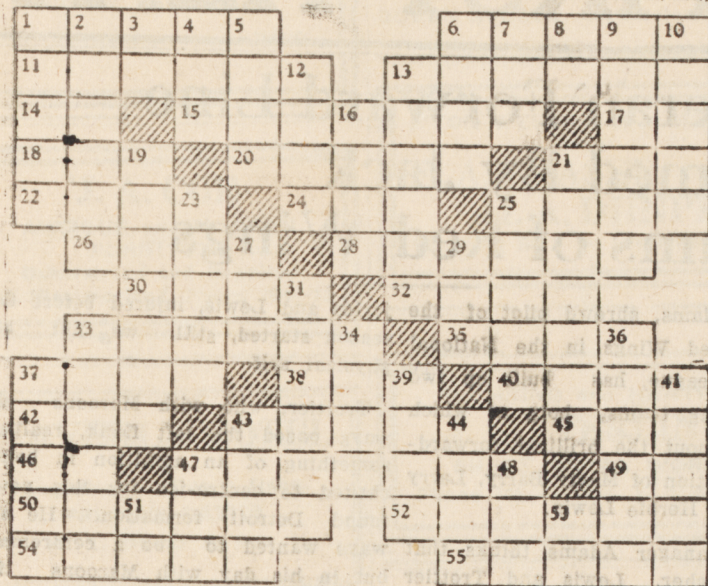


No. 4101

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HORIZONTAL

1 Waited expectantly
6 To strike out
11 Worships
13 Eaten away
14 Chinese measure
15 Orchestration
17 Note of scale
18 Good (Fr.)
20 Portions
21 Dry
22 August
24 Jay bird (Scott.)
25 Jargon
26 Agitate
28 The Orient
30 Epithet: pig (hind.)
33 A lout
35 Eerie
37 Japanese drink
38 Gum (sl.)
40 Winter vehicle
42 Goddess of infatuation

VERTICAL

13 Spanish court yard
16 Tellurium (sym.)
17 Province in Italy
19 Southern state (abbr.)
20 Store in silo
21 Thinner
22 Ceases
23 Burlesque device (pl.)
24 Italian statesman
25 Dialect
26 To perform
27 Unit of energy
28 Profound
29 Goddess of discord
30 Spanish plural article
31 Fish
32 Pawl
33 Decree
34 Obstacle
35 Appreciate
36 Pertaining to a period of time
37 Small carved object (Jap.)
38 Footgear (pl.)
39 Greek goddess
40 Walking sticks
41 To plunder
42 Activity (Scott.)
43 Entertain
44 Dormant
45 Judge
46 Wound up on spool
47 Surfeits
48 Cause to revolve (Scott.)
49 Precious ones
50 Chums
51 Unit (sl.)
52 To taste
53 Grain
54 Therefore
55 Greek letter

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

RIM ESTE LARS
ADE HARD ABUT
TELA RER DUTY
EMANATE AES
NINO ADDERS
COGS REND IT
IDRE IAN LAVA
TO AURA OVER
ERCONS LIVERS
INN LITNER
BARS HIS SUES
UNDE ARTS ELL
GIST PESO SKY

Heralds of Empire

A Daily Column in Which is Related Little-Known Deeds of The Heroic Men Who Built The British Empire
By H. M. PAINT

THE BRAVE NEW WORLD

The area around the Caribbean Sea, exercised an irresistible fascination over the imagination of Englishmen in the Elizabethan age as we read their narratives. For all Western World was then an Enchanted Land, and through it wandered simple-minded adventurers with the hearts of lions and the credulity of children, at large in a tropic fairyland. Strange men they were, the product of an unusual age, whose like we may never see again—the antithesis of the Spanish Conquistadores—as far removed in thought as denizens of another planet.

For they were newly freed from the bonds of fanaticism in religion, and yet earnest in faith—kindly hearted yet terrible in battle—generous in nature yet greedy for plunder; hating the Spaniard with a terrible enmity as the physical manifestation of the Evil One—the scourge and blot which cindered this brave new western fairyland by which they were enchanted. The Conquistadores had slain and oppressed the natives, and they in turn thought it but mete to slay and despoil the Spaniard. For, reading of the cruelties of Cortez and Pizarro, of Alvarado, De Soto and Valdivia, they felt themselves divine agents to visit upon the Spaniards, the just punishment for his iniquities.

So we meet astonishing contrasts—of generosity and greed—of stern, cruelty and quixotic self sacrifice—of deeds of gallantry which vie with those of the ancient paladins, and huckstering worthy of peddlers.

Shrewd at a bargain, dreadful in war, they were children, crediting any fairy story, accepting any traveller's tale as gospel, believing in miracles. That the terrible women warriors the Amazons ruled over a mighty Empire—that El Dorado and the golden city of Manoa waited with fabulous wealth for the discoverer was believed as solemnly as that the peccary hog had its navel in its back and that there was a tribe of Indians with ears so large they were able to sleep between them at night, as though in a pair of blankets!

