

Ch'Town-Montague Power Line Now Under Construction

Upwards of a score of men have been provided with employment during the winter months by the construction of the electric power line from Ch'town to Montague...

The contract for the building of the line is held by Mr. Rankine McLean of this City, who has had some 15 years experience in this work in the West.

The total estimated cost of the 2 1/4 miles of line is \$33,000 and when completed it will supply some 100 customers between here and Montague as well as the town of Montague itself.

The work has been going on steadily all winter. The setting of the poles has now been completed and the cross arms and guy wires are in place as far as Millview which is about half way.

It is expected that by the time the roads are open the workmen will be ready to hang the line, which will require about six weeks further work. The job is now six weeks ahead of the time required for completion by the contract.

The material used includes a total of 580 poles from 30 to 40 feet in length and 750 crossarms. The poles are set 250 feet apart and carry 3 lines of stranded copper cable, weighing 80,000 pounds. About a ton of galvanized iron guys were used for bracing the poles. About seventy five transformers will be required to handle the customers along the line.

STREAM FLOW IN QUEBEC

The Dominion Water Power and Hydropetric Bureau of the Department of the Interior reports that run-off in the rivers of Quebec was remarkably high in January, owing to unusually high temperatures accompanied by rain. By the end of the month the amount of snow left on the ground was comparatively small. The run-off from the area tributary to the St. Lawrence from the north was nearly fifty per cent above the January average, whilst the Sherbrooke area south of the St. Lawrence had about twice the normal run-off. In the north of the province river flow was nearly twice the average, while in the eastern portion south of the St. Lawrence the run-off was only twenty per cent above average.

WESTERN GUARDIAN

CONGRATULATIONS—Mr. and Mrs. Ewen Nicholson, (nee Helen Baker), of Summerside, are receiving the congratulations of their friends on the birth of a baby boy on April 7th in the Prince County Hospital.—S.

MISSIONARY MEETING—The regular monthly meeting of the Trinity United Church W. M. S. was held on Tuesday, April 6th in Epworth Hall. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Major Townsend, the first vice-president, Mrs. B. Bodkin presided. Miss Ada Inman led in prayer. Mrs. Douglas Gordon read the Scripture lesson. The loss which the Society at Summerside and the Province in general has sustained in the death of Mrs. Nell MacLeod was expressed in a message from Mrs. Major Townsend, which spoke of her many fine qualities and capable leadership in missionary work. Her place in the Society would be very hard to fill. A letter from Mrs. W. E. Alken, of Lot 14, was read and expressed sympathy for the Summerside branch in the death of Mrs. Nell MacLeod. Mrs. Boothroy of Hunter River, also sent message of sympathy. A very appropriate solo, "We Will Say Good Night here and Good Morning Over There" was sung by Mrs. A. S. MacKay in memory of Mrs. MacLeod. An interesting paper on the second chapter of the study book on Korea was read by Mrs. George Sheen. The May meeting will be due day and the following committee was appointed to take charge of the arrangements: Mrs. C. Morris, Mrs. J. W. Callbeck, Mrs. D. Gordon and Mrs. George Sheen.—S.

To meet the large demand for maps of the Northern Manitoba mining areas, the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, has just issued a revised Kissinging map sheet of the National Topographic series. This map shows the town of Sheridan which has recently sprung into prominence due to the location there of the Sherritt-Don property.

British Actors Now Feeling Hard Times

LONDON, April 6. (By the Canadian Press)—British actors are feeling the pinch these days of continued depression, and Fred Terry, well known actor manager, is quoted by an interviewer in the News-Chronicle as saying: "There's no question about it, we've got it in the neck just now."

"When I was a young man," Mr. Terry said, "I used to reckon that the moderately well-established actor should be certain of an income of at least \$2,500 a year. One cannot say that nowadays. I could name 10 good actors who, balancing the weeks when they are working with those when they are out, are not making \$500 a year each."

"One very well-known actor who for 15 years never played for less than \$150 a week did nothing for fifteen months, and now has an engagement at \$45 a week. There are not half a dozen theatres in London just now," said Miss Violet Farebrother, who was with Mr. Terry at a meeting of the Fund where we talked, "where the companies are not playing at 'cut' salaries. They take reduced terms to play at all, and then they submit to 'cuts' in order to keep the show running."

"Charles Maedon, manager, who tours George Bernard Shaw's plays, agreed that things were bad; but he said, 'I believe better times are coming, and what we want to do is to build a financial bridge whereby those who are suffering now can pass safely into the more prosperous future.'"

