

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per week..... 10c
Per month..... 45c
Per Year, in advance.....\$5.00
By mail to any address in Canada or the United States, \$5.00 per annum, invariably in advance.
Advertising Rates furnished on application.

THE FARMERS AND THE COST OF LIVING

At Wednesday's sitting of the House Committee which is investigating the cost of living, Mr. W. C. Good was called "as a representative of the United Farmers organization."

Mr. Good is a retired farmer, living in Brantford. He complained that dairying does not pay; that he had last year a man two-thirds of what was produced on his farm for his services and received one-third himself and that after doing this and setting aside 5 per cent on his investment he had nothing left.

Mr. Good said that all years were not so bad but that during the last ten years, returns have been small. He ended with the statements the U.F.O. considered the tariff was largely to blame and that the parliamentary inquiry would not "get anywhere" in relieving the high cost of living.

Every reasonable man assents to the statement that the farmers of Canada are entitled to fair returns up to their year's work and investment. It is generally understood that they have since 1914 been doing very well. The number of farm sales in Ontario this year indicates that many of them are able to retire and spend the remainder of their lives in the towns, in comfort. Mr. Good is an example. He seems to be in good circumstances, for he stated that he did not object to saying 60 cents per pound for butter.

He did not sell his farm. Instead he engaged a practical man to operate it and from one-third of its proceeds received a sum equal to 5 per cent on his investment. This is as much as he would get from a similar investment in Dominion bonds.

It will have been noticed that in speaking of farm returns he did not take the war period but the last ten years, in saying that farming returns had been small. This is scarcely fair. A new epoch opened with the declaration of war, placing farming on a better paid basis.

That the agriculturists would like to have present farm prices continue goes without saying but they seem to think that the prices of the commodities they buy are too high. And in some cases they are. Yet they forget that when the price of butter fat, for instance, advanced from 32 in 1916 to 62 cents in 1919, yielding the creameries a profit of 11 cents per pound, the wages of mechanics had to be advanced before he could buy it. Higher wages inevitably entail higher-priced shoes and everything else.

We take the view that the farmer should count his net proceeds on the year's operations and if he is receiving a fair return, adopt a policy of live and let live.

In October 1914 the wholesale index number in Canada was 138.7; in Great Britain, 124.2; in the United States 150.2. In April 1919, it was 279.6 in Canada; 353.4 in Britain and 311.8 in the United States. The world is facing higher costs of living. Canada is no exception.

Had the Dominion not incurred a heavy war debt it would have been possible to repeal in its entirety the war surplus of 74 per cent. The interest on the national debt alone calls for upward of \$100,000,000. It is a better plan to collect as much as possible of this by indirect than by direct taxation, since taxes on business are considered as an expense and increase the cost of an article. Seven per cent on the raw material does not bulk as large as seven per cent on the finished article.

Regarding the tariff as a whole, the best opinion in the country advocates a scientific examination of its workings. It is suggested that all classes of Canadians be represented on it, the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic and consumer. Protection would under close scrutiny be obliged to justify its continuance. There need be no fear about its being able to do so. Any fiscal policy which enables the farmers of Canada to dispose of 80 per cent of all he produces in a profitable home market must in the main be sound and meritorious. Canadians would not had it not been continued it for 40 years.

The change from the feverish activities of war has unsettled everyone. Some are trying to throw off the governor belt. This ought to be prevented.

There may be a trying period ahead, one calling for cool, unified action on the part of everyone. It will not help matters to throw a monkey wrench into the machine.

Given sane thinking and cooperation, Canada will pass through the adjustment period unscathed and more self-reliant and aggressive than ever. We are a big family, with a big job on our hands but, combined, its members are bigger than the task confronting them.

Adverting to Mr. Good's other statement that the parliamentary Committee will not "get anywhere" in its investigation of the high cost of living, he may not be wide of the mark. It will however have done something substantial if it discloses the complexity of the matter and is able to suggest a method whereby relief can be obtained. The Record may be wrong but he believes that a limitation of the profits which wholesale food distributors make on their investments, would lower the cost of living. It would also be pleased to see Mr. O'Connor, K.C., appointed Cost of Living Commissioner, with full power to act.