CHESTERVILLE GOLD MINES PLAN NEW MILL

TORONTO, Jan. 26—The Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Company Limited advise that Messrs. Dowsett and Dunn, who have been preparing plans for a five hundred ton mill, to be constructed on the Company's property at Larder Lake, Ontario, have promised that the preparation of the plans will be completed by January 26 next.

The series of test, on the Chesterville ore which have been carried on at Ottawa, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mines and the Chesterville Company's staff have just been completed and the results are very satisfactory, indicating a recovery of ninety-five per cent, or better. Tenders for the construction of the mill are being called for immediately upon completion of plans and it is expected that the construction of the mill will definitely start on or about February first, next.

The underground development continues to be satisfactory and the drifting on the "E" orebody has opened up a length of seventy feet, the ore grading \$10.00 over better than drift widths and it is shortly expected that the drifting will reach a area where one of the flat diamond drill holes previously put out cut a width of twenty-four feet of ore grading better than \$50.00.

Shaft sinking from the three hundred foot level was resumed about two weeks ago and has reached the four hundred and twenty-five foot level.

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Mineral Production Of Canadian Mines

Pig Iron Output Down For Year But Ingots and Castings More Than 1937

Canadian production of pig iron in December amounted to 53,381 tons compared with 46,216 in the previous month and 51,032 in December, 1937. The improvement over the previous month was chiefly in the malleable grade which advanced to 10,250 tons from 4,237 tons. Output of steel ingots and castings totalled 78,614 tons, a decline of 13 per cent from the November total of 90,120 tons and 20 per cent from the 98,334 tons in December, 1937. Production of ferro-alloys amounted to 2,810 tons compared with 5,999 in November and 5,846 in December, 1937.

Production of pig iron during the calendar year 1938 aggregated 705,099 tons compared with 898,855 in 1937 and 678,855 in 1936. The cumulative output of steel ingots and castings was 1,155,995 tons as against 1,402,882 in 1937 and 1,115,779 in 1936. During the twelve months of 1938 a total of 53,222 tons of ferro-alloys was produced against 82,072 in 1937 and 76,284 in 1936.

Silver production in Canada during November totalled 1,706,529 ounces in comparison with 1,774,446 in the previous month and 1,636,109 in the corresponding month of 1937. Average quotations during the month were computed at 43.06 cents; based on this price the November output was valued at \$734,831 as against \$765,656 in the previous month. Total output during the eleven months ended November was 20,584,529 ounces compared with 21,598,184 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Canadian output of lead in November amounted to 30,304,916 pounds as

compared with 33,556,376 in the previous month and 33,707,511 in November, 1937. Prices for lead averaged 3.396 cents per pound in the latest month; based on this average the November output was worth \$1,029,155 compared with \$1,334,822 in October. Canadian output during the eleven months ended November aggregated 338,329,191 pounds compared with 385,692,644 in the corresponding period last year.

Zinc production in Canada amounted to 34,310,834 pounds, compared with 29,188,430 in the previous month and 30,307,731 in November, 1937. Quotations for zinc averaged 3.029 cents per pound in the latest month; valued at this price the November output was worth \$1,054,420 compared with \$942,203 in the previous month. Aggregate output during the eleven months ended November was 349,217,194 pounds compared with 340,799,043 in the corresponding period of 1937.

The November production of copper in Canada amounted to 47,392,939 pounds compared with 49,356,139 in the preceding month and 50,746,377 in the same month in 1937. Quotations for copper averaged 10.801 cents per pound in November, at which price the output was valued at \$5,118,911 compared with \$5,420,162 in the previous month. Copper output during the eleven months ended November totalled 537,965,539 pounds compared with 480,759,349 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Canadian producers of nickel reported an output of 17,681,983 pounds in November compared with 16,101,779 in the previous month and 19,737,320 in November, 1937. During the eleven months ended November the production totalled 193,648,327 pounds compared with 205,204,969 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Report of Fisheries Advisory Committee Released Today

Establishment of a New Brunswick Bureau of Fisheries by the Government of New Brunswick under a Minister of the Crown and to be made a branch of the Department of Federal and Municipal Relations and to act in co-operation with the industry and with Federal authority is advocated in the report and recommendations of the Fisheries Advisory Committee announced today. The report, the outcome of an extensive survey of the fisheries in New Brunswick last year, and a study by a committee set up by Order-in-Council of November 24th, 1937, also urges appointment of a permanent voluntary advisory committee of three or five representatives of the various phases of the fishing industry and of the geographical divisions of the Province.

Other recommendations urge that the proposed Fisheries Bureau be directed to obtain co-operation of the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Bureau of Research, Ottawa, Dominion Fisheries Experimental Stations and Universities for the purpose of directing modern scientific knowledge to determine the best process amicable to the various fishery resources to increase their marketability and enhance their value. Also that the Government gather detailed information regarding the attitude of large operators using modern appliances wishing to operate out of New Brunswick ports.

