

Eczema Covered Arms of This Healthy Child

Mrs. Alex. Marshall, Sprucedale, Ont., writes—



Baby Marshall.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

"When my little son was three months old he broke out in sores on his chest and arms. We did all we could to heal those terrible sores, but nothing did him much good. Finally I ventured on a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment and kept on using it. At last we were rewarded by the steady healing of the sores, and finally he was completely relieved of them. He is now three years old, and has had no return of the trouble since."

Convention Called Of County Liberals

Notices, signed by Hon. P. J. Veniot, Hon. J. P. Byrne and Mr. Seraphin Leger, the representatives of the County of Gloucester in the Provincial Legislature, have been printed and posted, calling a convention of the Liberals at Carleton Place on Jan. 23rd for the purpose of nominating a candidate to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. John G. Robichaud, since chosen as the County's representative at Ottawa. The date of the election to fill this vacancy

has not yet been set, but it is presumed that it will be early in Feb. The notices call on the Liberals of each parish to meet and select delegates for this County convention, the number of delegates to be chosen in each parish being allotted according to population. As was the case at the recent convention when Mr. Robichaud was nominated for the Federal house, the total number of delegates is to be 73.

Vancouver Physician Drank Prussic Acid; Died Shortly After

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 28—Coolly draining a glass of liquid which proved to have been prussic acid, Dr. Wm. L. Shannon, a well known physician in Vancouver, asked a companion if he had ever seen a man die, and almost immediately dropped dead. Shannon had just been released on bail on a charge of driving his automobile to the common danger, following a collision with the doctor's car and an automobile truck. No one was injured in the collision. The dead man was 35 years of age and a graduate of McGill Medical class of 1909. He served with distinction in the Canadian Army Medical Corps during the war.

NEVER FORGET

that a grown person run-down in body or strength, or a child that does not progress healthfully, finds

Scott's Emulsion

of pure vitamin-bearing cod-liver oil a real help in restoring normal health and strength. Take Scott's Emulsion—it helps sustain vitality!

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 22-41

Essential—if the best results are to be obtained from your bakings—

BEAVER FLOUR

Beaver Flour gives to bread a distinctive, delicious, nutlike flavor; and makes pies, cakes and pastry of light, even texture. The only reason why every Canadian housewife is not using Beaver Flour is—all have not yet tried it. Use Beaver Flour and note the difference in your bakings. Sold by your grocer.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED
CHATHAM, ONT.

Furnaces, Stoves, Ranges

This is the season of the year that the above LINES are in demand. I can furnish you with any or all of your REQUIREMENTS.

HEATING STOVES—of most all kinds made.

RANGES—the finest Ranges made in both Camp and Kitchen Styles.

FURNACES—of any kind, with or without pipes.

Hot Water Heating and Plumbing a Specialty

I will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock. Prices and information cheerfully given.

STOVES RANGES PLUMBING
B. F. MALBY
Newcastle, N. B.

SHIPMENTS OF POTATOES BIG

About 100,000 Barrels for Cuban Market in Past Two Months

During the past two weeks about 100,000 barrels of potatoes have been shipped from the Maritime provinces to Cuba. Three cargoes have been shipped from Prince Edward Island, two from Nova Scotia and one from St. John. Another is to be forwarded shortly. Conditions in Cuba, are improving, the Cuban government's recent \$50,000,000 loan, floated in the United States, having aided to relieve the financial situation.

The potato market, in Aroostook County continues dull and largely nominal, producers showing little interest. Prices continue low.

JUDGMENT GIVEN IN MINING CASE

Moncton, Dec. 25—Judgment of public interest was delivered recently at Fredericton by Mr. Justice Grimmer in the action of James Young against Hon. C. W. Robinson, as minister of lands and mines, and Alexander G. Robinson, and C. D. Richards, of Fredericton. It involved the right of a coal mine in Queens County, N.B. It is alleged that Mr. Richards held a license to work the area in question, which lease expired on Sept. 29, 1921. Before that day Mr. Richards informed the Crown land office that he desired a lease of the property but made no formal application in writing. On the morning of Sept. 30 of the same year James Young applied for license to work the mine on the ground that the proper license had expired and that no application for a license had been made on behalf of C. D. Richards. The Crown land office concurred in this view and a license was issued to Mr. Young. A consequent inquiry was held and it was shown that Mr. Richards through his development of the area in litigation, had satisfied all conditions imposed on licenses and the license of Mr. Young was ordered cancelled, and the lease was reissued to Mr. Richards.

