

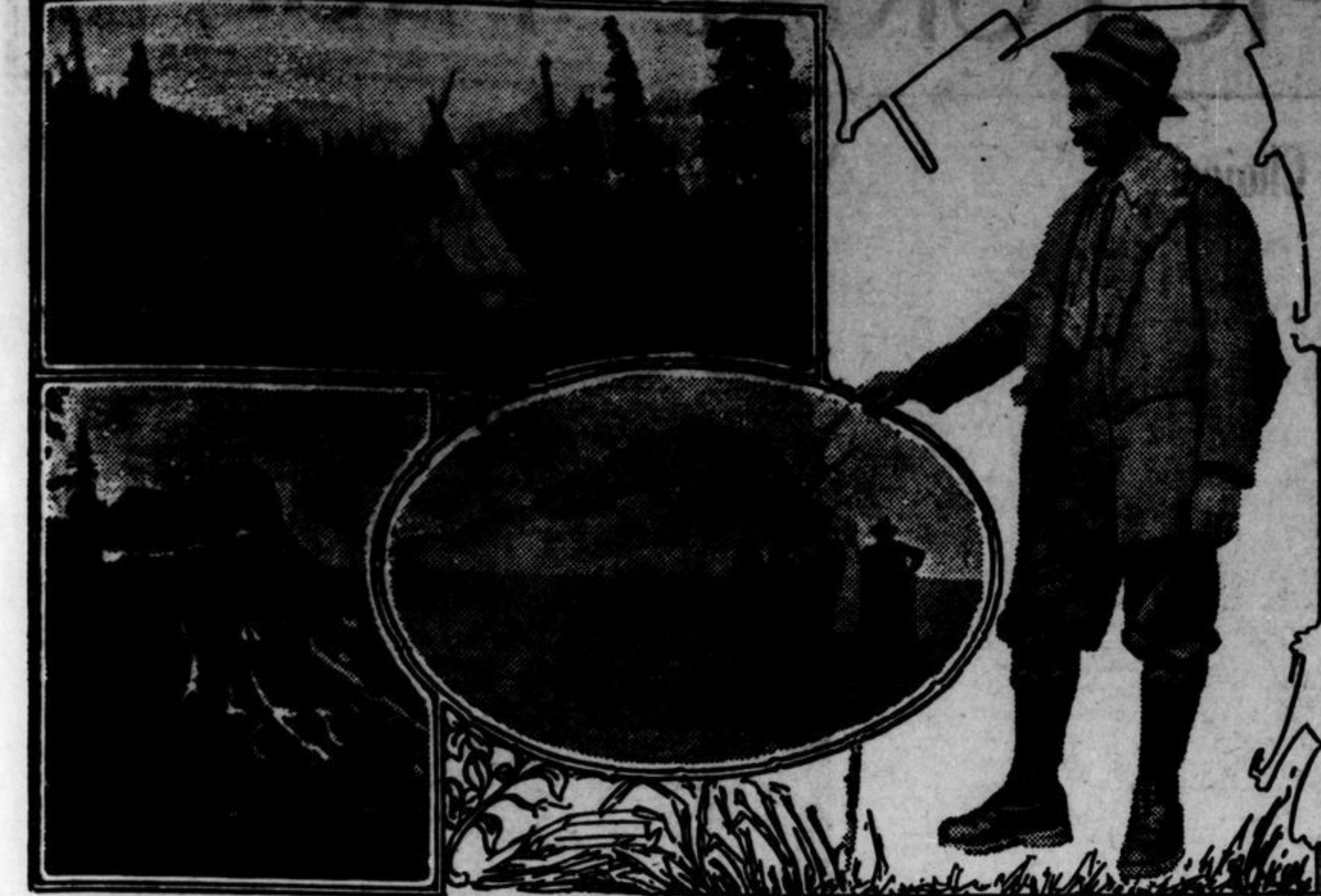
DR. B. H. HART
TRICK FOR YEARS

Helps Women to Know How Was Made Well by Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

...I am now giving...
...I am going to keep...
...I used to feel so tired...
...I didn't want to get up...
...but that feeling is leaving...
...me now. I sleep better...
...and feel more like working...
...For seven or eight years...
...I have had headaches...
...tired feelings...
...pains in my back...
...across my body. I read letters...
...in newspapers saying what good...
...Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound...
...had been. My husband says I quit...
...soon, but I am not going to stop...
...the Vegetable Compound and...
...E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine un-...
...am better and haven't an ache or a...
...pain that the right way? I have...
...faith in your medicines. They...
...are good when those who take them...
...are so highly of them. I am recom-...
...mending them to my friends and I will...
...answer letters from women ask-...
...ing about them."—Mrs. BERT H. HART,
...1081, Cornwall, Ontario.

