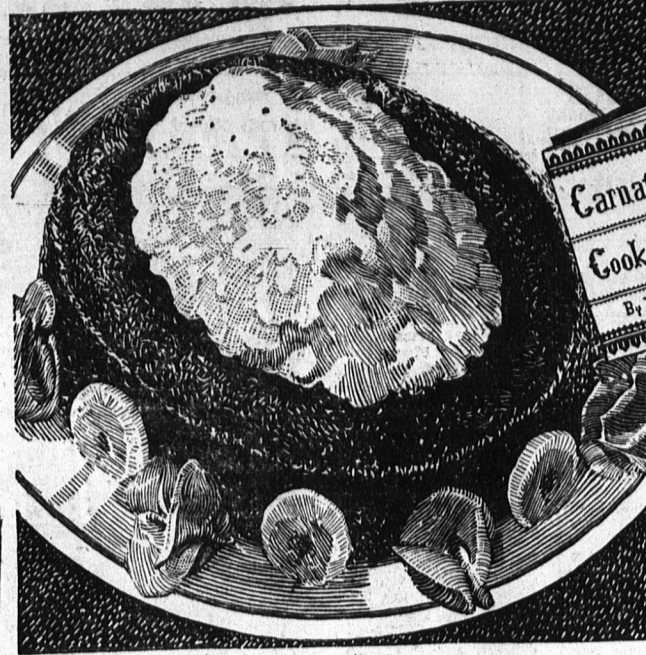


FROM THE NEW CARNATION COOK BOOK



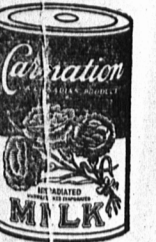
Spinach Mold

- 1 peck spinach, cooked tender and put through grinder
- 3 unbroken eggs
- 1/4 cup Carnation Milk, undiluted
- 1/4 cup butter
- 1 1/2 cups bread crumbs
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt

Combine all ingredients, turn into a buttered ring mold and steam for 2 hours. Unmold and garnish with hard cooked eggs and carrots. Fill the inside of the mold with mashed potatoes or creamed mushrooms.

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GIANTS and JESTERS In Public Life

(By FRED COOK) (Copyright Reserved)

TWENTY YEARS AGO

The Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, first occupied in 1866 by the old Parliament of Canada for its last session, were, with the exception of the library and west wing, totally destroyed by fire on February 3rd, 1916, with a loss of seven lives, and property valued at between five and six million dollars. Had the New York state attorney-general notified the Dominion government that a report had reached him from authentic sources of a possible attempt by German emissaries to burn down the buildings, it is possible that the disaster would not have occurred.

I was sitting in the press gallery that fateful evening, chatting with one of my former colleagues. We had gone into the public service the year previous but still had the run of the gallery. Atlantic fisheries were under discussion and, as the subject was of little interest to Ontario and the West, most of the newspaper boys on duty were having a good time. Two or three minutes before nine o'clock the doors facing the Speaker's chair were opened, and in dashed Charlie Stewart, the star-wart chief doorkeeper, who hailed from Stellarton, N. S. Charlie was too excited to stand on ceremony. From the bar, just within the entrance, he called out in stentorian tones, "There's a big fire in the reading room; everybody get out quickly." It was as if Charlie had quoted Lady Macbeth's words "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once." No one wanted a second admonition; members and newspaper men and spectators in the galleries promptly made for the exits.

When the reporters descended the narrow stairway from their gallery they found the lobbies already full of dense smoke. The glare of flames was visible along the north lobby. It was a case of "sauve qui peut." Hats and coats were hastily seized, but many members of the House whose lockers were in the lobbies on the north and east side of the chamber continued to the reading room, had to go out into the cold winter's night hatless, and without their overcoats.

Although the division bells were set ringing the alarm did not penetrate to all parts of the building. Several persons, as stated, lost their lives and next day their charred remains were found in the ruins. They were:

- B. E. Law, M.P. for Yarmouth, N. S.
- Madame Morin and Madame Bray, guests of Mr. Speaker and Madame Sevigny.
- J. R. E. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House.
- Robert Fanning of the Post Office Department.
- And two, Alphonse Desjardins, one a Dominion policeman; the other a plumber on the chief mechanic's staff.

The two ladies had left the Speaker's quarters when the alarm was first sounded, and thinking they had time to secure their wraps, went back but were blinded by the smoke, so rapidly had the fire spread. Had they been more familiar with the Speaker's apartments, they could have escaped quite easily; being strangers they were evidently not aware that there was a private exit from the Speaker's rooms to the roadway on the west side of the building. Mr. Law and Mr. Laplante were working in their rooms upstairs and evidently did not hear the alarm; while the three men, Fanning and the two Desjardins, who were busy aiding the foremen, were buried under tons of debris, when the tower fell.

