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**BITTERS**

Those aggravating and disgusting pimples or blemishes on your skin are probably caused by bad blood. The remedy is simple—BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. This Great Blood Purifier tones the blood stream, regulates the inner system and your skin becomes clear and smooth again.

for **THE STOMACH**  
**BLOOD AND SKIN**

## WHALING BEGAN AT LONG ISLAND

New York, Jan. 21.—In the old days when Sag Harbor and villages on the south shore of Long Island were active whaling centers, any adventurous cetacean prowling in that region stood little chance of survival. Even now, says the New York Sun, these big fellows run a risk of ending up as whale oil, as shown by the capture of a 14 foot 2,000-pound finback whale by five fishermen 14 miles southeast of Fire Island Inlet the other day. The fishermen were looking for bluefish and tuna when they inadvertently ran across the whale. It is said to be the first one caught off the south shore of the island in many years.

The fishermen, emulating the doughty whalers of Sag Harbor's old whaling ships, the Good Luck, Dolphin and Success, threw a harpoon into the unfortunate finner which towed Capt. William Hofmann's sturdy 42-foot boat around in circles for six hours. Finally the whale was pulled in by the harpoon line and shot with rifles.

New Bedford and Nantucket were such famous whaling centers that very many persons do not realize that Sag Harbor in its heyday was one of the great centers of the American whale fisheries. Long Island whaling, which played an important part in the development of the island, started about as soon as the first settlement took place at East Hampton and Southampton. Whales were often seen nosing in close to the shore, and the thrifty settlers thought that there must be profit in the "critters."

## Beginning of Whaling

The south shore received the full force of raging winter gales off the Atlantic, and whales were often driven on the land at the Hamptons. "On their exposed beach American whaling is supposed to have begun," says Ralph Henry Gabriel in his "The Evolution of Long Island." Within four years after its settlement in 1644 "the men of Southampton divided the villages into four groups, each group to take charge of all drift whales cast ashore in its ward. Whenever one was washed up, lots were promptly cast and two persons from each group selected to cut it up. In East Hampton 'overseers' were appointed by the town meeting to see that each man did his work and that all be "cut as near as may be." The bounty of the sea was shared by all alike, save the cutters, who received a double portion for their labor." Here whaling began as a community enterprise.

However, the people of the Hamptons did not long pursue a policy of waiting for the whales to come to them—instead, they went after the whales. Lookout, with eyes to the sea, watched from the highest sand dunes for the tell-tale spout of a whale, and then gave the signal. Men, women and children, heading for the beach, filled the street. Whalers armed with crude harpoons, piled into small boat and gave battle to the mighty mammal.

## Indians Manned Boats

The end of the seventeenth century brought with it further development of the fishery. Whaling companies—small groups of men owning a few boats and tools—were formed. Indians were usually hired to man the boats, and during the winter season these boats, commanded by whites, could be seen working their way along the shore. Occasionally the whalers would be gone for two or three weeks down the uninhabited coast.

In 1707 the early whaling boom reached its peak, when 4,000 barrels of oil were produced. Then the industry gradually decreased. Offshore whaling had virtually stopped by 1750. The reason was that the deep-sea whalers of Nantucket were forging ahead of the offshore whalers. Year

after year the Nantucket whalers pushed further out to sea. East Hampton and Southampton were not suited to deep-sea whaling, as neither village possessed a harbor. So the whalers of Long Island had to seek a new home and by the middle of the eighteenth century a few adventurous souls had established themselves as nearby Sag Harbor. Deep-sea whaling by Long Islanders began at this station, and the second boom got under way.

## Town Swept By Fire

Three ships the Good Luck, Dolphin and Success, comprised Sag Harbor's whaling fleet in 1760. In 1817 the town was swept by fire, but by 1820 it was rebuilt, and the whaling fleet was enlarged. Then followed a prosperous period for Long Island whaling. The industry was at its height. As new whaling fields were opened year by year an increasing number of ships put out from Sag Harbor for Voyages that took them around the Horn and Northward into the Pacific. By 1836 there were 21 whalers going out from Sag Harbor 44 in 1843 and more than 60 in 1847. The investment totaled more than \$2,000,000. Sometimes the whalers went on voyages lasting three years or more. A lucky voyage brought a catch worth \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Sag Harbor again suffered a bad fire in 1845, and four years later many of its citizens were drawn to California in the gold rush. However, the industry of whaling continued to flourish. It was dealt its final blow when petroleum was discovered and coal oil steadily displaced whale oil.

