

SIR HENRY THORNTON IN A RADIO ADDRESS REVIEWS WHAT THE C. N. R. HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 28—"The foundation has been laid for a great and useful transportation structure to which those who follow must add year by year. The result is assured if we adhere to the principles which thus far have governed the policy of the company in its relations to the nation the public and those in its service." This was one of the striking statements made by Sir Henry Thornton Chairman and President of the C. N. R. during an address which tonight was broadcast throughout the continent by means of a gigantic radio hook-up which tied in fifteen stations from Halifax to Vancouver. The greatest feat yet achieved in Canadian chain broadcasting. Sir Henry Thornton presented a summary of the work accomplished during the six years which have elapsed since the Canadian National Railways began a corporate existence. Noting that the system is the largest but at the same time the youngest railway on the North American Continent. The results achieved, the president asserted, were due to the fine spirit of loyalty and cooperation among the officers and men of the company and represent a tangible gift which they are now able to present to the people of the Dominion.

Spoke in French.
W. D. Robb, Vice president speaking in the French language, gave a review of the year with particular reference

to the work carried on in colonization, and land settlement. The hook-up was arranged by the radio services of the Canadian National Railways using telegraph and telephone facilities to connect fifteen broadcasting stations in as many cities with CNRM, of Montreal as the key station. To effect this tie-up 15,000 miles of land wire were used for the broadcast and monitoring circuits.

A Great Broadcast.
The fifteen stations giving the simultaneous broadcast completely covered the Dominion and the most populous belt of the United States reaching out across the Atlantic and the Pacific. In addition to the receiving sets installed in houses, passengers travelling in the radio equipped transcontinental and international trains operated by the National system were enabled to listen to the programme and the addresses. The Ocean Limited the Inter-City, the International and the Quebec express.
The coast to coast programme began at nine o'clock Eastern Standard time. The musical programme was contributed to by a symphony orchestra, a male quartette, a mixed choir, an organist and a violinist, and a number of Canadian artists including Jeanne Dusseau, soprano, and Redferne Hollinhead, tenor. Sir Henry Thornton came before the microphone at eleven o'clock Eastern Standard time.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK DURING 1928 REVIEWED BY HON. MR. RICHARDS

Probably at no time in the history of New Brunswick has there been such widespread interest in her minerals as has been shown throughout the year which is now closing. This interest comes not only from the people of the Province but in a marked degree from competent mining people beyond her borders. The result has been an intelligent investigation of prospects in several localities from which it is hoped actual development may be the outcome. While mineralization has appeared to be more prevalent in the older rocks of the Southern Counties of Albert, St. John, Charlotte, Kings and Queens where copper and zinc in several places have been found, yet iron and lead also appear near Woodstock in the west and in Gloucester on the North Shore. The work of investigation consisting of diamond drilling sinking of shafts, trenching and the examination of various deposits by mining engineers was carried on until the stress of winter weather compelled stoppage until next Spring. Consolidated Smelters have just completed a series of bore holes in the copper deposits of New Ireland in Albert County and the Bunker Hill Extension are energetically carrying on trenching in similar deposits at Goshen on the Kings-Albert border. This is in preparation for diamond drilling as showings of copper are located. Interesting prospects in zinc and copper have also been examined at Quiddy River and Goose Creek in St. John County near the Bay of Fundy Shore, of copper on Adams Island and Simpson Island off the coast of Charlotte County and of copper at Scotch Settlement in Kings County north of Norton.

Railways Interested.
In this work both of the great trans-Canada railways have shown their interest by having experts examine various prospects with a view towards aiding development. The Canadian Pacific directed their attentions more particularly to possible developments along their own line near St. Stephen and Woodstock. The Canadian National, in addition to numerous examinations made at various places by their mineralogist, had their Mr. Cyril T. Young, Director of Development, head a party of prospectors in a trip to the northern interior of the Province during the late summer. This is a territory which has heretofore received practically no attention and may very

