

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY IS BECOMING ONE OF GREAT VALUE TO THE PROVINCE OF N. B.

A report issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway dealing with the value of motor tourists' travel from the United States to Canada and its growth, places New Brunswick in fourth position among the provinces of the Dominion in benefits reaped from the tourist industry.

The report characterizes "the outlay for which these motor tourists are responsible" as "a very substantial item among the various sources of Canadian national revenue". Figures are given for 1927 which estimate the outlay by the visitors to Canada from the United States in that year as \$276,288,140. Ontario is named as the province that is "the principal benefactor" from tourists' expenditures with Quebec in second place and then British Columbia with New Brunswick next, leading the Maritime Provinces as well as Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A Real Harvest.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's estimate places the amount expended in New Brunswick by motor tourists from the United States in 1927 at \$9,688,540. Statistics on motor tourists' travel to this Province from the United States during the 1928 season, as gathered from the returns of the Federal National Revenue Department's collectors and compiled by the New Brunswick Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, show an increase of 33.3 per cent, which would make the value of motor tourists travel to New Brunswick from the United States in 1928 worth \$12,918,053, according to the basis of estimating adopted by Canadian Pacific Railway.

These figures take no account of tourist travel to New Brunswick from the United States by trains and steamers, nor do they include tourist travel from the other provinces of Canada, which would materially swell the total outlay by visitors attracted to New Brunswick by the Province's recreational resources. So the gross outlay by tourists visiting New Brunswick in 1928, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway's basis of figuring, may be safely said to have been in excess of \$15,000,000. Thus the tourist industry becomes the third most valuable industry in New Brunswick, being exceeded only by forest products, agriculture and general manufactures. The tourist industry produces more than twice as much wealth in New Brunswick as the province's commercial fisheries, more than six times as much as the mines, three times as much as construction and five times as much as electric power has produced up to the present.

A Great Industry.

Recognizing the value of the tourist industry the New Brunswick Government in 1927 established a Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel which has been gradually taking over administration of the entire promotion of tourist travel to the Province and the exploitation of New Brunswick's recreational resources. During 1928 this Bureau took over the entire advertising and publicity campaigns for the promotion of tourist travel and the collection and compilation of statistical returns; this Bureau has this year handled more than twice as many individual inquiries by mail from tourists as had ever been handled in one year before by any existent organization and did it all so successfully that the Government has now been asked to have the Bureau handle all the administration of tourist travel, commencing with the new year. Thus with the incoming of 1929 New Brunswick will be added to the list of Provinces of Canada which have adopted and put into 100 per cent operation the policy that promotion of tourist travel is a function of Government. Under the direction of the Government Bureau there will be operated New Brunswick Tourist information Bureau at a number of principal key points, including Saint John and the leading ports of entry along the international boundary between the United States and New Brunswick, including St. Stephen, McAdam, Richmond Road, Centreville, Andover, Grand Falls and St. Leonard as well as interprovincial boundary points between New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward

Island including Campbellton, Sackville and Edmundston. With this network of Tourists Information Bureau visitors coming to New Brunswick will be better served than ever before while resident motorists will also have the most comprehensive service that has ever been available for their requirements.

Literature Distributed.

One of the forward steps taken in connection with the promotion of tourist travel to New Brunswick in 1928 and providing of useful service for resident as well as non-resident motorists was the publication of an Official Government Highway Map of New Brunswick by the Provincial Department of Public Works. Through the Bureau of Provincial Information 50,000 copies of the 1928 map were distributed, almost 10,000 of which were sent out in response to individual inquiries by resident motorists; already preparation of the 1929 edition of the map has been about completed by the Highways Division of the Provincial Department of Public Works and an order has been placed for 50,000 copies which will be available for distribution early in the new year. Orders for other literature for the promotion of tourist travel to New Brunswick in 1929 which have already been placed will bring the total number of pieces of literature which will be distributed through the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel up to more than 250,000. This will be supplemented by literature issued by transportation interests and tourists' associations which under the new era are expected to become active in the promotion of the attractions of cities, towns and communities in the Province and will bring the total number of pieces of literature available for distribution in 1929 regarding New Brunswick's tourist attractions up to about half a million in number.

With favorable climatic and other conditions 1929 should see the greatest revenue harvest that New Brunswick has ever reaped from its remarkable diversified recreational attractions.