"It is for that reason that Mr. Terry and other leading members of the Royal General Theatrical Fund have great hopes of the matinee they are organizing at Drury Lane Theatre (ent by C. B. Cochran) on May 3. A performance of 'Bardell V. Pickwick' will bring together a striking cast of all the available star actors in London and some brilliant people will be included in a variety program."

"Charles Dickens was the first chairman of a Royal General Theatrical Fund dinner in 1846. The Fund exists to help those who help themselves. 'Inside' the main fund is a Samaritan Fund, which ministers to members of the profession who are unable to keep up their subscriptions. Its main object is to provide annuities for aged and incapacitated actors, actresses, dancers, singers, acting managers, stage managers, treasurers, chorus singers, scenic artists and prompters."

CANADA'S INDIANS AS HUSBANDMEN

Another year of progress among Canada's Indian farmers in the Prairie Provinces in 1931 is reported by the Department of Indian Affairs. Notwithstanding wet weather which hindered seeding and summer-fallowing in the northern parts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and extreme drought in parts of southern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Indians on western reserves seeded 74,888 acres to grains, roots and other crops. In addition they broke 3,154 acres of new land and summer-fallowed 36,213 acres, bringing the total acreage under cultivation to 114,235 acres.

The total number of farming Indians (heads of families) in the Prairie Provinces is 2,425 and the per capita acreage under cultivation, through last year's operations, has been advanced to approximately 47 1/2 acres. Wheat was the principal crop put in by the Indians, the other grains seeded being oats, barley, and rye. The total area seeded to grain was 73,421 acres, a record for the prairie Indians. Owing to the adverse growing conditions the 1931 harvest dropped to 668,601 bushels of which about half was wheat.

The Department of Indian Affairs also reports the continued improvement in the methods used by the Indians in the preparation of the soil. Although conditions were less favourable for breaking and summer-fallowing last year than in 1930 an increase of about 5,000 acres in the amount of land summer-fallowed is noted. In addition to the summer-fallowing, the Indians ploughed at least 10,000 acres during the fall of the year. Much of this land will bear crops equally as well as summer-fallowed land as it was ploughed early in the season and a large part of it was summer-fallowed the year before. This makes a total of approximately 50,000 acres of land ready for seed in the spring of 1932, the bulk of which will be sown to wheat; the spring ploughed area will be seeded to oats, rye, and other coarse grains.

Back To The Zoo Movement

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 7.—(By The Canadian Press)—At least there is variety in the duties of a Lady Mayoress. For example, Mrs. James Dyer, the Lady Mayoress of Melbourne, fed Willie, the hippopotamus at the Zoological Gardens. She threw nuts to the bears, and watched the pelicans gulping fish. She rode on the elephant. In short, she enjoyed an afternoon at the Zoological Gardens as hostess to a large party of guests, including the wives of the members of the council of the Zoological and Acclimatization Society. It was "back to the Zoo" movement, for there were many people among the guests who confessed that it was years since they had been the monkeys and thrown nuts to the bears.

Mrs. Dyer, addressing her guests while afternoon tea was being served in the teahouse, expressed some surprise and regret that on a previous visit to the Zoological Gardens she had seen so few people about. She herself considered it to be a place both educational and beautiful. "But one hears it said," she added, "Oh, think of the poor caged animals. Think of the lion, how thin he looks! So I have made the lions here. He is 33 years old, and the average lifetime of a lion is 35 years. He is well fed and looked after. And he will end his days in comfort. 'But he is a caged animal,' they say. Well, are humans not also caged in? And, at least, the lion is looked after."

ROMANCE AND WORK GO HAND IN HAND IN MAPLE INDUSTRY

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7.—With warm, sunny days and cold, clear nights just ahead, New Brunswick's tinest agricultural industry will be soon in the midst of its yearly four weeks of activity. Shopkeepers will display for sale maple syrup, maple sugar, maple cream—all products of the sugar maple, Canada's national tree.

With the first stir of sap into the living tree from underground roots, where it has lain dormant during the winter, a feverish activity prevails in the sugar orchards. Men are employed, camps are established, equipment is set up—the sap is running.

There is something intangibly romantic in the maple sugar industry, something not linked with the more common everyday occupation of rural life. Hard work—yes; but a certain amount of jollity, a sort of holiday spirit, is present always when the sap is gathered.

