

A CLERGYMAN'S RECOMMENDATION

The Zam-Buk Co.

Dear Sirs:

Appreciating what your balm has done for me, I should like an opportunity of recommending it to others who may be similarly afflicted. For the last forty years I have had a patch of eczema on my right hand. I tried in every possible way to get rid of it—had treatment from several doctors and tried innumerable remedies, but received no lasting benefit. If a remedy eased it or cured it for a time, it always returned as bad as ever. One of my friends is a great believer in Zam-Buk, so I decided to give it a trial and sent first for a sample. You can imagine my amazement when even this small quantity brought me more relief than anything I had ever before used. I continued the use of Zam-Buk for two weeks, by which time the eczema, although of forty years standing, had entirely disappeared. That was one year ago, and there has been no return of it.

Yours sincerely,

(Name of clergyman, from whom the above letter was received, will be given upon request.)

ZAM-BUK

FREE BOX

Send this ad., name of party and to whom (for postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free trial box.

Do not forget
to file your

Income Tax Return

on or before the 30th of April, 1920

Dominion of Canada



Department of Finance

ALL persons residing in Canada, employed in Canada, or carrying on business in Canada, are liable to a tax on income, as follows:—

1. Every unmarried person, or widow, or widower, without dependants as defined by the Act, who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$1,000 or more.
2. All other individuals who during the calendar year 1919 received or earned \$2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded \$2,000 during the fiscal year ended in 1919.

Forms to be used in filing returns on or before the 30th of April, 1920.

ALL INDIVIDUALS other than farmers and ranchers must use Form T 1.

FARMERS AND RANCHERS must use Form T 1A.

CORPORATIONS and joint stock companies must use Form T 2.

Penalty

Every person required to make a return, who fails to do so within the time limit, shall be subject to a penalty of Twenty-five per centum of the amount of the tax payable.

Any person, whether taxable, or otherwise, who fails to make a return or provide information duly required according to the provision of the Act, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of \$100 for each day during which the default continues. Also any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000, or to six months' imprisonment or to both fine and imprisonment.

2

General Instructions.

Obtain Forms from the Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Taxation or from Postmasters.

Read carefully all instructions on Form before filling it in.

Prepay postage on letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Make your returns promptly and avoid penalties.

Address INSPECTOR OF TAXATION,
ST. JOHN, N.B.

R. W. BREADNER,
Commissioner of Taxation.

OUR NATIONAL ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

The following interesting extract from an article by Mr. E. W. Dooly, president of the C. P. R., appeared recently in the Montreal Gazette:—

"So much for the manner in which the transportation machinery of the country is carrying out its obligations to the Canadian producer. Other aspects of the transportation problem are less satisfactory. There are many people who look upon Canadian Railways as custodians of magic fortunes which cannot be exhausted. That bookkeeping should be as simple and inexorable in its tale of losses and vanished profits to a railway as it may be to a corner grocer, is to those people unthinkable. It apparently does not occur to them that to no public is it more important than to the Canadian public that the above regulation of the railway securities in the world of credit and investment should be carefully guarded. To those, however, who understand these things clearly and who view the matter from the standpoint of broad public interest, it is at once apparent that the Canadian public pays a very low rate for the quality of service rendered, and that a time is rapidly approaching when, if Canadian railway securities are not to be made less desirable to investors than almost any other kind of industrial security, railway rates will either have to be raised, or railway operating costs go down. Such persons recognize that it is not because the situation of the railways is an easy one that certain companies have been able to show net earnings—very low net earnings compared to the actual cash invested in the industry—but because in the past the shareholders of such companies have been, as they are to-day, courageous persons willing to supply the means for constructive enterprises in which no one but themselves had faith and because, too, their officers have been skilled, resourceful and loyal business men, assisted by staffs filled with the spirit of pride and devotion to their work. This, indeed, is the thing which has made it possible for Canadian railways to furnish service fully during the war without making anything like the demands that foreign roads—less efficient in serving their community, yet earning the same rates and paying the same wages—have made up their public exchequers. I do not believe that this strain upon the railways and this tendency to weaken the general reputation of Canadian Railway securities should continue. The servant, after all, is worthy of his hire, and railway capital is not less worthy a servant than other forms of capital whose earnings have not been so consistently depressed.

"The net earnings during the war years, of those companies which showed net earnings, would have been much lower had the Canadian railways been making expenditures for maintenance, much circumstances would have justified, but which conditions prevented during that period. These arrears have now to be made up. During 1913 the Canadian Pacific paid 70,000 tons of steel rail. In place of, say, 2,000,000 lbs. worth 44c in 1914, the Canadian Pacific paid 4,344,000 lbs. at 85c per lb. The seasonal advance in the rate of railway wages is well known. Further advance may be necessary within the very near future, as indicated by discussions in the United States. The price of coal for locomotives was \$2.09 in 1913. Now it is \$4.77. The cost of hauling an average train (freight or passenger) one mile has risen from \$1.604 in 1913, to \$2.494 in 1918. It is higher to-day. The operating expenses of one mile of line in 1915 were \$4.153; in 1918, \$7.044, and to-day they are even greater. On the other hand, railway rates, taking all classes of revenue together, have advanced scarcely 25 per cent. I venture to say no other industry in the Dominion can show such moderation."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the
Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

Girl Found With Squaws Committed to Children's Aid Home

Mary Celina Doyle, the ten year old girl who was taken from the care of a number of squaws living in Moncton on Thursday night, was brought by the authorities before Sitting Magistrate MacDougall and after the evidence of police officers had been taken, was then committed to the Children's Aid Home. The child was taken in charge by Mrs. (Dr.) W. A. Ferguson, representing the home, and in future will be properly looked after.