ONIONS HOLD PLACE ON WORLD'S MENU

From the earliest times of which we have authentic records the onion has been highly esteemed as an article of food. In desert regions it was early used also as a preventive of thirst by travelers and soldiers on the march. The original home of the plant, of which there are many varieties, was probably southern Asia or the borders of the Mediterranean Sea. Egyptians cultivated the onion at the dawn of history, according to W. R. Beattie, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and now the Egyptians offer competition to the Texas producers of winter-grown Bermuda onions.

The onion, says Mr. Beattie, belongs to a widely variable species, *Allium cepa*, which forms a part of the botanical family of plants which includes many of the lilies, the several forms of asparagus and smilax and similar plants with a scaly or fleshy enlarged root. A characteristic of this family is that most of its species grow naturally upon soil having an abundance of moisture, many of them being natives of low-lying areas along the seashore. Another characteristic of plants like the onion and asparagus is that they will withstand considerable salt in the soils on which they grow. Conditions favorable to onion culture are found in many sections of the United States and the crop is widely grown.

Good prices for onions one year are likely to stimulate heavy production the next year. This is true not only because commercial growers expand their acreage, but also because good prices will lead many individuals to plant onions in small patches or home gardens that supply more than the needs of the growers and so enter into the local markets in competition with the field-grown crop.

THE OLD FASHIONED BRITISH INNS ARE RAPIDLY FALLING FROM THEIR HIGH ESTATE

(Joan Littlefield in Detroit News.)

London.—Since the beginning of history the inn has loomed large in the social life of England. Its glories have been extolled in many a book and poem and its influence as a promoter of good fellowship has done much to enrich the soil of English literature, from Chaucer to Dickens.

It is only in the present century that taverns have fallen into disrepute, and there are still standing in the byways and alleyways of London some hundreds of inns, ill-cared for now and half forgotten, whose walls have echoed to the laughter of famous men. These walls would have many a tale to tell if wood and stone could speak.

The famous Mermaid Tavern, where Shakespeare foregathered with the wits of Elizabeth's day, and where Christopher Marlowe, his famous contemporary, met death in a duel, still stands in Aldersgate, that narrow street of warehouses and lumbering carts, which winds its way from Old Street to St. Paul's.

It is called the Raglan Tavern now, and it has been restored from time to time, but the extensive cellars are in much the same condition as they were in Ben Johnson's day. The Mermaid was established in 1530. In 1633 it was rechristened the Fountain. In 1729 it became the Mourning Bush, and in 1856 it received its present name in compliment to Lord Raglan, Crimean Commander-in-Chief.

Another inn which dates back to Shakespeare's day, and whose oak-beamed interior has changed little throughout the centuries, is the Anchor Tavern at Bankend, Southwark, near the site of the famous Globe Playhouse, and it was here that the actors used to come in the intervals between their performances.

At a later date the place became the resort of river pirates and smugglers, and when, during repair work some years ago, a massive oak beam was removed, a nest of ingeniously contrived hiding places was revealed. Presumably these places had been used for stowing stolen goods and contraband.

Near each other in the Edgeware Road are two other taverns which have links with two famous Elizabethan dramatists. The Red Lion is the descendant of the old inn, so named, in whose courtyard Shakespeare used to act as a strolling player when he first came to London, while the Wheatsheaf, a little higher up the road, was a favorite rendezvous of "rare" Ben Jonson. At this time and for long afterward the Edgeware Road was nothing but a rough cart track, ill-paved and unlighted, a night haunt of footpads and other characters of ill-repute.

Queen Liked Artichokes.

At a third tavern in this same street—The Green Man—the landlord is compelled, under a very old clause, to give to anyone who asks for it a quantity of eye lotion. This custom arose owing to the water from a spring in the cellar being credited with special healing powers in connection with eye troubles.

The Queen's Head and Artichoke Tavern in Albany Street owes its curious name to Mary, the sister of Henry VII, who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She was passionately fond of artichokes (indeed an engraving of her by Vertue shows her sitting in state with an artichoke in her hand as if it were a Queen's orb) and when at her death her head gardener opened the original inn, he christened it "The Artichoke."

Later Queen Elizabeth is said to have stopped there on her way to Hatfield. She so enjoyed the artichokes that were served her on this occasion that she gave the landlord permission to add "Queen's Head" to the sign of the inn.

The Man-in-the-Moon Tavern, near Piccadilly, has a queer sign. It represents a man in a crescent moon carrying a load of sticks and a lantern, and accompanied by a dog. The sign is said to be of biblical origin, and is to be found over inns in Germany, France and other European countries.

Inside the Piccadilly tavern is an engraving of the sign, by Hogarth.