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Students Storm and Capture Rocky Heights



Top Left—Encamped near the Columbia Ice Field. Mount Columbia, second highest peak in the Rockies, is seen in the background. Below—One of the peaks recently scaled for the first time in history. Inset—Field-Harris party nearing their objective. Right—Edward Fuez, famous Canadian Pacific Railway Swiss guide, who led the Field-Harris expedition, conquering five new peaks in the Columbia Ice Field.

Five peaks in the Canadian Rockies have just been conquered for the first time by three Harvard and Hotchkiss students who were accompanied by their Swiss guides. The students who climbed and named the new peaks in the famous Columbia ice field are Osgood Field, Frederick Field and Lemond Harris of Boston. They were led by the noted Canadian Pacific Railway guide Edward Fuez, the oldest guide in point of service in the Canadian Rockies. Two of the newly conquered peaks have been named Mount Harvard and Mount Hotchkiss after the two American universities.

The party made five first ascents including the hitherto unexplored Mount Patterson, 10,400 feet, Mount Sir James Outram 10,760 feet, the South Twin, 10,600 feet and the unnamed peaks, Harvard and Hotchkiss. Besides all this they discovered a new route to the top of the second highest peak in the Rockies, Mount Columbia, 12,000 feet, which was made in a return journey of twenty-three hours. The aim of the exploring party, to conquer the South Twin, was successfully attained.

The Field-Harris party left Lake Louise five weeks ago accompanied by two guides, five packers and nineteen horses, and travelled 200 miles into the Columbia ice

field. Their progress was halted several times by the terrific winds from the ice fields and once they were forced to halt a day at Mistayah lake in order to make rafts with which to get their horses across. Here, at the foot of Mount Patterson, they put up a bivouac camp and accompanied by the weird howling of the wild ice winds of this district spent most of their night thrubbing a ukelele and singing warm southern songs.

Lemond Harris had his own Swiss guide with him, Joseph Biner who has guided him for many years in the Swiss Alps. Edward Fuez who has been guiding in the Canadian Rockies since 1903 was the man who successfully manoeuvred this valuable expedition. The greatest novelty of the trip, he stated on his return, was the meeting of fourteen American girls on the lonely forks of the North Saskatchewan River, who were travelling alone with their packers. The girls insisted that the party stop off for dinner with them that night, following which a note of civilization was added to their wild northern environment by the sound of the ukelele and the swish of dancing feet over pine needles dimly lighted by a blazing log camp fire.

would get more in return for your hard work. The same would happen to the manufacturers. Instead of buying millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods from the United States and other countries Canadians would buy them from Canadian factories, and thousands more Canadians could be employed at good wages. All other classes would benefit.

Take the case of the tractor industry. The late government, at the demand of the wheat miners of the West, wiped out the tariff on tractors for farm purposes. The manufacturers told them that if they removed the duty, the industry would disappear. The result was that fourteen or more tractor factories closed up and went out of business and thousands of workmen and their dependents were without a means of livelihood. Did the farmers benefit? Not a cent's worth, for since there was no Canadian competition, the United States tractor manufacturers asked what prices they liked for their machines and the Canadian farmer had to pay these prices, besides losing his tractor manufacturing market for his products. The government has likewise been warned regarding the agricultural implement business, which is bound to go the same way if these warnings go unheeded.

Railways Have Deficits

Then take the railway companies. Our national railways are now suffering a huge deficit every year. Why? Because they have not enough passengers and freight to carry. If the farmers and manufacturers were busy and selling their products at good prices, more freight would be moving, especially east and west, and more people would be travelling, with a consequent probability of reductions in freight and passenger rates. The banks would be handling more money, the merchants would be selling more goods and general prosperity would result in which everyone would have a share.

Referring again to Sherbrooke industries. We have one large woollen mill there. The largest in Canada. Is it desirable that this mill be kept operating to full capacity? Last year 24,000,000 yards of cloth were imported into Canada. We buy an average of one suit of clothes per year. Would you rather pay, if necessary, which I do not admit is the case, say \$5.00 more for your suit and see the Sherbrooke mill running with one thousand hands and a consequent market of four thousand people for your products, or buy your suit that much less and have the mill idle? That is the way we all want to look at these matters.