It is a picturesque scene. Usually the ground beneath the tall, bare, stalwart trees is coated with snow. Every sound echoes through the forest pillars. Each tree, like an ancient water carrier, "shoulders" two pails, one on the east and one on the west. Sap trickles through a spout into one pail in the morning, when the sun is on that side, and into the other in the afternoon.

At regular intervals, a sled with huge casks, drawn by horses, passes by and the pails are emptied. In turn, the casks are emptied at the camp into evaporators, where the precious liquid passes through several processes to emerge as maple syrup.

The syrup is bottled, or, if sugar is desired, is poured into steaming cauldrons and boiled down to a certain density. On cooling, it hardens into the tasty well known sweet.

Often a party is held at the camp, when boiled syrup at the proper time is thrown into clean snow where it congeals quickly, forming into appealing, foamy masses of maple "candy."

Maple cream is produced by beating the thickened syrup to give it a "grain."

March 15 or 20 is the normal time for sap to commence running although weather and location of the sugar orchard, or sugary, have a great deal to do with it. If cold weather prevails late in the season, the sap run naturally will be delayed. A sugary on the sunny side of a hill will operate much earlier than one on the level or on the northern side.

Trees in the same grove may be tapped at different times. "Early" trees are tapped at first and later ones afterward, although some of both hardy definable groups are operating at the same time.

Prince Of Wales Goes Visiting

TORONTO, Ont., April 6.—(By The Canadian Press)—In a farm house in a valley among northern rocks of Algoma is a rose embalmed in wax, writes Emily Guest in the Toronto Mail and Empire. On the walls hangs one of the best pictures ever made of the Prince of Wales. The farms of the small settlements were patches of soil weathered of thousands of years, washed down into the hollows between ancient, rounded masses of rocks. In a cream and red frame home lived a young farmer whose pioneer father had built the first log cabin of the settlement, and his mother and sister.

The valley read with interest of the coming of the young ambassador of Empire and heir to its throne but felt in no way concerned with civic receptions in which cities and towns dooped themselves out in flags and bunting. Yet one pleasant day when the royal train had sped through many large centres dashing their hope of even a glimpse of Canada's guest, a telegram came to the agent to be ready to receive the Prince in an hour. For the Prince had asked the conductor if he knew of "some pretty spot where he could halt the train and let them go for an hour's walk?"

In an hour the young farmer and his women-folk in their silks headed the tiny receiving line. It was no ordeal at all. Courtesies and veils and backing away were unthought of. They all gave him a hearty handshake. "Don't hurry," said the Prince to the young sister who was timidly preparing for a snap. "I'll pose for you in a minute." The minute was occupied in presenting a bouquet of roses to her mother. "Now," he smiled, and stood out in the open for the shot. Then away the party went for a constitutional in the woods and rocks and bracing air of the valley, after which the train sped on again.

HARVARD SEEKS QUAKE SECRETS

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—Harvard has launched a unique program to reproduce artificially the heat and immense pressures comparable to those in the depths of the earth. More of the secrets of earthquakes is the first objective. The study will last five years, ultimately including the major subjects of geology, how the earth is built, how its rich minerals were created and how mining engineers may locate them.

The Rockefeller Foundation is giving \$50,000 and Harvard is raising another \$50,000. Funds for the first year's work are already in hand. The committee administering the work comprises Professor R. A. Daly, geologist; Professor P. W. Bridgman, physicist; Professor L. C. Graton, engineer; Professor Harold Shapley, astronomer and Professor D. H. McLaughlin, geologist.

Marie: "Did you give Bob any opportunity to propose?" Mabel: "Yes, but goodness I couldn't tell him they were opportunities could I?"

Mrs. Flatt: "That girl across the hall has a singular voice." Husband (fervently): "Thank heaven it isn't plural!"

price, but those made with the latest standard equipment have received the same price during the last ten years, with syrup selling at not under 50 cents a reputed quart wholesale, and sugar and cream at 35 and 40 cents a pound wholesale.

Full equipment for an orchard of 2,000 trees, costs about \$1,000, the evaporator alone being worth \$350 or \$400. Two men, one to do the gathering and the other to tend the fires and production, are usually employed in each grove.

Equipment consists of a camp, evaporator, tin bucket, barrels, cans and bottles, sleds and sap casks and firewood. Counties in New Brunswick in which the maple sugar industry is carried on to the greatest extent are Westmorland, Albert, York and Victoria.