## You Have It In You

So many times we overhear conversations on busses or street corners to the effect, "O, I guess it just isn't in me to make good." A young man said the other day, "Yes, times are picking up. Most of my friends who were out of work are going back. But there is nothing doing for me". Some of the readers of the Daily Mail may have felt that same way. While we do not believe in goading anyone for the simple reason that we cannot conceive of ourselves being bullied into being better, still there is food thought in something very definitely "wanted" by those for whom he is working. He said, "I find that when the sales pickings are few and far between, that there are so many people who say 'What's the use', and sit down pinning for better times, that the fact of their dropping out makes the picking pretty good for those willing to keep going with their eyes open".

This young man knew that the person needing to be convinced that there are better possibilities ahead is the one who needs those possibilities. It is our firm conviction that there is nearly always half a loaf for the man who isn't more than half a loafer. And half is better than none. You have it in you to do something. Possibly you may have to invent a job while the world is going through this transition period. Someone has to invent new jobs. Why wait for another to do it and then have to work for him? We are all endowed with many unused abilities and ideas. You have it in you to do something. Sing this thought to yourself. Hum it to yourself until you come to believe it. You know that when hunting for a job working for someone else you should first convince yourself that you are worth hiring.

You have it in you to be and do something better. Growth is the order of life—unless one uses his power of will to determine otherwise.

## TIME, EFFORT, APPLICATION

A fair-hipped friend of mine who once helped me run a camp used to say as he'd break yolk after yolk, frying eggs for scouts who wanted them "sunny side up", "If at first you

## DEVICE HEARS FAINT SOUNDS

Boston, Jan. 20.—A device for determining the nature of sounds inaudible to the human ear has been developed at Harvard, according to an article in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin written by Elbert P. Little, a first-year graduate student, of Worcester.

With the device, Prof. George W. Pierce has been studying the noises made by crickets with their wings.

Discussing the new device, Little said:

"Biologists have often speculated as to whether animals produce supersonic noises, namely, sounds above the range of human audibility. We are able to hear noises due to vibrations in the air up to 18,000 per second, but anyone who has watched a humming bird singing must have observed that, as a note rises higher and higher, suddenly it can be heard no longer, but the birds' mouth will still be open and he will look as if he were still singing. The obvious conclusion is that he is singing above the range of human audibility.

"When the cricket is singing, his wings are moving too fast to study. He is therefore put in the dark and the instrument is adjusted until the wings appear to stand still. Once during every cycle of the wing motion, the light is flashing on for 1-1000 second and the rest of the cycle occurring in the dark. The wings are therefore lighted every time they reach the same position. The stroboscope has a scale where the number of flashes per second can be read.

"The investigators found that they must adjust the speed to 161 1-3 flashes a second to make the wings appear stationary; hence there are 16 1-3 complete, back and forth, wing flaps.

"At room temperature there are 16 pulses a second in the song. If stridulation was produced while the wings moved in both directions there would have to be 32 pulses a second; so in these critics noise is produced while the wings move in one direction only.

"This is, of course, only a preliminary study. Prof. Pierce has listened to other noises, the song of newly-hatched robins, which is loudest at 15,000 vibrations a second, and the black pole warblers who sing at about 15,000. The ultimate object of this series is to study and classify the sound in nature and if possible analyzing this audible sound the nature of the inaudible sound is determined.

"The sound detector is so sensitive that it can pick up the song of a cricket 200 yards away. It is connected to the analyzer by a shielded wire and can be carried out into the field in the direction from which the song is loudest until the insect making the noise is found."

Prof. Pierce has studied the songs of black pole warblers who sing at very high vibration rates. The ultimate purpose of the study is to classify the sounds in nature and if possible to determine whether they serve some purpose for communication.

"In addition to noises made by animals, Prof. Pierce has found a large number of persistent supersonic noises, such as the vibrations emitted by leaves under the action of the wind, noises produced by air jets, some of which are inaudible to the ear, the rubbing of clothing or of hands, noises made by the burning of a watch when freshly ignited.

"The ticking of a watch may be heard at a distance of 30 feet or more by means of sounds of a frequency as high as 30,000 vibrations a second.

It seems that the more dough some people get the cruster they become.

