

and McDonald.
Nasturtium—W. J. Hewitt.
Judges—Mrs. W. M. Groat and
Mrs. C. Drumm.

Poultry
Barred Rocks, mature—C. P. Kin-
nee 1 and 2; young, C. P. Kinnee.
(Continued on page 5)

Miss Macphail's Meetings

Meetings in the interest of Miss Macphail, Progressive candidate in the coming Federal election, will be held as follows:

ALLAN PARK
Monday, October 5.

DORNOCH
Tuesday, October 6.

BADJEROS
Wednesday, October 7.

PROTON STATION
Thursday, October 8.

EUGENIA
Friday, October 9.

DROMORE
Saturday, October 10.

All meetings at 8 p.m. to be addressed by candidate and others.

This Week

Apples, assorted lot \$2.50

Oranges, cuban and \$2.50

Pears, mixed lot, on \$1.98

Button Boots, sizes \$1.25

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market price for Live
Warehouse on Lamb-
nesday, Wednesday and
clock noon.

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Durham, Ont.

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order to make room for

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of Men's Hats, Caps,
Raincoats, Overcoats,
fact, everything a man

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that we are here with
are bound to suit you.
you prices on all our
ask is that you give
you that we are giving

RGAINS

NDERS
Durham, Ontario

LOCAL CAMPAIGN OPENED TUESDAY

(Continued from page 1)

product. He cited the high tariff of the United States as the making of that country commercially in 1921. Canada sold the United States 50 millions worth of produce, but with the advent of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, put on at the request of the United States agriculturists in 1922, our exports to that country in 1924 had fallen off to slightly over 50 millions. In order to ship wheat into the United States, the Canadian farmer had to pay a duty of 42 cents a bushel as compared with 12 cents for United States wheat coming into Canada; eggs, 8 cents a dozen as compared with 3 cents; flour, \$2.04 per barrel as compared with 50 cents; hay, \$4.00 per ton against \$2.00, and butter 8 cents a pound against 4 cents. Was it any wonder that the Canadian farmer could not make money when the United States market was closed to him, and he was afforded little or no protection in his home market? The Australian treaty also allows produce from that country to enter almost free while Australia has a high tariff.

The speaker dwelt on the effects of direct and indirect protection as a help to the Canadian farmer. In direct protection, the farmer was given protection in his own market against the competition of foreign countries, while in indirect protection, he was benefited by having the Canadian manufacturer protected who in turn builds up industry, employs more help, and in this manner creates a home market for the Canadian agriculturist.

The speaker said that the present U. F. O. clubs had been organized by the Conservative party as a co-operative association for the benefit of the agriculturist, but that they had been exploited and turned from their intended path at the close of the world war. Even J. J. Morrison had declared that the U. F. O. was not in politics, and with this action, Mr. Henry heartily agreed. He was heartily in sympathy with these clubs as business propositions, but they should never have been in politics, thus turning one class against all the others.

Tariff is the Issue

Mr. Henry referred to Miss Macphail's nomination speech in which she said that she would not allow the tariff to be the issue in South-East Grey. The speaker contended that Miss Macphail had nothing to do with it; it was the Conservative party which had brought on the election, and that the tariff always had been and always would be the issue. Banking reform, which Miss Macphail said was the most important issue, had nothing to do with the present campaign, and the speaker, who said he had had quite a lot to do with banking in the past, paid tribute to the solidity of the Canadian banks. Miss Macphail, he said, might use her influence towards reforming some of the crooked banking officials in the country, and in this she would have his hearty support, but in the banking failures in the past, not one could be attributed to the system in vogue. Every bank failure had been caused by crooked directorates. Referring to her reformation of the Senate, the speaker said this had been a political football ever since he could remember, and was but a camouflage to draw the attention of the electorate from the real issues. The Senate, despite all the bad qualities attributed to it, had done some good in the country, and only last year, had saved the country some millions of dollars by vetoing unnecessary expenditures. When the King Government came into power in 1921, with the Progressives, they had a majority of 131 in the House, and as both parties were pledged to abolish the Senate, they could have done so then. It was no use to advocate it now that the opportunity had passed and an election campaign was on. The speaker closed his address with a plea for unity, not discord among the masses and classes of Canada.

