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D MEDICINE AND THE SPRING

be harsh Purgatives—A
is all I have need.
I feel sick—but not feeling
that is the worst. The most
of the mind, is a little
little—feeling, something
and a feeling of depre-
sion or eruptions may ap-
pear, or there may be
rheumatism or throat-
sore. I indicate that the blood
suffer—that the indoor life
has left its mark upon you
and slowly develop into more
and more serious.
Dose yourself with purga-
tives many people do, in the
spring, but you need blood
restorative, and a throat-
sore, and weaken instead of
strengthen. Any doctor will tell
this. What you need in
the spring will be a blood
restorative, to build up the nerves. Dr.
Pink Pills is the only
that can do this speedily.
But cure every dose of
the medicine, make the
as the skin, strengthen
and makes tired, de-
pressed, women and children
feel better. Dr. J. C.
G. Lemberg, Sask., says:
"I hesitatingly recommend
Dr. Pink Pills as a blood
restorative. I have used
when I began using the
few boxes fully restor-

all medicine dealers or
50 cents a box or six
\$2.50 from the Dr. Will-
pine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Chief Brady of Brockville
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accept the chiefship at
tain Hall received a well

contempt, and that the legal powers vested in the City Council by the federal Order in Council should be exercised so far as the firm of F. H. Walsh is concerned. A recommendation thereon is made in this report.

Stander Case

An offer was made in the process by Mr. Louis Stander, on behalf of the Standard Coal Co. to pay \$1000 per ton of coal produced. It was pointed out that such an offer could be produced showing that Mr. Standen had charged more than \$11.00 per ton. In connection with such offer certain observations were made by Mr. Stander, and the Finance Committee, although the latter had not singled out Mr. Stander, or his firm, for adverse criticism. Mr. Stander was, therefore, invited to make a statement of his position. The Committee when vouchers were produced to him showing that \$12 per ton had been charged in one instance and \$11.10 in another. It was decided by agreement between the Committee and Mr. Stander, and on the initiative of the latter, to submit the question of whether or not the Standard Coal Co. was under an obligation to pay \$1000 per ton to the Patriotic Fund, for the decision of three independent persons, one nominated by Mr. Stander, one by the Standard Coal Co. and one by the other two. Mr. Stander has on several occasions, been requested to submit the name of his nominee but this has not yet been ignored. The Committee places no reliance on record, but feels that any comment thereon is unnecessary.

The Committee further examined the bakers' interest in giving information. The rise in productive costs since the outbreak of war was fully gone into, and upon the information given, the evidence is of opinion that the increase was not excessive. It was stated that flour had increased 100 per cent. and that practically every requisite in the production of bread in the same period, increased to a substantial extent.

Milk

Information was given to the Committee that the cost to milk vendors had risen from 15 cents to 21 1-2 cents per gallon since the commencement of the war, and that, in the same period delivery costs had increased from 3 cents to 4.45 cents per gallon. For items incidental to the retail distribution of milk, itemised information was given, which was given, had it was declared, substantially increased.

Local cold storage

The local cold storage firm, by the two representatives, urged upon the committee it was not their policy to supply for enhanced prices. Denial was made of any organized attempt of cold storage

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A black and white line drawing of a round dining table with a single central pedestal base and a flared, three-lobed foot. Two chairs are positioned on either side of the table. The chairs have high backs with vertical slats and armrests. The drawing is simple and illustrative, typical of a catalog or brochure.