"don't succeed fry, fry again". Remember you used to work and strain on an algebra or arithmetic problem until it seemed you would go frantic trying to get the solution? Do you also remember that quite often about that time it would burst on your mind like a great light just how to do it? That principle holds true with lots of things which puzzle us. Effort, constant application, and time often work wonders. I said this to a friend the other day and he drew in his inimitable style, "I'll be tee-totally kicked to death if I don't think that's about right".

## TANTRUMS NOW RARE ON 'LOTS'

Film Players Find They Must Woo Screen Popularity Without Ceasing.

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 21.—Hollywood and the screen public rarely forgive those who walk out on them.

Film players are finding that they must save uninterrupted terms on the screen to endure. In many cases, players who went away for awhile, have had to wait for another generation in the screen audience before they could stage a return.

Walter Connolly, who won the title role in "Father Brown, Detective", has decided to stick to the screen without any more lapses. He made his first attempt in pictures in 1917, when he played with William Farnum in "The Soldier's Oath". He decided then that he didn't care for pictures. He stuck to the stage without another picture offer coming his way for 15 years.

Like Connolly, Warren William had to wait a number of years until the fans had forgotten that he ever had been on the screen before he came back to it again. The Julius Caesar of Cecil B. De-Mille's "Cleopatra" was once featured in Pearl White serials back in the good old days.

Pauline Lord has reconsidered her decision to write "finis" to her motion picture career. After completion of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch", Miss Lord announced that she would not make another picture, despite her contract. The public recognition of her work in the film made her change her mind. She is taking no chances by flouting the public, which demands more of her on the screen.

This same jinx hit Ann Dvorak who ran out on her contract two years ago and went to Europe with her husband, Leslie Fenton. Before that, Ann was climbing at a sensational rate of speed. She was playing leads and attracting a lot of attention. Her employers held to their contractual rights and tried to get her back, eventually meeting her salary demands. But the length of time that she was out of films and the publicity attendant on her walkout did her a lot of damage. When she returned, her chances to attain the stardom, which was now beyond her reach, nor could she regain the extent of the popularity which she formerly had enjoyed.

Another case which for a time threatened to parallel that of Ann Dvorak is Evelyn Venable. Just recently, Evelyn repudiated her Paramount contract, claiming that she was under age when she signed. The pictures she had made for that company won her a large fan following which bid fair to eventually place her in the star class. She reconsidered quickly and is now back in the Paramount fold, happy to be here.

It is two years now since Alice White started her comeback, but the position she held in the screen world in her earlier days is now beyond attainment. Alice was the victim of temperament at the time when she was a star, and she is one of the outstanding examples which holds other stars in check when they think of kicking over the traces.

During the last few years, common sense and a fear of the jinx have taken the place of once prevalent temperament.

"The devices which are here employed in scientific study have also highly important practical applications in the production and detection of sounds under water, as a means of signaling between vessels or of finding the depth of the sea by timing echoes, or in detecting vessels by means of supersonic noises produced by the vibration of their hulls or propellers.

"The vibrations produced by magnetostriction oscillators and piezoelectric crystal oscillators have a high constancy of frequency and are used in controlling the frequency of radio sending stations and to provide time-keeping mechanisms for clocks of precision. One such clock operated at the research laboratory, based on principles discovered by Prof. Pierce keeps time so accurately that it changed in rate by less than 1-10 of a second per day in four months."

## Of Interest to the Women

## TIME WAS WHEN LEMONS

## WERN'T ESTEEMED SO HIGHLY

(By Edith M. Barber)

When I was a little girl we were still old-fashioned enough to ask for pennies, not nickels or dimes, to spend as we liked. It was always difficult to decide whether they should be spent for long rubbery licorice sticks or for peppermint stick candy. If we were fortunate enough to have more than one copper cent donated to us at one time we were quite likely to decide on the latter and persuade the grocer to let us have enough lemons to go around with the rest of our funds. We would then retire to the top of the woodshed in a neighbor back yard and blissfully suck the lemon through a peppermint stick inserted in the top.

Our secretiveness was due to the fact that at that time lemons were not considered good for children. It probably was fortunate that we indulged in this pastime only occasionally as undiluted lemon juice taken regularly might have affected adversely even our stomachs. Today we have, of course, a new appreciation of all those famous vitamins which the lemon has always harbored unknowingly until comparatively recently.