Dr. L. G. Campbell

Dr. Campbell, the candidate, was the second speaker of the evening. Dr. Campbell was suffering from a bad cold, and did not take as much time as is usual, but covered a lot of ground in the minutes at his disposal. He thanked the audience for their attendance and prefaced his address with a reference to the difference between the different political parties in Canada. The Conservatives and Liberals had been associated with the political life of the country ever since confederation, had grown up with the country and knew of its needs and desires. The Progressive party, on the other hand, had no extended history, having been born out of the restlessness following the war and the reaction of the people against the two old parties. He referred to the U. F. O. government in Ontario and stated that he did not think its most ardent exponent or admirer could point to it with pride as a government that had functioned for the benefit of the province. The influence at Ottawa in the past four years was merely a union of minority groups, and this was not calculated to promote the best interests of the country.

Following the war, the Conservative party had appealed to the country on the platform of the tariff and had been defeated. In the Union government the Liberal wing was equally responsible for any measure that should have been hurred at the administration, but when the election came on, the big majority had deserted their former confederates and the Conservatives went down to defeat. One thing in Union Government, however, the speaker stressed and this was the fact that neither during the election or since had any semblance of graft, corruption or

extravagance been discovered. Protection was the appeal at the last election and was the appeal now. This in the speaker's opinion, was the only cure for our present ills. He referred to Miss Macphail's accusation against the Liberal party and for not living up to their free trade platform and quoted her as saying that of the two old parties, she preferred the Conservatives, who at least preached protection and practised what they preached. The Progressives, the speaker claimed, were worse than either of the old parties in that they had no policy at all.

Class Legislation is Not Right

Prosperity, Dr. Campbell claimed, was an interlocking affair. He thought any political party should have the best interests of all the people at heart, and he had no use for any party that had its interests in one class only. The free trade advocacy of the Progressives, who believed, or professed to believe in absolute free trade without any compromise whatever, was a wrong one, and one that would bring ruin to Canadian industry and agriculture. He found fault with the Progressive argument that "the consumer always pays the duty, and the farmer is always the consumer." The speaker thought that the Canadian farmer was the most independent member of the community from a consumption standpoint, growing as he does the great part of what he needs. The argument, however, was admitted to have enough truth in it to make the people think that something was wrong, but did not make it very clear as to exactly what it was.

The speaker referred to the peculiar situation in South-East Grey, where for the first time he could remember, a government went to the country without a representative in the riding. Liberals, he said, must align themselves with the Conservatives for the present or with the forces of radicalism. He had faith in the great majority of Liberals that they will take this opportunity of eliminating his radical element from Canadian politics which has during the past four years hampered the Mackenzie King government and was making Canada a dumping ground for foreign countries.

Protection for All

Dr. Campbell referred to the Progressive argument as to the tariff. They referred to the fact that the manufacturers and laboring classes of the country were protected from foreign competition, but that the farmers were not. Their remedy was to take away this protection from the manufacturers and place them on an even footing with the farming class. The speaker claimed this system was altogether wrong, in his opinion. The proper remedy, he said, was to continue the protection to industry, and instead of hampering them with threats of free trade, place in turn an ample protection on foreign produce entering Canada, thus protecting our own agriculturists against foreign competition. He thought we should look on all the Canadian people as producers, not consumers, as they produced far more than they used. He was prepared to admit that the Canadian farmer could not be protected in the foreign market, but this was no reason why he could not be protected in his home market. A tariff of decent height would give a lever to bargain with a foreign power for improved market conditions.

The speaker referred briefly to the influx of eggs and potatoes to the Canadian market, thereby making it necessary for the Canadian farmer to sell his at a loss or lose them altogether by being forced to take them out to the dump. This condition was caused from the fact that the southern climes permitted them to get working earlier, and the United States potato growers could get their tubers on the Canadian market weeks ahead of the home product.

