

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRIES IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page three)

1. Q. What rate of wages or salary were paid to timber scalers during 1925?

A. The monthly rate paid to timber scalers averaged from \$90. to \$115.

2. Q. What rate of wages or salary were paid to timber scalers during 1926?

A. The monthly rate paid to timber scalers averaged from \$90. to \$115.

3. Q. What rate of wages or salary were paid to timber scalers during 1927?

A. The monthly rate paid to timber scalers averaged from \$90. to \$115.

4. Q. What rate of wages or salary were paid to timber scalers during 1928?

A. The monthly rate paid to timber scalers averaged from \$90. to \$115.

5. Q. What rate of wages or salary were paid to timber scalers during 1929?

A. The monthly rate paid to timber scalers averaged from \$90. to \$120.

6. Q. What rate of wages or salary were paid to timber scalers during 1930?

A. The monthly rate paid to timber scalers averaged from \$90. to \$125.

Further particulars may be found on the following pages of the Public Accounts of New Brunswick:

1925 pages 83-84; 1926 pages 90-91; 1927 pages 94-95; 1928 pages 94-95; 1929 pages 97-98; 1930 pages 107-108.

No. 147—
HON. MR. RICHARDS in reply to Mr. Dysart.

1. Q. What amount of spruce and fir lumber was cut during the logging season of 1929-1930 from what is known as the North East Quarter of Block 15, bounded on the south east by Coal Creek Stream, Queens County, N. B. and held under lease by one Isaac Jeffrey?

A. 36,507 pieces of Spruce containing \$39,661 superficial feet and no fir.

2. Q. What amount of jack pine was cut from the same block during that season?

A. 3,193 pieces of Pine containing 73,439 superficial feet.

3. Q. Had Mr. Jeffrey any permit to cut jack pine below a ten inch stump?

A. Yes.

Note:—Please give both number of pieces and superficial feet in answering above questions.

No. 150—
HON. MR. RICHARDS in reply to Mr. Dysart.

1. Q. Was any information laid against Hazen Grass at any time since August 10th, 1925, for an offence or for offences against the Game Laws?

A. No.

2. Q. If so, when, where, before whom, and for what offence?

3. Q. Did the Department of Lands and Mines or its employees prosecute the case or cases?

4. Q. Were there any convictions?

5. Q. If not, why not?

6. Q. If so, what penalties were awarded?

7. Q. Were the fines collected or received by the Department?

8. Q. If so, when, where and by whom were they paid?

9. Q. If not, why not? Full particulars are asked for.

A. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 answered by answer to number 1.

No. 152—
HON. MR. RICHARDS in reply to Mr. Dysart.

Q. How many complimentary or gratuitous licenses were issued during the calendar years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 and 1930 respectively for angling, game bird and big game hunting respectively?

2. Q. Give names of holders thereof with addresses and calling and date of

issue?

3. Q. Were any of such holders charged with or connected with any offence against the Game Laws? If so, how many? Particulars of names of parties, dates of alleged offence and of convictions, offence charged, convictions had, and before whom the proceedings held are asked for?

4. Q. Were any of the penalties remitted or allowed to stand? Particulars are asked for.

Answer to the whole enquiry:—It is not considered in the public interest that this information should be given.

No. 162—
HON. MR. RICHARDS in reply to Mr. Dysart.

1. Q. Did G. W. Fraser, Government scaler of Chipman, Queens County, have an assistant or assistants during the logging season 1930-31? If so, who; where was he employed; what length of time; rate of wage per day; and total amount paid?

A. Yes, Samuel Dennings, who was employed in G. W. Fraser's scaling district November 17th to March 15th at \$50.00 per month. \$198.33.

2. Q. When was the work for which he was appointed to serve with Fraser ended? Was he then let off or continued in the service after completion of work? If so, why and on whose recommendation, and for what further length of time was he so employed?

A. His work as a scaler's helper was completed on March 15th, and he has not since been employed.

3. Q. Has the Department received any communication with respect to the continuing in the service of this assistant scaler from one George Dykeman of Chipman, or others? (Copies of all correspondence passing between the Department and other persons bearing hereon are asked for.)

A. No.

50 PINTS WINE
DAILY RATION
FOR CHILDREN

London, England, April 18—In 1552 milk was not considered an important item in a child's diet and, if the household account of the chateau of Abmrose is anything to go by, the younger generation in those days could not complain that wine was scarce.