The Maple Sugar Industry Act of 1931 was brought into force on Feb. 1, 1931. Being a federal act, the same regulations apply throughout the Dominion, and are administered by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

Last year, according to the Dominion Fruit Branch, there were in New Brunswick, 12 registered sugar bushes or orchards. This number, however, is believed to be not indicative, as many sugar orchards are not registered.

Canada's Market In The Orient

MONTREAL, Que., April 7. (By the Canadian Press)—In the latent markets of the Orient lay one of the chief opportunities for Canadian export trade, declared Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell, a Canadian delegate to the recent Institute of Pacific Relations, in an address on "Some Mineral Developments in Northern and Central Asia" at today's session of the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy here.

Already a large amount of wheat from Canada was absorbed by China and Japan and there was an expanding trade in refined metals, he said. It seemed natural that Canada, with a sparse population and a large surplus of natural products, should supply the deficiencies of the densely populated eastern countries, he stated.

Dr. Bell gave an estimate of the mineral position of the far eastern countries and outlined current developments. China, he said, was relatively poorly supplied with minerals. Manchuria had, under the stimulus of Japanese enterprise, developed an important coal and iron industry but its other mineral resources were not notable. Siberia had important metallic resources, which were being exploited rapidly as a part of the Russian five-year plan, he declared. The immense iron and steel development at Kuznetak, 1200 miles to the east in Siberia, had already become one of the principal iron centres of the world.

The mineral developments of Southern Manchuria by the Japanese were obviously intended primarily to supplement the comparatively slim resources of Japan itself in coal and iron, the basis of any national industrial structure, Dr. Bell said. At Fushun on the South Manchuria Railway they had important deposits of coal averaging over 100 feet in thickness and ten miles long which were supplying seven million tons a year. Oil from shale overlying the coal was an important by-product of the coal mining. Low-grade iron ore deposits at Anshan were being successfully mined because coal was easily obtainable from nearby Fushun, he stated.

The Russian development of both metal resources and railways in the interior of the continent was designed, in the first place, to make the U. S. S. R. self-dependent in its supplies. But the metal resources already known in this region would be more than sufficient for domestic needs when fully exploited and it seemed to be the intention of the Soviet leaders eventually to supply the western part of the vast Chinese Empire, now almost cut off from the world on the seaward side, with their future supplies of manufactured goods, Dr. Bell declared.

FORMER GOVERNMENT MINISTERS HARD HIT

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, April 7.—Some of the ministers of the late Cosgrave government, the oldest in Europe until the Fianna Fail victory in the February elections, have fallen upon hard times.

Some can return to the vocations they followed previous to assembling of the first Cosgrave ministry in 1922. But others have had no such opportunities and are casting about for means of livelihood.

There are 80,000 men out of work in the Free State, and the retiring ministers in some cases might be considered to be better fitted for some other tasks than such jobs as may be open.

Professor O'Sullivan, former Minister of Education, is resuming his work at the University and college of Dublin; P. McGilligan, former Minister of External Affairs, will resume his practice as barrister.

POULTRY—A FARM ASSET

Official records show that the poultry population of Canada has doubled each ten years during the period of the past thirty years. Each succeeding period of low prices for farm products finds the poultry flock coming to the farmer's rescue.

At the present time it can easily be shown that the poultry flock properly bred, housed, and looked after is, from the standpoint of capital investment and feed cost, one of the best paying lines of farm effort. Each succeeding year appears to make it more clear that the farm is the logical place for the develop-

Instruction In Sewing Cheap Nourishing Meals

WINNIPEG, Man., April 6.—(By The Canadian Press)—The problem of how to prepare varied and appetizing meals from simple food materials looms large in the minds of home cooks in needy Winnipeg families who receive their food supplies from the Social Welfare commission, according to Mrs. M. A. Bates, visiting housekeeper, whose business it is to visit their families and offer helpful and practical counsel should such be sought.

Mrs. Bates is employed by the Home Welfare association, and now has entered her fourth month in the work. "The majority manage to keep their homes clean, and my advice seems to be received kindly," she said. "Most of their worry seems to be with the meals. For example, one family was not using their vegetables because the children would not eat vegetables other than potatoes. I advised the mother to make soup and put the vegetables in it, after they had been put through a fruit press. In this way the children would not know they were vegetables. Another thing I showed them how to make pancakes without using eggs, simply by using flour, milk, baking powder, and salt. This is an inexpensive but wholesome meal."