Return to Stable Policies

"I have taken up a good deal of your time here this evening, but I hope that at least some of what I have said may be productive of good, and whether Liberal or Conservative, we will all demand a return of the policies of those two great leaders, Sir Wilfred Laurier, that greatly revered French-Canadian Liberal, and Sir John A. Macdonald, the father of the national protective policy of Canada."

Mulock

(Our own Correspondent.) We wish the editor and readers a happy and prosperous New Year. The Christmas entertainment of the Baptist Sunday School was held in the Church on Monday evening, December 22. To the stormy weather and uncertain condition of the roads may be attributed the fact that the audience was not as large as might have been, but the Christmas spirit prevailed, and everyone enjoyed the evening, especially the children. The pastor, Rev. H. Grickington, acted in the capacity of chairman, and a varied program of thirty-four items was presented. At the close of the entertainment, a hearty vote of thanks was called for by Mr. A. C. McDonald and given to all those who spent so much time in training the children and to those who took part. A special hearty vote of thanks was tendered Miss Pearl Wilson, teacher at Ebenezer, for training the children who belonged to her school in a pantomime and a chorus.

Visitors who spent New Year holidays with friends here were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Redford of Durham

IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION FOR CANADIAN FARMERS

George D. McKinnon, Chairman of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was asked to address the Sherbrooke Ploymen's Association at their annual banquet. "The Importance of the Tariff to the Farmer," was his subject. He spoke as follows:

"This evening, with your permission, I want to refer to the customs tariff as it concerns the farmer. How are farmers concerned in the maintenance of a customs tariff sufficiently high to encourage and protect Canadian industry? In the first place, it is frequently and wrongly asserted that the customs tariff is designed to benefit manufacturers and, to some extent, their employees. In past years this has been quite an issue between parties—opponents attempting to persuade farmers and the professional and business men generally that the manufacturer was their enemy. A moment's reflection will show that there is no ground for such a claim. The farmers are as much, if not more, interested in the tariff than those found in any other occupation. Suppose we consider this statement in relation to the farmers of the Province of Quebec and particularly of those in the vicinity of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

"Taking an average of a period of years, about 80 per cent of all the products of the farms of Canada remains in the country and is sold or consumed here. About 20 per cent is exported. The large export of wheat from the prairie provinces increases the percentage of exports for the whole country. For the Province of Quebec alone, about 90 per cent of what is grown on the farms is sold in the cities, towns and villages, or consumed on the farms of the province; about 10 per cent is exported. It is certain that only a small proportion of what is grown is consumed on the farms themselves, consequently the greatest portion of the products of the farms is sold in the cities, towns and villages. Is it, therefore, not true that it is to the interests of the farmers of Quebec that there should be a large consuming population in the province? If the factories are taken out of the cities, towns and villages of Quebec what will happen to the population of these places? Remember that when a factory leaves a city or closes down for lack of orders, more than the owners and the wage earners are affected. The retail stores, the doctors, lawyers, butchers, dressmakers, milliners, street railways, landlords, who furnish the factory population with goods or services, suffer also. The surrounding farmers do not escape. When the factories close down, wages are no longer paid to the employees, and there is less money in circulation. The wage earners have not so much money to buy fruit, poultry, meat, vegetables and other farm products. Moreover, many of these factories use farm products such as wood (shingles, grain, vegetables, in manufacturing the goods which they sell. If they cease operations, they cannot buy these materials from the farmers.

An Interesting Illustration

"I was in New Hampshire this week and learned of a large canning factory in a small town which used

up fifty tons of corn per day during the canning season. Last year the owners, hearing on a larger demand doubled the capacity of the factory, so as to use one hundred tons per day, but on account of the depression at present prevailing in the United States, the new addition did not operate. Can you imagine what that would mean to the farmers in the vicinity?

"Another result of industrial depression is the falling of property values. If the population of a city or town is cut through the factories closing down, the value of stores, office buildings and houses is seriously diminished. Not only that, but the value of the surrounding farm lands is decreased. We all know that the most expensive farm land is usually close to thriving cities or towns which furnish good markets, and that farms twenty or thirty miles away from a market are cheaper. Now, if the market buys less farm products, the value of the farms around the market must fall. Your own experience and observations, which are perhaps refreshed by my remarks, tell you that the prosperity of the farmers and manufacturers of this province is linked together. They all grow prosperous or grow poor together.