The six royal children living in the chateau were supplied daily with 25 pints of red wine and a similar quantity of white wine, while for their attendants of gentle birth, a further 25 pints of a cheaper red wine was provided.

Their staff had to be content with 35 pints of cheap claret. Their daily accounts also shows that 75 dozen loaves were paid for. Pike, roach, carp, gudgeon, crawfish, a sea turtle oysters, sole, cod, white and red herrings also are listed, including, oddly enough, four vipers. What the vipers were used for is not stated.

Farm surplus: The sad result of overlooking the fact that tractors don't eat.

PETTY GRAFTING THRIVES AT GAY FRENCH CAPITAL

Paris, April 18—Professional and spectacular racketeering is virtually unknown in France, although petty grafting thrives in a thousand forms usually glorified by the necessary evil known as tipping.

Tipping Everywhere

Every Saturday night the French equivalent of the American police court is filled with the usual run of mediocre malefactors, who rob in crowds and on the streets, who ply the ancient art of pickpocketing and who get caught.

The most picturesque forms of graft, noticeable to the foreigner and rarely appreciated, is the tipping of waiters, chauffeurs, guides, professional dancers, cigaret vendors, concierges, sleeping car porters and postal messengers. The usual tip in France is 10 per cent, and there are few services performed here that are not accompanied by this gratuity. Refusal not only deprives the servitor of his necessary means of livelihood, but it frequently brings a sarcastic reminder if not immediately remedied.

Petty Graft

The petty graft starts with the tipping after which the special tricks come into play. An unscrupulous waiter will accidentally mistake the change, leave some of the smaller coins underneath the bill hoping they will be overlooked. Chasseurs are always willing to pay the taxicab on arriving, hopeful that the client may not be too careful in ascertaining the fare. The rainy weather brings joy to both chauffeurs and consierges, inasmuch, as taxicabs are almost bought and sold in an effort to get a ride.

The generous-minded foreigners, who do the Paris night life, especially in Montmartre, see a brighter side of grafting. To buy a drink for a stary-eyed dancing girl often means that a long bill will be presented which the pouting damsel will explain in her pette note for the last few days, a note of several drinks, sandwiches, cigarettes, even meals, depending on the estimate she makes of her victim.

Money Divided

The generous client who falls for this gag would usually see this money being divided up by the waiter and the dancing girl, if he should wait around. The girl also develops tastes for the most expensive cigarettes, for silk dolls and grew-gaws which are usually sold back to the house. This time-worn trade should not be a surprise for those who once struggled through the cabarets of New York, Buenos Aires, or any other large city.

If French coins with holes through the middle like washers loof strange to foreigners, it is because of a wise preaction of the French mint to prevent chauffeurs from handling out nickels for francs in dark streets where all coins look alike. The centre hole can only be taken for a sou, or a 25 centime piece.

**GEORGE SISLER
STARS IN WINGS'
VICTORY**

Montreal, Quebec April 17—The Rochester Red Wings, altered in appearance but apparently as powerful as ever, are off in pursuit of their fourth straight International League pennant.

Twenty thousand fans, one of the greatest crowds ever to witness a regularly scheduled league game, jammed into the Newark Park yesterday to watch the colorful champions open the defense of their title with a rousing 7 to 4 victory over the strong Newark Bears.

Led by Georges Sisler, former major league great, making his debut in a Rochester uniform, the revamped Red Wings slammed two Newark twirlers for 13 hits to spoil an otherwise perfect day for the big home crowd. Sisler contributed three singles in four attempts and fielded as in his palmiest days. Ralph Judd, meantime was limiting the Bears to seven, two of which were homers by McSwain and Hargreaves.

MARATHON AT BOSTON TODAY

Boston, April 19—The classiest field in years will be on the line in Hopkinton today for the start of the 35th annual Boston A. A. Marathon, but the favorite of the 228 entries is the veteran Clarence DeMar, 42-year-old, school teacher, who is seeking his eighth victory since 1911.

This race, as usual, has attracted the cream of North America's long distance runners. Johnny Miles, of Hamilton, Ont., who won in 1926 and 1929, came down with 19 other Canadians, and two other previous winners, Carl Linder of Quincy, and Bill Kennedy, of Port Chester, N. Y., have returned for another whirl over the tortuous course.

