

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Send in your letters giving your opinions on the high cost of living and any suggestions you have to make about reducing the cost. The World and the Sunday World want to hear from every reader on this momentous question. Have your letters written on one side of the paper only, not more than 200 words in length, and address them to the High Cost of Living Editor, Toronto World.

ADVANCE IN BEEF MAY BE EXPECTED

Too Many Cattle Are Being Killed Now Instead of Next Spring.

MEAT WASTE IS LARGE

Butcher Says Large Percentage of Every Carcase Must Be Thrown Away.

That the price of beef, the only meat which so far has not increased in cost to the consumer, will make an advance in the near future because thousands of cattle are being killed now instead of next spring, is the opinion of George Dann, 354 Harbord street, a butcher of repute with more than fifty years' experience in various activities of that occupation.

Mr. Dann submitted comparative figures based upon his own business, which show the remarkable increase in the price of all fresh meats in the last year. His prices are likely to vary slightly from other butchers.

How profits to a butcher are lost thru waste in cutting, of which the people have no appreciation, was shown by Mr. Dann in declaring his belief that a third of every beef he buys must be thrown away into the bone-box, given away for dog meat or sold at the small sum of 10 cents a pound.

Mr. Dann declares that he fills two 100-lb. bone-boxes with waste every day. At the same time, he is selling the beef at certain prices and selling it for certain prices with a fixed profit for the whole. The waste represents the butcher's loss.

In backs of bacon there is a waste of 2 pounds in 8, which sometimes sells for 15 cents a pound and sometimes is thrown away. In the shank bones of beef there is considerable waste; there is 4 pounds waste in each hind quarter and 4 pounds waste in each salt box. Mr. Dann declares that the one-third waste on each beef is waste irrespective of that done in cutting.

In every loin of pork there is 3 pounds waste Mr. Dann says, represented in the ends which are thrown away. These are either sold for 10 cents a piece or thrown away.

Some Price Comparisons.

Last year Mr. Dann says that his

profits were less than \$400 and at the end of 1914 he had a deficit of \$421.50, while this year so far his stock in trade has cost him \$10,500 and his sales have amounted to a total of \$10,624. Prior to July 1915, Mr. Dann had the assistance of two men to whom he paid wages.

Following are the prices at which Mr. Dann bought and sold last year and the corresponding prices this year:

1915—Loins of pork, bought at 20 3-4c lb., sold at 25c; 1916—bought at 22c lb., sold at 25c.

1915—Calves bought at 12 1-2c lb., sold according to cut; 1916—bought at from 18 to 20c lb.

1915—Lamb bought at 12 1-2c lb.; 1916—bought at 17-18c lb.; legs sold last year at 25 and this year at 27c lb.; neck and breast last year sold for 12 1-2 and are selling at the same price this year, and chops last year sold at 25c lb. and this year sell at 28c lb.

1915—Hogs bought at 12 1-2c lb.; 1916—bought at 16 1-2c lb., sell according to cut. Butts bought at 15 1-4c last year and this year, 19 3-4c lb., sold last year at 18c, and this year at 22c lb.

1915—Butter bought at 38c lb. and sold at 38c; 1916—bought at 45c and sold at from 45 to 48c.

1915—Sides of bacon bought at 22c lb. and sold at 35c; 1916—bought at 26c and sold at 30c lb.

1915—Backs of bacon bought at 25c and sold at 30c lb.; 1916—bought at 28-32c lb. and sold at 35c.

1915—Peach eggs bought at 29c a dozen and sold at 33c; 1916—bought at 38c a dozen and sold at 44c.

1915—Newly-laid eggs bought for 40c a dozen and sold at 45c; 1916, bought at 60c a dozen and sold at 60c.

1915—Cabbage, bought a dozen for 20c and sold at 53 each; 1916, bought 3 dozen for \$1, and sold at 10c each.

1915—Cauliflower, bought at 70c a dozen and sold at 80c each; 1916 bought at \$2 a dozen and sold at 20c each.

1915—Carrots, bought at 50c a bag, and sold at 5c a small measure; 1916, bought at \$1.35 a bag and sold at 10c a small measure.

1915—Turnips, bought at 25c a bag and sold 2 for 5c; 1916, bought at \$1 a bag and sold at 3 for 10c.

1915—Onions, bought at \$1 a bushel, and sold for 10c a small measure; 1916, bought at 4c a pound, and sold at 5c a pound.