Further we would suggest to the United Farmers that instead of going on a political campaign and trying to pull things up by the roots, it would be more profitable for them between now and the next general election to study farm problems.

President A. R. G. Smith, of the Waterloo County Council of Agriculture, made the statement at Waterloo on Tuesday that there is only one man to every 100 acres of land in Ontario. Proceeding, he quoted an authority to the effect that two men on 100 acres will nearly produce three times as much salable produce as one man. It is patent that farm labor is agriculture's greatest need.

The solution will not wholly lie in trying to keep the boys on the farm, nor to attract returned men, nor former farm workers to leave the cities. Immigration will have to be sought. The United States may presently offer the best field from which to attract farm help. Later a desirable class of agricultural workers may be obtainable in Europe.

Our farmers assert that, owing to the peculiar nature of farming, an 8-hour day could not be adopted and that if it were wheat would advance to \$3 per bushel. If true, they will have to seek farmers and farm laborers in countries where they are accustomed to farm hours. It appears that pioneers in all callings are obliged to pay their footing; and that their sons and daughters expect to live less strenuous lives than their parents. Then, being in desirable help, to whom Canadian farm wages would be considered a satisfying income.

DEMOUNTABLE SHIPS

The announcement made in B. C. by Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, that plans are being made for a practical test of shipping lumber from here to Britain via the Panama Canal, by means of "demountable" rafts or ships has aroused much interest. If the scheme proves a success it will solve the problem of lack of tonnage and high freight rates which has confronted the lumber industry in that Province for a number of years.

The ocean-going demountable raft is not to be confused with the wire-bound log-raft which has been in use on that coast for some years for long distance ocean tows. The new craft will be more like a real ship in shape and function, according to a well-known lumber authority, who has investigated the plans of the demountable raft. The chief difference between the ordinary wooden auxiliary ship and the demountable raft will be that whereas the ship is a shell enclosing a solid bulk of lumber, the demountable raft will be a solid mass of lumber in the shape of a ship, held securely together with innumerable heavy iron bolts.

The idea is said to have been born in a discussion between two lumbermen, one of whom was Mr. John Arbutnot, a Victoria lumberman and former Mayor of Winnipeg. Mr. Arbutnot was bemoaning the lack of ships when his friend suggested something like this: "Why don't you build the logs into the shape of a ship, place an engine toward the stern, attach a propeller and let her cross the ocean under her own steam?"

Mr. Arbutnot, it appears, thought the idea a good one and has worked out the details to the point, where British Admiralty officials think it is feasible, and Sir James Ball is willing to give a trial order—with the British Columbia promoters however, taking all the chances. The lumber which composes the demountable ships will not be accepted or paid for until it reaches Britain.

According to present plans, from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of timber will be contained in each demountable ship. The promoters have called for tenders for the construction of three of the rafts and are now engaged in buying up from the various coast mills material enough for the construction of the pioneer craft. There is likely to be some competition between the mills of the Vancouver and Prince Rupert districts for the honor of sending out the first one, with the odds rather in favor of the first raft being constructed on Queen Charlotte Sound, where considerable lumber is now available.

BY THE WAY

A war echo says that more than 50,000,000 men were called to military service during the great war.

The H.C.L. has seemingly not seriously affected the Duke of Devonshire. The Governor-General has refused \$5,000,000 offered by an American for his Piccadilly street residence in London.

Extracts of Exchange

Baltimore and Housing

Boston Monitor—With the growing conviction, both in England and in America, that the best solution of the housing problem is for the greatest possible number of citizens to own their homes, a great deal of interest attaches to what has been done already in Baltimore Maryland. It is said that this city, more than any other in the United States has developed citizen owner ship. The movement was started in 1904, and in ten years more than 30,000 dwellings were built, chiefly two-story houses, thoroughly modern in their conveniences and in most cases purchased by men of moderate incomes through building associations. The cost of these dwellings was reduced by wholesale buying of land and material and corresponding economy in construction.