"Take the case of the City of Sherbrooke. You know how for many years new factories were built there and in my own experience, the population increased two and one-half times, due almost entirely to this industrial increase, and you all know that your conditions and markets were much better as a result. But what of late years? We have at least six factories idle and others on part time with greatly reduced forces. Many of our people have gone to the United States, leaving vacant houses which, at present are a drag on the market. We have not located a new industry of any importance for some considerable time. What is the reason? Many of our factories are branches of American industries, brought here by the protective tariff and for no other reason, but that tariff has been tinkered with so often of late that business is nervous and will not invest money under such conditions.

Canada Reduces Tariff

"Since the war, Canada has been unique in one sense. Over sixty-five countries increased their tariffs, in most cases by a very considerable extent. That is, they made it harder for us to sell goods to them. Their object was to provide work for their own people and keep their own money and people at home. The United States is, perhaps, the most outstanding example. On the other hand, Canada has reduced the tariff five times, in 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, and 1924. We have been told for years that if the tariff is reduced or wiped out, everyone would be prosperous. Some people have pictured the tariff as the great enemy of the farmer. Well, we have had five tariff reductions in Canada since the war. Have they made you prosperous? Have conditions been good on the farms during the last four or five years?

"The results of these tariff reductions on manufacturing have been very serious. Nearly one-half a million people have left the country to get work in the United States. Many factories are idle or running on part time. Business is not good. I sorely need to tell you this. Think of the cities and towns and villages in this part of the province and in other parts of the Province

of Quebec. Recall to your mind the number of factories that you know of that are standing idle today. Where are their former employees? They could not live on nothing. When their wages stopped, they had to look about for something else to do. Many of them could not find it here and had to leave the country and go to the United States. Is that a good thing for the province? Is it a good thing for you? A recent official report from Washington states that for the year ending June 30th, 1921, over 200,000 Canadians entered the United States to reside there and many more went across, and that many more returned, and remained there without any official record being made of them. Can you imagine what a market has been lost to the farmers of this country by 200,000 people leaving here? Imagine a city of the size and the thousands of carloads of farm produce which would be required to feed them.

Farm Products Imported

"Our tariff is now so low that it is not an adequate protection against other countries where wages are low and living conditions are poorer than they are in Canada. Our tariff is now so low that goods are pouring in by hundreds of millions of dollars worth every year. This does not apply to manufactured goods only. The farmers are very seriously affected. I quote from a recent report of the Dominion Government showing the following imports into Canada from the United States of commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farm products. I won't attempt to give them all, the list is too long, but I will quote some of the principal items:

Products Imported from the United States During the Year Ending March 31, 1924.

Total Fruits, Fresh.....	\$4,929,406.00
Total Vegetables, Fresh	3,570,315.00
Total Grain.....	6,236,167.00
Hops.....	867,877.00
Total Seeds.....	1,666,095.00
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	5,595,874.00
Broom Corn.....	760,158.00
Hay.....	219,368.00
Total Fruits, Prepared.....	1,980,056.00
Total Vegetables, prepared.....	764,949.00
Total Milled Products.....	770,770.00
Total Animals, Living.....	2,242,546.00
Total Hides and Skins.....	3,731,005.00
Total Meats, Fresh, etc.	3,123,758.00
Milk and Cream, Fresh.....	29,697.00
Eggs.....	1,961,477.00
Total Meats Prepared.....	3,320,146.00
Total Milk Products.....	264,811.00

"All these are produced on Canadian farms and yet we are buying millions of dollars worth from the United States. Why not put the tariff up on these articles and keep the Canadian market for the Canadian farmer? If this were done, you would sell more of all these things in Canada. The farmer needs protection just as much as, or ever more than, the manufacturer, and he should have it. Why should we not work together to get the protection we need. If we get this protection which should give to Canadian farmers and manufacturers, the Canadian market as far as possible, the whole country will benefit. Not only those who would displace those now imported from the United States but the demand from the cities, towns and villages would greatly increase, prices would rise and your farms would be more valuable and you

and daughter, Miss Eva, Toronto, with the former's sister, Mrs. William Adlam; Miss Elsie Boyce of Owen Sound, at the home of her brother, Mr. Edgar Boyce; Mrs. Fred Reay and Miss Martha Torry of Durham, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Torry and family; Mrs. Whitaker of Toronto, at the home of her son, Mr. Henry Dunn; Miss Jessie Twamley, normal student at Stratford and Miss Etta Twamley of the Royal Bank staff, Durham, with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Twamley; Mrs. Mary Brown and sons, Alexander and J. D. of Wiar-ton, at the homes of Mr. Andrew Hastie and Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDonald.