Prosperity, he declared, should be divided amongst all classes. He was not in favor of a monopoly, but was in favor of reasonable protection for every manufacturer, laboring man and farmer.

Canadians to the United States curtailed

The speaker closed his address in a plea for support at the coming election and was given a great ovation when he took his seat. The meeting was closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Grant Whittaker and son, Arthur, Mr. Arden and Miss Irene Whittaker and her friend, Miss Sophie Findlay, all of Toronto, and Mr. John Whittaker of Ceylon were the guests of Mrs. M. Kearns last week-end, and also visited other relatives and friends in and around town while here.

Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Matthews of Shallow Lake were guests of his brother and sister, Mr. Robert and Miss Minnie Matthews, Upper Town, and took in the Durham Show.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McCoskey were guests of friends at Mount Forest the first of the week.

Miss Maud Wilkes of Walkerton is the guest of Miss Edith Chadwick for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McLean of the North Line, Priceville, visited their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Burgess, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Johnston of Wallaceburg were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McIlraith the first of the week.

Mr. R. W. Aljoe of Toronto is visiting with his brother, Mr. Alex. Aljoe, in Glenelg, and with other friends and relatives for a few days.

Mr. Robert Watt of Southampton, a former resident here in town Friday of last week in attendance at the South Grey Fair.

Mrs. William Walls of Kitchener was in town last week and gave The Chronicle a pleasant call.

Mrs. Bale of Toronto was a visitor for a few days with her sister, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, and father, Mr. S. P. Saunders.

Mrs. James Hopkins left Tuesday of last week on an extended visit of his relatives and friends in the West. Mrs. Hopkins purposes visiting during the winter months in Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. (Dr.) Archie Hunter and little daughter, Margaret, left Tuesday for their home at Vancouver, B. C., after visiting with friends and relatives in town for the past ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Firth of Windsor, who have spent the summer at their home at Ophiant, visited with Mrs. J. F. Wright this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grasley of Wyandotte, Mich., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Morton. They returned Wednesday morning.

Mr. Thomas Morton of Regina is spending a few weeks with his parents and other friends here. Mrs. Morton and daughter, Norma, will accompany Mr. Morton back to the West.

Miss Lena Aljoe is visiting her aunt, Mrs. G. Whittaker, in Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGowan were in Fergus last week visiting their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Breen. On returning, they were accompanied home by Mr. Robert Graham and Miss Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Grasley of Wyandotte, Mich., who spent the last two weeks with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Morton, and other friends, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heughan and daughter, Mrs. Charles Reay, were in London Saturday attending the funeral of Mrs. Heughan's sister, Mrs. Heughan is remaining over for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Dean visited Sunday with Meaford friends. Mrs. Dean is remaining over for a week.

Mr. W. A. McGowan is confined to Durham hospital where he yesterday underwent an operation for appendicitis.

SOUTH GREY FALL FAIR PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from page 4)

White Wyandottes, mature—G. Hahn; young—G. Hahn.
White Leghorns, S. C., mature—G. Hahn 1 and 2; young—G. Hahn.
Emden Geese—A. McLean.

HORSES

Heavy Draught
Span attached to wagon—A. Fritz, C. McGillivray, W. A. Lawrence. Best in class—A. Fritz.

Agriculture
Brood mare with foal—G. Ritchie. Foal of 1925—G. Ritchie. Filly or gelding, one year—T. Bell, 1 and 2.

Filly or gelding, two years, T. Bell. Span attached to wagon—J. Ellison, J. Crutchley, A. MacArthur. Best in class—J. Ellison.

General Purpose
Brood mare with foal—W. S. Atchison. Foal of 1925—W. S. Atchison. Filly or gelding, two years—W. S. Atchison.

Filly or gelding, three years—J. and W. Mather, W. S. Atchison. Span attached to wagon—R. Alexander, J. and W. Mather, A. McLean. Best in class—R. Alexander.

Roadsters
Filly or gelding, one year—J. McGinn. Filly or gelding, 2 years—C. P. Kinnee, L. Mountain. Single driver—W. Johnston, W. A. Lawrence.

Span attached to vehicle—C. P. Kinnee. Best on grounds—W. Johnston.

Coach or Carriage
Brood mare with foal—J. McGinn. Foal of 1925—J. McGinn. Single driver—A. Kristine, J. Picken, W. A. Lawrence.

Span drivers—A. Kristine, W. A. Lawrence.

Horses in Action

Lady driver—W. A. Lawrence, 1 and 2, J. Picken. Comic outfit—Mrs. G. Campbell, C. P. Kinnee.

Specials

Best team in outfit, classes 17, 18 and 19—J. Ellison. Single driver—W. Johnston. Best team in outfit, classes 20 and 21—A. Kristine. Best turnout—A. Kristine. Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Shelburne.

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PURE BRED CATTLE

Herefords
Bull, 1 year—W. A. Lawrence. Bull calf—W. A. Lawrence, 1 and 2. Cow—W. A. Lawrence, 1, 2 and 3. Two year heifer—W. A. Lawrence. One year heifer—W. A. Lawrence. Heifer calf—W. A. Lawrence, 1, 2 and 3. Herd—W. A. Lawrence.

Polled Angus
Bull calf—R. Herd. Cow—R. Herd.

Holsteins
Bull—W. Bogle. Cow—W. Bogle, 1, 2 and 3. 2 year heifer—W. Bogle, 1 and 2. 1 year heifer—W. Bogle. Herd—W. Bogle. Best animal—W. Bogle.

Grade Cattle
Dairy cow—J. Collinson, J. Morrison, W. Bogle. Beef cow—R. Herd. One year heifer—R. Herd, 1 and 2. Heifer or steer calf—T. Turnbull. Two year steer—R. Herd, 1 and 2. Best animal—R. Herd. Fat animal—R. Herd. Best animal—R. Herd.

Specials
Best herd dairy cattle—W. Bogle. Best animal in beef classes—R. Herd. Best in dairy class—W. Bogle. Judge—Oliver Turnbull.

SHEEP
Oxford Downs
Ram (two shears)—A. McLean, 1 and 2. Ewe (two shears)—A. McLean, 1 and 2. Shearling Ewe—A. McLean. Ewe lamb—A. McLean, 1 and 2.

Shropshire
Ram (two shears)—N. D. Hamilton. Shearling ram—N. D. Hamilton, 1 and 2. Ram lamb—N. D. Hamilton, 1 and 2.

Swine
York
Boar—R. Herd. Brood sow—R. Herd, 1 and 2. Spring pigs—R. Herd. Tamworth
Boar—R. Herd. Judge—Oliver Turnbull.

Cheery Soul (to friend): "My dear, you was dead—strite, I did, I've heard several people speakin' well of yer lately."

Ewe, (two shears)—N. D. Hamilton 1 and 2. Shearling ewe—N. D. Hamilton, 1 and 2. Ewe lamb—N. D. Hamilton, 1 and 2. Pen—N. D. Hamilton.

Leicester
Ram (two shears)—N. D. Hamilton. Shearling ram—N. D. Hamilton. Ram lamb—R. Herd, 1 and 2, J. McGinn. Ewe (two shears)—Hamilton, McGinn, Herd. Shearling ewe—R. Herd, Hamilton 2 and 3. Ewe lamb—Herd, Hamilton, Herd.

Grades
Butcher ewe or wether—Hamilton, Herd, Hamilton. Judge—Oliver Turnbull.

SWINE
York
Boar—R. Herd. Brood sow—R. Herd, 1 and 2. Spring pigs—R. Herd. Tamworth
Boar—R. Herd. Judge—Oliver Turnbull.

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Sizes 31 to 35 \$11.50

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