., good, $9.25 to $9.60; do., medium, $8.25 to $8.85; do., common, $7.10 to $7.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.50; do., good bulls, $7.25 to $7.50; do., medium bulls, $6.50 to $6.75; do., rough bulls, $5.00 to $6.00; butchers' cows, choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do., good, $7.10 to $7.25; do., medium, $6.50 to $6.75; stockers, $6.40 to $8.25; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $5.75; milkers, good to choice, $80 to $100; do., com. and med., $40 to $50; springers, $80 to $110; light ewes, $8.25 to $9.25; sheep, heavy, $6 to $7.25; yearlings, $10 to $11; calves, good to choice, $13 to $14; spring lambs, $13.25 to $ 3.75; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $15.75 to $16; do., weighed off cars, $16 to $16.25; do., f.o.b., $15 to $15.25.

Montreal, July 31—Butchers' cattle, choice, $10 to $10.25; do., medium, $8.75 to $9.75; do., common, $7.50 to $8.50; canners, $7 to $7.25; butchers' choice cows, $9.25 to $9.75; butchers' cattle, med., $7.50 to $8; do., bulls, $9 to $9.50; milkers, choice, each, $70 to $150; sheep, ewes, $8.50 to $9; bucks and culls, $8 to $8.50; lambs, $14 to $14.50; hogs, fed and watered, $15.90 to $16; calves, milk-fed, $12 to $13; do., grass-fed, $6 to $8.

300 MERCHANT SHIPS ARMED

British Government Making Efforts to Arm a Maximum Number.

A despatch from London says: Three hundred British merchant vessels already have been armed and a large number are being armed each week, said T. J. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Friday. He added that the Government was making great efforts to get a maximum number of merchantmen armed as soon as possible.

SUBMARINE TOLL WAS 24 VESSELS

A despatch from London says:—Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons each, and three of less than 1,600 tons each, were sunk last week by mines or submarines, according to the weekly Admiralty report on shipping losses. One fishing vessel was also lost.

165,000 GERMANS TAKEN SINCE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

Allies Also Captured 948 Cannon on Western Front Alone—Year's Work Reviewed.

On the French Front, July 29.—Bitter will be the retrospect of the German people in the days completing the third and opening the fourth year of the war. A conservative estimate shows that the German armies lost 165,000 men and 2,500 officers, with 948 cannon and thousands of lesser pieces, in the last twelve months on the French and British fronts alone. This is but a part, and not the gravest of the account. The number of killed and seriously wounded is several times larger than that of the prisoners. For these sacrifices, and for provocations which brought America into the war, what is there to show? The year has witnessed the last great offensive efforts of the Imperial armies, and those who remember the dominant phase of offensive in their strategy will know how much that means. Their supreme adventure against Verdun was in mid course of the year. On June 11 began the wild assaults that brought them to Fourt Souvelle, the last crest but one before the little city of Meuse. The ten months' battle of Verdun cost Germany 500,000 of her best men. A principal object of the plan of campaign entrusted to the Prince Imperial was to upset arrangements for the allied offensive in the North. It completely failed in this purpose also. The Franco-British attack on the Somme began in July and progressed by stages throughout the autumn.

On April 9 the British offensive, by which Vimy Ridge was taken with 13,000 prisoners, and a week later the French followed on the Aisne and Champagne. The end of May our allies had secured the whole line of Aisne Heights and crests of Moronvilliers Hills, with 32,000 prisoners, drawing twenty-four fresh German divisions into the conflict. At the same time the British were breaking into the Hindenburg line on the north, and on June 7 they began a brilliant operation resulting in the Messines-Wystchaete Ridge. Not the least result of unresting activity has been to kill the second and essential part of the Hindenburg scheme, that of a famous elastic line which was to make a further piecemeal retreat possible and safe, whenever the allied advance became too pressing. No such elasticity exists, or the Crown Prince, promoted for his tragic blunders to General Command against the French, would not have needed to throw away a hundred thousand men in fruitless efforts to get back his posts of observation on the Aisne and Champagne Hills. In this year of slaughter the German command has turned the last screws of the conscript machine and entered upon a period of decline, for it seems the Western allies are resolute as ever, and the last great power of the world is just beginning to enter the field against it. If the situation was, as General von Buelow says, 'particularly unfavorable" a year ago, how should it be described to-day?