**INCLUDING 6 CHAIRS, TABLE AND
BUFFET—**

And at \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00

A large assortment in White Enamel, Golden Oak, and Fumed Oak—

J. W. BURGESS

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHER

44 COLBORNE ST. Phone 1352

This is a detailed historical map of the Somme region in France, illustrating the progression of the Battle of the Somme. The map is oriented with North at the top. Major towns and cities are labeled in bold capital letters, including Albert, Bapaume, Peronne, Cambrai, and St. Quentin. The map is divided into several sections by thick black lines, each labeled with a date: 'JULY 1916' (covering the initial breakthrough and the advance to the St. Quentin Canal), 'MCH. 17' (March 1917, showing the German offensive and the British counter-offensive), 'MCH. 22' (March 1918, showing the German Spring Offensive), and 'APR. 10' (April 1918, showing the final German offensive). The map also shows the positions of the British, French, and German armies at various points in time. A scale bar in miles is located in the bottom left corner, and a legend indicates that heights in feet are shown in parentheses next to place names.

The Dominion Flour Mills through its representative, attributed the increased cost of flour to much higher prices for wheat. At one time a bushel of wheat was \$5c for export and it was \$10c for home enquiry \$1.65. In the same time flour had risen from \$2.50 to \$4.40. Formerly manufacturing expenses had been 50 cents for a barrel and the same had risen to 30c. A combination amongst millers to maintain prices was denied. It was stated that the fund of the Dominion millers' Association was to purchase wheat on behalf of Ontario millers, and it was not an organization to re-

Canned Goods

The committee, through one of its members, investigated costs of production in a canning factory and submitted the information to the Minister of Labor. The same showed a wide and unreasonable disparity between the cost and selling prices of canned goods and a recommendation was made that the prices charged by the canners to the distributive trade should be fixed by the government.

The committee of the opinion in view of the high prices and general scarcity of meat products that the cultivation of the habit of eating fish as a substitute for meat will influence the price of meat in favor of the consumer. In addition to making enquiries in the lake fishing district west of St. Thomas, a number of enquiries were made of seasonal enquiries at Port Dover, the fishing centre most convenient to this city. There are two fishing companies at Port Dover including the catch of individual fisherman who dispose of the same to the companies, the total annual yield is about 1000 tons, which is marketed in the United States and Canada. The informants stated that the principal difficulty in the retail distribution of fish was in getting responsible parties to undertake the business, fish being perishable and the stock, of necessity, rapidly disposed of and for cash, in the event of default the dealer has no recourse. The risk of losses from bad debts was large in the smaller cities. In the larger cities there were well-established and reputable firms making considerable quantities of sales of fish, and for this reason trade was cultivated there. In the case of responsible parties undertaking distribution satisfactory quantities of fish for this city from Port Dover can be relied upon.

Conclusions.
As the result of its investigations your committee is of the opinion that the main causes of the increase in the cost of living are beyond the control of the municipality. While by more economical methods of distribution, and the fixing of retail prices of staple necessities under municipal supervision some savings might be effected, comprehensive treatment of the problem demands federal and provincial action. Muni-

control and supervision and control could effectively prevent individual traders, or combinations of traders, aggravating the problem by taking advantage of scarcity conditions to increase their profits. The economic difficulty of the scarcity itself would remain. It cannot be otherwise so long as it is necessary for many millions of people to do so for military or military purposes from so little necessary or useful occupations, and for millions of others to be exclusively engaged in providing for the necessities of the war. The productive efforts on the part of people not engaged in military services, the greater economy of labor by the more systematic use of machinery, and the necessary commodities, and avoidance of luxuries will relieve the situation. To this end

the committee also investigated and recommended the spare-time cultivation of the home garden. Systematic saving of as large a proportion of individual incomes as possible, while contributing to the financial independence of the nation, the economic independence of the individual, also promotes production by diverting labor from luxurious consumption.

In almost every country engaged in the war, as well as in some neutral countries, systematic treatment of the unusual economic and industrial conditions created by the war has been undertaken by the respective governments interested; conditions which, so far as the cost of living is concerned, are likely to continue and, indeed, are likely to become acute for a considerable period after peace has been attained.

Continued on page twelve.

RIGHT now---today --- our Ice Cream Parlors are in full swing and we've enlarged our former space to make it more comfortable for you.

Our Chocolates and Candies are made **FRESH EVERY DAY**, and the values are right.

The Olympia Candy Works

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