BRITISH SUB SUNK

Germany Claims One of Its U Boats Destroyed C34.

BERLIN, July 25.—Via London.—The British submarine C-34 has been sunk by a submarine, it was officially announced today, the sole survivor being taken prisoner.

British submarine C-34 was built in 1909, one of eight craft of identical design. She was a boat of 313 tons and a maximum draft of twelve feet, with a speed of fourteen knots above water and ten knots submerged. She was equipped with two torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was sixteen men.

GOVERNMENT FORCED TO CONSCRIPT WEALTH; SANCTIONS INCOME TAX

Sir Thomas White Introduces New Measure and Statute Authorized.

OPPOSE HIGH EXEMPTION

Liberals Declare the Measure Should Have Been Introduced Long Ago.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Canada is now under income taxation. The measure was brought down to Parliament today, and the Commons adopted, without serious objection, a resolution authorizing the enactment of a statute taxing salaries from $2,000 upward.

The measure was brought in by Finance Minister White, who has intimated, up to today, that it would be inexpedient to apply this form of taxation to Canada. The introduction of the measure was made with evident reluctance, and taken as a concession forced from the Government by repeated demands of the country for the conscription of wealth.

The chief criticism from the Opposition side of Parliament was that the income tax step should have been taken a year ago, and that the exemptions were $1,000 too high. This is the first time such a tax has been applied to Canada by the Federal Government.

Unmarried men with incomes over $2,000 and married men above $3,000 are taxed 4 per cent. In addition there is provision for a super-tax, applicable to both married and single, of 2 per cent on incomes from $6,000 to $10,000; 5 per cent from $10,000 to $20,000; 8 per cent from $20,000 to $30,000; 10 per cent from $30,000 to $50,000; 15 per cent from $50,000 to $100,000, and 25 per cent from $100,000 upward.

For corporations and joint stock companies the income tax is four per cent on incomes above $3,000. The super-tax does not apply to them. This tax will be collected on the incomes of the year 1917 and thereafter.

Finance Minister White estimated that he would get from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 at least from the new measure. The tax is heavier than the income tax now in force in the United States, but the exemptions under the income tax provided in the bill before Congress. The new Canadian tax would be collected on incomes of salary and investments in stocks, bonds, or anything else, including salaries paid by the Government to civil servants, members of Parliament and ministers of the crown.

Patriotic Contribution Exempt.

Municipal and provincial taxes, as well as contributions to the patriotic fund and to any war charity, would be deducted from income in making statements. Income from shares in American companies were liable to taxation, less the amount of the American income taxation. American, British and foreign corporations doing business in Canada are taxed upon income from Canadian business. Canadian companies carrying on business in the Dominion and throughout the world are taxed upon entire incomes. The measure taxed only residents of Canada and did not apply to aliens unless they resided in Canada.

Will Run After War.

As to the duration of the measure, the finance minister said that the Canadian war profits tax would expire at the end of next December and would not be renewed, for the income tax, he thought, should run until a year or two after the close of war, when there should be a general revision of the Canadian system of taxation.

The income tax measure arose from the need of funds to meet the heavy and increasing war expenditure of Canada.

"The total war expenditure in Canada to July 20 of this year was $388,627,000, and the total Canadian war expenditure elsewhere than in Canada, including the maintenance of troops in France from September, 1916, to July 20, 1917, was $234,000,000, or a grand total of account of war since the beginning of $623,000,000," said Mr. White.

Britain Canada's Debtor.

The finance minister stated that in the last three months and a half, from April 1 to July 20, the war expenditure of Canada had been $39,702,000. Since war began Canada had borrowed from Britain $317,000,000, but repayment and advances to Britain left a balance of $95,000,000 due from Britain to Canada.

Sir Thomas White, in justifying this bill, said that there had arisen in connection with the military service bill both in the House and in the country a very natural and in his view a very just sentiment, "That those who are in the enjoyment of substantial should substantially and directly contribute to the growing war expenditures of the Dominion."

