

1904 WILSON'S BACHELOR 1929
SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Congratulations Bachelor

"WELL, well," exclaim the contented smokers, "think of our favourite 10c cigar celebrating its twenty-fifth birthday. It seems but yesterday that we smoked our first Bachelor . . . and have continued to smoke them all these years.

"Congratulations, Bachelor! . . . and many happy returns of the day."

In honor of its Silver Anniversary, this famous 10c. cigar is now wrapped in silvery foil, to keep its 100% Havana filler in perfect smoking condition, and protect it against chipping or breaking in the pocket.

10c

Foil Wrapped

Individually foil wrapped in pocket packs of five

WILSON'S

BACHELOR Cigar

The Largest Selling 10c Cigar in Canada

Daughter of Landlord—Mary, how could you let that stranger kiss you?

Waitress—He likes the soup so much and when he heard that I had made it—

Daughter of Landlady—Hm! Well, just tell him I cooked the pudding.

A thrush can sing for 16 hours at a time, according to a British naturalist.

Chicago uses over 27 carloads of garlic a year.

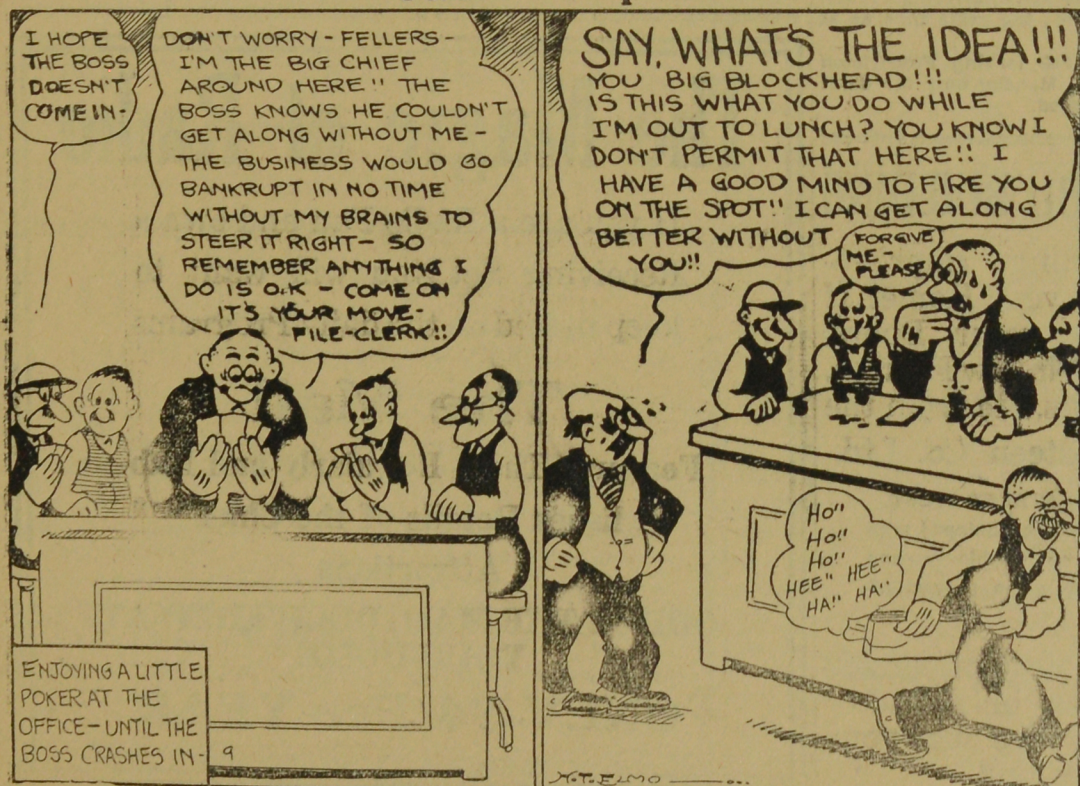
A baseball bat can be completed in 30 seconds in a modern plant.