"Often the cereal provided in the supplies does not seem to be used. Many of the families I found did not have cereal for breakfast until I suggested it. In one instance, for example, I found four boxes of cereal which had not been used, just lying in the cupboard. Boxes of vegetables were also being frozen and thrown out. Upon my advice these vegetables were kept in the kitchen until ready for use. Another family visited were in the habit of using all the meat provided at the beginning of the week and having none for the remainder of the week. To these people I suggested having meat only once a day."

"One family complained of the scant supply of food. Upon investigation I found they eat so much daily, they were having about four meals. The supply of potatoes they were getting only lasted them a few days. They also use a large amount of bread. Saturday morning when I left this home there were six loaves of bread left. When I returned on Monday there was no bread at all. I advised this family to do on three meals a day and to stop using so much sugar in their tea. I showed them how to prepare macaroni and cheese and advised them to make use of all their supplies."

WILL TAKE FIVE YEARS TO CONSTRUCT NEW BRIDGE

LONDON, April 7.—It will take about 18 months to demolish Waterloo bridge, and to build its successor will probably occupy about five years. The present bridge, which became unsafe nine years ago, was recently sentenced to demolition by the London County Council. For nine years, too, the fate of the bridge has involved a prolonged wrangle amongst every authority directly or indirectly concerned with it. Those interested in the preservation of London's historic features have argued that Waterloo bridge could be saved. Others have asserted that the bridge has no particular merits from the aesthetic viewpoint, and that its historic associations are negligible.

The bridge has no direct association with the history of Waterloo. It appears to have derived its name merely from the fact the first Duke of Wellington attended the opening ceremony.

Another body of opinion hold very strongly that the site of Waterloo bridge is not the proper one in which to place a new and ambitious avenue for traffic across the Thames. The real position for such, they say, is at Charing Cross. Elaborate plans for a bridge at this point were actually produced, but the late Labor Government refused to subsidize the scheme.

The plan which has now been adopted for a new and wider bridge at Waterloo is the revival of an earlier scheme. Sir Gilbert Scott, architect of Liverpool Cathedral is to design a new Waterloo bridge capable of carrying six lines of road traffic. What is the use, though, declare the critics, of providing a bridge for six traffic lines when it is certain the bottle-neck at the other end will prevent such traffic from getting either on or off the bridge?

Canada's Metal Refined At Home

MONTREAL, Que., April 7.—(By The Canadian Press)—A comparatively few years ago the majority of Canadian metals were exported in a raw state but today all were refined at home and the surplus of the pure metals exported, declared R. W. Brigstocke, of Toronto, in an address on "Metal Refining Facilities of Canada" at today's session of the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy here.

"A dream that came true" was the way Mr. Brigstocke described the change that had been made in the facilities for refining metal in Canada. Copper, zinc, lead, nickel, silver and other metals were exported from Canada mostly in the raw state up to a relatively short time ago, he said. At the present time all these metals were refined in Canada and the surplus of the pure metals exported thus retaining in Canada the fullest possible part of their ultimate value, a very small part of the output being sufficient to satisfy the present home markets he declared. In addition the ores of certain metals not found in Canada such as aluminum were now imported for manufacture and exported due to the abundance of cheap hydro-electric power, he stated.

Mr. Brigstocke gave not only comprehensive data as to the metal refineries in Canada but also information about the marketing of the metals and the relative position of the Canadian output to that of the Empire and the world at large. In regard to most of the important metals, with the exception of iron, Canada's position was highly satisfactory as there was a very large amount of each to sell in the world's markets and thereby help keep the balance of trade on the right side, he declared. If the various metals were not refined before export their value would obviously be much less.

A mere recital of the number of metal refining plants in Canada today was impressive, he said. There were seven copper smelters which fed three refineries. Their capacity was ten times the annual consumption of copper in Canada and was equal to the demand from the whole Empire, Mr. Brigstocke stated. Lead and zinc were treated at Trail, B. C., in one of the largest refineries in the world and a large amount of zinc was also made at Flin Flon, Manitoba. Nickel was supplied to practically the whole world from the mines and refineries in Ontario. Cobalt metal, once virtually a Canadian monopoly, was still furnished to the extent of about half the world's supply from the refinery at Deloro, Ontario. Refined silver came in large amounts from Deloro and Trail. Every gold mine had its own refinery to make bullion but this was further refined at the mint, he said. Finally there were the two aluminum works in Quebec which produced a large fraction of the world's output, the ore coming from British Guiana.

Thus Canada's fortunate possession of an abundance both of minerals and cheap hydro-electric power had already put her in the position of one of the world's chief producers of refined metals and the output was certain to be increased greatly in the years to come, Mr. Brigstocke stated in conclusion.

