

ONLY HALF A DUCK FOR EACH AMERICAN DUCK SHOOTER

(New York Sun)

There is just half a duck to each hunter in the United States. So says the great naturalist, Dr. William T. Hornaday. From his home in Westchester the former director of the New York Zoological Park keeps up a determined fight for the preservation of wild animal life in this country.

This fight has become increasingly difficult in recent years with the spread of the automobile into the hunting field and the swooping of the airplane over it. They hunt ducks and wild geese nowadays from planes that can fly faster than the quackers and the honkers.

"There are 7,000,000 hunters in the United States," said Dr. Hornaday, "and only 3,500,000 ducks. That makes a problem in simple arithmetic. Our migratory game birds are near to extinction. Ducks and geese may come to the vanishing point within ten years. An army of gunners almost as huge as the combined forces of the Germans and the Allies in the world

war and armed with the most modern devices for slaughter is insuring the extermination of our characteristic native game birds.

"It is generally admitted that the automobile has doubled the perils of game because it has placed almost every stretch of water frequented by ducks and geese and every other hunting ground within easy reach of hunters as much as 200 miles distant. Deer are shot from main highways. Bag limits are too large and seasons too long. Why should a hunter be permitted to shoot twenty-five ducks in a day he can't eat them.

"The law won't let him sell them. He must give them away. We Americans have wasted so many of our wonderful natural resources that I should think we would wake up and profit from experience."

The sale of numerous kinds of wild fowl and game of various sorts is forbidden in New York, yet there is plenty of game in the wholesale markets of the city. While the showing

of wild things does not approach the display which used to be made, when all kinds of game was on sale at all of the markets of the city, the array is interesting, coming as it does from all parts of world.

On the sorting and plucking tables of the big dealers are quail from the Argentine and Mexico, pheasants from Mexico and China, red-legged partridges from France, grouse from the moors of Scotland, partridges from the turnip fields of England, as well as ducks bred in private preserves and legally sold. Modern refrigeration brings these birds from far off countries to the city markets in perfect condition, and the demand for them is so steady and great that the market readily absorbs all the game that is offered.

Special Fur Sale

At a special sale of furs by the New York Auction Company on Nov. 12th the prices realized were as follows: Cross fox, from \$7 to \$48, red fox from 10 to \$43; ermine from 64 cents to \$1.20.

It should be noted that no landscape artist ever included a billboard in his design.

THE WOMEN OF CHINA ARE REPUTED TO BE ADDICTED TO THE USE OF COSMETICS

Shanghai, China, Nov. 16—It may seem strange to the chic New York woman to know that the same brands of cosmetics she uses to beautify herself are now being used by Chinese women. The Chinese were the first to use and invent cosmetics and even now those women who cannot afford to buy Western brands use home-made preparations such as honey and flour for their faces, cigar or cigarette ashes for tooth powder and resinous gum of trees for shampoo.

All those who can afford it, however, use foreign brands of toilet soap, perfume, rouge, lipstick, tooth powder, face powder, cold creams and other beauty aids. Powder is the main cosmetic used by Chinese women, with face cream a close second. They do not buy perfumes extensively, preferring sandalwood odors in toilet soaps and powder. Rouge is not being used as much as formerly, but a dark shade is preferred when used.

Use of Beauty Aids

The complexion and hair receive the greatest attention from Chinese women. They do not use cold cream or other preparations purely as cleansing agents, but rather as preventives for chapped or roughened skin or as foundations for face powder. They have no idea of a massage cream at all and this product does not have any sale in the Orient.

The aristocratic Chinese woman is very careful about her finger nails. Except in old fashioned communities, long nails are considered passe. Formerly they used to rouge their nails very highly, admiring a brilliant polish that was almost red, but now their tastes have changed and there is no difference between their nails and those of any refined Western woman. However, they do not use any kind of nail bleach, soap and water being the only method employed for cleaning nails.

Little Need for Depilatory

One thing the Chinese women are not troubled with that many Western women are is hair on their faces. It is comparatively rare to find a woman of this race who has any hair on her face and for this reason when there is such a case it is very embarrassing.

and professional services are required to get rid of the hair by pulling it with silk threads.

The Chinese admire pearly white teeth immensely and the better classes of Chinese pay as much attention to the care of their teeth as any Westerner. The sale of foreign grades of tooth paste and powder increases continually, although many people still use either salt or cigar and cigarette ashes which are considered to have peculiarly beneficial properties.

Beautiful hair is greatly admired in China and although for centuries it was the custom to soak the hair in a mucilaginous substance to give it a shiny appearance, this is dying out and the foreign style headdress is coming into almost constant use. A lot of time is spent dressing the hair, although not much attention is paid to taking care of the scalp. This is one of the reasons why you see so many old Chinese women who are bald.

Many Are Bald

It is not an uncommon sight to see women of the coolie class with only a few straggling strands of hair, for most of these still cling to the old custom which calls for the hair to be washed only once a year, on the seventh day of the seventh month. At that time they use a kind of plant juice or a bean cake instead of soap to clean the scalp.