In one year a sea urchin lays about 3,000,000,000 eggs.

Brazil's area approximately equals that of Europe.

Mr. Ringling is paying cash for his new circus properties, it is said. As we understand it, you can't buy an elephant on easy terms, yet.

Table Snapshots



CHAIRMAN FULTON OF THE N. B. LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD DEALS WITH N. S. CAMPAIGN FICTION

(Halifax Chronicle.)

R. G. Fulton, Chairman of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board, is the latest entrant in the campaign now being waged on the liquor question in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Fulton has issued a statement emphatically denying allegations made by the Provincial Plebiscite Committee in an advertisement published in the Halifax papers that the jails of New Brunswick, which Province has Government Control, are crammed and that the percentage of women inmates is larger than was ever known before.

Characterizing these statements as "absolute falsehoods," Mr. Fulton says that "whoever wrote the paragraph in question is guilty of intentionally attempting to mislead the people of the Province of Nova Scotia or else guilty of the grossest ignorance."

In the whole province of New Brunswick today, Mr. Fulton says, there are but ninety-three prisoners confined for violation of the Intoxicating Liquor Act.

Mr. Fulton's statement, as received from him by The Halifax Chronicle last night, is as follows:

"The attention of The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has been drawn to an advertisement carried in The Halifax Chronicle of September 28th. Evidently this is propaganda put forth by the Provincial Plebiscite Committee in favoring the continuation of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act.

"The New Brunswick Liquor Control Board has no desire to participate in the controversy now being carried on in Nova Scotia, but in view of the direct attack made in the paragraph referred to, which is supposed to deal with conditions in New Brunswick, and which is full of absolute falsehoods, the Board feels that in justice to itself it must make a protest against the publication of statements not only unfair but untrue.

"It is quite evident that no investigation has been made, and the statement that the jails of the Province are now crammed and that the percentage of women inmates is larger than was ever known before is not sustained by the jail records. Whoever wrote the paragraph is guilty of intentionally attempting to mislead the people of the Province of Nova Scotia or else guilty of the grossest ignorance.

"Evidently, no attempt has been made to analyze the nature of the report of the Provincial Police. It has been overlooked that when a policeman makes an investigation he files a report. For instance, I take the following from a report of Captain E. C. P. Salt, the Commissioner in charge of the Provincial Police:

A Typical Case.

"As a typical example of this I may quote you a case which recently came to my knowledge:—A prominent temperance advocate complained that one of his neighbors was making Home Brew—asked for the reasons of his suspicions he stated that, from the

number of trips this neighbor made to the well daily, it was clearly evident that he was making Home Brew—Police enquiries showed that the man, being out of work, was assisting his wife who took in washing and that he was entirely innocent of any wrongdoing. This, having taken the Police-man's time, is recorded. It is shown under the only category it can be, "A Liquor Act investigation," and the outcome. "No offence disclosed." This may seem to the average man to be a waste of time, yet, from a Police point of view, it is equally as essential to prove his innocence, if innocent, as it is to prove his guilt, if guilty, and it is also necessary for the Police to allay the righteous indignation of that temperance advocate that his neighbor was using an undue quantity of water without giving a full explanation to the public."

"In spite of this, the people in charge of the propaganda for the Prohibition Party would lead the public to believe that every report represented a violation of The Intoxicating Liquor Act. It may be true that "all is fair in love and war," but even in war the fundamental principles of common honesty should not be forgotten.

"I have a report on the number of prisoners in the various jails of the Province at the present time and it shows that in the entire Province we have ninety prisoners confined for violation of the Intoxicating Liquor Act. A percentage of these are classified as drunks but in several cases were intoxicated on canned heat. An analysis of the Police Report for the nine months of the year now passed shows that the police investigated 2143 cases and secured convictions in 763. That there is no alarming increase is shown from the fact that for the same period of 1928 there was 730 convictions. This is for the entire province.