Even in my childhood for some unknown reason we were given lemonade when we had colds, but it was always hot! Today lemon juice mixed with orange and sometimes pineapple juice, usually iced, is the first and sometimes the only treatment given by the doctor when we are struck down by our old enemy, the common cold.

Perhaps no flavoring is more used or is any more delicious than that of lemon juice for the popular pie and for other desserts. And what is fish without its garnish of lemon? Fish sauces demand its flavouring, and we usually add a dash of the juice to fruit or tomato-juice cocktails. A slice of lemon in a cup of consommé or in a plate of black bean soup gives the final touch. It is no wonder that the distance from civilization has been traditionally measured by the number of miles we are from a lemon.

—OO—

## NORWEGIAN FISH SAUCE

- 1 cup hot white sauce
- 2 egg yolks, beaten
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons butter

When the white sauce is done, take from the fire and when boiling stops add slowly to the egg yolks. Add lemon juice drop by drop. Add butter cut in pieces. Beat one minute and serve at once.

—OO—

## SNOW PUDDING

- 1 1-4 tablespoons gelatin
- 1-4 cup cold water
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 cup sugar
- 1-3 cup lemon juice
- 3 egg whites

Soak the gelatin in cold water, dissolve with the boiling water, add the sugar and lemon juice, stir until the sugar is dissolved and cool quickly. When thick beat until frothy. Beat the whites of the eggs add to the gelatin mixture, and continue beating until it is stiff enough to hold its shape. Cool and serve with soft custard.

—OO—

## LEMON TART

- 2 lemons
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sponge cake crumbs
- Pastry

Mix the juice and grated rind of the lemons, sugar, eggs and cake crumbs. Beat until smooth. Put into patty tins lined with pastry and bake in a hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit) about seven minutes, until crust is light brown.

## HOME NUGETS

Dry silk stockings in a dark place. A high wind will take the stretch out of clothes.

When purchasing kitchen utensils avoid dirt-catching handles.

Sew strips of leather on the inside of trouser cuffs to prolong their wear.

A can of coke placed in the refrigerator will cause all odors to evaporate.

When the lights shades of stockings become too light from frequent washings, rinse them in a deeper tinting solution and enjoy them to the end.

High grade coffee is really cheaper than poor grades. A few cents additional on the pound are more than made up by the greater strength of the bean and the improve flavor.

## "NOTHING TO GET EXCITED ABOUT"

While considerable perturbation seems to have been caused in some quarters by the radio addresses being given by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, in which he advocates reform of our economic system, it is of more than ordinary interest to learn the views of Sir Thomas White, with respect to the Premier's proposals. Sir Thomas was war-time Finance Minister of Canada and is universally recognized as one of the outstanding authorities on financial matters in the Dominion. Being asked at Toronto for his opinion of Prime Minister Bennett's radio talks, Sir Thomas declared he saw nothing to get excited about. "As a result of the price-spreads and mass-buying inquiry which has been proceeding for many months at Ottawa, the Prime Minister is evidently convinced that certain evils exist in our economic system, which he purposes to correct", said Canada's war-time Finance Minister. "He says that his Government will introduce legislative measures designed to accomplish this end and that the public will have ample time to consider these and pass upon them at the coming general election. All this seems to be well within the Prime Minister's right and even his duty as head of the present Government and leader of the Conservative party. So far he has only outlined his intentions in general terms. It will be time enough to express an opinion as to the wisdom and expediency of his proposals when they are submitted to Parliament in the concrete and detailed form of the Legislation which his Government will bring down. Until then it seems to be premature to attempt to discuss them".

Of course it was not to be expected that such arresting addresses as have been delivered by the Prime Minister, since the first of the year, would escape the criticism of the Liberal press. But while efforts are being made to discredit the views being advanced by the Premier, it is noteworthy that nothing of a constrictive nature is to be found in any of the criticisms that have been offered by the Opposition press. — (Moncton Times.)

## NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City of Fredericton will seek legislation at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly authorizing the said City to issue debentures in a sum not exceeding SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$60,000.00) for the purpose of constructing permanent pavement in the said City.

Dated the Eighteenth day of January, A.D. 1935.

F. I. HAVILAND,  
City Clerk.

## WHEN THE OCCASION REQUIRES THE PURCHASE OF A FUNERAL

Those who investigate will find our prices lowest. Prompt and efficient service. Complete stock and equipment. Complete funeral including motor hearse and services \$50, \$75, \$100 and upward. No extra charge for delivering to rural districts.

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