He had hesitated, he said, in the past to bring down a measure of federal income taxation, and he had not regarded it as expedient that except that in case of manifest public necessity, the Dominion should invade the field to which the provinces were solely confined for the raising of their revenue.

Cost Will Be High.

Canada was not a country of concentrated wealth, it had a sparse population of 6,000,000 people, scattered over an immense territory, and the cost of administering an income tax measure would be substantial. However, the time had arrived, he said, when Canada must resort to this measure of direct taxation, and he was confident that the people would, in the light of the conditions which call for it, cheerfully accept the burden and the sacrifice.

It had also been thought advisable to adopt the principle of a graduated tax. Within certain limits of income it was proper that an income tax should be uniform, but when higher salaries were reached it was just and proper that the rate of taxation should increase as the scale of income increased.

Exemptions Stand.

Sir Thomas explained that the exemptions of $3,000 and $2,000 would be carried out throughout. Thus in the case of a married man with a salary of $10,000 the tax would be upon $7,000. Unmarried persons and widowers without children with an income of $4,000, would pay $80 and all others with the same income, $40.

The $5,000 income would pay $120 and $80; $7,000 would pay $220 and $180; $10,000 would pay $400 and $460, and so on. A man with an income of $100,000 would pay $14,760 if unmarried or a widower without children, and if married, $14,000.

In the case of a partnership, he said, each partner would be entitled to deduct such portion of the tax paid by the partnership under the business profits tax as might correspond to his interest in the income of the partnership. In addition it had been provided that taxpayers should be entitled to deduct the amount paid by them for taxes during the year 1917, and in any year thereafter, under the provisions of part of the special war revenue act of 1915. That meant that if the taxation under that act was greater than the income tax, they would pay he greater axation, but if the income tax was greater than the tax to which they were now subject, they would be permitted to deduct from the income taxation what they were liable under the special war revenue act.

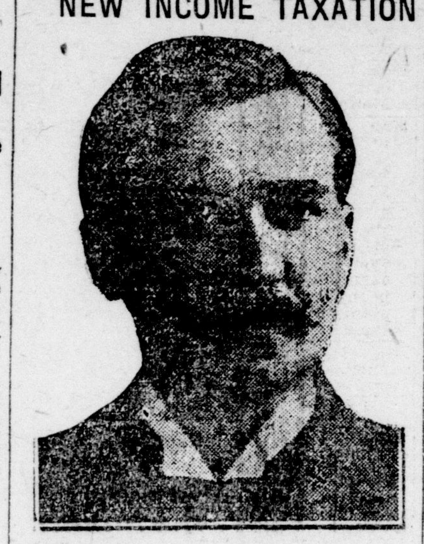
Super-Tax, Too.

As to joint stock companies and corporations which are to be subject to a tax of 4 per cent, Sir Thomas said their shareholders would be liable not only to the 4 per cent tax, but to the super-tax. This was the same practice followed in the United States, but in Great Britain they had not imposed a super-tax upon corporations or companies.

Says Exemption Too High.

A. K. MacLean, the Opposition financial critic, said the country would approve of the principle of the bill. It would augment revenue and equalize taxation. One great value would be that the taxpayer would take a greater interest in the expenditure of his money. He thought the minister need have no fear that the tax would deter anyone

HOPES TO RAISE TOTAL OF $20,000,000 FROM NEW INCOME TAXATION



SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance, who brought down measure in House of Commons yesterday.

from entering Canada and held that an income tax should have been imposed at the outbreak of the war. He was of the opinion, however, that the exemption for unmarried men were too high.

F. B. Carvell congratulated the measure and approval of the general principles of the bill. He hoped that it would be a permanent tax although there might be a grading down after the war. He thought the exemptions should be $1,000 for unmarried men and $2,000 for married men. Outside of Ottawa $2,000 was regarded as a large salary.

Hon. M. P. Graham asked if the tax included sessional indemnity and thought it should. A number of members said, "Hear, hear."

Not Fast Enough Increase.