BIG ARTILLERY DUELS RESUMED

Fighting Has Been Resumed in Flanders on a Very Large Scale.

A despatch from British Headquarters in France, says:—The German and British fighting lines in France and Belgium, which have been comparatively dormant for several weeks, so far as any large offensive is concerned, have tensed perceptibly in the last few days.

Out of the stiffening have grown numerous fierce artillery duels, especially in Flanders. The Germans have developed what is known among the British as "nerves"; that is, they have become exceptionally sensitive to any movement of their opponents which deviates from the routine, and give evidence of this condition in furious bombardments at suspected points.

From this the conclusion is drawn that, for reasons of their own, the Germans may be fearing that trouble is impending in some section, and are not certain where to look for its appearance.

Lens and Hill 70 nearby have been under heavy and almost continuous gun fire. Even the battle-scarred and barren Vimy Ridge, which overlooks the valley above Lens, has been the object of vigorous shelling which has accomplished nothing except to add still more shell craters on the already badly punished hill.

DEMOCRATIC RULE CONTROLS GREECE

King Not Present at Opening of Parliament at Athens.

A despatch from Athens says: The meeting of Parliament on Thursday was signalized by a complete resumption of popular rule and the end of autocracy in Greece. King Alexander did not take part in the function, the speech from the throne having been abandoned on the ground that it would involve criticism of a father by his son.

The Chamber presented a picturesque scene, with Greeks, Mussulmans and Islanders dressed in their quaint native costumes. Premier Venizelos was acclaimed by a large majority of the deputies. The new regime completely controls the situation and is in full accord and co-operating with the Entente.

RUSSIAN PREMIER CALLS LEADERS

Kerensky Takes Measures to Repress Anarchy in Republic.

Petrograd, July 28.—On the heels of his declaration that the "spectre of anarchy needs to be obliterated," and that "stout hearts and stern hands are needed for the task," Premier Kerensky to-day summoned to Petrograd General Nicholas Ruzsky and General Gurko. The former was Commander-in-chief of the Northern armies, and the latter headed the forces operating in the Southwestern front.

The greatest significance is attached to Kerensky's action in calling the two military leaders. The generally accepted view is that the Premier intends to organize a Supreme Military Council, which may consist of these personages; Kerensky, Ruzsky, Gurko, Brussiloff and Korniloff, the latter four conceded to comprise the military genius of the Republic.

SUCCESS OF ONTARIO AVIATOR

Has a Record of Thirty-Six Machines Brought Down.

Canadian Headquarters in France, July 28 (via London, July 29).—The spurt of the enemy's aerial activity on this part of the front has ceased, and only a few of his planes have tried to cross our lines. This result has been brought about by hard fighting on the part of the splendid young fellows of the aerial service. One of the most successful aviators in this area is an Ontario man who has a record of thirty-six German machines brought down, most of them from such a height as to insure their destruction. He has already won the Military Cross and the D.S.O.

Rumanians Advance Rapidly.

A despatch from London says: The advance of the Rumanians in the Suchitza valley north-west of Focsani has resulted in the abandonment of that valley as far as the upper course of the Putna by the Austro-Germans. The Rumanians have moved their line forward seven and one-half miles, gaining all their objectives and occupying ten villages. More than 400 additional prisoners and guns and war material were captured by the Rumanians.

POLISH LEGION ANGERED BY UNJUST RULE OF GERMANY

Many Poles Refuse to Take the Oath of Fidelity to Austro-German Sovereigns.