Rev. H. and Mrs. Crickington were visitors in London over the holiday.

Mrs. William Campbell and little son, Charles, spent the holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McClocklin, Glenelg.

Hero's hoping that the winter ahead will be milder than what we have been experiencing.

Sorry to report that the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Sharpe has scarlet fever.

Darkies' Corners

(Our own Correspondent.) Mr. John Bell of Winnipeg and Mr. Oscar Bell of Toronto were home for Christmas.

Miss Nellie Nichol spent Christmas with her sisters, Misses Susie and Agnes Nichol of Toronto.

Mr. Irwin of Holstein was a weekend visitor with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Farr Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. Murray Ritchie spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Hamilton.

Mrs. W. Williams and children of Toronto spent the holiday with the former's mother, Mrs. R. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Keller, Ross and Edith, and Dr. J. E. and Annie Patterson and family of Listowel were Christmas visitors with Mr. and Mrs. S. Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McFadden and little daughter, Glenna, spent Christmas with Mrs. McFadden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McNally, Edge Hill.

Mrs. John McGirr left Saturday to visit with her sister, Mrs. T. Johnson, Detroit.

Quite a number from this line attended the Nominations at the Township hall, Glenelg, Monday.

Rocky Saugeen

(Our own Correspondent.) Miss Kathleen Firth spent a day recently with Mrs. Neil McLean.

A large crowd turned out to hear the debate in the hall on Monday night which was very interesting. The Gazette edited by Merron Ewen was also very good.

The Christmas Tree, which was

held last Friday night was very entertaining. The children acted their parts well, but owing to the storm, the attendance was not as large as was expected. However, those who were fortunate enough to be able to be present were very much pleased with the excellent program. Allister Lawrence made a good Santa Claus and certainly satisfied the happy children.

Mr. Joseph Davidson spent a few days around the Rocky with friends.

Mr. Jack Lawson spent a day recently with his friend, Campbell McLean.

PARTNERS

Doctor—I'll examine you all over for \$15.
Patient—All right, Doc; and if you find it, we'll split fifty-fifty.—Life.

After Christmas Clearing Specials

- \$6.50 Ivory Electric Lamps \$4.75
- \$6.00 Ivory Electric Lamps \$4.25
- \$7.00 Fancy Electric Lamp \$5.25
- \$7.00 French Ivory Brush \$5.25
- 85c Reprint Books, by well-known authors 59c
- \$10.00 Green Gold Mesh Purse, for \$7.50
- \$1.50 Fountain Pens 98c
- 50c Boxed Writing Paper \$5.50
- \$4.50 French Ivory Mirrors \$3.50
- 50c Jugs (large size) 35c
- \$3.50 Beaded Purse \$2.50

EXTRA SPECIAL

- 1 Linen Folder Pad, 100 Pages 35c
 - 2 Pkgs. Linen Envelopes 6x15c 30c
- 65c

The lot for 39c

Sweater Yarn, 2 one oz. balls for 25c

Stamped Goods at Reduced Prices

The Variety Store
R. L. Saunders

A Happy New Year To All

We take this opportunity to thank our customers for their patronage, and extend to one and all our sincere good wishes for a Happy New Year.

Henderson's Bakery

Makers of Good Bread

Visitors who spent New Year holidays with friends here were: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Redford of Durham

J. & W. McLACHLAN

THE QUALITY GROCERS

- Union Shirting, 72 inches wide per yard \$1.75
 - Coatings, 56 inches wide, per yard \$1.50
 - Tricolette Blouses for \$2.75
 - Kimona Cloth, per yard 65c
 - Ladies' and Children's House Slippers from \$1.25 to \$1.50
 - Boys' Sweater Coats, All- Wool from \$2.75 to \$3.25
 - Men's Duchess Trousers, Guaranteed, from \$4.25 to \$5.50
- A few pairs left of Gray and white Flannelette Blankets, large size.

We Wish All Our Customers and Friends A Prosperous New Year.

We take this opportunity of wishing our Friends and Customers

A Happy And Prosperous New Year

C. L. GRANT

J. & W. McLACHLAN
Grocers Phone 34 Durham