This was used for a still older inn which once stood in Oxford street, and was called "The Man Loaded with Mischief." It depicts a padlocked man carrying on his shoulders a woman, a monkey and a magpie, and bears the inscription, "Drawn by Experience; Engraved by Sorrow."

The Apple Tree Tavern in Mount Pleasant was once kept by Topham the famous "strong man of Islington." Here came prisoners newly discharged from the neighboring gaol, and Topham, being a man of wit and one who delighted to point a moral, had the bell pulls in the taproom fashioned like handcuffs.

Grandstand Execution.

The Ticket Porter Tavern, near the monument, was formerly the resort of the ticket porters, the aristocrats of the riverside laborers before the coming of the docks. In those days all vessels entering the port of London had to unload their cargoes into lighters moored alongside in the river, and the ticket porters and tackle porters alone possessed the right to handle all sea-borne coal, corn, salt and other commodities. They wore the city arms as their badge, and kept count of the loads they carried by means of curious leather tallies, specimens of which may still be seen in the Guildhall Museum.

The King of Denmark Tavern, facing the Old Bailey, and formerly known as the Magpie and Stump, once augmented its revenue by letting out places in its windows to people eager to see the public executions that used to be held outside Newgate. It was here that sightseers assembled to see Fagin hanged (vide *Oliver Twist*) and here also, according to Barham in "The Ingoldsby Legends," Lord Tomnoddy and his friends hired the whole of the first floor on the eve of another execution and then got so gloriously drunk that sleep overtook them and they missed the "show."

The Castle Inn in Cowcross Street, near Farringdon Street Station, is the only public house in London to possess a pawnbroker's license. King George III was in the neighborhood one day and found himself short of money. He went to the inn and offered the landlord his watch as a pledge for a loan. The landlord advanced the money with alacrity and the license has been renewed year by year ever since. The pawnbroker's sign hangs up in the bar.

URGE THAT MORE BARLEY BE GROWN

Higher Feed Value than Oats — Ideal Nurse Crop — Seed Important.

According to many of our agricultural authorities Canadian farmers would be well advised to grow more barley, particularly in the place of feed oats. The Ontario Department of Agriculture for instance, in a recent bulletin points out that barley yields from 15 to 20 per cent more pounds of grain per acre than oats and nine per cent more digestible food material. Its further asserted that if one third the total acreage at present devoted to oats and barley sown alone or together was sown to straight barley farmers would be richer by 185,000,000 pounds of grain or the equivalent of 6,000,000 bushels of oats or approximately \$3,000,000. No more ground would be required and no more overhead to get this additional amount of feed. And while this illustration refers to Ontario it is applicable in every Province where grain is grown for feed.

Barley, according to Agricultural authorities, offers the farmer another cash crop, and by long odds the surest cash crop among the cereals. There is no winter risk. It goes in usually after the other grain in the spring when there is a breathing space between the seeding of early grain and the putting in of buckwheat or hoe crops or the sowing of summer following. Thus it spreads the farmer's work more evenly over the summer and it is not subject to the rust hazard. It is admitted to be the ideal nurse crop for any clover or alfalfa as it does

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AIRPLANES NOW SCARING THE FISH

(New York Sun)

The captain of the fishing boat which had come in with a large mess of flounders spoke regretfully of the fact that during the past year or two few striped bass or weakfish had been caught in the Sound. He advances an interesting theory to account for this. He believes the airplane, the fast racing plane, is responsible.

"These powerful planes ride low with motors roaring" he said "and I think they scare the fish away. It's funny. There have been few weakfish or bass caught in the Sound in the last year. Now, these are smart fish and don't like this noise. They go away. Yes, we have flounders—lots of 'em—but the flounder is a dumb fish."

The most baffling contingency of all will be when the excavator of buried cities, 5,000 years hence, digs up a roller towel and begins wondering.

not spread out much or lodge like oats. It helps in the control of weeds because, ripening earlier than wild oats, mustard, cockle and similar pests it is cut before these other plants get a chance to spread their seeds about the field.

But there is barley and barley and with this crop as with all others it is important to use good seed and have a clean field. To get into the malting or seed market, two outlets in addition to feed, which are always at the command of the good barley grower, good graded seed of a straight variety is essential, authorities in these lines point out. The average run of some two rowed, and some six rowed barley, liberally mixed with oats, will not do for malting purposes and neither will it do for seed. Such a mixture will never amount to any more than feed, and when sown, will not produce as much feed, as the Ontario Department of Agriculture points out, as barley of a straight variety. For the malting trade any standard variety of six rowed barley, such as O. A. C. No. 21, is recommended

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