

**"Best Thing in the World For Delicate Girls"**

Mrs. John Bennett, Boggy Creek, Man., writes: "My little girl had organic nervous trouble, could not sleep, had severe headaches and fainting spells. This went on for three years, and three doctors helped her very little. After reading of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food had done for others, I got some for her. She is now so well that she is like a different child. She is fourteen years old and looks the picture of health."



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**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

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**THE BOTTOM DROPPING OUT OF THE REVENUE**

The bottom is dropping out of the revenue all right. When the Government first announced its revenue changes in the Budget Speech, Hon. J.A. Sobb expressed the view that they would mean a total loss of \$24,000,000. During the course of the sessions other changes were made so that finally the Acting Minister of Finance thought that the loss might total between \$25,000,000 and \$26,000,000 for the year. The loss in customs revenue he placed at \$1,225,000.

Well, the chickens are now coming home to roost and much larger numbers than Mr. Kobb thought was possible. The Budget speech has made one week after the opening of the new fiscal year and it is found that the loss in revenue during the first four months has actually \$20,000,000 on customs and excise. That is to say, Mr. Robb has lost during this time about four-fifths of the total amount he thought he would lose during the whole 12 months.

If the loss of revenue continues at the rate that has been maintained during the first four months of the fiscal year, instead of losing \$25,000,000 or \$26,000,000 the Government will lose \$60,000,000 in Customs and Excise. There is no doubt about this. The returns speak for themselves.

The customs collections supply a good example of how far out Mr. Robb was in his estimating. He expected that the loss might be \$1,225,000 for the year. During the first four months it was actually \$4,781,000 or nearly four times what he thought it might be for the whole twelve. If the rate of loss during these four months is maintained, the loss instead of being \$1,225,000 for the year will be over \$14,000,000. Of course it is impossible to say just what will happen but it is now known that in less than six months the Gov-



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ernment will lose in revenue as much as it expected to lose during the whole of the year.

This is an example of scientific tariff-making as understood by the King Government. This is an example of the careful adjusting of taxation to the back of business. There never was a worse example of hit-and-miss financing. If the Government had merely shut its eyes and slashed the revenue with a knife it could hardly have done worse. And it is under such conditions that business is expected to prosper.

The situation would not be so bad if expenditure were being reduced in like manner. But it is not. As a matter of fact it is higher than it was during the first months of last fiscal year. With rapidly declining revenues on one hand and higher expenditures on the other—where will the country land?

In the Budget speech the Government assured the country that stringent economy would be practised, and as an evidence of this it said: "Look at the estimates, they call for an expenditure of only \$400,000,000 this year against \$446,000,000 last year." But don't forget the camouflage. In the first place there was an additional \$6,600,000 in the supplementaries; then \$20,000,000 for branch lines; nearly \$14,000,000 for a bridge and a viaduct in Toronto and Montreal and \$5,000,000 for Vancouver Harbor. In other words the Government secured the authorization not of \$400,000,000 but of an expenditure of \$446,000,000.

**SUCCESSFUL ASCENT OF MOUNT GEIKIE**

Required a Steady Effort of 26 Hours

The successful ascent of Mount Geikie by Cyril G. Wates, Edmonton, Alberta; M.D. Geddes, Toronto Ontario; and Val A. Flinn, St. Louis; Mo., early in July was a prodigious effort, necessitating twenty-six hours of continuous climbing to make the ascent of 10,854 feet and the return to camp in the Geikie meadows.

The party left Jasper Park Lodge on July 9, and proceeded over the Barbican Pass to the Geikie meadows from where they commenced to reconnoitre the base of the mountain, in order to survey their objective they climbed to the top of the Barbican peak, 8,000 feet high from where they could get a good view of the west face of the Geikie. They found that it would be impossible to ascend this side and on a later journey, that the north face would also defy any attempts to scale it. They therefore planned their ascent on the southeast side of the peak.

They rested for two days and on July 14 at 2:30 o'clock in the morning they began their ascent. They proceeded up a steep snow gully and up rock chimneys until finally they reached a tremendous crack in the face of the slope. Following this crack they found it led straight through to the heart of the mountain and emerged tunnel-like on the north face to where the mountain dropped a sheer three thousand feet to the floor of the Tonquin Valley. They were forced to retrace their steps. Farther up the mountain they found their way blocked by a huge chasm which could be crossed only by a snow bridge, a drop from which meant instant death. They took the chance and by lying full length on the bridge and working their way across with elbows and knees, distributed their weight in such a way that the bridge held and they crossed in safety. Higher up their climb was made perilous by rotten rocks which gave way beneath their weight and threatened to hurl them and tons of rock down the side of the mountain. Within three hundred feet of the top they found themselves on a little seven-foot ledge where the last attempt on the mountain ended in 1923. Creeping along this ledge which encircled the south side of the mountain they were able to gain footholds in the face of the cliffs and reach the top. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when the party found themselves on the peak. Here they rested for a short time before commencing their descent, the greater part of which was accomplished in the moonlight. They arrived back in their camp at 4:30 o'clock in the morning of July 15th after a steady effort of twenty-six hours.



