

PROGRESS.

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ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENT

MANITOBA LIQUOR ACT.

The Law is Very Strict But There are Many Loopholes for the very Thirsty.

The Privy Council having declared the Manitoba Liquor Act constitutional, there is now a likelihood of a similar act being introduced and passed by the legislatures of all of the Provinces in Canada except Quebec. The Manitoba Act provides as follows:—

48. No person shall, within the Province of Manitoba, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, or upon pretence or upon any device, sell or barter or in consideration of the purchase or transfer of any property or thing, or at the time of the transfer of any property or thing, give to any other person any liquor, with out having first obtained a druggist's wholesale license, under this act, authorizing him so to do, and then only as prescribed by this act.

The next forbids the keeping of liquor within the Province, except in private dwelling houses.

49. No person within the Province of Manitoba, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, shall have or keep, or give liquor in any place whatsoever, other than in the private dwelling house in which he resides, without having first obtained a druggist's wholesale license or a druggist's retail license, under this act, authorizing him so to do and then only as authorized by such licenses.

Exception is made for the case of alcohol for mechanical or scientific purposes, up to ten gallons, none of such liquor to be consumed as a beverage. Clergymen may have not more than two gallons for sacramental purposes, and a supply may be kept at hospitals, to be consumed by patients only.

Brewers licensed by the Dominion government are free to store liquor for export in warehouses specially constructed.

The consumption of liquor on any licensed premises is forbidden. There is strict provision against the violation of the act by societies, associations or clubs.

A physician may prescribe intoxicating liquor for a patient, giving a written order "herefore upon a druggist, for the purpose of prescription, he may have liquor in his possession, not exceeding two quarts. If he prescribes intoxicating liquor, not for a bona-fide medical reason, but to enable any person to obtain the liquor contrary to the intent of the act, he is liable to a penalty of not less than \$50, or more than \$300, for the first offence. Similar provisions are made in the case of dentists and veterinary surgeons.

The clauses relating to "Enforcement and Prosecution" provide for a Chief Inspector, who shall reside in Winnipeg and for local inspectors. Any policeman or inspector may enter and search premises other than a private dwelling house, and have full authority to enforce the act.

Regarding the licensing of druggists, it is provided that a druggist's wholesale license may be granted only to a person carrying on exclusively a drug business. The quantity of liquor to be sold at any one time to any one person for mechanical or scientific purposes is restricted to ten gallons, and to five gallons at a time to a physician or a druggist holding a retail druggist's license. Sales of liquor for mechanical or scientific purposes require the production of an affidavit declaring what use it is to be put to, and that it is not to be used as a beverage, nor to sell, nor to give away. A record of every sale with particulars, is to be kept. The licensed retail druggist is to be allowed to sell liquor only upon presentation of a bona fide prescription from a registered medical practitioner, or to a dentist or veterinary surgeon, or to a clergyman for sacramental purposes, the amount being restricted to two gallons. Under penalty of forfeiture of the license and a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$300, or imprisonment for not less than two nor more than four months, a full record of every sale is required to be kept. Under pen-

alty of forfeiture of license and a fine of not less than \$200, nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months, no liquor is to be consumed on the licensed premises.

The word "liquor" includes all fermented, spirituous and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and all drinks and all drinkable liquors which are intoxicating.

Every applicant must be the true owner of a stock of drugs worth \$5000 in the city, and \$200 if elsewhere, and he is required to give a surety bond, himself for \$500 and two sureties for \$250 each. He must fulfill many conditions and if ten or more ratepayers resident near the place proposed to be licensed object, and if the complaint is established, the Attorney General shall cancel the license.

It is provided that in proving the sale or disposal, giving, purchasing or receiving gratuitously or otherwise, or consumption of liquor, it shall not be necessary to show that any money actually passed, or any liquor was actually consumed, if the judge or magistrate or justice or justices hearing the case is or are satisfied that a transaction in the nature of a sale or other disposal, giving, purchasing or receiving actually took place or that any consumption of liquor was about to take place; and proof of consumption or intended consumption of liquor on premises on which such consumption is prohibited, by some person not authorized to consume liquor therein, shall be evidence that such liquor was sold or given to the person consuming, or being about to consume, or carrying away the same, as against the occupant of the said premises. The presence of beer pumps or other appliances, usually found where liquor is sold, shall be considered prima facie evidence against the occupant. No judge or magistrate shall have power to remit, suspend or compromise any penalty incurred under the act.

In regard to the penalties provided, the violations of the act fall into two main classes. The first includes any violation of sections 48 and 49, quoted above; any sale of liquor contrary to the act by a licensed druggist, wholesale or retail; the consumption of any liquor on such druggist's premises, and any violation of the act in connection with any club, association or society. The penalty in these cases is a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1000, or imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months, and in the case of license holders the forfeiting of the license. The second class of violations includes violations of the sections governing physicians, dentists and veterinary surgeons, and certain other sections; the penalty being a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment for not less than two nor more than four months.

