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Your Child's
SKIN

TREASURE the health, purity and beauty of your child's skin. Regard every little soreness, rash, chafing or irritation as a possible source of disease. Treat them all with the famous Zam-Buk.

This pure herbal balm is a blessing to mothers. It prevents minor troubles from spreading. It soothes and heals quickly and surely. Moreover, its mild, yet powerful antiseptic influence affords the delicate tissues complete protection against dangerous disease infection.

Treat the first Itchy Rash or Blemish

As a remedy for teething rash, scalled head, eczema, impetigo, ringworm, and other skin disorders common amongst children, Zam-Buk is invaluable. It brings grateful relief to the irritated inflamed places, expels poison and disease and quickly restores the skin to a state of healthy perfection.

Use Zam-Buk for all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and flesh wounds. It checks bleeding, inflammation and pain and brings swift clean healing. Also a proved remedy for poisoned wounds, ulcers, acne, psoriasis, boils, abscesses, bad legs, and piles.

Zam-Buk

LIST OF PARISH OFFICERS FOR 1926

At the annual meeting of the Kings County Municipal Council held at Hampton last week, the following Parish Officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

Cardwell
Assessors—Byron Hall, Alex. McAnespy, Patrick Mellon.
Collector—Abram Branscombe.
Overseers of Poor—T. Herbert Morrey, Branswick Teakles, Henry Breen.
Parish Clerk—A. B. Robinson.
District Clerk—Irvine Duffield.

Greenwich
Assessors—H. A. Wallace, Fred Nutter, Daniel McBay.
Collector—B. D. Richards.
Overseers of Poor—Arnold Brown, E. S. Northrup, Medley Johnson.
Parish Clerk—C. H. Gorham.

Hammond
Assessors—Jas. Myles, Walter Seely, Fr. W. Howe.
Collector—Wm. P. Fowler.
Overseers of Poor—Hugh J. Devine, William J. Crooke, Allan McCarty.
Parish Clerk—William P. Fowler.

Hampton
Assessors—Percy Robinson, Edward R. DeMille, John Duffy.
Collector—Albert E. Coates.
Overseers of Poor—John F. Frost, James Darrab, Ralph Wannamaker.
Parish Clerk—Allan W. Hicks.

Havelock
Assessors—M. H. McFarland, Wm. McGibbon, W. W. Prebble.
Collector—Clarence Douglas.
Overseers of Poor—Willford Blakney, Arthur D. Rouse, William Henderson.
Parish Clerk—Watford G. Keith.
District Clerk—Walter Stockton.

Kars
Assessors—Ford Jones, George F. Jenkins, E. L. M. Pickett.
Collector—William H. Jones.
Overseers of Poor—Melbourne Jones, Hiram Cameron, Carey Cookson.
Parish Clerk—Francis W. Reicker.

Kington
Assessors—George Bruce, Herbert Redmore, Forest Williams.
Collectors—Hamilton Cochrane No. 1, George Andrews No. 2.
Overseers of Poor—A. R. Wetmore, Robert Fullerton, Harvey Wheaton.
Parish Clerk—Aubrey Northrup.
District Clerks—Ronald Haslett No. 2, S. T. Holder No. 3.

Norton
Assessors—James S. Byron, J. Lawson McVey, Arnold Fairweather.
Collector—John T. McVey.
Overseers of Poor—John T. McVey, E. E. Fowler, Medley Provan.
Parish Clerk—E. L. Perkins.
District Clerks—Egerton Seely, O.

Rothsay
Assessors—Winfred Darling, James McMann, Allan Harrison.
Collector—Horton Saunders.
Overseers of Poor—Frank McKinnon, Howard Clark, James Mullett.
Parish Clerk—George McAfee.

Springfield
Assessors—Walter B. Scovil, David Wiley, George Akerley.
Collector—Arthur Gillies No. 2.
Overseers of Poor—Abner Morrell, Weldon Northrup, A. W. Cosman.
Parish Clerk—W. D. Gillies.
District Clerk—Howard Freeze.

Stutholm
Assessors—W. S. Mason, Ernest Z. Titus, S. A. McAuley.
Collectors—Joseph A. McKnight, Robert E. McAuley.
Overseers of Poor—Fenwick Folkins, John C. Kelley, George Gorham.
Parish Clerk—John A. Northrup.
District Clerk—J. Frank Roach.