NEW FEEDING BOTTLE INVENTED

PARIS, April 7.—(By The Canadian Press)—French mothers usually scorn to feed their babies with bottles. But a freshman, M. Chavepayre, has invented a feeding bottle which will keep the milk at exactly the right temperature—even if the mother falls asleep after switching on the current. The bottle consists of a tube of pure flint which is introduced into the bottle. The electrical current which heats the milk may be left on for any length of time, but the temperature of the milk will never rise above 100 degrees Fahrenheit—or slightly above blood-heat.

DAIRYMEN ORGANIZE

Dairymen producing milk for the manufacture of cheese held a meeting in Belleville, Ontario, on February 12 and organized a new association with the object of (1) Working for the consolidation and amalgamation of present manufacturing plants and having these operated throughout the year instead of during the summer months; (2) the establishment of storage facilities for cheese and to arrange for "a more equitable and up-to-date system of marketing"; (3) to work for the elimination of duplication of milk and cream transportation costs; (4) to improve the quality of the raw material supplied to cheese factories. Four other "aims" are listed but those stated seem to be the most important.—The Economic Annalist.

Legion Adopts Resolution Re Ry. Dismissals

At the regular monthly meeting of the Canadian Legion on April 5th, the following resolution moved by L. W. Goodwin and seconded by T. Edgar MacNutt, was adopted unanimously:

Whereas many of the employees in the Railway Service at Charlottetown are being laid off from time to time, a large proportion of them being returned men.

And whereas most of the work that is being created on the Island division is now being sent to Moncton.

And whereas there are ample facilities to handle this work in our Island shops, and the necessary skilled labor is available.

And whereas this work was formerly all done in the local shops.

And whereas no apprentices are being trained to handle any of this work in the future.

Therefore resolved that the Charlottetown Branch of The Canadian Legion, B. E. S. L., place themselves on record as being strongly opposed to this unfair discrimination against our local citizens and particularly returned men, and we would therefore urgently request that the practice of laying off returned men be stopped and that those already thrown out of their positions be reinstated—

And further resolved that the work which is created on the Island be done in the Island shops by Island men.

Further resolved that a copy of this protest be sent to the Prime Minister of Canada, the Leader of Opposition, the Premier of Prince Edward Island, the Minister of Railways, the President of the Canadian National Railways, the General Manager of the Atlantic Region, the Prince Edward Island Railway Commissioner, the Dominion Command of the Canadian Legion, Senators and Federal Members representing this Province, the Board of Trade, Rotary Club, Gryo Club, Army and Navy Club, and Press.

Study Economics In Entertaining

TORONTO, Ont., April 7.—(By The Canadian Press)—Publicity is given to statements concerning entertainments by wives of the Ontario Cabinet Ministers. Mrs. Henry wife of Premier George Henry, referred to some anonymous letters received and said: "Anonymity is admitted to be the cloak of the coward meriting its inevitable destination—the waste-paper basket, but these malicious attacks have been in circulation for some time, and they seem to be misleading casual newspaper readers, and particularly the folk far from the scene of social activities, to whom the contents of a newspaper are 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' I regret this and would be glad to have the public reassured that these entertainments are paid for in entirety by the wives of the cabinet ministers. This I know is common knowledge, but since the letters have been again in circulation it has been again confirmed by the hostesses themselves." One member's wife, listening to Mrs. Henry, remarked: "All we get free are the dishes and the rooms—and the criticism."

Langstaff, the caterer at the Parliament Buildings, was responsible for the menu for Mrs. Henry's recent luncheon. He purchased the food, secured the maids and the invaluable doorman (there is no resident staff at the Parliament Buildings). Following the affair, he submitted the bill to the hostess. The flowers are paid for, also by the various hostesses.

Mrs. T. L. Kennedy and Mrs. Leopold Macaulay, wives of the ministers of highways and agriculture respectively, so cleverly managed their large tea that few who attended it knew that the delicious variety of cakes, sandwiches and ices were all supplied at 20 cents a head. "The wives of the cabinet ministers could surely safely compete with the Finance Minister in his study of economics," remarked a delighted guest as the reporter told of their good management. These events were eagerly anticipated by the out-of-town members' wives for weeks in advance, and great is the adjustment of the various families with the various grandparents and aunts for the occasion. This is known in the most remote ridng.

ZAM-BUK Soothes Injuries & Prevents BLOOD-POISON