E. M. Macdonald held that the income taxation would not bring home to people who were escaping the stern necessities of the situation. The man with the smaller income, say, of $4,000, would feel the pinch more than the man with $10,000 a year to live on. This man would still have a princely income of over $16,000 per year, and he could continue to live at an extravagant rate. His opinion of the scale was that the rate of taxation did not progress fast enough.

Hon. R. Lemieux protested against the exemption from income taxation of war bonds. This, he said, would create a bond of aristocracy.

Francis McCrea of Sherbrooke claimed that single men who had salaries beyond $10,000 had fewer responsibilities than married men, and should be graded much higher.

Sir Thomas White said if unmarried men were taxed too drastically it became a question if they would remain in Canada.

Bill Up Today.

"They will get married," said Mr. Carvell. With regard to the questions of leaving Government bonds untaxed, the finance minister said there must be a certainty about Government securities. They should be free from taxation. He believed that the new tax would be beneficial to the market for and price of Dominion bonds. The resolution was declared carried and a bill based upon it will be introduced tomorrow.

NEW VICTORIES WON BY BRITISH ARMIES IN AFRICAN DRIVE

LONDON, July 25.—British troops in German East Africa have won new victories over the remaining German forces there, and the main body of the enemy is now in retreat toward the south after having suffered heavy losses, says an official announcement issued today. The text reads:

"An engagement on July 19 at Naroncombe resulted in the enemy being driven from all his positions. The main body is retreating southward. The enemy's losses were heavy.

"A small German column is at large on the north shore of Lake Manyara.

"We are in touch at Libuka with the enemy retreating toward Mahenge (in the southeasterly section of the colony).

"In Portuguese East Africa we are pursuing the enemy from Mwimbe toward the Rovuma River."

NEWFOUNDLAND IS WORRYING OVER THE BIG FOOD PROBLEM

St. Johns, Nfld., July 26.—Midsummer, heralding the approach of colder weather, finds the colony of Newfoundland wrestling seriously with the problem of food supply and control for the coming year.

A Government commission, which has been inquiring into the causes of the increase in living costs, is preparing legislation for the creation of a food control board. Little headway toward obtaining assurances of sufficient food to carry the colony through the long winter can be made, however, until the United States and Canada have decided on their own food control measures, so that the amount available for import into Newfoundland can be learned. The colony probably will be able to raise a sufficient supply of potatoes and other vegetables.

British Airmen Continue To Bomb German Sub Base

Good Work at Zeebrugge Causes Fires and Explosions.

LONDON, July 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says a telegram from the frontier announces that British airmen during the last two nights have bombed Zeebrugge, the German submarine base, and the town of Bruges, Belgium. Explosions and fires followed the attack. A submarine shed at Zeebrugge was damaged, according to the dispatch, and it is probable that a submarine was blown up.

FRENCH RAILWAY MEN TO RECEIVE INCREASES

Government Decides to Act on Report Advising This.

Paris, July 26.—The Government has given orders that all employees of the state railroads will receive increases in salaries of at least $84 annually. The ruling takes effect as from June 1. It was decided upon after the receipt of a report from Georges Desplas, minister of public works, that conditions of railroad workers must be ameliorated immediately by increased pay to meet the high cost of living.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

THE LOCAL MARKET

All varieties of seasonable vegetables were offered on the market today at the lowest values, and is the finest quality of the year.

Little change was shown in general lines of produce, fluctuations in live hogs, dairy produce, currants and certain varieties of vegetables being very slight.

Raspberries were on sale in larger quantities than Tuesday, but the price remained stationary throughout, although the demand exceeded the supply. Raspberries will be offered in greater abundance next week, and the price will drop, it is expected.

Red and black currants, gooseberries and strawberries were offered at prices fractionally changed, and a good demand for all of these seasonable fruits was a feature.

Black currants sell readily at 15c to 17c per box, red currants bring 8c to 11c, and a few strawberries were offered and quickly sold at 18c per box. Green peas dropped from 25c to 20c per quart, and cucumbers declined slightly, now selling at 60c to 75c per dozen.

Old hay is not coming in, its place being taken by new grass, that sells at $11 to $12 per ton.