**THERE IS A REASON**

When 95 per cent of the newspapers of Canada and 98 per cent of the Canadian people are in favor of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood from Canada—when practically all the outstanding men of the country are in favour of an embargo—when the Government's own Pulpwood Commission, in its report, states that "Canada is dissipating her woods capital more than any other nation in the world" and further, that "definite, radical and constructive steps are of transcending importance if Canada is to protect and further develop her forest industries—when the Chief Forester of the United States, Col. Wm. B. Greeley, tells us that Canada has no more than sufficient wood for her own needs, that wood shortage is world-wide, that the only country that the U.S. can possibly look to for any relief is Siberia, and further, that even that country, if the wood were available could not supply the U.S. with 25 per cent of its annual requirements—when pulp and paper mills are clamoring for locations to build new mills in Canada, fourteen having already applied to the Minister of Lands & Forests in Ontario (several wanting locations in Quebec, four in New Brunswick and three or four in Nova Scotia)—and the Government at Ottawa still declines to prohibit the export of raw wood, there must be a reason and a very potent reason and it is now high time that the voters of Canada demand what that reason is. What great influence is it that is being exercised with the people's representatives at Ottawa, representatives who were employed by the people of Canada to look after their interests, and not the interests of American paper manufacturers.

Recently I received an illuminating letter from a prominent American from which I will here quote just one passage:

"The people of the United States ought to feel as much interested in the preservation of the forests of Canada as in the preservation of the forests of the United States. Climatic influences know no boundary line. Economic results produced by those influences are neither kept in nor kept out by lines on the map. The whole continent of North America is vitally interested in the preservation of Canadian forests—and the work that you are doing should have universal support without regard to politics, selfish business interests or any other consideration."

It is time for the Canadian people to realize what is going on and demand that their representatives at Ottawa immediately pass an order in council prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood from Canada under the power which was given to them by Parliament itself and to immediately rescind the iniquitous and secret ten-year exemption order which was passed without any authority from Parliament and which is consequently ultra vires.

FRANK J.D. BARNJUM  
Annapolis Royal, N.S.; Aug 1, 1924

**SAWS MADE FROM PAPER**  
Among the multitude of uses to which paper is put, is that of making circular saws. These saws are used in making veneer and fine furniture, and are manufactured in an English factory. Thin plates of wood cut by these saws are so firmly finished that cabinet makers do not have to plane them at all before they are used. Such saws were originally shown at English exposition and were driven by an electric motor. They are manufactured from a special type of compressed drawing paper. Compressed paper of such hardness has been made in England that it has even been utilized in place of building stone.

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**Mounted Mountaineers Pow-Wow at Yoho**



Above, Starting on the first Annual Ride. Below, Chief Walking-in-the-road picks out a few odd peaks for a fair Trail Rider.

Early last July a small party of riders was encamped on the plateau which lies between Tu-bling Creek Glacier and the gap in the Vermilion Range of the Canadian Rockies known as the Wolverine Pass. The day was warm and conducive to sleep, and, because on this account one of the party dozed and dreamed and later caused the other members of the party to enthuse over his dream, there gathered in the Yoho Valley of British Columbia a week since, two hundred and six prominent Canadians, Americans and Europeans, calling themselves Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies. Each had qualified for membership in the Order by riding at one time or another not less than fifty miles through the Rockies on horseback.



Riding was, of course, the order of the day, and many of the riders, enchanted by the scenery, fell far behind the main group and lingered on the heights till night fall. In the evenings the mountain enthusiasts gathered in the Sun Dance Lodge to talk over the day or to sing and dance and otherwise amuse themselves. After the white-mans pow-wow on the second night a real Indian pow-wow was danced by Chief Walking-in-the-road and Chief Buffalo-child Long Lance, to the accompaniment of Indian singing and the beating of tom-toms by a group of Stony Braves.

Altogether the first annual pow-wow of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies was a huge success, and the organizers believe that henceforth the Canadian Rockies will receive the recognition and appreciation which is their due.

**Irish Crisis Off Until Autumn**

London, Aug 6.—Confident that they have staved off an Irish crisis until autumn at least, J.H. Thomas and Arthur Henderson, Labor cabinet ministers, returned today from Dublin nearly exhausted with their labors in vain trying to arrange a boundary settlement. The actual situation will be outlined in today's Government statement in the Commons.

Thomas and Henderson breakfasted with Ramsay MacDonald after which Thomas conferred with Lord Londonderry at the Colonial office.

It is understood that yesterday's boundary conference was unproductive until Thomas took the floor and announced the limit of British concessions.

If the position of President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State becomes desperate in the meantime he promised that Parliament would be convened earlier. Cosgrave accepted this proposition.

The boundary crisis with both the north and south of Ireland governments under severe pressure, came to a head last week after delegates from Ulster and the Free State were quite unable to agree. The dispute is over the dividing line in the vicinity of the Boyne, both sides claiming additional territory.



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