1915—Potatoes, bought at \$1.20 a bag, and sold at 25c a peck; 1916, bought at \$2.25 a bag, and sold at 40c a peck.

1915—Milk-fed chickens, bought at 10 1/2c a pound, and sold at 23-25c a pound; 1916, bought at 25c and sold at 27c a pound.

Mr. Dann maintains that the profits of the butcher have been cut considerably thru the advance in prices. In addition to the increased cost of meats he says that paper and twine are now costing more. Paper, which formerly bought at six quires for a dollar, now buy at four quires for \$1.40, and wrapping paper, which was formerly bought at 2 1/2 cents a pound, now buys at 6 1/2 cents a pound, and some butchers pay seven cents. A spool of rolling twine which formerly cost 25 cents apiece,

now costs \$1 each. He says that during the past summer his twine, paper and ice (necessaries upon which no return is expected), cost him an average of \$20 a week. This amount is increasing, he estimates.

LAZINESS A FACTOR.

High Cost of Living Editor: Dear Sir,—I agree with "A Visitor" that there is a good deal of laziness among the women of our big cities, for if every woman did as much cooking as I do, she would not have much time to go out.

I bake my own bread, cook for nine and ten people all the time, and find it a great deal cheaper to cook everything at home. The stores would have to go out of business if the women of Toronto did all their cooking as I do. But, even at that, I find it very hard to get along, and things will be no better till the people rise up and make the government take control of everything, and break up these blood-thirsty commissions which are the direct cause of all our sufferings.

A Working Man's Wife.

High Cost of Living Editor: Dear Sir,—Since it is my privilege to be a regular subscriber to The Toronto World, perhaps I may safely feel that The World's invitation to its readers to contribute to the investigation and discussion of the high cost of living includes me also, for I would not be an uninvited guest.

If so, here goes. The answer to the high cost of living problem is to me the simplest under the sun. There is no real problem in it, and why are so many commissions appointed in so many countries to investigate what is as plain as a, b, c?

The answer is that there are too few producers and too many consumers. Food, clothes and homes are provided by labor, but they are needed by all. If only small percentages of the population is engaged in the actual production of necessities, if many of them are withdrawn in enlistments and to manufacture war munitions, if much of the production of those who remain at essential labor is exported to Europe, the resulting shortage of the necessities of existence will soon become acute. We arrive at a point where there is not enough to go around. Then bidding for what there is becomes keener and prices rapidly advance; the advance depending upon the extent of the shortage.

In the bidding, of course, those with the money get the goods after bidding the highest cash price. They lack nothing. Those with little money, and many of them happen to be actual producers, are compelled to subsist on less of the necessities than formerly. This is the shortage met.

There are obvious ways to remedy such a trying situation. We must either put an embargo on the shipments of necessities from our shores or across the American border, or we must put all consumers to work at useful production. Perhaps we could do both. There would then be no problem at all.

A. G. Hamilton, Montreal, Que.



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CANADIAN MINK SETS, neck pieces are made to cross; finished with heads and natural tails. Muffs round, melon and pillow shapes; made from best quality Mink skins; best soft silk linings. Special \$67.50

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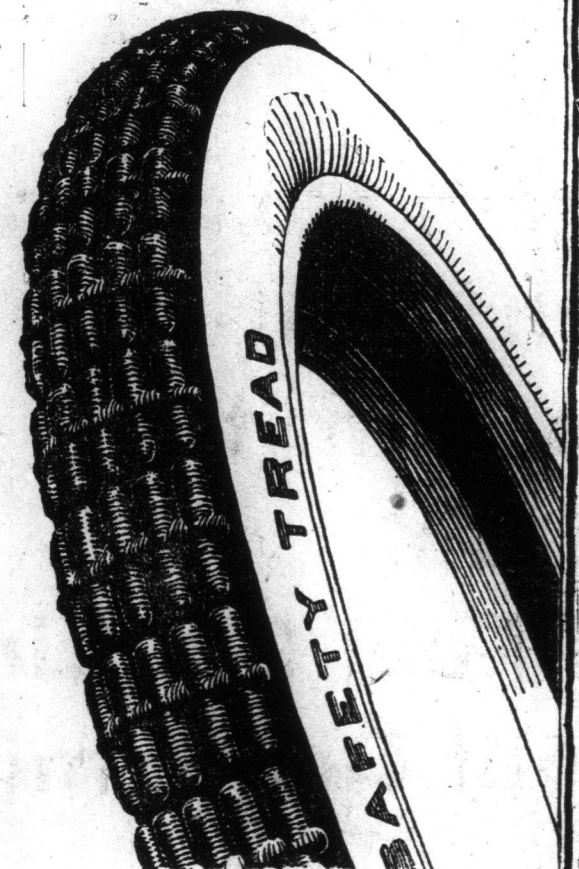
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DRASTIC ACTION TO PROTECT CONSUMER

Federal Order - in - Council Would Put Strong Curb on Combines.