Butter is sufficiently scarce, but the price remained unchanged at 40c to 42c per pound.

Eggs declined one cent in both wholesale and retail values, but were also fairly scarce.

Homegrown potatoes were offered in greater plenty today than at any time this year, the imported variety not being so much in demand.

According to farmers, corn is growing very well and promises to become the best crop in many years.

FLOUR

Toronto, July 25.—Flour—Manitoba. Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $12.90; second patents, $12.40; strong bakers, $12; Ontario winter, 90 per cent patents, $10.55, seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $35 per ton; shorts, $41 per ton on track, Toronto.

Montreal, July 25.—In the flour market there was a good business passing for Quebec and Ontario account, but little doing elsewhere. The millfeed market was unchanged and steady, with a fair demand.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $13; seconds, $12.50@12.60; strong bakers, $12.30@12.40; winter patents, choice, $12.50@12.60; straight rollers, $12@12.30; do., bags, $6@6.45.

Rolled Oats—Barrels, $9@9.35; do., bags, 90 lbs., $4.40@4.50.

Bran—$31@33.
Shorts—$40@41.
Middlings—$43@50.
Moullie—$60.

Minneapolis, July 25.—Flour—Unchanged.

New York, July 25.—Flour—Easier; spring patents, $12.25@13.40; winter patents, $10.90@11.15; winter straights, $10.55@10.80; Kansas straights, $13.15@13.50.

HAY

Montreal, July 25.—Hay—No. 2, per ton, carlots, $11@11.50.

GRAIN.

Chicago, July 26.—Improved prospects in Canada for wheat were offset today by crop damage from North Dakota and Montana.

After opening 1¼c lower to 2c advance, at $2.43 for July and $2.17½ for September, the market steadied at the same as last night's finish to slightly above.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, July 26.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 52 cattle, 28 calves, 450 hogs and 43 sheep. Cattle market steady; calves weaker, hogs stronger. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $11 25@11 50; butchers, choice, $10 25@10 65; do, medium, $9@10; do, common, $7 75@8 50; do, cows, choice, $8@8 50; do, medium, $6 75@7 50; do, canners, $5 25@5 75; do, bulls, $5@9; feeding steers, $7 75½8 75; stockers, choice, $7 50@8 25; do, light, $6 50@7; milkers, choice, each, $40@100; springers, each, $40@100; calves, $7@13 50.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $8@8 50; bucks and culls, $6@7; lambs, $12@13 75.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $15 90 @16.

Chicago, July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market weak; beeves, $8 20@14 15; westerns, $8 50@11 60; stockers and feeders, $6 10@9 10; cows and heifers, $5 30@11 90; calves, $9 25@13 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market was strong; light, $14 60@15 85; mixed, $14 50@15 95; heavy, $14 30@15 95; rough, $14 30@14 50; pigs, $11 50@14 50; bulk of sales at $14 85@15 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; market was weak; lambs, native, $9 75@15 25; wethers, $7 50@10 75.

East Buffalo, N.Y., July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; slow.

Veals—Receipts, 50 head; steady, at $5@14 25.

Hogs—Receipts light; steady to strong; heavy, $16 50@16 60; mixed, $16 45@16 60; yorkers, $16 30@16 45; light yorkers, $15 25@15 75; pigs, $15@15 25; roughs, $14 25@14 50; stags, $12@13.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, July 26.—Bacon—Wiltshire cut, 138s; short ribs, 137s; clear bellies, 136s; long clear middles, light, 138s; do, heavy, 137s; short clear backs, 130s; shoulders, square, 114s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 113s; American refined, in pails, 115s 3d; do, boxes, 113s.

CHEESE.

Liverpool, July 26.—Cheese—Canadian and American nominal.

OILS.

Liverpool, July 26.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 84s 6d.
Turpentine Spirits—56s.
Petroleum—1s 3⅝d.
Linseed Oil—57s.
Cottonseed Oil—70s, 1½d.
War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

London, July 26.—Calcutta Linseed—July and August, £30.
Linseed Oil—56s 6d.
Sperm Oil—£54.
Petroleum—American refined, 1s 3½d; spirits, 1s 4½d.
Turpentine Spirits—55s 9d.
Rosin—American strained, 32s; type G, 32s 6d.