Perfumed toilet water is fast growing in favor here, a heavy odor being preferred. The favorite odor in China is sandalwood, although any heavy odor is well liked in perfumes, toilet water soap powder.

East Windsor, Ont., Nov. 15—The directors of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 60 cents per share, payable December 22 to stockholders of record December 1, Mr. Wallace R. Campbell, president, announced. This action makes a total distribution of \$2.10 per share during 1930, the company having paid a dividend of \$1.20 and an extra of 30 cents per share on June 23.

Beware of the man who puts his honesty in his wife's name.

DISTRICT WOLF CUB NEWS

Fredericton had a successful banquet on Tuesday, November 7th., Cubmasters Blair and Scrammell were assisted by Scoutmaster Wetmore, of 3rd Fredericton Troop.

A large contingent of Wolf Cubs from the District was present at the Cenotaph service on Sunday afternoon, November 9th. At Marysville the Cenotaph service was attended by a full muster of the Marysville pack, under Cubmaster A. J. MacPherson.

On Friday, the District Cub Commissioner left for Fredericton Junction, where he conducted the meeting of the Fredericton Junction Troop. A moonlight hike was planned for the next meeting, as a hardwood floor is now being laid in the fine new community Hall.

On Saturday, Mr. Pugh visited Milltown, where he conferred with Scoutmaster Norman Kerr, of the Milltown Troop. This troop was started 4 weeks ago. It has now a membership of 27 boys; has 3 assistant Scoutmasters and the following Committeemen: Messrs Williston, Nesbitt and McAllister of Milltown.

A Wolf Cub pack is now in operation at Milltown, under Rev. J. L. Rose of the United Church. This has a membership of 20 boys, the Committee being as for the Scout Troop.

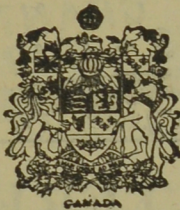
On Sunday, Rev. W. Ideson, of St. Andrews' 1st and 2nd Troops, showed His Lordship Bishop Richardson over the hall, and new Scout Gymnasium, opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon last summer. Bishop Richardson was delighted with all that he saw.

On Saturday, St. Andrew's Scouts and Wolf Cubs sold over 500 poppies. On Monday, the Cub Commissioner visited Richmond Corner, where, in the evening, a Wolf Cub pack was opened. This pack will consist of about 8 boys, and will meet at the School, or at the Church of England Hall, on Mondays, after school. One of the Cubs is from the Trinity Church, St. John, pack leaders will be Rev. Harold Hoyt and Miss Helen Gough, Cubmasters; H. Burton, Assistant Cubmaster; Committee: Messrs Charles Gartley, E. J. MacLellan, Carpenter, Mrs. E. J. MacLellan, Miss MacLellan. Mr. Harold McGibbon having left Prince William for Sackville, the Lower Prince William Pack is being carried on by Mr. Axel Moore.

Robt. Pugh,

District Wolf Cub Commissioner.

Truth may be stranger than fiction, but it will never sell for as much.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

November 15th, 1930.

To Government Departments, Municipal Councils,
Public Utility Commissions, School Boards, etc.,
Everywhere in Canada.

Keep Tax Collections Circulating at Home!

A certain Canadian municipality that shall be nameless is now spending large sums of money on improvements of one kind or another, for the express purpose of providing work for its unemployed. Only a year ago that same municipality refused to sanction the use of Canadian stone for an important building it was putting up on the ground that imported stone was cheaper.

The incident is typical of that peculiar situation that all public bodies are occasionally confronted with, where duty calls in two different directions at the same time. In this case there was the urge to specify a Canadian material because of the additional work it would provide for Canadian artisans; on the other hand there was the urge to remain faithful to a trust, and to buy for the tax-payers in the cheapest market. And the die was cast in favour of the tax-payers!

But was it a worth-while victory for the tax-payers? If that same municipality were to be confronted with the same problem to-day, would it decide it in the same way? I venture to think not! For every dollar it saved itself last year by refusing to give Canadian labour first call, it is spending hundreds of dollars this year to create jobs for Canada's unemployed!

One cannot help wondering whether most of the emergency construction programme, now in full swing across Canada, could not have been obviated if those responsible for the letting of public contracts in the past few years had shown less concern about saving the tax-payers a few dollars on the purchase of materials, and more concern about keeping the collections from those tax-payers circulating in Canada. In the calendar year 1929 alone, the construction expenditures in Canada for hospitals, schools, public buildings, bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, water mains, road building and street paving aggregated \$145,000,000. How much of that was spent outside of Canada, for imported materials, it is hard to say. But even if it were only 10 percent, it would have meant a sum equal to almost three-quarters of the appropriation which the Dominion Government voted two months ago for emergency undertakings to relieve unemployment!