Mr. Young brought action then for declaration that he was entitled to a license for the area and that the lease to Mr. Richards had been illegally granted. Mr. Justice Grimmer held that no particular form of application for a lease is prescribed in the Mining Act of New Brunswick and that Mr. Richards' intimation to the Department of Lands and Mines that he desired a lease was sufficient under the law. He, therefore confirmed the application of the minister and declared the lease issued to Mr. Richards as valid. Mr. Young was represented by Peter Hughes, K. C., of Fredericton; Hon. C. W. Robinson, minister of lands and mines by Ivan C. Rand of Moncton, and C. D. Richards by Winslow and McNair of Fredericton.

Bring Up No Loafers Put Them To Work

The gospel of work is being neglected to-day. Mother and father are working about as hard as ever but the young people are loafing as never before.

Put them to work! The mother who allows her daughter to dawdle her time away to think of nothing but dress and fashion, to play the piano and use the family automobile when she should be washing dishes and helping to make the beds, and performing other useful tasks about the house, is neglecting her duty. The girl who grows to womanhood without knowledge of household management is not a success in her mother's eyes. Her mother has been misled. Put her to work. The father who allows his son to

grow up a loafer is not a good citizen. He should take enough interest in his family to see that boy is brought up familiar with work. Not dainty jobs alone, but good old fashioned jobs like cleaning out the cellar, handling the ashes and bringing up the coal. It won't hurt him. He can wear gloves if he is afraid of ruining his banjo hands. He can wear a skull cap so as not to ruffle his patent leather hair. And the work will build up his physique just as efficiently as the gym, and the baseball diamond.

Put them to work! Many of the young folks growing up to-day have never looked a job of real work in the eyes. They look upon work as something to dread, something to look forward to with fear and trembling, something to be avoided and skulked as long as possible. And working will fit them for life. Put them to work now! Put them to work early. Honest work never hurt anyone yet. Give them plenty of playtime, but familiarize them with some form of work from the time they are able to walk. Then when they come to shift for themselves they won't be astonished and hurt because they are expected to toil.

Two Killed in Train Crash Near Truro, N.S.

Truro, Dec. 27—Samuel Young, of Brookfield, and Michael Thom, of the Indian reserve near here, were killed to day when the team which they were driving was struck by Canadian National train No. 13 from Halifax at Bogleman's Crossing, three and a half miles from here. The Indian was killed instantly and Young died shortly afterwards.

WINTER ECZEMA CHAPS & COLD-SORES

KEEN wintry weather brings a host of skin troubles. Cold-sores, chapped hands, unsightly face-sores and blotches, become a source of discomfort and annoyance. To end the trouble and make your skin clear, healthy and flexible, give the face, arms and hands, a nightly dressing with pure herbal Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk instantly soothes the smarting irritation, it kills disease germs, and quickly heals all soreness, roughness and chafing which, neglected, often develops into eczema or other chronic skin disease. Use also Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap and enjoy real skin health.

This was an obstinate case.

Mrs. Henry Amey, 42, Lyall Avenue, Toronto, says—"My daughter's face and neck were a mass of eczema. Her doctor prescribed treatment for over two months, but to little avail. I was about to call in a skin specialist when I heard of Zam-Buk treatment rescuing other sufferers from this dread disease. So I got a box of Zam-Buk and a tablet of Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap. In a few days these wrought a decided improvement. Day by day the sores gradually healed, and within a month my daughter's skin was thoroughly cleared of the terrible disease."

FREE SAMPLE BOXES of this great skin remedy! Send in stamp (for return postage), give name and date of paper, and address Zam-Buk Co., Dept. 31, Toronto. 50c. box, all dealers.



WHY YOU SHOULD SAVE

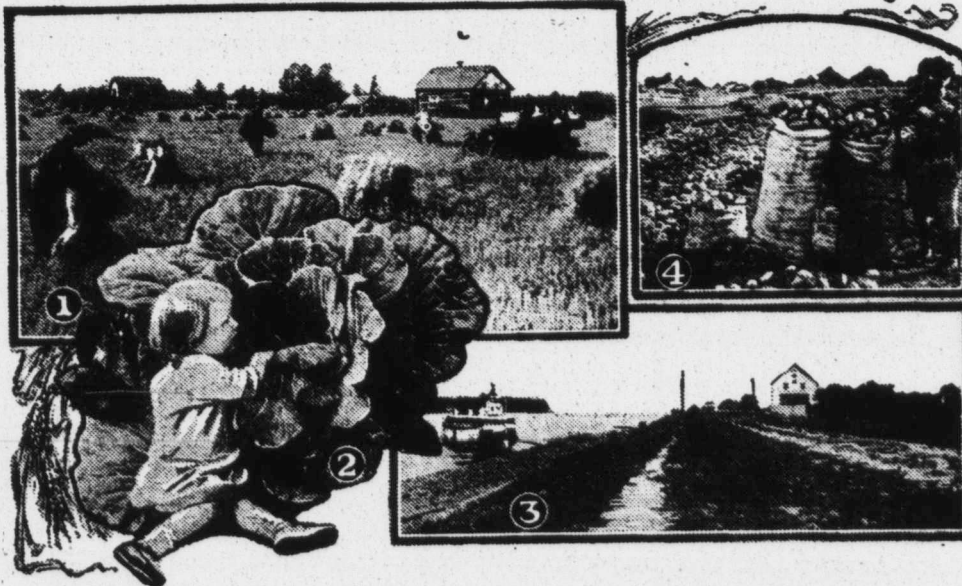
To insure yourself against an unknown future.
To insure happiness and comfort in your old age.
To insure provision for your family in the event of your death.
Commence Saving to-day with