Another urges the Government to take the fullest advantage of an opportunity provided by pending readjustment of tariffs between Canada and the United States to secure a fifty per cent reduction of all tariffs now applying against fish in various forms produced in New Brunswick. It is suggested that a local board be established by the Minister in co-operation with representative of sardine wler owners in Charlotte County in an endeavour to make a satisfactory agreement with American buyers to equalize the prize paid by American buyers with that paid by our Canadian buyers and that measures be adopted to effect sales of Canadian sardines at the weir in place of the present practice of delivering to agents of Maine factories without any definite price or measure and

subject to the caprice of the canner. Duties of the Bureau of Fisheries as advocated in the reports are as follows:

- (1) To make a general assembly of statistics of all kinds of fish, quantities of the different varieties, seasons of production, present methods of curing and marketing, and to explore possibilities for the extending and betterment of any branches. Such information to be on file for distribution to the producers as required.
- (2) To contact large fish buyers and dealers, both at home and abroad, advising them of the extent and possibilities of New Brunswick fisheries, and obtain from them specific information as to their requirements.
- (3) To act as a medium between these buyers and the fishermen and producers of New Brunswick, in an effort to bring them together in a mutual understanding that will result in a greatly improved trade.
- (4) To inform our fishermen of the most modern methods of catching and curing their fish, in order to obtain the best results in various markets.
- (5) To act in co-operation with the Federal Department of Fisheries in extending instruction to the fishermen in the different sections of the Province, in the newer methods of catching and preparing their fish for better prices and marketing.
- (6) To encourage outside buyers to establish themselves at different points in the Province in order to increase trade.
- (7) To organize effective supervision over all stores retelling fresh and smoked fish in the province, tending to promote a larger consumption of fish in the homes.
- (8) To co-operate with the Department of Fisheries in all its branches in an effort to re-establish the different branches of the industry, particularly our salt, dry smoked and pickle-cured products.
- (9) To assist by a survey of prospective markets for the class of goods we are producing and can produce, with instruction and assistance.
- (10) (a) To assist and organize groups who are willing to co-operate for the benefit of the community

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and to recommend loans to same.

(b) To assist in the establishment of Study Groups in fishing localities, advising them in any way that would assist them.

(c) To assist in the preparation of an educational programme for group study on all subjects of benefit to the fishermen.

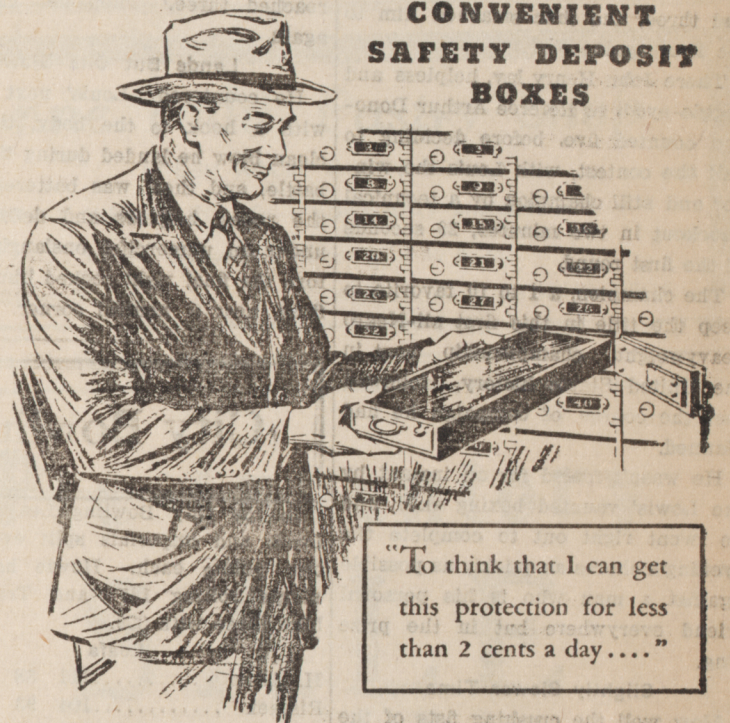
(11) And, in a general way, to initiate, promote and co-operate for the advancement of the fishing industry.

W. I. PARTIES

The third of a series of four parties sponsored by the Fredericton Junction Women's Institute was held last week in Ball's Hall with a good attendance. Prizes were won by Mrs. George Ball and W. W. MacPherson for high score, Mrs. Tennyson Currie for lucky chair, and William Walsh, door prize. Mrs. D. D. MacDonald and Mrs. Coburn Smith assisted Miss Nan May in serving lunches.

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"Listen, Mr. Picobac."

said Les

Razor in hand, Les Sharples, proud proprietor of the original two-chair barber shop of Essex Centre, paused and declared, "Nobody trusts a mugwump. You never know which side of the fence he is on."

"I'm not talking about mugwumps," replied Mr. Picobac brushing the blue smoke aside. "I'm talking about keeping an open mind. An M.P. should vote and smoke as his conscience guides."

"You always smoke the same kind of tobacco, I notice," continued Les.

"You bet I do," rejoined the Barley philosopher. "I smoke Picobac, the pick of Canada's Barley Crop, grown in Sunny Southern Ontario. I like a mild... cool... sweet smoke. The more I smoke it, the better I like it. But I'm open-minded. You show me anything better and I'll try it; but you can't do it."



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