This trio, as well as such outstanding performers as Karl Kski, and Willie Pyronen, New York Finns, Whitney Michelsen, Frank Ward, Harvey Frick and several others who have made Marathon history, all agree that one of them will have a chance.

It will be DeMar's 13th trip over the Hopkinton-Boston course in competition. Besides his seven first places, he has gathered two seconds and two thirds.

**GNAGG WINS BET
FROM MRS. GNAGG**

(New York Sun)

"I'll bet," said Mr. Gnagg to Mrs. Gnagg, "that you don't know where your favorite form of oratory came from?"

"And what is my favorite form of oratory?" demanded Mrs. Gnagg.

"Curtain lectures," replied her better half, calmly. "Play close attention, madam, and I will give you some valuable information on the subject of curtain lectures. You may not know it but the term itself originated a long time ago, possibly in the seventeenth century, when bed canopies had curtains, and when wives of old used to lecture their husbands within the curtained couches. As a matter of fact, we find the great Georgian lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, defining a curtain lecture as 'a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.' I trust this history will be of benefit to you, my love."

"Now you listen to me, my love," replied Mrs. Gnagg, "and I'll tell you a few things that will be of benefit to you. What about last night, when you bid a little slam in hearts with only two assisting tricks in your hand? What about that, eh? And what about—?"

But Mr. Gnagg had grabbed his hat and fled to the corner cigar store. What, he said to himself, as he slogged along, was the use? There was no possible way a man could win. The cards were always stacked against him. He was licked from the start.

**MAN COULD NOT
DRIVE AT NIGHT**

(New York Sun)

Burton, who lives in Montclair, finally has solved a puzzle that's bothered him for years. For some reason, Richards, his next-door neighbor, never drove his car at night, his wife operating it when they went out. In the daytime, however, Richards himself drove.

Discussing the matter with his wife, Burton came to the conclusion that his neighbor was afraid to drive after dark. Perhaps he'd had an accident at night and had developed an inhibition. Or perhaps his wife insisted on doing the driving.

One day, while Richards's wife was visiting relatives in another town, he appeared at the railroad station wearing a tie of hideous hues. Burton twitted him about it. Richards winced, and then admitted that he was color blind. And, because he could not distinguish between red and green lights he dared not venture out in an automobile at night.

Mrs. A. (with newspaper)—"It says here that cooks are often decorated in France."

Mr. A.—"I sometimes feel like crowning the one we've got."—Boston Transcript.

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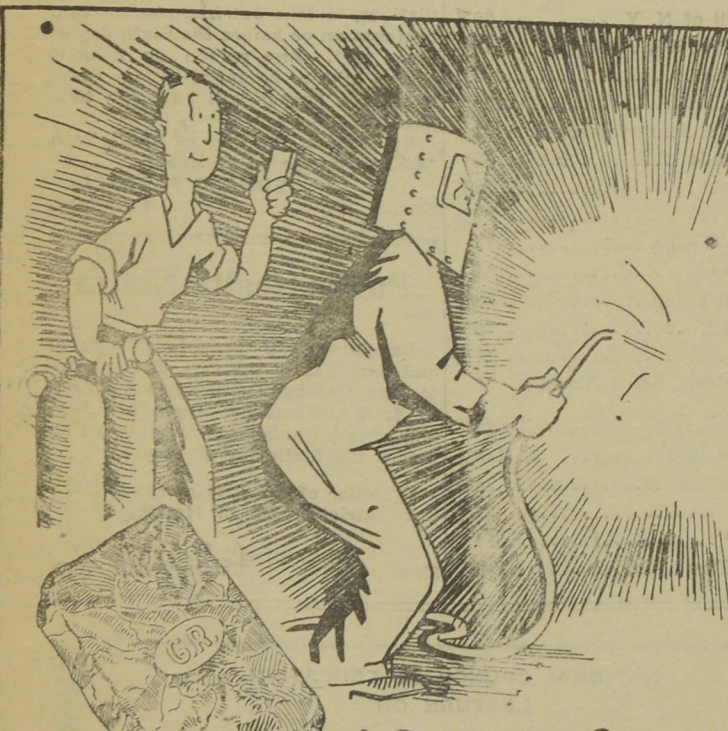
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