Baltimore, moreover passed a law which requires that every dwelling shall have a bathroom, an idea in municipal legislation which many other cities might well copy.

Closing Belle Isle Straits

Vancouver Sun—There is something very fascinating about the scheme outlined in this paper yesterday by Mr. R.T. Elliott for closing the Straits of Belle Isle and thus rendering the climate of Eastern Canada much milder.

If it were accomplished Montreal would be an open port for twelve months of the year, while the banks of the St. Lawrence would be in perpetual bloom. Canada would become a land towards which all the populations of the earth would turn longing eyes.

Mr. Elliott's memorandum gives only the barest outline of the countless benefits that would ensue. The increase of wealth and of human comfort would be beyond computation.

And there is no doubt that as an engineering proposition, the straits could be blocked by a concrete wall capable of resisting any pressure to which it could possibly be subjected. There are plenty of capable engineers who would ask nothing better than to be given the job.

Of course the matter is entirely in the speculative stage and is likely to remain there at least for the present generation. But the time will come when the resources of Canada will be equal to the undertaking.

An Efficient Sleuth

London Express—The London consul of a continental kingdom was informed by his government, that one of his countrywoman supposed to be living in Great Britain had been left a large fortune. After advertising without result he applied to the police and a clever young detective was set to work. A few weeks later his chief asked how he was getting on.

"I've found the lady, sir."

"Good, Where is she?"

"At my place. I married her yesterday."

WAIT A MINUTE

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

1766—Isaac Morris, who led the Quakers of Pennsylvania against the encroachments of the Penns. died in Philadelphia. Born there Oct. 3, 1701.

1780—Gen. Gates, was ordered by Congress to take command of the American army in the South.

A Good "Gad" Plover.

A tramp applied to a lady for work and was given some carpets to beat. He did the job so well that she commended him for it.

"You must have beaten carpets frequently to be such an expert," she said.

"Never beat a carpet before in my life, lady; I've been a school teacher," he answered promptly.

A Justified Cough

Jinks (to his grocer)—You seem angry Mr. Sand.

Mr. Sand—I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in.

Jinks—Ha, Ha! He caught you giving 15 ounces to the pound did he?

Mr. Sand—Worse than that. He said I'd been giving 17—Columbia Street.

Magnificent New Laboratory Has Daily Capacity of 36,000 Bottles

What is said to be one of the largest pharmaceutical laboratories in the United States has been completed at Dayton, Ohio, for the manufacture of Tanlac, the well known medicine, which according to recent reports is now having the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world.

The erection of the new plant was found to be wholly inadequate to supply the ever-increasing demand which was made necessary by the rapid growth of the business, and the older plant was at the recent rate of sale will amount to more than five million bottles for the present year alone.

By the erection of this plant the manufacturers of Tanlac are giving to the world just one more evidence of the remarkable growth and expansion of their business, and of their absolute confidence in its future.

This announcement will be read with interest not only by the many thousands of Tanlac agents scattered throughout every state of the Union and throughout Canada, but to the millions who have used it beneficially as well.

The new building occupies 60,000 square feet of floor space. It is six stories in height, practically fire-proof throughout, and is of striking architectural design. It also has private railway facilities.

This beautiful new structure now stands in striking contrast beside the older building where Tanlac was first made.

Visitors to the laboratories are strongly impressed with the extremely modern character of the equipment. Everything is provided and splendidly arranged to promote systematic and rapid production. The very latest machinery and devices known to invention and pharmaceutical science are here used.

The interior throughout is finished in spotless white, and all of the large force of employees wear white uniforms, which they are required to change daily. The main offices and the first floor are all finished in Cararra marble and mahogany.

The entire process of manufacture is conducted under absolutely sanitary conditions. Even the bottles made expressly to contain Tanlac are washed and sterilized electrically by ultra violet ray process. They are then filled by automatic machines and the finished product is therefore never touched by human hands.