MONEY.

New York, July 26.—Bar silver, 78⅜c per ounce.

London, July 26.—Bar silver, 39¾d per ounce.

London, July 26.—Money, 4 per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 4¾ per cent; three-month bills 4 13-16 per cent.

CANADIAN LOAN TO BE ISSUED AT 98 IN U. S.

New York, July 26.—The banking syndicate floating the $100,000,000 two-year 5 per cent Canadian notes will offer them at 98 and interest, to yield slightly less than 6.1 per cent, it was announced today.

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 26.—Cotton—Futures 15 points higher; July, 17.90d; July and August, 17.65d; August and September, 17.32d; September and October, 17.02d; October and November, 16.60d; November and December, 16.20d; December and January, 16.05d; January and February, 15.95d; February and March, 15.86d; March and April, 15.77d; April and May, 15.69d; May and June, 15.61d; June and July, 15.53d.

WALL STREET.

New York, July 26—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—War stocks and specialties, including sugars, led the list to higher levels at today's firm opening. Sentiment among traders was more cheerful in expectation of an early solution of important problems now pending at Washington. Equipments advanced from large fractions to 1¼ points for Baldwin Locomotive and Beet Sugar gained 2 points. United States Steel rose almost a point with Bethlehem and Crucible Steels. Anaconda Copper recorded an equal gain. Declines of fractions to a point were confined to shippings, the Motors, Lackawanna Steel, Sinclair Oil and St. Paul.

Noon. — Selling of shippings and motors at declines of 1 to 2 points provoked more moderate recessions in some of the standard stocks before 11 o'clock, but the advance was resumed later on a broader inquiry for steels, tobaccos and minor specialties. Low-priced industrials also denoted the activity of pools. St. Paul, on which dividend action is to be taken later in the day, hardened slightly, but rails in general were neglected. The bond market was irregular, though mostly higher.

1:30 p.m.—Dealings fell to insignificant proportions in the afternoon, but the market added to its gains of the morning on the strength of metals, industrial alcohol and hides and leather, preferred. Steels also improved, but rails were stagnant.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, July 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Baltimore & Ohio.	69½	..	..	..
Erie, com.	25½	..	..	..
New York Central	88⅞	88⅞	88½	88½
St. Paul	68¾	69	68½	68½
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Southern Pacific..	93¾	..	..	..
Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26¾	26⅞
Union Pacific	135½	135⅞	135½	135⅞
Coalers—				
Ches. & Ohio	59⅞	59⅞	59¾	59¾
Pennsylvania	53¼	53¼	53	53
Reading Railway.	93½	94	93½	93⅝
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers	28¾	..	..	..
Am. Beet Sugar..	92½	93¾	92¼	92¾
American Can	48½	..	..	..
American Car	76	76	75½	75½
Am. Locomotive..	71⅛	71⅞	71¼	71½
American Sugar..	121¼	121¾	121⅛	121⅛
Am. Smelters	101	101¾	101	101¾
American Wool..	53¼	..	..	..
Baldwin Loco.	71¾	72¼	71	71½
Central Leather..	86¾	87	86¾	87
Corn Products	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35⅛
Distillers	26½	27¼	26⅛	27
General Motors	113¼	113¼	112⅛	112¾
G. Northern Ore..	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
Maxwell Motor	32¾	33	32¼	32¼
Marine, com.	29¼	29¼	28¼	28½
Marine, pfd.	88¼	88¾	86¾	87⅝
Studebaker	54⅞	54⅞	53½	53¾
U. S. Rubber	60¼	61½	60½	61¼
Westinghouse	48½	..	..	..
Willys-Overland	30⅝	30½	30	30
Coppers—				
Anaconda Copper.	76¼	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞
Chino Copper	54¼	54¼	54	54
Inspiration	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	54¾
Miami Copper	40	..	..	..
Nevada Con.	22	..	..	..
Ray Consolidated.	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27⅛
Tennessee Copper	17½	..	..	..
Utah Copper	103	103¾	103	103¾
Oils—				
New Mexican	94	94¼	[illegible]	94¼
Steels—				
Bethlehem Steel..	126	126½	125⅝	126
Crucible Steel	80¾	81¼	80½	80⅞
Lackawanna	90½	92	90½	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car.	73	73⅞	73	73⅞
Republic Iron	90⅜	90⅞	90⅜	90⅝
Railway Steel	51½	52	51½	52
U. S. Steel	121¼	122	121⅛	121⅞
Bonds—				
Anglo-French 5's.	93½	93¾	93½	93½