Sussex
Assessors—William J. Patterson, George H. Secord, Abraham Mabae.
Collectors—Tilly Gaunce, Samuel Brown.
Overseers of Poor—Tilly Gaunce, John Cotter, Perley Law.
Parish Clerk—W. J. Patterson.
District Clerk—Havelock Wilcox.

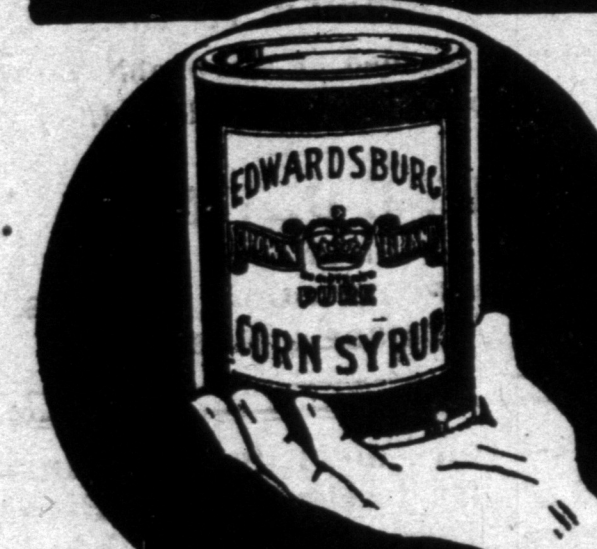
Upham
Assessors—Claud Sherwood, Fred W. Duncan, Frank Reid.
Collector—Joseph Lackie.
Overseers of Poor—Robert Lackie, William H. DeMille, J. Leonard Steele.
Parish Clerk—Robert Lackie.

Waterford
Assessors—Daniel Ross, James H. Myers, Nelson Mitchell.
Collector—Cyrus Hawkes.
Overseers of Poor—Wm. Cunningham, Samuel Shannon, Wm. Dalling.
Parish Clerk—John E. Richardson.

Westfield
Assessors—H. J. Gibbons, George W. Crawford, Howard Neal.
Collectors—Edward E. Whelpley, Thomas Buckley.
Overseers of Poor—S. W. Sharp, George Walsh, George E. Worden.
Parish Clerk—E. S. Stevenson.
District Clerk—Fred E. Currie.

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WATCH FOR THE EYE CURE BOOK, MURINE CO. CINCINNATI, O.

Whatever advantage or enjoyment we snatch beyond the certain portion allotted us by nature, is like money spent before it is due, which at the time of regular payment will be missed and regretted.—Johnson.



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C. R. DAVIS, Manager
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Correspondence is earnestly solicited from every part of this and adjoining counties, and must be sent in not later than Tuesday.

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EVEN LONDON BOBBIES MAKE THEIR MISTAKES

While English people are justly proud of their Metropolitan Police Force of London, two recent events have caused them to wonder if it is not likely to blunder as grossly as any local tipstaff. That the police did blunder in the case of Sir Basil Thomson, formerly head of the Secret Service staff in the World War, and one of the best known police officers in the world, is not yet clear. Sir Basil was found guilty and fined by a London magistrate. But he has appealed and his case is by no means disposed of. The evidence against him is formidable. In the first place the young woman who was accused with him pleaded guilty. The convicting magistrate pointed out that Sir Basil's conduct after his arrest was curious if he was innocent. He made no instant and indignant protest. On the contrary he is alleged to have tried to bribe the constable who arrested him in Hyde Park. At his trial he gave plausible reasons for being in conversation with a woman of the streets. He was, he said, collecting material for a new book, and as he is the author of several books, this seemed not improbable. The strongest evidence in his favor is the knowledge of his character possessed by his many friends. They declare him incapable of a grotesque impropriety.

He made a mistake, however, when he did not give his name on being taken to the police station. He is a man of importance and influence and it seems probable that the mention of his name to the officer in charge of the police station would have ended the affair. But Sir Basil did not reach his present eminence without making enemies. Some of them are Labor members of Parliament. They say that he was ready to persecute them in war time when he was a terror to all slackers and pacifists. The suggestion is made that as head of Scotland Yard's bureau of criminal investigation he was responsible for many charges against officers and the heavy punishment of some of them. Were people he had previously injured in the discharge of his duty at the back of the scandal that has been brought about.

There is also to be taken into consideration the strong tendency of London police magistrates, generally, in discussing the case, to accept the word of the police officer against the word of an accused person.

