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 $960,000.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, July 31—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.34½; No. 2 Northern, $2.31½, 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, $12.90; 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, 22½ 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, 32 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, 26½ to 27c; tubs, 27 to 27½c; pails, 27½ to 27¾c; compound, tierces, 21c; tubs, 21½c; pails, 21¾c.

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, 21¾c; finest Easterns, 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 37½ to 38½c; seconds, 36½ to 37½c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 36 to 38c. Potatoes—Barrel, $4 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 $13.75; 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.

In the first three months this year the United States consumed 83,652,907 pounds of cotton fiber in the manufacture of explosives.

Dahlias, gladioli and hollyhocks and other tall plants should be staked up if exposed where they are likely to be broken by the wind.

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."

FOUR SENATORS ARE APPOINTED

Five Seats Are Yet Vacant, Three in Ontario and Two in Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Four new Senators, two of whom have up to the present occupied seats in the House of Commons, have, it is understood, been appointed by the Government. They are Richard Blain of Peel, John Henry Fisher of Brant, David Ovide Lesperance, chairman of the Quebec Board of Harbor Commissioners, and Lendrum McMeans, K.C., of Winnipeg. These appointments reduce the number of vacancies in the Senate to five, three in Ontario and two in Quebec. It is understood, however, that two further appointments will be made on Friday or on Saturday, leaving only three seats then to be filled.

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.

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."

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 Victorio 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.

At Mission City the feeling against the Japanese seems to be lessening. The Jap will buy cheap land that white men will not touch, clear and drain it, and the following season produce a crop equal to his white neighbor.

A cougar is skulking in Stanley Park, according to Mr. H. Irvin of the Beaver Rooms, Vancouver, who claims that while walking in the park, near the "Seven Sisters," he saw a big mountain lion in the underbrush.

M. S. Middleton, who was assistant provincial horticulturist at Nelson for five years, has been temporarily appointed by Hon. John Oliver, Minister of Agriculture, as provincial horticulturist to succeed R. M. Winslow.

We often hear people say, "I could have amounted to something if I had had a chance." The person who has it in him to amount to something does not wait for a chance, he just goes ahead and makes it. The man or woman who makes up his or her mind to succeed can do so. In order to succeed we must have faith in our own abilities. If we start out depending on "chance" alone, and thinking "maybe we will succeed and maybe we won't," we might as well give up at once, for will power is the foundation of success.

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.

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 efffort 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.

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.

Make your own dustless dusters by wetting good-sized folds of cheesecloth with liquid veneer or floor oil, and allowing it to dry. These work first-rate.

From t

BITS OF MARI

Items of I pe

Lieut. H. and Mrs. W. ton, has been k

Pte. Isaac Mines, is the Mrs. D. McIntos tion.

A Nova Scotia Coral Leaf, was torpedo set on fire, but was towed to an Irish port.

On July 27th a conference will be held in Moncton to arrange for a maritime province teachers' institute in 1918.

Preparations are on the way for the New Brunswick Women's Institute Convention to be held in Moncton in October.

Thirty or more household science teachers of New Brunswick are giving instructions in canning to the various clubs in the province.

Dr. Archibald Proctor, of Oakland, Cal., youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, of North Sydney, has joined the medical unit in Oakland.

Q. M. Sergt. G. N. Muldoon of Glace Bay, who won the D. C. M. and the Italian bronze medal for gallantry on the field, has been wounded.

Master Fred Russell, a Newcastle student at Acadia Collegiate School, won the essay prize offered by the St. Catharines Chapter of the I.O.D.E.

A serious break was discovered in the dam across the mill brook which supplies half of Marysville, but the trouble was discovered before much damage was done.

M. A. McInnis, of Glace Bay, who recently resigned as superintendent for the Dominion Coal Co. at Glace Bay, has been appointed assistant to C. A. Magrath, fuel controller.

The rainy weather of the spring and summer has seriously delayed the road-making operations of the Provincial Department of Public Works in New Brunswick.

GREAT WASTE IN LOGGING.

Technical Forest Services Necessary to Supervise Logging.