Was the fire started deliberately or was it due to accidental causes? Knowing the building as well as I did after thirty years in the press gallery, I shared the opinion of many that the fire was the work of an incendiary, probably an alien enemy. Next day a royal commission, consisting of Mr. R. A. Pringle, K.C., of Cornwall, a former member of the House of Commons, and Judge D. B. MacTavish of Ottawa, was appointed to investigate into the causes of the catastrophe. In their report, after taking the evidence of two score witnesses, they stated that there were many circumstances that led to a strong suspicion of incendiarism, especially in view of the fact that no one was smoking in the reading room for some time previous to the outbreak of fire, and also that defective electrical wiring could not have been

the cause. And then, after making the foregoing statement, the commissioners rather contradict themselves by expressing the opinion that there was nothing in the evidence to justify them in finding that the fire was maliciously set. Well, if incendiarism was the cause, surely there must have been malice on the part of some individual. The Providence, R. I., Journal, of which Mr. J. R. Rathom was managing editor, announced the day after the fire that three weeks before it had "notified the Department of Justice at Ottawa that it had received information from an employe in the German embassy at Washington, that the Ottawa Parliament Buildings, Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor-General, and large munition plants in Ontario were to be the next objects of German attack on this continent." No trace of such a letter from Mr. Rathom having reached Ottawa was ever found. The Journal said that it had also transmitted the news of the intended German attack on Canada to Mr. H. S. Marshall, U. S. district attorney of New York, but that gentleman seems to have thought lightly of it, as he failed to communicate with anyone at the Dominion capital.

Those acquainted with the old Parliament Buildings will remember that there were three entrances; one by the lower front (known as the main entrance); one at the east for the use of senators, and one in the wing for members of the House of Commons. The main door led into a large hall, on the right of which was a flight of about ten steps leading to the Senate lobby, while on the left there was a corresponding entrance to the House lobby. The post offices of the two Houses were located on the front of the building, facing into the main lobbies in each wing.

Parliament had met on January 12th, and the Senate having sat for five or six days and cleared its order paper, had adjourned on the 21st until February 8th. It was therefore not in session on the day of the fire.

From the main lobby of the Upper House, there was a corridor running north to the Commons' reading room with the parliamentary library. With no one on duty, except a Senate messenger near the post office, any person could enter without question by the Senate, pass along to the reading room, spread chemicals on the floor, and containing the files in a few minutes the newspapers would be in flames. Strangers had been seen about the Parliament Buildings that evening, as testified by Mr. Speaker Sevigny, Mr. W. B. Northrup, M. P., and Mr. E. A. Macdonald, M. P., but no one had actually seen an outsider in the reading room about that time. As a matter of fact the only person in the room when the fire broke out was Mr. Frank Glass, M. P. for East Middlesex. Mr. Northrup had been there two or three minutes earlier, but had left before the fire was discovered.

Before the royal commission Mr. Edgar Stansfield, chemist in the Fuel Testing division of the Department of Mines, demonstrated how quickly a small quantity of chemicals placed upon a newspaper would set it on fire. He mentioned that there were a number of organic liquids which ignite immediately they come in contact with the air. That such chemical was deposited on one of the lower shelves of the reading stand where the fire originated was the opinion of many of those who gave testimony. Mr. Ernest LeSueur, a well-known chemical engineer of Ottawa, testified that chemicals, in either dry or liquid form, applied to paper, would cause it to ignite, or, if dry, would, for instance, pyrophoric, a dry powder, which has no smell, and which catches fire immediately it is exposed to the air. The view held by many was that the fire was started in some such manner in the most vulnerable room in the building. The reading room had been used first as the Supreme Court room and as a library, until the present library building was completed. It

was then converted into the House of Commons reading room. Practically the whole of the interior was of white pine, oiled and painted, and if a fire got a good start it was impossible to overtake it even with the best of appliances. Although the commissioners promised a fuller report, with additional evidence, none was submitted; no further report was forthcoming.

On the morning after the fire the once stately building was a deplorable sight. The west wing, a fire-proof structure, built a few years before, was in fairly good condition. The walls of the building were intact, but in the rebuilding all were demolished, and an entirely new structure erected. The fire national library was saved largely through the foresight of Mr. M. C. MacCormac, then and now a valued member of the library staff. Every evening during the session the library is kept open until the House rises. Mr. MacCormac was in charge that night and as soon as the cry "fire" rang out, noticing the flames in the reading room from his position in the library, he directed his messenger to rush to the iron door and shut off the library from the thirty-foot corridor beyond which the fire was raging. The entire Ottawa fire department, in the meantime, had been summoned to the Hill, and learning what Mr. MacCormac had done, once it was realized that the main building was doomed, the fire chief detailed a portion of his brigade to play on the fire-extinguishing walls of the library and prevent the flames from reaching into it. This precaution was effective and the library was saved.