"UNDULY" IS OMITTED

Any Agreement to Enhance Price of Necessaries Made Criminal Offence.

Ottawa, Nov. 10.—The full text of the government order in council designed to control the cost of living in Canada, shows that the new regulations are much more drastic than anticipated.

There is distinct provision against the accumulation of food products, save such as are required in the ordinary course of business. Under the Combines Act, it was made an offence to "unduly" enhance the price of commodities by means of combination. In the order now passed, as regards the necessities of life, "unduly" is eliminated, and any combination or agreement to enhance the price of food or clothing or fuel is made a criminal offence.

Wide Powers Conferred. It is made an offence to agree to limit facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, storing or dealing in any necessary of life, to re-

strain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any necessary of life, to prevent limit or less the manufacture or production of any necessary of life, or to enhance the price thereof and to prevent or lessen competition in the production, sale, transportation or supply of any such commodity.

Wide powers are conferred upon the minister of labor whose department will be the medium of action for the

federal government, while extensive authority is likewise given the municipality, which is empowered to demand production of full business returns from any persons or firm, under oath, where it is suspected excessive prices are being demanded. The minister of labor has the same power.

Necessaries of Life. The order in council defines as "necessaries of life" a staple or ordinary article of food, whether fresh,

preserved or otherwise treated, clothing and fuel, necessary of life, the materials and ingredients from, or of which any thereof are in whole or in part manufactured, composed, derived or made.

Penalties for infraction of any of the regulations is a fine not to exceed \$5000 or imprisonment for any term up to two years or both.

ARE POTATOES HELD FOR HIGHER PRICES?

Charge is Made That They Remain in Cars Awaiting Rising Market.

Another advance in the price of potatoes is predicted by wholesale and retail dealers because of the probability of the western supply being cut off. The failure of the Ontario crop and the competition of the American buyers in New Brunswick are also assigned as reasons.

While wholesalers and retailers are complaining of a scarcity of potatoes it is contended that many box cars and refrigerator cars are standing on sidings awaiting to be unloaded. It is said that 150 cars stood between York and Bathurst street one day last week ready to be unloaded.

The average carload of potatoes is 500 bags, and the average weekly increase in price is \$65, while the average weekly loss thru demurrage is \$16. The dealers' average weekly gain thru not unloading his cars amounting to approximately 10 cents a bag, is \$40.

Under this arrangement the dealer is 10 cents ahead on each bag of potatoes he is not to unload. The dealers' average weekly gain thru not unloading his cars has been and that as soon as these stop the prices will soar again.

This Ointment Possesses Power to Heal the Skin

Two Cases Which Prove the Extraordinary Healing Power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

The use of Dr. Chase's Ointment is wonderfully satisfactory because you can actually see the results accomplished. It is surprising what change can be brought about in a single night by this great healing ointment.

Mr. George Beavis, 119 James street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "As a healing ointment, I consider Dr. Chase's the best obtainable. I had a large running sore on my leg, and although I had tried all the prescriptions of two doctors I was unable to get any relief from the pain, or to get the sore healed. One day my druggist handed me a sample box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I used it with such good results that I decided to give the ointment a fair trial. Altogether I used four boxes and am glad to be able to say that the sore on my leg is entirely healed up. Since this experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment I have recommended it to many people."

Mrs. W. W. Oliver, Port George, Annapolis Co., N. S., writes: "I am going to tell you my experience with Dr. Chase's Ointment. There was a spot came on my face something like a mole, but it kept getting worse, and several doctors whom I consulted said it was skin cancer, and that it would have to be cut or burned out. I intended having this done, but changed my mind when my brother recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. Before I had finished one box of the ointment this skin trouble had gone, and has not bothered me since. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too much, and you are at liberty to publish this letter."

If you have never used Dr. Chase's Ointment send a two-cent stamp for a sample box, and mention this paper. Price sixty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.