Strange Facts Relating to the H.C. of L. in Canada.

The high cost of living is a subject for a great deal of discussion and indignant anonymous letter writing, but, as Mark Twain wittily said of the weather: "People are always discussing it and grumbling about it, but nothing is ever done about about it, but nothing is ever done about it." The cost of living in Canada at the present time, however, is no fit subject for jesting about. Food of all kinds is soaring in price, and every boost in freight rates sends it higher. With the spectacle of a crop failure looming up over the horizon, the thrifty housewife and the plodding bread winner are beginning to wonder what food will cost this winter. There are only a few profiteers in winter. There are only a few profiteers in Canada, it is said, and it is to be hoped that this gentle surmise is true, but if the cost of living in different parts of Canada is not an indication of profiteering, it is at least an indication of bad management least an indication of bad management among the wholesalers and retailers. With the object in view of throwing some light on the subject of high food prices the Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg ascertained the prices at which common articles of food were sold in Montreal Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Paul on June 12th. The prices were collected by responsible prices were collected by responsible residents in each of the cities mentioned and may be taken as approximately correct. They disclose some peculiar discrepancies that are worth consideration. Sirloin steak, for instance, sold tion. Sirloin steak, for instance, sold on that day for 45c. per pound in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Chicago. Choice beef sold around that date on the Toronto, Calgary and Chicago markets for \$17.15, \$13.50 and \$18 per hundred respectively. In view of this marked difference in the price paid for the live beef in these cities why the uniformly beef in these cities why the uniformly high prices asked by the retailers for the killed beef? Where does the difference go to? The people of Vancouver on June 12th were paying no less than 50c. a pound for sirloin steak, while in Edmonton, just two hundred miles from Calgary, the retailers asked 40c. for sirloin. Forty cents was the ruling price in Winnipeg and Regina. Considering freight charges one might well ask why these prices are similar. The ruling price for sirloin steak in Minneapolis on the date mentioned, however, offers food for thought. The price quoted was 26 cents per pound. In view of the recent report published by the United States Government, which places the combined profits of the four chief packers for the past three years at \$146,000,000, the average Canadian will be inclined to wonder just what the profits of the Canadian packers have been during the past three years, as beef on the hoof usually sells for higher prices in the United States than it does in Canada.

Bacon, strange to say, sold for a uniform price (55 cents) from one end of Canada to the other on the date cited, and the same was true of shoulder roast. Why a uniform price for bacon and shoulder roast in the different cities of Canada, when freight rates are so heavy? should bacon cost the same in Regina as in Edmonton, considering freight rates? The same thing applies to lamb. These questions offer a great opportunity to the busy press agents and official "explainers" attached to most of the packing companies.

There has been a great deal of unctuous material written about the virtues of fish as a substitute for beef. On June 12th fresh halibut sold in Vancouver for 25c. a pound, in Montreal for 28c., in Winnipeg for 30 cents, in Regina for 25 cents, in Calgary for 30 cents, and in Edmonton for 28 cents. Now halibut is not caught in prairie rivers or sloughs. It is caught in the ocean. Canada's chief halibut beds lie north of Prince Rupert. Kceping this fact in mind, therefore, we might well ask why halibut sells for 25c. Regina, and for the same price in Vancouver. Regina is being exceptionally well treated by the fishmongers, or else Vancouver is the victim of profiteers.

Canadian hens in the districts surrounding the chief cities laid just enough eggs to keep the price per dozen very uniform in Canada's big cities on June 12th. Vancouver was the only exception, eggs selling there for 10 cents more per dozen than the ruling price in the other big cities. Of course the average individual knows that fresh eggs are bought in the country at much lower prices than those asked for them by the city retailer.





"Thank God for Tea" -Sydney Smith

In Sydney Smith's delightful volume, "Lady Holland's Memoirs," there appears this passage:

"Thank God for Tea! What would the world do without Tea? How did it exist? I am glad I was not born before Tea."

A more concise testimonial to the joys of Tea drinking could hardly be written.

Most people feel this way about Lipton's, but cannot express the sentiment so well.

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300 CUPS TO THE POUND

M 724, Coat Delivered.. . \$112.50

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SOLD EVERYWHERE



Creamery butter, according to the information presented to the Farmer's Advocate, sold on June 12th for 49c., 47c., 47c., 50c., 55c., 50c., 60c. and 43c. per pound in the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Minneapolis, respectively. Apparently Vancouver is an expensive town to live in, unless one subsists on a diet composed largely of fish. It seems strange that in a comparatively small city like Vancouver, which is surrounded by a country largely devoted to dairying and poultry raising, dairy products and eggs should be so expensive.

Milk per quart, on the date cited, was 13 cents in Montreal, 14 cents in Winnipeg 14 cents in Regina, 121/2 cents in Calgary 11 cents in Edmonton, and 13 cents in Vancouver. Edmonton and Calgary, apparently, are good cities to live in if one depends on milk as a food, but creamery butter in these two towns seems to cost more than in any other city in Canada. Probably the people drink so much milk that there is very little left to make

butter out of. Scanning the figures contained in the information collected by the Farmer's Advocate, it is very clear that the producer is getting a comparatively low price for his products. The consumer pays through the nose for the same food a few days later. Who gets the difference? The railways take a toll, but freight is a fixed charge, and judging by the uniform cost of certain foods in cities at different distances from the source of production distances from the source of production, freight charges are not to blame for the high prices charged the consumer.

It would appear that the wholesaler and the retailer are the individuals who send food prices soaring. The whole-saler sets a price for his goods regardless of what the goods cost him, and the same goods, after being shipped to the retailer, are sold by the latter for the highest price that can be secured. The sufferers are the producer and the con-sumer. The wholesalers and retailers may not be profiteers, but they are at least playing the trade for all it is worth.

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TORONTO



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