Evidence produced by the officers showed that the girl had received cruel treatment at the hands of her dusky guardians, oftentimes receiving the most severe whippings when she did not please them.

From information received by the authorities it is learned that the girl formerly belonged to Bartibogue or vicinity, and was given by her step father to an aged couple who were to look after her. As they grew older, the couple found difficulty in keeping their promise, and when a couple of squaws came around one day, the little girl was virtually traded off to them in exchange for some needed articles. Thus she finally was brought to Moncton where she now will remain, comfortably looked after and educated.

Spring Pruning

If pruning is to be done this spring SEE THAT IT IS COMPLETED BEFORE THE SAP IS FLOWING TO ANY EXTENT. Do not think it is necessary to take out a lot of wood from every tree. Much damage may be done by annual butchering. If the orchard has light annual pruning it will only be necessary to (1) remove all dead or broken branches (2) to head in any branches which may be too rangy. (3) to remove cross branches or (4) to thin out where the tree has become absolutely too thick.

IF THE ORCHARD IS OLD AND HAS BEEN NEGLECTED, which is evidenced by lack of growth, and barren arms for many feet from the main trunk, a vigorous heading back of the top is necessary to force out new growth FROM WHICH NEW FRUIT-PRODUCING WOOD CAN BE SELECTED.

Handle the young trees carefully. Do not make it a practice to head back 1/4 or 1/2 annually. Watch the crotches and always keep one branch in the lead to avoid weak crotches. Cut out where the variety produces a long rangy tree, suppress the strongest growing branches the most and the weakest the least. POINTS TO REMEMBER

In cutting back a main branch and one of its strong growing lateral do not cut both to the same length. Permit the main branch to retain the lead, otherwise two branches of equal dimensions will result which will produce a very weak crotch; a constant source of trouble.

Whenever given the option of selecting either a branch growing at a sharp angle to its parent or one growing almost at right angles, choose the latter, it will make a stronger crotch in future years.

Always cut back a bud, cutting as close as possible without injuring the bud itself. By paying attention to the position of the bud one can do much to decide the form the tree shall take.

Study each variety you are dealing with and adopt a system most suited to its needs. Do not attempt to apply very hard and fast rules to your whole orchard.

It is not a question of how MUCH pruning one can do, but how LITTLE one can do and still retain the desired shape, vigour and productivity of the tree.

The Miramichi Lumber Cut Over 190 Millions

Fredericton Gleaner: More than 100 million feet of lumber has been cut on the Miramichi this season and is now ready to be brought out by the spring's driving operations which will soon commence.

The cut on the Southwest Miramichi amounts to more than 100 millions—some say 103 million feet are the exact figures—and the increase over last year's operation is almost 70 per cent, the output last year being about 60 million feet. The big operators this year are the Fraser Companies Ltd., whose total cut on the Southwest Miramichi amounts to about 31 million feet, while the Miramichi Lumber Company are next with 25 millions, and D. J. Buckley has about 16 million feet.

The cut on the North West Miramichi amounts to a strong 60 million feet. The Quebec Lumber Company have about 10 millions coming out and so have the Ritchies, Burdills and one or two other concerns. The Miramichi Lumber Company's cut on the Northwest Branch has been about 7 millions, bringing their gross output up to about 30 million feet.



Mr. J. A. McFarlane of Nanaimo, Ont., had chilblains so bad that he couldn't wear boots. Egyptian Liniment relieved them. Don't suffer from chilblains this winter. This liniment is also for Frost Bites, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Chest and Throat, Neuralgia, etc.

DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT AT ALL DEALERS 35¢ BOTTLE DOUGLAS & CO. MANUFACTURERS, NUNEE, CAN.



You can get two preparations—endorsed by the leading horsemen of the Dominion—which will save and preserve the lives of your sick, ailing, lame horses and cattle.

Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment and Condition Powders

They are specifics for Cough, Distemper, Colic, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curb, Enlargements, Cracked Hoof, Founders, Kidney Troubles, Fever, Cuts, Sores, and will remove bunches of any kind.

Every Horseman and Farmer should keep these standard preparations in the stable.

Sold by all Druggists and General Stores.

Prepared by
Fraser, Thomson & Co.
Limited
COOKSHIRE, Que. 101



Will Morning Never Come

DOES this illustration picture your experience?

What is more distressing than being unable to sleep?

Sleeplessness is one of the first and most certain symptoms of exhausted nerves.

This is the warning that you need the assistance of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore vigor to the nerve cells and thereby avoid the development of serious nervous trouble.

By improving the quality of the blood and building up the nervous system this food cure brings new energy and strength to the whole body.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



SOUR ACID STOMACHS. GASES OR INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" neutralizes excessive acid in stomach, relieving dyspepsia, heartburn and distress at once.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress, due to acidity, will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach sweetener in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach distress at once by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by fermentation due to excessive acid in stomach.

REGAL

The Big Value in
FLOUR
for Bread, Cakes & Pastry

The St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.
Montreal, P.Q. HALLMARK, N.B.