With the lessons of the past fresh in our minds, and with to-day's grim reminder of what our neglect of an important responsibility is costing us, surely the time is opportune to suggest that you pass a resolution calling for the insertion, in all future contracts, of a clause stipulating that nothing but Canadian materials shall be used, provided that permission to use imported materials may be granted where sufficient cause is shown.

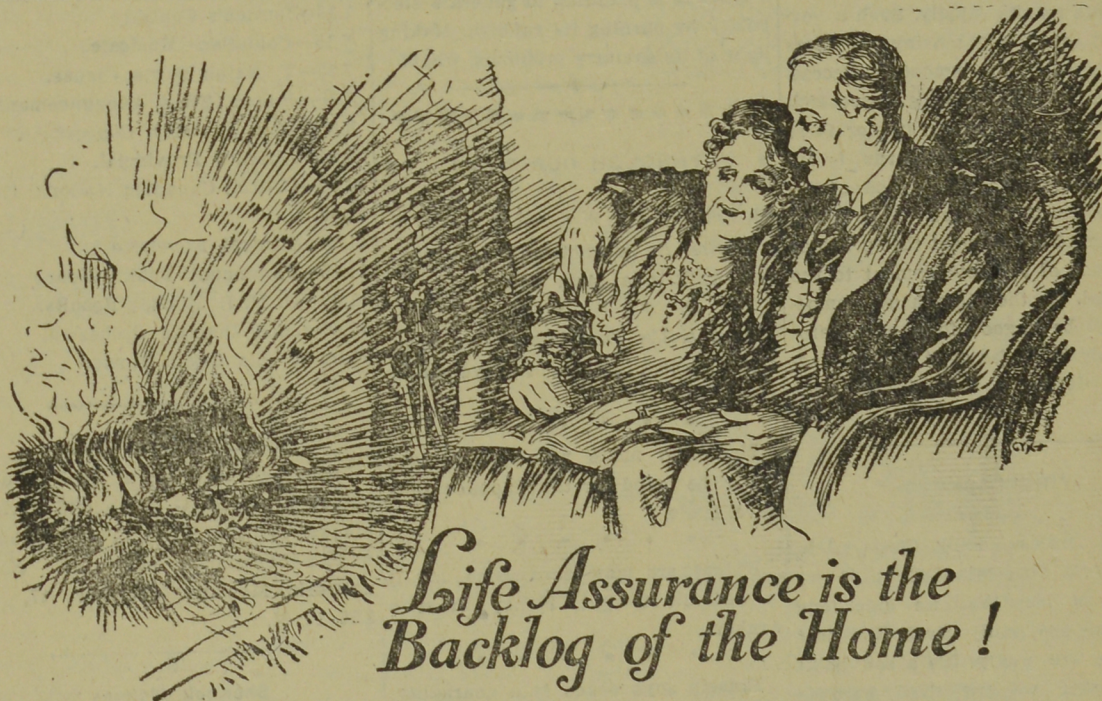
Many municipalities have long made a practice of stipulating that for such labour as may have to be employed directly on the job, local labour shall be given first call. That is only as it should be. But if it is desirable to employ local labour directly on the job itself, isn't it equally desirable to give as much indirect employment to local labour as possible by using materials that have been produced locally? And if the necessary materials are not procurable in the locality, isn't it then desirable, from the standpoint of developing the home market, to procure them from the nearest point in Canada where they are to be had in the quality, in the quantity, and within the time desired?

I am not suggesting that you should deprive yourselves of the advantage of foreign competition in the purchase of materials. Foreign competition must be allowed to play its part, if only to protect you in the enjoyment of fair prices. But I do suggest that other things being equal, or nearly equal, you see to it that Canadian materials always receive the preference.

And if you are in any doubt as to whether your ratepayers would approve such action, just spend an hour some day ringing up those whose opinions you would value!

Very sincerely yours,

A. H. Stevens
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

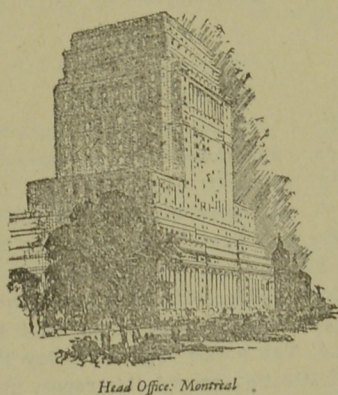


"You know—the timber at the back of the fireplace, against which the lighter fuel is piled and the fire is built—reflecting and increasing the comfort of the blaze—holding and radiating welcome heat when other fuel has been consumed. The backlog is what must first be secured. It remains when everything else disappears.

"That is what the soundest financiers call life assurance—a Backlog! Bonds, mortgages, stocks, savings, building and loan shares—all desirable—but secondary. By life assurance an estate can be created outright. It is unaffected by market fluctuations. It is impregnable. In the Sun Life of Canada, life assurance is not only a sure bulwark against death or disability—it is a profitable form of investment.

The Sun Life of Canada has an appropriate policy to cover every need

SEE A SUN LIFE MAN



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