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Reported by Edward Cronyn & Co.]
Toronto, July 26.

	Ask.	Bid.		Ask.	Bid.
Am Cy..	24	20	Russell..	75	..
do pfd.	57	50	do pfd.	110	..
Barcel..	11½	11	Sawyer..	..	10
Brazilian	39¼	39	do pfd.	60	..
Burt, c..	80	..	Spanish.	14	12½
do pfd.	90	88¼	St Ch, p.	55	..
C Bread.	15	..	Stl Can..	53⅞	53½
do pfd.	85	80	do pfd.	91	90½
C Car..	31½	30	T Paper.	81	75
do pfd.	70	69	Tor Ry.	75	74
Cement.	60¾	60¼	Tw City.	85½	85
do pfd.	92	91	Win Ry.	55	..
C S L..	41¾	41¼	Com'rce	186	..
do pfd.	78¾	78¼	Dom....	..	207
CGElec.	102	101	Hamil'n.	..	190
C Loco..	63	61½	Imperial.	..	191
do pfd.	90	88	Molsons	182	..
C Salt..	133	128	Ottawa.	202	..
C Dairy.	..	30	Royal ..	211	..
do pfd.	..	60	Standard	..	202¼
ConLife	375	..	Union....	..	140
Coniag.	380	325	Loans, etc.—		
C Smelt.	26⅞	26⅜	C Land.	154	..
Con Gas.	150	..	C Perm.	..	167½
Canners.	22	21	C Invest.	74	..
Detroit.	110	109	H Prov.	..	137
Dome	1050	950	H & E..	210	208
D Steel C	59⅞	59¾	20% pd	..	196
Duluth..	43	42½	L Bank.	..	143
Mackay.	81¾	81¼	L & C..	128	127½
do pfd	64¾	64	N Trust.	..	210
M Leaf..	103	98	T Trust.	207	..
do pfd	94¼	..	T Mort..	..	136
Monarch	38	35	Bonds—		
N'StlCar.	10½	..	M L & P	40	30
do pfd.	..	27½	Penmans	..	86½
Nipis'g.	775	725	S Paulo.	..	80
NSSteel	98¼	96½	Spanish.	80	..
P Burt..	36	..	Stl Can..	97	..
do pfd.	81	80¼	War Loan,		
Petrol.	1400	1325	1925...	98	97¾
Quebec..	17½	16	War Loan,		
Riordon	119	117	1931...	95½	95⅝
Rogers..	..	40	War Loan,		
do pfd.	90	..	1937...	95	94¾

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF BANK OF ENGLAND

London, July 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£ 283,000
Circulation increased	219,000
Bullion increased	63,905
Other securities decreased	1,299,000
Other deposits increased	2,128,000
Public deposits decreased	1,140,000
Notes reserve decreased	252,000
Government securities increased	2,640,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.36 per cent; last week it was 18.62 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

Winnipeg, July 26.—Bank clearings for the week ending today were $40,055,455, for the corresponding week last year, $40,891,782, and $16,656,215 in 1915.

Toronto, July 26.—Bank clearings for the week ending today were $57,557,827; last year $47,937,081, and in 1915, $34,163,826.

Montreal, July 26.—Bank clearings this week were $75,858,819; 1916, $69,009,942; 1915, $46,740,865.