London, July 29.—Big street demonstrations have occurred at Warsaw as a result of the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, of the Polish Legion, and other leaders in the movement against imposing an oath of fidelity to the Austro-German sovereigns upon the Polish army. Many of the legionaries have refused to take such an oath.

The Polish Council of State has protested to the Governor-General against the arrests as unjustifiable, and has declared that only the speediest possible establishment of a genuine Polish Government and army will quiet public opinion.

Gen. von Beseler, the German Governor-General, replied, refusing the release of the Poles, and declaring that the German authorities had proof that Gen. Pilsudski was organizing an armed movement against Germany.

Vienna despatches indicate that Gen. Pilsudski's following is far greater than the German reports give any impression of, and include a large part of the political Left.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

With the arrival of the G. T. P. steamship Prince George at Victoria, Capt. D. Donald completed his two-hundredth round trip to the North as commander.

The greater portion of Sumas prairie is still inundated, as well as a part of the through highway from Chilliwack to Vancouver. Traffic over these roads has practically stopped.

That tourist travel to Alaska is remarkably heavy and compares well with that of last year is the statement of Mr. C. E. Jenney, general agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific line, which is now operating its summer service to the north.

According to news just received in New Westminster, Lieut. S. F. Knight, who went overseas as machine gun officer, has been awarded the military medal for bravery during the struggle at Vimy Ridge.

To have something over thirteen and a half hours of bright sunshine every day for a week is somewhat of a record. That is what Victoria and Nanaimo have had for a week.

An order-in-Council has been issued at Victoria permitting the Canadian Northern Railway to operate a workmen's train between that city and Port Mann without paying bridge tolls.

The proper conservation of the few remaining spawning grounds and sources of fish food on Vancouver Island is being strongly agitated for by residents of the Cowichan district.

At Nanaimo the employees of the Grant Colliery Company, the new mine in process of successful development at Nanoose Bay, have just received an advance of eight per cent. in their wages.

The danger period from bush fires is again upon the province of British Columbia, in the coast district as well as in the dry belt, and the part that members of the general public can exercise in reducing the number of fires is once more emphasized by the forestry department.

"Cordova" is to be the name of a new station on the Canadian Northern Railway at Cordova Bay. The erection of the building has commenced, and but a few days will be required to carry out the necessary work.

The Nelson Patriotic fund total is $14,377.41. During the year the Nelson men's auxiliary committee of the Canadian Red Cross has collected over $3,000 and has paid a regular income of over $200 a month to the local branch.

Next to Australia House, at Aldwych, British Columbia's new home at the bottom of Lower Regent street, close by Waterloo Place and Pall Mall, is undoubtedly the most imposing of all the overseas Government offices in London.

The fifth of the six mining engineers who are to be in charge of the several Mineral Survey districts created by legislation of last session was selected by Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines. This is Arthur G. Langley, a Victorian.

HOW MANY LANGUAGES?

There Are Over 4,000 Languages Spoken by the Human Race.

How many men, if asked how many languages there were in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? The average man's knowledge or ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue. The late Emperor Francis Joseph, when visiting a Red Cross hospital, spoke with the patients in their own language, which showed the aged emperor to be master of six.

It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are over 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua is broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, while in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language, and we have the colossal total of a quarter of a million linguistic abilities.

A century hence the probability is that there will be only four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language, Imperial English may reign alone over the North American Continent, and a more businesslike Spanish will be used in South American States, while Russia may take on some more rich Slavonic dialect which will blend the races of Eastern Europe and Central Asia into a harmonious federation. So that in future these four languages will enter into what may be a never-ending competition.

Advance in Food Prices.

That meat is 140 per cent. more costly in England to-day than at the commencement of the war is the statement made by Montague Gluckstein, of London. "From June, 1914, to June, 1915," Mr. Gluckstein states, "the general rise in food prices was 45 per cent. By the end of April, 1916, the rise was 55 per cent. and by the end of April this year 97 per cent. That is the general average, but meat has advanced 140 per cent. since June, 1914, butter 80 per cent., and milk 100 per cent."