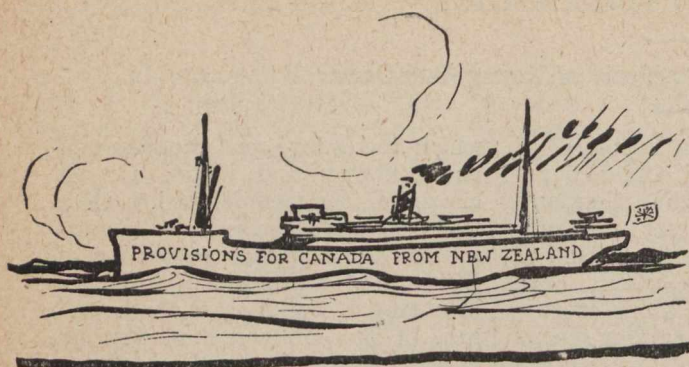




I saw a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing on the sea;
And Oh! it was all laden
With eatables for me.



But when the goods were landed
I found I had to pay
Some fifty thousand dollars—
Just to take the food away.

THE CONTROL OF THE MARKET.

"The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market and to a certain extent control the market in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions and to act more promptly than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized and as individuals are helpless.

"The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent in some cases more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increase the cash income per farm without increasing farm production. —From the annual crop report of the Department of Agriculture of the United States issued, January 1914.

FOOD FROM NEW ZEALAND.

THERE is now on the Pacific Ocean a large cargo of butter, veal and mutton coming from New Zealand to feed Canadians. The shipload is attracting much attention because it marks an opening of a new source of food supplies for Canada since our own have been so much affected by the United States under their free food policy. The cargo comprises some 1,050,000 pounds of butter, on which the Canadian duty is four cents a pound, or \$42,000, 16,680 pounds of veal, on which the Canadian duty is three cents pound, or \$500.40, and 56,250 pounds of mutton, also dutiable at three cents a pound or \$1,687.50. Thus when this shipload of provisions reaches Vancouver from New Zealand, it will have to pay a tax of some \$44,187.90 before a mouthful of the food can be distributed in Canada. This sum of almost \$50,000 would be saved consumers in the United States or Great Britain as both these countries have abandoned the practice of taxation by the mouthful.

The manner in which food duties are becoming increasingly heavy in Canada is shown by the fact that the duty on this one consignment is greater than the total duties collected on all fresh meats, butter and eggs imported into Canada during September, the last month for which reports are available.

The importations for that month were:

FRESH MEATS (chiefly from Great Britain, U.S. and New Zealand), 570,725 lbs., Canadian duty 3 cents lb.....	\$17,121.75
BUTTER (chiefly from Great Britain and U.S.) 54,038 lbs. Canadian duty 4 cents lb.....	2,161.52
BUTTER (from New Zealand under preferential tariff of 3 cents lb.) 69,048 lbs.	2,071.44
EGGS (chiefly from U. S.) 587,721 dozen, duty 3 cents dozen.....	17,631.63
Total.....	\$38,986.34

These figures make it plain that with the Underwood Tariff and free food for the United States in effect, Canadian food supplies will be so drained that the Canadian consumer will have to depend more and more upon foreign supplies. Practically all this food is heavily taxed. No one profits from this taxation, but the Government which collects the tariff. Everyone else loses, because everyone is a food consumer and not only do the Canadian people have to pay an equal amount on taxes collected, but also the increased cost of food due to the packing and other combines taking full advantage of the duty.