When Tanlac was introduced into Canada history repeated itself, and the demand which had been created in the United States was quickly duplicated in the dominion provinces. As a result, it was recently found necessary to establish another Tanlac Laboratory at Windsor, Canada, which is on a somewhat smaller scale than the plant at Dayton, but it is no less modernly equipped.

These new facilities give a daily capacity of 36,000 bottles, but as Tanlac is rapidly being introduced into a number of countries it is probably only a question of a few years before even larger facilities will become necessary.

While the manufacturers are necessarily working for capacity production, it is the fundamental rule of the Tanlac Laboratories that the quality of the medicine shall never be sacrificed to secure quantity output.

Uniform quality is guaranteed by a series of careful inspections by expert chemists. From time to time the roots, herbs, and barks are received in their rough state from all parts of the globe until their medicinal properties have been extracted by the most approved processes. The finished medicine is then bottled, labelled, and shipped to the tens of thousands of druggists throughout the United States and Canada, to supply a demand never before equalled for this or any other medicine.

A Rare Flowering Shrub.

An unusual rare flowering shrub in America is to be seen at Victoria Park. It is of a variety that originates in India.

The shrub is just east of the residence occupied by the Superintendent near Water street. There are five of the same about a foot and a half high. Superintendent Koehler stated that he had secured these from a Hamilton agency who got them through a house in Holland.

The proper name of it is Rhododendron. When full grown the shrub reaches a height of six to seven and more feet. It is featured by big clusters and when in full bloom its foliage cannot be seen. The leaves are of the lancelet shape reminding one of an oilander leaf. The flowers on the shrub are various. The Superintendent has five shrubs, each with different colored flowers, namely, white, rose, pink, mauve and lilac.

The shrubs in the park are about five years old, so it is evident that the growth is slow.

Mr. Koehler states that the native shrub in India grows in the ravines, between the Himalayan mountains, which means it will also grow in half shaded spots. In the Himalayas the water courses cut deep into the earth and leave big crevices. Seed happens to be dropped in these by birds and the shrub begins to sprout.

The bloom of the shrubs is about over, the time for the same going towards the end.


KEEP IT SWEET

Keep your stomach sweet today and ward off the indigestion of tomorrow—try

KI-MOIDS

the new aid to digestion. As pleasant and as safe to take as candy.

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
BROTHERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION



High Quality Summer Fabrics

The kind a Bride would be proud to wear.

Beautiful cool looking Summer Dress Materials will greet you immediately you enter the store. Silks, Georgette Crepes, Crepe Meteors; in handsome designs and colorings.

FIGURED GEORGETTES

Beautiful designs in Figured Georgettes, 40 in. wide, in floral conventional, also neat small designs in all the newest colorings, peace blue, sand, navy, copen., rose, black and white, navy and white, etc., suitable for draping over dresses or fancy waists, the newest thing in Georgette just from New York, per yard..... **\$3.50 and \$4.00**

PLAIN GEORGETTES

Plain Georgettes in all the leading colorings, pink, rose, sand, copen., navy, green, champagne, sky, helio., ivory, black, etc.; this soft material is used very extensively this season for draping over dresses, separate sleeves, collars, blouses, etc., 40 in. wide, prices range **\$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00..... \$1.75**

SILK CREPE-DE-CHENES

Soft Silk Crepe-de-Chenes in all the new shades, ivory, white, sky, pink, maize, rose, nile, copen., PEACE BLUE, navy, Green, sand, helio., etc., for Reception dresses, waists, underwear, etc., 40 in. wide, ranging in price **\$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.85, \$2.00, \$2.25..... \$2.75**

SILKS FOR THE JUNE BRIDE

Such a variety of fine white and ivory Silk in Jersey, Duchesse, Messaline, Taffeta, Habutal, Liberty Satin, Charmeuse, etc.; these qualities and prices cannot be duplicated, any one interested should avail themselves of this opportunity, prices range from **\$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.75 to..... \$3.50**