GOVERNMENT BUYS NOW FOR $2.35

Winnipeg, July 25.—Holders of wheat received a little jolt this morning when it was announced to the trade on the opening of the session that the Government agent had reduced the price to $2.35 basis for No. 1 northern. For some time the Government has been taking the bulk of offerings at the $2.40 basis, and other buyers had to pay the same. This week private bidders were not in evidence to the extent they were previously. The Government, finding itself the chief buyer, apparently took advantage of the situation to reduce the price.

The markets were lower all around for future deliveries, largely on account of the rains in western Canada and declining markets in the south. The demand for oats is being maintained. Prices in the trading were from ½c to 1c lower than yesterday. Flax opened lower on the July and October options, but October developed strength. There was little doing in October wheat.

Cash trading was fairly active, but holders were not easily brought out, in spite of the improved crop prospects and generally bearish situation.

Cash wheat closed 6c under yesterday's close. October wheat closed 8¾c down. July oats closed 1c off, October and December ½c lower. July flax closed 1¾c lower, October 2c higher, and December unchanged. Barley closed 1½c lower.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July 25.—Grain quotations are as follows:

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 winter, $2.55, outside, according to location; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $2.34½; No. 2 northern, $2.31½.

Oats—Canada western, No. 2, 84½c.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 25.—The dull tone of the last week or so in the local grain market existed today, with the usual few odd cars of No. 1 and No. 2 C. W. oats and Manitoba feed barley representing practically the whole of the business done. Sales of oats were made at a 2c decline.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, $2.10 @2.12.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 84c; Canadian western, No. 3, 83c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c.

Barley—Manitoba feed, $1.26.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Montreal, July 26.—Sales: Steamship, 10 at 41; Brompton, 200 at 47½; Smelting, 65 at 26½; Dominion Steel, 376 at 59¾; MacDonald, 100 at 143¾; Ogilvie, 50 at 148; Scotia, 105 at 98½ to 99; do., rights, 645 at 3½; Asbestos bonds, $2,250 at 77 to 75; Montreal Trams debentures, $6,000 at 73; War Loan, 1931, $7,600 at 96; Bank of Commerce, 18 at 180; Merchants' Bank, 71 at 168 to 170; Bank of Montreal, 8 at 219.

WAS HENDERSON THE COUNSEL FOR FOOD COMPANY IN PROBE?

Appointment On the Board of Inquiry Questioned.

OTTAWA, July 25.—The protest of F. B. Carvell in Parliament yesterday against the appointment of G. F. Henderson, K.C., as chairman of the board of inquiry to further investigate the report of Government Commissioner W. F. Connor, K.C., on the operations and profits of cold storage corporations, is likely to be followed by some definite action in the House.

Archie B. McCoig, West Kent, who has taken a leading part in demanding inquiry into the operations of the corporation over which Sir Joseph Flavelle presides, and who has advocated the Government taking over all cold storage houses with a view to solving the cost of living problem, tonight placed two significant questions on the parliamentary order paper.

The text of the questions is as follows:

"1. Is G. F. Henderson, K.C., chairman of the commission, appointed by the Government to review the report of W. F. O'Connor, K.C., high cost of living commissioner, on the operations of cold storage corporations in Canada, the same George F. Henderson, K.C., who appeared as counsel for certain food-supplying corporations, alleged by the city of Ottawa to be charging extortionate prices, at the Government investigation of cost of living conditions held in the city hall, Ottawa, in January last, at the request of the municipality on behalf of its citizen consumers?

"2. Was this investigation conducted at the request of the citizens through their city council by W. F. O'Connor, K.C., acting for the labor department on the question of the high cost of living?"

Milkers, choice, each	70 00	150 00
Sheep, ewes	8 50	9 00
Bucks and culls	6 00	8 00
Lambs	14 00	14 50
Hogs, fed and watered	16 00	16 50
Calves, milk-fed	12 00	13 50
do., grass-fed	5 00	6 00

G. T. R. EARNINGS.

Montreal, July 25.—Grand Trunk traffic earnings for the week ended July 21 were $1,358,019, an increase of $217,793 over the corresponding week last year.