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

J. P. MacRAE Manager, Newcastle, N.B.

THE NEWER CANADA, FARTHER NORTH



1—A farm in the Peace River country. 2—Vegetables and children grow well in the newest north. 3—Vermilion Landing on the Peace River. 4—A Peru River potato patch.

SO far as known, the first grain crop ever grown in what is now the Province of Alberta, was in the Peace River country. This was in 1809. Daniel W. Harmon, in charge of the Northwest Company's post at Dunvegan, records in his diary that in that year on July 21st, he cut his barley. "I think it is the finest," he wrote, "that I have ever seen in any country. The soil on the points of land along this river are excellent. Harmon's opinion as to the possibilities of the country was supported by traders and travellers who followed. Professor John Macoun was the first scientific explorer to study it thoroughly. In a book published in 1882 he stated that "the vegetation throughout the whole Peace River valley is of the most luxuriant character, and it seems more like that of the tropics than of a country drawing near the Arctic circle." But when the Province of Alberta was formed, ninety-six years after Harmon made the entry quoted from his diary, there was less than five hundred acres under crop in the whole area of 115,000 square miles, included in the drainage basin of the river. The Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia and Central Canada railways were built in the early years of the European war. The mileage from Edmonton to the town of Peace River is 111 and to Grande Prairie 175. The C. P. R. took over the operation of these lines, and a satisfactory service was assured, and the settlers were given sufficient confidence to enlarge their operations. In that year, according to the fig-

ures of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, there were produced in the provincial constituency of Peace River the following quantities of grain: Spring wheat, 1,495,680 bushels, an average yield per acre of 30.34; winter wheat, 15,107, an average of 16.26; oats, 4,334,400, an average of 40.22; barley, 323,400, an average of 22.42; rye, 40,092, an average of 43.81. Harmon's judgment was thus well vindicated after 111 years. It should not be forgotten that its mineral and timber wealth may yet be shown to equal its agricultural. For over a century it has been a rich fur producer and many farmers add considerably to their revenue by trapping in their spare time. Dr. G. M. Dawson, when assistant director of the geological survey, made an estimate that in the Peace River territory there was at least 23,500 square miles of land suitable to agriculture. The acreage sown to various grains in 1920 in the country immediately tributary to the river was under 175,000. Estimates that have been made since have not reduced his figure, so it is evident that there is plenty of opportunity for new settlement. He calculated that if all the land available for cultivation were sown to wheat and yielded twenty bushels to the acre (ten bushels less than the average yield for 1920) the total production would be 300,800,000 bushels—more than all western Canada produced in wheat in 1921. As high as 60 bushels of wheat, which are 50% less than those obtained as far north as the Fort Vermilion, 250 miles north of the Peace River, and 500 beyond Edmonton. The thermometer does go away down at times in these areas, but it is doubtful if anyone has ever pulled

out on that account. The mean winter temperature of Fort Vermilion is but a few degrees lower than that of Winnipeg. In the growing season the frost danger is not great. In thirty years in the Fort Vermilion farm, only twice has there been frost damage, and then the loss was far from complete. The display of flowers and vegetables at that far northern point can be equalled at few points in the Canadian west. The long days hasten everything to maturity, and harvest begins about the middle of August. The average precipitation is between twelve and thirteen inches, and as most of it occurs in June and July, it proves ample. The charm which the country possessed for all who traversed it in the days when it was still "the wild northland," the title which Sir William Butler gave it in the seventies, still holds for those who pursue more prosaic tasks than his. To journey by the river, from where it bursts through the mountain canyon, west of Hudson's Hope, to the Vermilion Chutes, seven hundred miles downstream—there being no obstacle to navigation between the points—is an experience never to be forgotten. At Dunvegan the banks are nine hundred feet high, gradually lowering as the river broadens. At the Chutes it is close to a mile and a half across. It is a waterway along which a very large population must some day find subsistence and contentment. What has been accomplished in the last few years makes it certain that that "some day" is not now as far off as it seemed to be during the long period when Peace River development was only a dream.