"In view of the above statement it would seem that in an effort to defeat temperance reform, representatives of the Prohibition Party will go to any extent and use any means. The paragraph referred to is a direct misrepresentation of the conditions in New Brunswick and The Liquor Control Board, having in charge the administration of The Intoxicating Liquor Act, provided vigorously against the tactics employed.

The New Brunswick
Liquor Control Board.
R. G. FULTON,
Chief Commissioner.

FRANCE REBUILDS FORTRESSES TO GUARD FRONTIER

Paris, Oct. 12—France is steadily rebuilding that iron belt of fortresses along her eastern frontier which she regards as indispensable to her safety, it was revealed in an interview here with Paul Painleve, Minister of War.

Lessons of the World War have been drawn upon in the new fortifications, with the result that deep caves, capable of protecting large bodies of troops from the heaviest shells, form an important feature of the new system. Verdun remains the key point of frontier defense, the Minister of War said, with a long line of smaller fortresses supplementing that defense, each related in a strategic plan to the others, and with vantage points ready for the artillery in the rear.

Painleve does not support the theory that a line of timber land is a valuable defense in modern war, insisting that the concealment it would afford the enemy would equal the advantages it would give the defenders.

He conducted his interview with an appeal for the defense of French children as the best defense of the country.

"Preaching about more children will not raise the birth rate," he said. "We must concentrate all our efforts to reduce infant mortality to a minimum."

At no place in the British Isles is the sea more than 80 miles distant.

THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY IS BECOMING OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO THE DOMINION

Campaigns which have been waged in the past to enlist greater co-operation in the work of promoting the Canadian maple products industry have apparently met with a gratifying measure of success, and it has been striking of late to note the many indications of increasing interest in the industry and signs of expansion. There is the best of reason for concluding that the industry is bound at a more rapid rate for a position its potentialities have long justified.

The 1929 season was the most successful the Canadian maple industry has ever experienced. The total value of sugar and syrup produced was \$6,118,656, an increase of \$534,068 over the value of 1928, the previous record. This was made up of 11,698,925 lbs. of maple sugar worth \$3,958,817. Quebec accounted for \$4,767,277 or almost 78 per cent of the total value, with 11,112,534 lbs. of sugar worth \$2,000,256 and 1,666,880 gallons of syrup worth \$2,767,021. The value of the Ontario crop was \$1,257,334 made up of 426,070 lbs. of sugar worth \$110,778 and 489,981 gallons of syrup worth \$1,146,556. The crop in Nova Scotia was worth \$56,079 and in New Brunswick \$37,966.

The export situation is also healthier. Exports of both maple syrup and sugar have shown a consistent rise in the post-war period and those of the last fiscal year are the greatest on record. Shipments of maple syrup in the twelve months ending March last amounted to 26,667 gallons worth \$45,766 as compared with 15,636 gallons worth \$45,766 as compared with 15,636 gallons worth 136,902 in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom went up from 1,748 gallons worth \$4,754 to 2,673 gallons worth \$7,404; and to the United States from 13,572 gallons worth \$31,447 to 23,825 gallons worth \$37,968. There was an increase in the export of maple sugar from 6,551,296 lbs. worth \$1,141,783 to 7,701,301 lbs. worth \$1,320,161. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 38,229 lbs. worth \$6,869 to 28,138 lbs. worth \$5,798 and to the United States increased from 6,508,519 lbs. worth \$1,133,942 to 7,663,247 lbs. worth \$1,312,172. Reducing both exports to terms of sugar the volume of exports in the year was nearly 19 per cent. more than in the previous year.