SILK LKANDEEN PO-LIN

The new weave in LKANDEEN Poplin, 36 in. wide, in rose, navy, sand, blue, taupe, brown and black, a good wearing quality, special price..... **\$2.00**

SILK SPECIAL SATURDAY

\$1.75 WHITE HABUTAL \$1.49

1 pc. only 36 in. white Habutal, good weight, splendid washing qualities, regular **\$1.75**, for..... **\$1.49**

\$2.00 BLACK DUCHESSE \$2.39

1 pc. only black Duchesse Silk for dresses or skirts, guaranteed to wear and not cut, **\$3.00** for..... **\$2.39**

\$2.75 BLACK DUCHESSE \$2.29

1 pc. only black Duchesse, 36 in. wide, beautiful finish, guaranteed not to cut, regular **\$2.75** for..... **\$2.29**

LADIES' SUMMER CLOTHES READY TO WEAR

Our Ladies' Ready to Wear Dept. is well stocked with the newest and most wanted things in Dresses, Blouses, Coats and Separate Skirts, sizes and styles to suit all requirements. Hundreds of pretty Blouses at popular prices.

SHOP EARLY ON SATURDAY. Remember the stores close at 9.30 Saturday evening.

Phone 476 **LANG TREACY CO. LIMITED**

Swell The Great War Veteran's Fund

They Need it and They deserve it.

FROCKS IN JOYOUS FLOCKS

That Feldman's store is the chosen flocking place of the greatest variety of new, airy, charming summer frocks to be found in any one store, will be admitted by anyone who takes the trouble to make comparison. You'll find something to suit you here, even if you've been to every other store in the city without getting what you want.

Summer Dresses in Voile

are made in scores and scores of ways, of flowered and plain voiles, all delicately fresh and cool looking. Priced from

\$5.75 up to \$14.75.

White Wash Skirts

These are all in white, in the newest styles, every one of them. Just the thing women want for the hot weather. All newest season's models.

Kilmoth Tubes

are what you need to save your clothing and furs from the moths. No odor. Per tube 25c

FELDMAN

Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear.

21 West King St.



Silks, Habutal, Tussah, fancy designs, plaids and Hose, in all the new colors. Everybody welcome.

GLOVES

Ladies' Silk Gloves, in all the new colors, black, white, cream, priced to sell at 50c and 75c.

HOSIERY

Ladies' Silk Hosiery, in all the new colors, black, white, cream, priced at 50c and 75c.

DRESS

36 inch plain Tussah Silk, in all the new colors, black, white, cream, pink, fawn, very special at 50c.

SILK POPLINS

36 inch Silk Poplins, in all the new colors, black, white, cream, pink, fawn, very special at 50c.

COLORS

36 inch Habutal Silk, in all the new colors, black, white, cream, pink, fawn, very special at 50c.

Terris Cash One Price

SHOE REPAIRING

All kinds of boot and shoe repairing by electric machine. Prices reasonable. A trial solicited.

PROGRESSIVE SHOE REPAIRING CO.

74 S. Queen St.

Peninsular Park Hotel

Big Bay Point, Lake Simcoe, High Class Summer Resort.

2 1/2 hours from Toronto by automobile or rail. Has been thoroughly renovated and is now open for the season. Rates per week \$14 up; per day \$3. Splendid sandy bathing beach. Absolutely safe for children. Tennis, bowling greens, dancing, etc. For illustrated booklet, Special rates for parties and conventions, long distance phone.

T. E. Coupe, Proprietor.

5-124.

Carbon Burning

While you wait. And a more efficient service. Mr. Motor. Also the broken parts. We will repair them and make them as good as new ones.

Reliable Welding Co.

47 Gault St.

TELL IT TO OUR MAN

If you have tire troubles, let our man know. He never tires hearing tire troubles that tire the owners and chauffeurs. He is tire built that he cannot vulcanize and bring back to it the breath of life unless the casing is practically sound. Our vulcanizing saves many tires.

Henry Reeck

Steam & Electric Vulcanizing, 118 King St., East. Phone 928. Formerly 27 Queen St., S.