well contain something of interest. The report of the results of the trip has not been published.
In these days of excitement over nickel it is interesting to note that the pyrrhotite deposits of St. Stephen which are known to be neckliferous are being investigated through a group composed largely of members of the St. Stephen Board of Trade. An experienced mining man was brought in and under his direction a survey was made of the region with the idea of locating ore occurrences in preparation as to the presence of nickel and while not of high grade from surface assays, there are possibilities of a large body and of better values at lower levels. It is intended to continue the work of proving this property.
The Antimony Mines.
Work at the antimony mines at Lake George has been consistently carried on during the summer in the way of deepening the Taylor shaft for the purpose of exposing the ore body and it is probable that the work will be continued so far as weather conditions will permit throughout the coming winter. At least two antimony developments are expected to become permanent and substantial.
It will be seen from the foregoing that mining in its relation to the metallics of New Brunswick has through the past season been confined to an investigation of a number of known deposits and to prospecting, all of which is a necessary preliminary to the more serious work of actual development.
While a good deal of attention has been directed towards the development of our metal resources the fact must not be overlooked that our staple non-metallics of coal, gypsum, natural gas and oil have quietly carried on with larger output both in coal and gypsum than was had in the preceding year. New Brunswick is fortunate in possessing gypsum deposits probably unexcelled in the Dominion and with facilities for turning out high grade manufactured products, so that as demand for these increases with their increased use in the building trades there should be a good future for this industry. Both the coal and gypsum operators however are capable of supplying much larger demands.
The value of mineral production in New Brunswick during 1928 has been approximately \$2,000,000.

COURSE IN LOVE MAKING LATEST SUGGESTION

A Cambridge (England) professor has been urging that diplomas in love-making be granted after a course of study. The novelist Miss E. Arnot Robertson, however, pooh-poohs him in the London Daily Mail. "I don't know how far literature can be taught successfully," she writes, but I do know that love can't, because I had quite an astonishing amount of this kind of tuition at school in France. And it doesn't work.

"Whatever we learned, which was nominally the French language because men, we were given to understand, liked accomplishments if not brains in a woman), we were taught with the purpose of fitting us to achieve matrimonial success.

"I was so full of theoretical knowledge of how to get on with men that I could not behave normally in their presence. Sometimes I was vivaciously intelligent with them, or so I hoped, because this had been often advocated to me; and at other times I relied on being glamorously charming, which was said to be just as effective, and was anyway less of a mental strain.

"But in neither case did the attitude have its guaranteed effect. At 20, convicted that I was utterly unattracted to the other sex, I threw instruction overboard and became natural in despair, and immediately after that social life brightened.

"No professor, diplomas in love sound admirable, but the theory is not practicable. Not for girls, in any case. The snag is that obviously neither a man nor a plain and unsuccessful woman (I mean unsuccessful where men are concerned) would be of the slightest use as an instructor or on the woman's side of the art of love.

"And I ask you, does anyone in his senses imagine that a woman who is scintillatingly successful in that line and chock-a-block full of charm herself is going to throw away her stock-in-trade of feminine advantages by teaching other women to be equally worthy of the highest diplomas? Not likely!"—Literary Digest.

HOUSEKEEPING COEDS EAT AT 50 CENTS A DAY

Girls described as "practice house-keeping coeds" at Pennsylvania State College are learning to serve three good meals a day on less than \$3.50 a week each. Since it is themselves they feed and not strangers, their attitude cannot be disinterested. The head of the College department of economics is authority for the announcement of the economical menu. Many a stenographer, chorus girl and housewife would like to know how it is done, declares the New York Times.

The whole secret cannot lie in lower price of foods. Part of the explanation must be an elaboration of the old saying that two can live as cheaply as one. That familiar remark is probably not true, but it must be a fact that a large group can be fed more cheaply per person than a group of three or four. We are not told how many girls are engaged in the experiment, but there are probably enough to make a wholesale buying practicable.

Girls in New York earning their own living are not long in discovering that they can save on food costs by co-operative cooking. If the young ladies from Pennsylvania try to eat on fifty cents a day after they go to work, they will complain of gaining in weight. They will not be able to cook even two satisfactory meals a day on that sum if living alone, not to speak of having dinner guests, as it is said that they do now.

WARNING
(American Boy)
Oily to bed
And oily to rise,
Is the fate of a man
When a movie he buys.
Old-time diplomacy was the art of developing an international whisper.

PARENTS OF PUPILS MADE BIG SAVING

School Books to the Value of \$120,000 Were Distributed By the Government Free of Charge.