25 Per Cent to the U. S.

According to rough estimate, as a general rule about 50 per cent. of the maple products crop is consumed in Quebec and Ontario, 25 per cent goes to the United States, and the Maritime Provinces and Western Canada account for the remainder. There would appear to be some possibility of this trade with the United States being to an extent affected though the production of that country falls considerably short of its requirements. Steps being taken by manufacturers and producers in co-operation should, however, offset any ill effects. It is their contention that the Canadian market can consume the entire present production, and aggressive sales campaigns are being waged in Western Canada, where the consumption of maple products is practically insignificant, being in fact barely known in certain sectors. It is also to be remembered that in the post-war period Canada has developed markets in the United Kingdom, British South Africa, British West Indies, Newfoundland, Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, France, Germany, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Austria, Belgium, China, Cuba and Mexico, where expansion has been retarded through lack of availability of supplies. The market situation certainly justifies all possible extension to the industry.

Getting Important

An indication of the growing importance of the maple products industry in Canada was recently furnished in the decision of an important manufacturing firm in Vermont to establish at Lennoxville, Quebec, and the plant at present under erection at a cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 is expected to be in operation by the fall of the year. The Quebec government is unflinching in its efforts to increase production and elevate the quality of the product, urging the tapping of trees not at

present in production and the development of new groves. According to recent announcement the provincial Department of Agriculture will advance to maple sugar co-operative societies for the purchase and improvement of equipment any required sum up to \$500 free of all interest charges for a term of five years.

The maple products industry may not loom up of very great importance relatively, but it is a characteristic Canadian activity of which the Dominion has a virtual monopoly, which has never been adequately exploited and which is capable of great development with considerably greater revenue to the agricultural industry. Not only could production be rapidly doubled by rendering productive all existing maples, but there is great opportunity and every justification for the planting of new groves in suitable sectors on lands which have no other practical use. The world outside America is only beginning to know maple products and develop a taste for them. There is an increasing demand which can be met alone by Canadian producers and manufacturers. There is every indication that from now on the industry will advance in importance.

C. N. R. TO RUN THE COMMONS RESTAURANT

Ottawa, Oct. 12—Next session when Senators and members of Parliament come back to Ottawa they will find many changes in the Parliamentary restaurant and many hardly know the old place.

The Canadian National Hotel department is to take over the management when the session begins and the Public Works Department has just been authorized to buy new silverware, china, linen, kitchen equipment and the like over \$30,000 is being spent for this purpose.

The restaurant was always well run but the food, in relation to the price was too good to avoid a deficit each year. Now, the railway company will be handed over a splendidly equipped restaurant and given \$15,000 a year to run it. If there are any profits it will be welcome to them.

More than 45,000 thunderstorms each day is the record for the entire earth.

FIRE ALARM LOCATION IN THE CITY

- 6 Argyle and York Sts.
- 7 Victoria Public Hospital.
- 8 Children's Home.
- 9 Westmorland and Aberdeen Sts.
- 10 Northumberland and Saunderson Sts.
- 11 Brunswick and Smythe Sts.
- 12 Charlotte and Smythe Sts.
- 13 George and Northumberland Sts.
- 14 King and Northumberland Sts.
- 15 York and Queen Sts.
- 16 York and George Sts.
- 17 Queen and Westmorland Sts.
- 18 Bruffwick and Westmorland Sts.
- 19 Charlotte and Westmorland Sts.
- 20 King and York Sts.
- 21 Saunders and York Sts.
- 22 Queen and Regent Sts.
- 23 Needham and Regent Sts.
- 24 Queen and Carleton Sts.
- 25 Brunswick and Carleton Sts.
- 26 Charlotte and Carleton Sts.
- 27 George and Regent Sts.
- 28 King and Regent Sts.
- 29 Aberdeen and St. John Sts.
- 30 Queen and St. John Sts.
- 31 Brunswick and St. John Sts.
- 32 Charlotte and St. John Sts.
- 33 King and Church Sts.
- 34 George and Church Sts.
- 35 Union and Church Sts.
- 36 Shore Street and Waterloo Row.
- 37 George Street and University Avenue.
- 38 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.
- 39 Grey Street and University Ave.
- 40 Aberdeen and Smythe Sts.