There is no occasion to suspend judgment in the other case. Attention has attracted quite a good deal of attention that of Edward Thomson. The police were flagrantly in error. Their victim was Major Sheppard, D.S.O., a very distinguished young officer in the war, at present commandant of the magazine in Hyde Park, a repository for high explosives. He was walking through the streets one evening when a woman stopped him, and calling to a policeman, gave him in charge of a man who had robbed her a few days earlier. Despite the fact that the woman had no reputation and was known to the police, Major Sheppard was arrested and taken to a station. His protests were unheeded and he was held for several hours without being permitted to communicate with his friends. He was subjected to several indignities, including the printing of his finger tips. An investigation showed that the charge was groundless. Major Sheppard having been mistaken for someone else. But the police had the opportunity of ascertaining immediately his standing and identity. The question arises: Who is safe? Would a policeman arrest the Prince of Wales or the Archbishop of Canterbury on the unsupported statement of a disreputable woman? Would the testimony of a young policeman be accepted by a magistrate against the reputation of General Booth?

It is probable that some such question will be asked in the House of Commons for the cases of Sheppard and Thomson are likely to be the subject of Parliamentary debate. They both touch upon the difficult London problem of street walkers, which, according to many has been a vicious scandal for twenty years. Before that time, the police were able to keep this nuisance in check. They knew most of the women and prevented them from soliciting, or if they were caught they were sent to jail. Then one policeman made a grievous error. He arrested an innocent lady, who was able to establish her innocence. At once there arose a great outcry in condemnation of the police. Thereafter they were justifiably cautious in making an arrest and their subsequent timidity has permitted this evil to attain a rank growth. Of late years they have not arrested a woman unless the man accosted was ready to lay a charge against her, and not many men have been found willing to do so. They may be further restricted by a bill Lady Astor has introduced in the House of Commons which will make

any evidence of soliciting unacceptable unless accompanied by the sworn statement of the man that he had been annoyed.

Commenting on these cases, the London Daily Mail says: "Police court practice is often more a system of guesswork and terror than it is of law; magistrates are often less like judges than they are like Zulu chieftains surrounded by deferential slaves in blue, and deciding by personal prejudice and caprice." Such criticism is disturbing to the Metropolitan police, and it is expected that Brig-Gen. Sir W. T. P. Horwood, commissioner of police, will draft new rules which will tend to make a repetition of such cases as that of Major Sheppard impossible. It is certain that the custom of fingerprinting accused persons before their conviction will be abolished, although the police contend that this practice has often tended to establish the innocence of an accused person. The point is that this practice is associated in the public mind with guilt, and we recall that in the United States there was a long, and in the end successful, fight made to force the police to expunge from their records the finger prints of a man acquitted of a crime.

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WALKER SETTLEMENT

Jan. 30—We are having very cold and stormy weather. The men of the settlement were busy on Saturday breaking the roads.

Frederic O'Neal and James Egan spent Sunday afternoon at S. Walker's. George Lisson spent part of Sunday in Lissonville.

Master John E. Anderson visited the mill camp at Parlee Brook on Sunday. Mrs. W. John Anderson and little son Edgar, were the guests of Mrs. S. T. Anderson on Thursday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. McLeod spent a day last week in Long Settlement.

Misses Geneva Anderson and Mae Malloch were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Walker on Sunday evening.

T. McCafferty and J. Proctor spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. John Anderson.

Miss Geneva Anderson, accompanied by her cousin, little June Anderson, spent an afternoon recently with Mrs. S. T. Anderson.

W. and J. Proctor were the guests of S. C. Walker one evening last week.

W. John Anderson spent a day in Apohagui last week.

Frederick O'Neal, who is employed with W. J. Anderson, spent the week end at his home in Mannhurst.

A REVOLUTIONARY LAND LAW

A far-reaching revolution in the property law of England came into force on the first of January. Before that date there was a vast difference between ownership of land and ownership of stocks, bonds or goods. Land tenures including freehold, copyhold and leasehold, each surrounded with archaic technicalities, and fancy valuations. All these have been abolished



and now only two kinds of legal ownership of land are recognized, fee simple and leaseholds for years.

The immemorial unity of family life in England has been struck an indirect but serious blow by these changes. Freeholds, on death intestate, formerly devolved on an heir-at-law, males being preferred over females, and primogeniture, prevailing among the males. But primogeniture has disappeared and husband and wife are for the first time placed on an equal footing with regard to each other's property. The customary heir of property in this or that famous manor is no more. The heir-at-law has not vanished in solitary state, for the great-est in effect, the law of England relating to intestacy to all the sons equally and Borough English by which only the youngest son benefitted, have followed Primogeniture which made the eldest son the favored one. The Statute of Uses (one of the great pillars of real property law) is repealed, and with it go contingent remainders, executory limitations and other subtle inventions of Elizabethan and Stuart conveyancers. One of the most terribly expensive and inconvenient forms of land ownership was tenancy in common. It was not unusual under such circumstances to find, after a generation or two, 20 or 30 co-owners, with a common denomination running into many hundreds. To sell such property required a chancery partition suit and to manage it unsold was a heart-breaking task. Tenancy in common has been prohibited.