Approximately 400,000 free text books have been distributed by the New Brunswick government school book department since the 1928 school year opened as a result of the extension of the policy of free school books to all the 72,101 pupils of grades one and eight, in all the public schools of the province, according to an estimate by George M. Byron, King's printer and superintendent of the school book department. The saving to parents was about \$120,000.

"During the last year, the government has taken an advanced step in educational matters by inaugurating the free school book system up to and including grade eight at a cost of about \$120,000, lifting from the shoulders of the parents of the pupils the expense and cost of furnishing the books required for those grades," said Mr. Byron.

The cost is distributed as follows:
Grade 1\$ 5,409.45
Grade 2 4,064.85
Grade 3 5,617.95
Grade 4 20,838.97
Grade 5 35,811.40
Grade 6 17,846.70
Grade 7 14,556.05
Grade 8 15,276.84

Total\$119,422.21
The Government of Nova Scotia, by its system of giving part of the cost of books to pupils during the last year, recently announced having saved to the parents of the pupils of that province \$40,000.

"Now do you really think you'll be satisfied with me as a mother-in-law?"
"Madame, it was to obtain a mother-in-law like you I fell in love with your daughter."

RUNNERS LOSE MANY CATTLE ON THE BORDER

New York, Dec. 29—Cattle-running is not the "popular sport" it used to be along the Mexican-American border, but adventurers whose taste runs in that direction keep the guards on the northwest frontier of the Union of South Africa pretty busy, judging from accounts of their activities found in European newspapers.

The incentive for this sort of enterprise is supplied by the fact that the importation of cattle into the Union Africa is forbidden, for the double purpose of protecting the home cattle-raiser and of keeping out diseases liable to decimate the live stock of the dominion.

But a few days' journey to the northwest, across the great Kalahari desert big herds of fine cattle graze on the meadows and their native owners are eager to sell them at a low price to the cattle runners.

As told by a group of these weather-beaten adventurers to a traveler in a barroom in Mafeking, not far from the border, the game is played about this way: A cattle-runner buys a herd of from 500 to 800 head, hires a number of native drivers and starts across the desert. In some parts of the route, water-holes are fairly close together, but in others they are three days' journey apart and all the skill of the cattle-runner and his helpers is taxed to keep the thirsty animals together and protect them from the frequent attacks of the lions which hang on the flanks of the herd "sniping" unlucky stragglers.

One of these unlucky adventurers recounted to the traveler in Mafeking how he had recently started from Ngamieland with 800 cattle. All went well until the herd neared a water-hole after having crossed a long stretch of desert. Then the smell of the water made them wild and in the stampede that followed the water-hole was reduced to a patch of mud and slime, not a single animal satisfied its thirst, the herd was scattered in all directions and in the end the runner and his helpers brought only 50 head across the frontier.

Despite the watchfulness of the guards, crossing the border is com-

NEW YEAR'S GREETING FROM BOY SCOUTS

"A Happy New Year"—this phrase is in everyone's mouth these days. To the Scouts and Cubs of Fredericton we wish "A New Year of service". For after all true happiness is only found in service to others. Selfish people are never happy.

The Chief Scout puts it in his book *Rovering to Success*: "Happiness is within the reach of everyone rich and poor yet comparatively few people are happy. . . . Many people think that pleasure is the same thing as 'happiness'. That's where they take the wrong turning. . . . A joyful home, coupled with ability to serve others, gives the best happiness".

In the New Year of 1929 let's try, every one of us Scouts and Cubs in Fredericton, to "do our best" to make our homes joyful and all the people in Fredericton happier by trying real hard to be honorable, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty and clean. In our own homes, at school or at work and in all our doings.

Let us always keep our eyes open watching for a chance to do a "good turn."

Before we go to bed each night, suppose we repeat, to ourselves, the Scout or Cub Promise and let us see how we have measured up to the Scout Law during the day, and then let us thank God for the "good turns" we have been able to do during the day, and ask Him to help us to see more opportunities for service to others tomorrow.

If we do all this for the 365 days of 1929 we are sure to be happy, we will make all those around us much happier and this old Fredericton of ours will be a better place than ever before to live in.

Good Luck, Good Health and Good Scouting for 1929.

paratively easy, as the open stretches are so long as to make it almost impossible to keep check along the frontier. The cattle-runner waits on the other side until he gets a signal from a confederate.

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