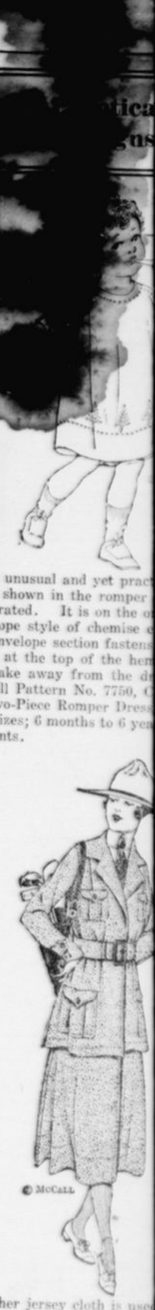
A recent report issued by the United States Department of Commerce calls attention to the very large amount of waste which occurs in converting standing timber into lumber. Waste in logging occurs in a number of forms. In many cases, the tree is cut unnecessarily high, leaving a large amount of the most valuable material to rot in the stump. Young trees are frequently not protected from falling timber. Immature and defective trees are cut and rejected. Large limbs, tree tops and lodged trees are left to waste. Small bodies of timber in comparatively inaccessible places are often left standing. Trees broken in falling are generally left, as are also short log lengths. In the United States National forests, where modern methods of scientific forestry are practised, this loss is about 10 per cent., but in general practice 15 to 20 per cent. is not too high an estimate in considering the logging industry as a whole. Undoubtedly, the same percentages would apply also to Canada unless, indeed, they should be increased.

The forest resources of Canada are by no means inexhaustible; in fact, our resources of saw timber are only about one-fourth those of the United States. One of the most practicable and effective means of conserving these resources is to avoid all unnecessary waste. That great waste still occurs in our woods cannot be questioned, and a good deal of it could be avoided.

The great bulk of logging in Canada is on Crown timber lands, under regulations imposed by Dominion or Provincial authority, as the case may be. In most cases, these regulations are inadequate either to prevent unnecessary waste or to provide satisfactorily for the re-establishment of the forest on cut-over lands. Further, the enforcement of such regulations is for the most part also inadequate, due to lack of sufficient inspection of the right kind, on the ground. The establishment of technical forest services, with adequate staffs of trained foresters, in direct administrative contact with all cutting operations on Crown lands, will be necessary before a satisfactory solution of this problem may be anticipated A beginning has been made in this direction in Canada, but much still remains to be accomplished. Just at present, foresters are not available, due to the very heavy percentage of enlistment from this profession.

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 35 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."



An unusual and yet prac ty is shown in the romper illustrated. It is on the o envelope style of chemise the envelope section fasten dress at the top of the her not take away from the McCall Pattern No. 7750, or Two-Piece Romper Dres in 5 sizes; 6 months to 6 yea 10 cents.

Heather jersey cloth is use veloping a very smart mili and service dress. The co inverted pleat in the back skirt of the dress may be divi and back to be worn over McCall Patterns No. 7881, Military Coat; in 30-inch leng sizes, 34 to 42 bust; and Ladies' Service Dress; in 6 siz 44 bust. Price, 20 cents each These patterns may be from your local McCall de from the McCall Co., 70 Toronto, Dept. W.

HOW THE DEAF "HEAR"

Music is an Essential Factor i ing of the Deaf.

Music, declares the head of tution for the care of deaf a children, is more essential in cation of the deaf than it is training of the hearing child In this institution the cl are provided with pianos, which the children gather bea citations.

"When the teacher plays ing feeling comes up throu floor," is the way one deaf scribes it.

Others, when asked to expl sensations, said: "I feel it in ples and in my legs." "I through my whole body," an it in my chest and lungs."

The children "hear" more di when they are allowed to plac elbows on the piano.

Rural Church and the Far

A great need of the country version. People who handl plough need to have someth think about. They have many to think. That he may not be simist or a false philosopher, may not con over evil though fill his mind with wrong and i sentiments is for the Church a care. The pulpit must not beneath its dignity to organiz festivals, and the minister mu be ashamed to wear motley, if doing he can bring a better nobler spirit into the countrysid tedium of country life is unso is against the welfare of the S is bad for the heart and for th

Children and Birds.

Interest children in birds. study of bird charts you can the kind you want by providin food they like. Native birds ar to domesticate, and respond qui attention to their special needs. a trough of bird feed, a wash or bird-bath, and a shallow ba drinking water on your window

Buckwheat makes an exc breakfast cereal.

The Doings of the Duffs.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO