

## New Strength For Weak Girls

Can be Had Through the Rich,  
Red Blood Made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

There comes a time in the life of almost every girl when weakness attacks her. The strain upon her blood supply is too great, and there comes headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, attacks of dizziness, heart palpitation, a constant weariness and a tendency to a decline. All these symptoms may not be present in any particular case, but the presence of any one of them shows the necessity for prompt treatment. And the very best treatment is through the blood making tonic qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are the one thing needed to maintain the health of growing girls and women of mature years.

Here is a bit of strong proof:—Miss Matilda Breen, King Highway, Newcastle N. B., says:—"I was in an extremely run-down and nervous condition. I was losing flesh, had a poor appetite, always pale, and suffered frequently from headaches. In fact my condition can best be described as miserable. I had tried several treatments but they did not help me in the least. Then, reading one day about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I decided to try them. After using three boxes I was much improved, but continued until I had taken six boxes, with the result that I am now well and strong, with good color and a hearty appetite. In view of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me I cannot recommend them too highly."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Protection For Fruit Grower

Throughout this and previous sessions the representatives of the fruit and vegetable producing districts of Ontario and British Columbia have been demanding protection for their industry. Their demand has had no response from the Government. American potatoes and other vegetables have been permitted to drive Canadian produce from the market. Home grown vegetable and fruit stocks are allowed to decay while the market is supplied from the neighboring republic. The loss to Canadian growers amounts to millions of dollars annually. In Western Ontario and in the valleys of British Columbia growers with large investments are struggling against discouragement. An industry capable of turning over hundreds of millions of dollars a year is being blighted by unnecessary competition. Mr. Meighen, the policy on which he is about to challenge the Government before the country, is assuring protection for this industry.

The preservation of the fruit and vegetable producing activities of Canada does not mean merely prosperity for those engaged in them. It means as well an increased buying power for large sections of the Canadian people to the ultimate benefit of the entire community. The consuming as well as the producing elements of the Canadian people will reap the profit. The Canada-first policy of the Conservative party has an effective illustration in its application to this one industry.

## GAMES TO BE PLAYED IN M.B.L.

July 3—Newcastle at Nelson  
July 3—Chatham at Loggieville  
July 6—Newcastle at Loggieville  
July 6—Chatham at Nelson  
July 10—Loggieville at Chatham  
July 10—Nelson at Newcastle  
July 13—Chatham at Newcastle  
July 13—Nelson at Loggieville  
July 17—Newcastle at Chatham  
July 17—Loggieville at Nelson  
July 20—Loggieville at Newcastle  
July 20—Nelson at Chatham

## NERVES AND FAINTING SPELLS

Sent Woman to Bed. Great Change  
After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound

Sarnia, Ontario.—"After my girlie was born I was a wreck. My nerves were too terrible for words and I simply could not stand or walk without pains. I suffered with fainting spells until I was no longer any good for my household duties and had to take to my bed. The doctor said I should have an operation, but I was not in a fit condition at that time. My neighbor said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' I am sure it will do you good and will save those doctor's bills. So I was advised by my husband to try it after I told him about it. I am very thankful to say that I was soon able to take a few boarders for a while as rooms were scarce at that time. My baby is 17 months old now and I have not yet had an operation, thanks to your medicine. I have recommended the Vegetable Compound to a few people I know and have told them the good it has done me. I know I feel and look a different woman these last few months and I certainly would not be without a bottle of your medicine in the house. You can use this letter as you see fit as I should be only too glad for those suffering as I have to know what it has done for me."—Mrs. ROBERT C. MAC GREGOR, R. R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ontario.

A recent canvass of women users of the Vegetable Compound report 98 out of 100 received beneficial results. This is a remarkable proof of its merit.

### WHO OWNS THE POLE?

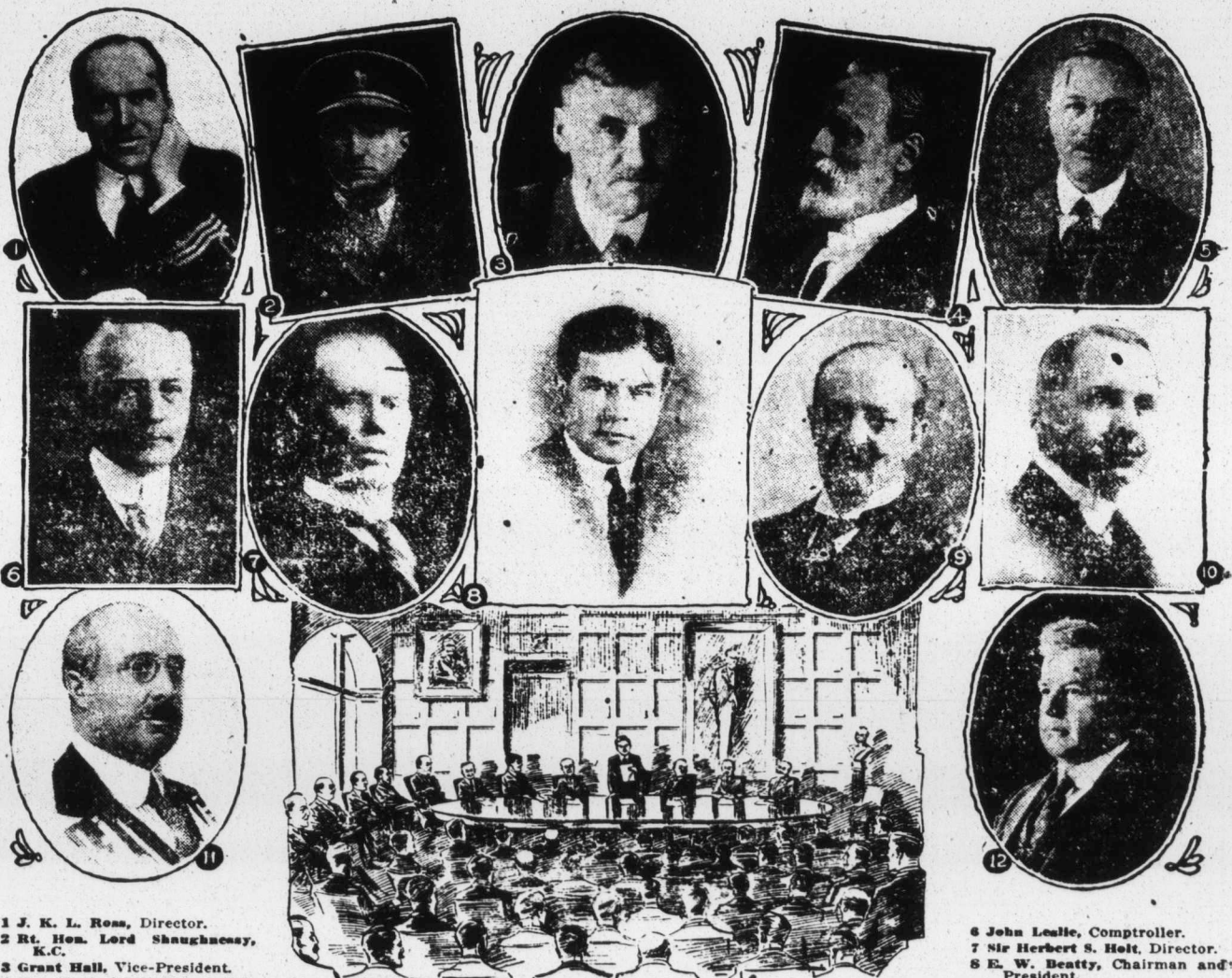
It is not now "How Old is Ann?" but "Who owns the Pole?" that is providing the newspapers with items for its jokes. Canada has made a tentative claim to everything up to the Pole, and hopes to prove that claim; but when the day comes, as it will, when the scientists will agree upon its location, who then will assert ownership of the much discussed long sought for Pole? Commodore Peary some sixteen years ago claimed discovery of the Pole, and planted the Stars and Stripes on the point he identified as the zero point of latitude taking possession of the "roof of the World" in the name of the people of the United States. Amundsen, according to some reports, went prepared to plant thereon the flag of Denmark and to take possession of the roof of the world in the name of his sovereign. The MacMillan expedition is supplied with Canadian flags out whether they are to be used to decorate the Pole and to take possession of it in the name of Canada's King is not definite.

Professor Otto Basch of Berlin has now come forward with the declaration that as a result of investigations carried on by him in his study, he is convinced that Peary did not reach the Pole by three kilometers, which may or may not be so. Peary said the Pole was in an open sea, that is if a sea covered with thick ice can be called open; the point is that it was not land, which, according to some authorities, may be claimed for a sovereign while seas cannot. To the man who is more concerned with getting in his winter coal, or the future of his garden than as to whom the roof of the world belongs, all this discussion must seem futile. But says the Saint Louis Globe, Democrat, remember Alaska and how we that supposedly worthless strip of frigidity has turned out for the United States, and take an interest in the flag-planting efforts of the nations. The earth is said to have shifted on her axis and converted the icey regions of the world into flowery kingdoms. She may do so again and then the coal and oil, the minerals and all the vast stores of wealth that are known to be in the Arctic may be in the centre of a vast summer resort. Stranger things have happened in the world and it will be just as well that those Canadian flags should be in place for that event. While the whole thing is very much in the future the rapid strides that science takes is altering living conditions, is eliminating distances, and it is quite in order to ask for an answer to the query as to who really does own the Pole? It has been pointed

**MURINE**  
NIGHT  
MORNING  
KEEP YOUR EYES  
CLEAN CLEAR AND HEALTHY

## Canada's Affairs Discussed at Railway Meeting

President of great National Institution Tells of Country's Business Conditions and Discusses General Railway Situation — Immigration Shows Signs of Coming Improvement.



1 J. K. L. Ross, Director.  
2 Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.  
3 Grant Hall, Vice-President.  
4 Hon. Frederick L. Beique, K.C.  
5 W. H. Currie, K.C., general solicitor.

6 John Leslie, Comptroller.  
7 Sir Herbert S. Holt, Director.  
8 E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President.  
9 I. G. Ogden, Vice-President.  
10 Ernest Alexander, Secretary.  
11 F. W. Nelson, Director.  
12 W. N. Tilley, K.C.

A glimpse at a corner of the big room in which Canadian Pacific Shareholders gather to hear the annual address of Chairman and President E. W. Beatty on national business conditions and the company's affairs.

The annual shareholders' meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the important financial events of the year as naturally follows from the position held by that company as a great national institution the activities of which touch every branch of Canadian life. On the first Wednesday in every May the shareholders gather to hear the president tell of the company's past year and to elect directors to carry on its great work. At these meetings are always to be found many of the country's leaders in industry, commerce and finance representing all parts of the Dominion. And the president's report is looked upon as an epitome of business conditions throughout the whole of Canada. Of course, all the shareholders cannot attend, they are far too many and they are too widely scattered, particularly in recent years when the holding of Canadian Pacific stock or bonds has greatly grown in popularity among the small investors of the country. If all were present the gathering would be a great mass meeting and the country towns, villages and even the farming districts of Canada would be represented to a surprising extent.

The meeting was this year held on May 6 and the chairman and president, Mr. E. W. Beatty, drew attention to the company's lessened earnings during 1924 which had resulted from a decrease in the movement of manufactured articles and a smaller crop movement for the year. These conditions, he said, had continued during the first three months of the present year, but during the month of April the decrease in gross earnings were appreciably less which gave ground for the belief that conditions were slowly improving. With a good crop, particularly in Western Canada, there was cause for confidence that the results of the year's operations

would be reasonably satisfactory. He pointed out, however, that neither rail nor ocean traffic had reached normal proportions and that until they did so the company's expenditures for capital, maintenance and general operation must be curtailed so far as may be without impairing the high standard at which the property has always been maintained. Mr. Beatty referred to the government proposal to subsidize a line of freight steamers on the Atlantic under the proposed Petersen contract and pointed out that particularly during the past 2 years Atlantic shipping operations have been conducted with very unsatisfactory financial returns. He said the companies felt they had been placed on trial, and therefore were making the fullest disclosures of the traffic conditions and the results of the operation of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.

Attention was drawn to the need of an aggressive immigration policy and the unsatisfactory results so far this year when 10,752 immigrants came to Canada, as against 23,880 during the same period of the previous year. Mr. Beatty pointed out there was nothing fundamentally unsound in Canada's immigration laws, but there was an apparent lack of concerted and definite policies in Great Britain and on the continent. There was encouragement in the fact that emigration from the British Isles was becoming more active, enquiries from the United States were becoming more numerous and the continental field showed considerable promise, as against 23,880. In this address Mr. Beatty felt impelled by the prominence which the general railway situation has recently been accorded in parliament and through the country generally to make some references thereto. He noticed and welcomed an awakening of public interest quite contrary to the disinterested apathy heretofore

displayed by Canadians towards transportation matters. Mr. Beatty drew attention to the statement often heard that the present railway situation in the Dominion was due to the failure in former years of private undertakings, the inference being that defects of private ownership and administration resulted in the establishment of public ownership. Mr. Beatty pointed out that the principal causes of the present unsatisfactory conditions "was undoubtedly the formation from time to time of policies of extensive new construction and duplication of existing lines, in most if not all cases by the government or with government assistance and in anticipation of a much greater development than the country has enjoyed."

Failure was almost inevitable, Mr. Beatty continued, since the undertakings were so far in advance of the country's existing or immediate future requirements, and it did not to him seem material whether the over-ambitious projects were launched by the government of the day or were conceived by individuals or companies. In each case these undertakings received the financial support of the government and the approval of the people of Canada, without which they could not have been completed, but in neither case could their break-down be attributed to private ownership.

In consequence of the existing conditions, there was, said Mr. Beatty, a general and deep-rooted desire for railway economies, for the elimination where possible of intensive competition and duplicate services and the utilization where feasible of joint instead of separate terminal facilities. In this connection the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway pointed out that the position of his company was unique. He stated that many of the lines of railway now forming the National System were not constructed as part of one

railway conception, but were conceived and designed to compete with each other as separate transportation units, while each of them, in addition, was in competition with the Canadian Pacific system.

The consolidation of the National System had, he said, brought, in consequence under one administration, lines which were originally designed to be competitive and in no sense part of a unified system. On the other hand, the Canadian Pacific Railway had been conceived and constructed as one system, had been extended from time to time always as a single system, each part of which was planned to support the other. There had further been heavy expenditure of public monies with a view to bringing the national system lines to a higher state of efficiency, in particular by the addition of much modern equipment and power. Since little new traffic had been developed in Canada in the last five years and a very moderate amount of new territory opened, the expenditures were aimed to secure from the Canadian Pacific Railway as much as improved service and large expenditures could accomplish.

As to the larger question of the future relations which the two systems would bear to one another, Mr. Beatty said: "We propose to work in the greatest possible harmony with the National Railways consistent with the interests of your property and of its owners. I am convinced that the vast majority of Canadians, especially the business interests of the country, do not desire to see the company either absorbed or menaced.... I should add, too, that no proposals of any kind from the company to the Government or from the Government to the company have been made save those to do with the question of reducing economic waste through the elimination so far as possible of duplicate services."

## A LARGER HOME MARKET

Speaking on his tariff resolution in the House of Commons, Mr. Meighen asserted that if Canada produced all the textile goods the factories of this country have capacity to produce in the way of installed machinery there would be employment for men and women drawing wages of \$100,000,000 a year. This is only one phase of the effect to be achieved by the Conservative Party's policy of protection for Canadian industry and of the conservation and manufacture within the Dominion of the raw products of this country. But the tremendous benefit to the entire country from the protection of this one industry can be readily grasped. It would mean \$100,000,000 a year added to the purchasing power of the Canadian people. That additional amount of money would go into the pockets of other Canadian producers and those dealing in Canadian products. Farmers, laborers, artisans, manufacturers and merchants would share in its distribution. An increase of \$100,000,000 in the purchasing power of the home market from the protection of one industry alone raises some vision

of the prosperity to be achieved by comprehensive policy of protection that will ensure the activity and expansion of existing industries and the acquisition of new industrial establishments for the manufacture of Canadian raw materials employing additional tens and hundreds of thousands of Canadian workers.

**Always have Mustard  
on the table**

It's not just custom that makes people take mustard with their meals. Mustard aids digestion and helps to assimilate the meats. It is a good habit to acquire. Mix it freshly for every meal.

**but it must be Colman's**