

Bird's Custard Powder,

(in Packets and Tins).

JELLIES.

Pure Gold
Freeman's
Easy Jell
Surprise
Guav'
Aspic
Calves' Feet
Junket Tablets

FRUITS in Tins.

Strawberries
Raspberries
Blackberries
Apricots—Sliced
Peaches—Sliced
Pears—Extra
Egg Plums
Cherries
Sliced Pineapple—
Extra.

MOIR'S CHOCOLATES and CAKES.

Cocoa and Milk
Cocoa & Milk Powder
Chocolate & Milk
Coffee Essence

BISCUITS.

Peek, Frea,
Huntley & Palmer,
Jacobs', Carr's.

BOWRING Bros., Limited,

GROCERY.

What About the High Cost Of Living?

(Family Herald and Weekly Star.)

High prices are a result of the wastage of the war! Primarily speaking, that is a truism all will assent to. In a secondary sense there were, and are, other causes also.

The lowered production rate during and since the War was to blame to a considerable extent.

The misplacing of labor—employing labor elsewhere than on the land, or at other productive work, must also be reckoned in among the causes.

But no one can really doubt that the ex-Kaiser who made the War is responsible for the worry and inconvenience of the present, high cost of living.

The one fact that the War actually cost £120,000,000,000 shows how money was misplaced and values lost. Until that money is replaced, and the world's actual losses made up, we must expect financial troubles and anxieties.

How, for instance, can bread be cheap when, even before the war, the nations never had eight months' supply on hand, and we are producing millions upon millions less bushels of wheat than in 1913?

Russia used to export from 224,400,000 bushels in 1910, to double that in good years. She has exported none since that memorable August in 1914.

Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, from whence used mainly to come long strings of vessels laden with Danubian wheat, have not even yet been able to raise enough bread to keep their own people from starvation.

Central Europe, Italy and ravished France did not grow much more than one-third of their regular wheat supply last year.

How can bread become cheaper until the world produces enough for everyone to receive a full share, as it certainly did not last year—and, on account of a general shortage of farm labor, is unlikely to this year.

Why Sugar is Dear.

Sugar is tremendously dear and is becoming dearer, to the dismay of canners and of thrifty housewives who lay up fruit for the winter in their jars and bottles. How can we expect to have it otherwise?

It is rather fashionable to blame the refiner for the price, as well as for the shortage, although neither can properly be said to be his charges. The shortage is, in all probability due to the abstinence of certain jobbers, who, slipping in ahead of the wholesalers, or in the name of wholesalers, secure stocks, which are stored by in expectation of reaping a big profit out of consumers' needs.

According to the unchangeable laws of supply and demand, sugar will be dear until we produce as much raw sugar as we did in 1913, when

Children Like Grape-Nuts

The flavor appeals and the food builds.

Needs No Sugar

Give the youngsters Grape-Nuts at least once each day.

"There's a Reason"

a national candy-bill sixty per cent. higher than in 1913, how can we hope to get down sugar prices, with raw supplies short at any rate.

Or how can we hope to make up quickly the shortage of wool and cotton, if people insist upon having new spring suits, summer suits, fall suits and winter suits no matter how scarce and expensive the goods are?

High prices are parts of Nature's machinery for checking automatically the customary use of articles which have become scarce. If we are not deterred from purchasing by these prices, we pay the penalty in their continuance, or in still higher prices.

There can be no drop in prices which will be lasting and helpful unless it comes about naturally and in concordance with the laws of demand and supply.

Sane Opinion from U. S.

As an important metropolitan newspaper truly said:

"The public is pathetically willing to believe that price-cutting by a few department stores, accompanied by the contraction of loans and a selling movement in stocks and bonds, indicate that the peak of high prices has been passed. These surface symptoms, unhappily, prove nothing of the kind. Beyond doubt, there is a certain slack in prices which can be taken up. Manufacturers, middlemen, and retailers may have been receiving unnecessarily large profits, and the recent rebellion of a part of the buying public may have made it necessary to cut profits in order to sell at all. There has been a slight drop in the wholesale price of clothing. Certain wise merchants have realized that they would gain more on a quick turn over by keeping prices than they would save by keeping prices up with a slower turnover. If all retail merchants cut prices this advantage will disappear, and if price-cutting wars follow, the weaker merchants are likely to be ruined, with no permanent advantage to the consumer."

"Our thinking about prices is constantly befuddled by the necessity of expressing them in terms of currency. The present wave of high costs, which is world-wide, is due to the loss of material wealth in the war, both directly and through the ordinary wastage which was not made good in wartime. This wastage must be made good before civilization can produce as large an annual income in the necessities of life as it did before the war. Until it is made good there will not be enough of the necessities and luxuries of life to meet the normal needs of this or any other country. The cost of living is not a money problem, it is a production problem."

Our own Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. Tillic, has said practically the same thing, over and over again. The Canadian Board of Commerce exists to demonstrate the truth that along with enlarged production must go an increased and fair economy if the desired end of low price is to be helped to advance.

Improvement Bound to Come.

For it need not be doubted that in time human industry and nature's resources will fill up the devastated corners, and the empty storages of the world. There will be bread enough to feed all cheaply when all the lands are again under full cultivation. Cattle and sheep, pigs and horses will be bred up to their former numbers after a time. Mines and fisheries will be in full productivity again beyond a doubt. We may have to pay somewhat higher rates than before, for probably wages needed to be raised in some cases in the interests of broader humanitarianism.