Owing to the lack of stock room in the library proper, an upper gallery with built-in shelves, had been constructed above the reading room. All the books stored there were destroyed, these according to the report of the librarians, including an extensive collection of rare editions of the Bible; a large collection of British publications, reviews, magazines and periodicals in bound form, such as Punch (a complete set of 120 vols.), the Edinburgh Review, Blackwoods and other magazines going back for two or three score years; a splendid collection of British pamphlets; a valuable accumulation of reviews, magazines, scientific encyclopedias and dictionaries in the French language; donation from the Imperial government such as the Rolls series, and a fine set of the records of the American Bar Association.

Sympathetic messages to Canada in her great loss came from all parts of the world, one of the first of such messages received being from His Majesty the King. But better still were the gifts of valuable books from distinguished bodies and individuals, so that today the parliamentary library may be regarded as better equipped than ever for reference purposes. Just the same the library is a veritable firetrap, interior fittings of Canadian pine, oiled and varnished, extending from the floor to the dome. There are wood carvings, the work of a Canadian craftsman, one Israel Page, which are very beautiful and are greatly admired by all visitors. They will have to be protected. Some day Parliament must vote the necessary funds to make the library absolutely fireproof. Let us hope that this will be done before it is too late.

Lashes Which Lure

It has often puzzled me to think that so many women with really good lashes neglect to give them just that little regular attention every day which is so essential if they are to look their best. Like every other form of beauty, eye-lashes and eyebrows need regular care to be attractive.

There is nothing more fascinating or attractive than lovely sweeping lashes which curl upwards, or throw deep shadows on the cheeks when they are lowered discreetly by their fortunate owners. It does not require a great deal of care, time, or money to make your lashes lovely. What is necessary, however, is a really good eyelash grower to use for day use, followed by a light brushing of cream mascara, which makes the lashes soft and supple. If water mascara only is used, the lashes become brittle and break off.

Choose a medically approved eyelash grower. This is important, as some are not too good to use. And always use a special little brush for applying cream mascara, so that the lashes are curled upwards by the brushing. Eyebrows also need regular grooming if they are to look smart and attractive. A very discreet touch of eye shadow will greatly enhance the beauty of the eyes, but this must be done very delicately and must not be obvious. Never forget in your search for eye beauty to give the eyes their daily bath of cold water, and use a proper eye bath. Clear cold water is a real beautifier for the eyes, making them brilliant, and also strengthening them at the same time.

Queen Mary

(Lest-we-Forget)

Lest-we-forget our gracious Queen who shared the duties of a throne And held within palatial walls The tranquil beauties of a home. She trod the path of faithful wife And motherhood on higher plane Her great pre-eminence as Queen Led to that pinnacle called fame.

She sorrows now—but not alone The world bows with her in her woe Death found its way through palace halls And bade the gentle monarch go. May still her wisdom serve her son When mounting cares and burdens mar His royal path—may she still bear Her jeweled crown as guiding star.

—D. A. Louise Birch

SPRINGBOK FOR GOOD LUCK

CAPE TOWN.—South African athletes for the Olympics in Berlin next summer will take as mascot a gazelle-like springbok, the official animal emblem of the Union. The South Africans had a shepherd dog mascot at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1932. This time they expect to win more championships.

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GORDON FIFE, Soldier of Fortune



I WISH GORDON WERE HERE - MUST WE GO WITHOUT HIM, AUNT CAROL?

NICHOLAS OF KOVNA GOES TO GREET HIS SUBJECTS ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

I'M AFRAID SO, NICKY - BUT PERHAPS HE'LL COME LATER.

THE GUARD OF HONOR IS WAITING YOUR HIGHNESS.

WHILE FIFE LIES HELPLESS TO WARN HIM OF HIS TERRIBLE DANGER.

Madman's Hate



I GO NOW TO MEET OUR KING - I SHALL WAIT BY THE CHURCH STEPS WITH THIS - AND WE SHALL BE TROUBLED WITH HIM AND THAT WOMAN NO MORE - IF YOU LISTEN PERHAPS YOU WILL HEAR THEM SCREAM WHEN MY LITTLE TOY SPEAKS TO THEM.

NO-NO-DON'T DO IT - HE'S ONLY A BOY!

STOP HIM! HOLD HIM!

GET AWAY, YOU FOOL - I'M GOING TO LOCK YOU IN - AND NO TRICKS OR I'LL FINISH YOU TOO WHEN I COME BACK.

By Bob Moore and John Hales

I can remember when it used to take hours to make good soup"



"It does now too, mother, but they're HEINZ hours not mine"

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