In effect, the law of England relating to property in land has been put, practically, into code form. Changes will make all land manageable and saleable and will simplify the investigation of title to landed property.

MAKING A COUNTRY WEEKLY

A good many people have hazy ideas about what is news and what is scandal, or libel. Very frequently the country editor is taken one side by some person, who whispers that So-and-So has just played them a dirty trick or cheated their Aunt Hannah, or that the tetcher has whipped little Johnny, and won't he please put some thing in about what a mean person he or she is—"Just a little slay, you know." They forget that the first duty of a newspaper is to give the news, clean, unbiased reports of happenings, and that their enemies are in all probability the editor's friends.

Another favorite sport, and one for which there is a severe penalty, is the sending of false or malicious reports to a paper. Jealousy, ill-will or some other cause, will often prompt such items as "Mr. Blank was calling on Mrs. White last Sunday evening," knowing that Mrs. White's husband is out of town, and attempting to revenge themselves on her for some reason. Items like these rarely get by, as the editor hesitates to print even the most innocent item which the sender has

not the courage to sign as a guarantee of good faith.

Sometimes pastors of churches will attempt to start a religious argument through the press, or endeavor to discuss some subject which is a matter of individual belief or faith. Or some aspiring politician will try by all sorts of subterfuges to get the paper to print columns of matter intended to promote his candidacy, without charge, forgetting that a newspaper's columns should be kept clear of partisanship, no matter how pleasing to the person it favors or assails.

The independent paper, on the whole seems to be the most successful and freest from insinuation of favor and partiality. News must be given as it occurs, without attempt to color or distort or to over emphasize any particular doctrine or political bias. It is urged against this practice that a party organ has the backing of the party; financially, let us say; it can be replied that the happiest editor, like the happiest dog, wears no man's muzzle, and will not likely be called on to print matter that may offend, even at the monetary price of his own self respect, and the subversion of his own opinions.

Others news there are—neighborhood gossip, originating from both men and women it must be said, although the latter have been accused of a monopoly in this respect, which they do not wholly deserve. There are thousands of happenings on which the daily newspaper fattens, that the country paper must shun, in order to promote cordiality of feeling, harmony among neighbors, and to avoid wounding the feelings of a human being, whether a friend or merely a citizen. News of this sort is not news from the country editor's standpoint. The reason he does not print it is not because he does not hear or know it, but because it is not news of a constructive nature. As a rule the columns of the country press are free from the so-called spicy news, and it is to its credit that this is so.



PERIODS IN A MAN'S LIFE

The twenties are the moulding years of the life, when the young man forms those habits that shall direct his career. Then he finishes his school work, stands before the altar, establishes a home and looks the world in the eye.

The thirties are years of discouragement. It is a hard and trying time for all. It is a time of battle without the poetry and dream of youth.

The forties are the years of vision, when a man finds himself, finishes his castles in the air and knows the value of his dreams.

Life comes to its ripening in the fifties. These should be the years of jubilee and he should do his best work then.

At sixty, a man has committed enough mistakes to make him wise far above his juniors. He should live better and do better work than in any decade of his life. No man has a right to retire in the sixties; the world has need of his wisdom.

Some of the best work in the world is done in the seventies. No man has a right to retire at any age unless he wishes to die. A world of congratulation to those who have reached seventy and beyond. You have almost finished your course; we trust that you have fought a good fight and there is laid up for you a crown of righteousness.—Robert George.

Tempting muffins

Hot muffins, fresh from the oven—a treat the family can't resist. Dainty tea biscuits so light and tender they melt in your mouth.

But they must be *always* good. You can depend on Quaker Flour because it never varies in quality and *always* bakes the same. Hourly milling tests and daily baking at the mills ensure an unfailing standard to Quaker Flour.

For every baking purpose Quaker Flour is best. Your absolute baking satisfaction is guaranteed by our money-back offer.

Quaker Flour

Always the Same—Always the Best

A product of The Quaker Mills, Peterborough and Saskatoon