But the high cost of living is a temporary abnormal difficulty, caused by an abnormal, abominable war, for permitting which to develop the whole world has to pay. We have to guard against the recurrence of such an abomination, by cultivating a finer brand of Christian humanitarianism. Lower prices will come again to us, when they can represent positive standards of values."

If we want to hurry them along we can do so by speeding up production in all lines; by avoiding extravagant expenditure and practicing economy in all things; by paying honest wages; and by honestly earning wages.

But you cannot bring down prices by a conjuring trick, nor by process of law, any more than you can bring down the stars by throwing stones.

High prices result from a natural law of supply and demand, which is altogether beyond the reach of our skill or power. The nearer you can get to the equilibrium of these two—supply and demand—the closer you will get to fair prices. If supply is

Save Used Postage Stamps

We pay cash for used Newfoundland Stamps.

We buy all kinds of used Newfoundland postage stamps in both large and small quantities.

Liberal prices paid promptly by money order.

Our big buying price list will be sent to you free if you write for it.

Imperial Stamp Co.,
Station C,
TORONTO, - - - CANADA

A Clearance Sale of Summer Millinery



The Offering of the Season Our Entire Stock Greatly Reduced

To-day and every day this week we place on sale our entire stock of Summer Millinery, Ready-to-wear, Semi-trimmed and Untrimmed Hats. These include the latest shapes in present season's styles—almost every hat is different. The numerous styles and pretty color effects provide ample opportunity for desirable selection.

If you need a hat to complete your holiday outfit
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
The prices are—in most cases—cut in half.

Smart Millinery Hats

Fashionable models in great variety Silk, Straw, Tulle and Georgette materials; ribbon trimmed, ornaments, &c.

\$10.00 values for \$ 5.00
\$11.50 to \$16.00 values for \$ 7.75
\$15.00 to \$21.50 values for \$11.50
\$22.50 to \$26.00 values for \$13.50

Ready-to-Wear and Semi-Trimmed Hats

Pretty models in Milan and Tuscan Straws, in a variety of good styles.

\$1.85 to \$3.50 values for \$1.50
\$2.55 to \$7.75 values for \$2.00
\$3.75 to \$4.95 values for \$3.00
\$4.25 to 12.50 values for \$3.90

Untrimmed Hats

Black Chip and Taped Straw Hats; good serviceable shapes. Values to \$3.50 each for **25c.**

Black and Colored Straws that are worth \$4.00 to \$5.00 each. These have to be cleared off at all costs **75c.**

Panamas

Untrimmed Panamas, Tuscan and Milan Plaited Straws in a huge assortment of shapes; White, Cream and Biscuit color.

Regular \$2.75 each for \$2.04
Regular \$3.00 each for \$2.50
Regular \$3.75 each for \$3.15
Regular \$4.25 each for \$3.59
Regular \$5.00 each for \$4.10

The Royal Stores, Ltd.

greater than demand prices will be too low to be fair and profitable to both sides. If on the other hand demand is greater than supply, as at present, prices will be too high to be fair and profitable to some of us.

And thereabout is the conclusion of the whole matter.

T. J. EDENS.

FRESH GOODS
by S. S. Rosalind from New York.

RIPE TOMATOES, CALIFORNIA ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPE FRUIT, NEW POTATOES.

Special! CODROY BUTTER
by the tub or retail.

Stuffed Olives.
Cherries in Maraschino.
Salted Almonds (bottles).
Meadow Sweet Peanut Butter.
Lazenby's Anglo-Indian Pickles.

COOLING—REFRESHING.
Dew's Ale, Crown Lager, Crown Porter, Pabst Mead, Southwell's Lemon Crystals, Rose's Lime Juice.

Welch's Grape Juice; all sizes. Local and Imported Syrups; all flavors.

Cold Spring Lemonade Powders.

200 sacks P.E.L. WHITE OATS.

FRESH CODFISH, RHUBARB, LETTUCE, RADISHES.

T. J. EDENS.
151 DUCKWORTH ST.
(Next to Custom House.)

Men's and Boys' Suits.

The Biggest, the inest, the Best assortment of clothing we ever had. Why pay exorbitant prices for suits when you can get them with the desired combination of choice materials, unexcelled workmanship and a range of prices that will urge you to make a purchase? See our selection and be convinced.

The English - American Clothing Co., 312 Water Street.

Be a Jolly Tar.

A life on the ocean wave has many attractions for British youths.

Boys between the ages of 15 and 17 are wanted in the Royal Navy. The lowest rating is sure of more than a pound a week pension when he has completed his service.

His food at the training school is liberal—biscuits and cocoa on turning out; for breakfast, coffee or tea—porridge on alternate days in winter months—butter and bread, fish, eggs, or some hot dish.

For dinner, fresh beef, mutton, pork, pickled beef, rabbit, or gammon, potatoes and either cabbage, carrots, turnips, onions, or parsnips, and a variety of puddings, tarts, and stewed fruits in the way of sweets.

Tea, with cake or bread with either jam, butter or marmalade, and supper of cocoa and bread, or biscuits, cheese and butter complete the daily menu.

Facilities are given for recreation both on board and ashore. Each training school has a band, while such games as bagatelle, chess, dominoes, cricket, hockey, rounders, football, and quills are provided at the recreation ground on shore.

SMALL FEET! — Women with small feet would do well to call at Smallwood's Big Shoe Sale. Sizes 2½, 3 and 3½ Boots and Shoes at Half Price. — 5713, 11

Grove Hill Bulletin

CUT FLOWERS.

Orders taken now for **DUTCH BULBS.**

Delivery in September. Place your order early and ensure satisfaction.

J. McNeil,
P. O. Box 792. Telephone 215.
Closes at 6 p.m.