The Small-Pox.

There are a few more cases of small-pox reported this week, but that was expected as there are so many persons unvaccinated yet. It is very probable that the government will order compulsory vaccination as there is some doubt about the power of the authorities to enforce it under the present law.

Recent Deaths.

The death took place Monday of Mrs. Walter S. Potts after a lingering illness. The deceased lady left a husband and little girl and a large circle of friends. The funeral was held Wednesday and was largely attended despite the terrific storm.

After many weeks illness, Mrs. Mooney, wife of Mr. M. F. Mooney, manager of the Mispec pulp mills, died about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, at her home on Watson street, Carleton. Mrs. Mooney was keen ill about two years ago and consumption developed. She spent some months at the sanitarium in Lake Saranac, N. Y., this year, and there it was thought she had improved somewhat, but this was only temporary and hope for her recovery

was abandoned. Mrs. Mooney was a woman of admirable character. She is survived only by her husband and two young sons, and to them the sympathy of their many friends will go out. Mrs. Mooney is also survived by one sister.

Old Mills Will Start New Year's.

The old Parks' Cotton Mills will be running by the New Year says Manager Cudlip and this will be great news to hundreds of people. The management has overhauled the old machinery and bought some new, and everything is practically ready for a start now, except that the factory hands have not been secured.

The incorporators of the Colwell and York Cotton Mills Co., are James F. Robertson, James Manchester, Geo. W. Jones, W. H. Thorne, Thos. McAvity, W. H. Earnaby, F. P. Starr, Wm. Crawford, Grace F. Tuohill, Mrs. Silas Alward, John E. Wilson, D. O. Connell, P. J. Mooney, G. S. Fisher, S. P. Gerow, and W. G. Smith. The capital stock is \$500,000.

The Theologian Took the Prize.

Four academicians, a Jurist, a Doctor, an Electrician and a Theologian, were seated at a table. A discussion arose as to which of their professions were the oldest.

The law undoubtedly is, said the Jurist, because Adam and Eve were thrown out of Paradise.

Not at all, said the Doctor, before that occurred, an operation had already been performed on Adam, wherein a rib was removed.

Won't do, gentlemen, said the Electrician, the prize belongs to my profession, for before there ever was anything it was said: "Let there be light!"

Honored sir, said at last the Theologian, I think I've have the priority, before there ever was light there was darkness.

HALIFAX WAKING UP.

The Board of Trade in Favor of Transfer of the Intercolonial.

The Halifax board of trade Thursday afternoon unanimously passed a resolution favoring the transfer of the management of the Intercolonial to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; also the following:

These resolved, that this board communicate with the several boards of trade throughout the dominion and ask if they would unite in a memorial to the federal government favoring the transfer of the management of the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, provided such arrangements could be made with that company as would while retaining government ownership of the road, promote local traffic and lead to the extensive development of Canada in export and import business through the ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Sydney.

A strong resolution was also passed urging upon the dominion government the necessity of establishing a fast steamship service. The resolution calls for a line equal to a running out of New York.

St. John's Pilot Earnings.

J. U. Thomas, secretary of the St. John pilotage commission, gives the following figures as the individual pilot earnings at this port for the year 1900:

Bennett, James.....	\$1,146 43
Cline, Richard.....	2,130 50
Cline, Richard B.....	1,002 65
Cline, Alfred.....	469 10
Conlin, Patrick.....	113 45
Daley, Charles.....	412 60
Doyle, James.....	1,600 55
Doherty, Joseph.....	3,245 57
Lahay, William.....	667 12
Lahay, Frank L.....	1,675 30
Mentle, James E.....	472 01
Miller, James H.....	1,585 93
Murray, William.....	424 12
Qinn, William.....	1,883 45
Reed, James.....	59 50
Rogers, Bart.....	1,786 30
Spears, John.....	645 23
Spears, Henry.....	1,230 38
Spears, Marjorie.....	1,121 48
Spears, James S.....	543 76
Sutherland, John L. C.....	1,214 61
Stone, Thomas J.....	677 14
Scott, William.....	808 83
Scott, Richard.....	826 85
Thomas, John S.....	1,802 90
Thomas, Robert.....	415 78
Traynor, Thomas.....	1,629 77
Total.....	\$29,591 01

SMALL POX IN HALIFAX.

Meanness of the Board of Health—New way of Treating Consumption—Many Items of Interest.

At a meeting of the Halifax Board of Health this week there was a lively row among the members about the way quarantine regulations were broken. The parsimony of the Board was clearly indicated when they refused the matron and nurse at the Pest House an increase in her salary of two dollars per week. The Recorder says:

The Secretary announced that he had already received bills amounting to \$1200, and there were some others outstanding. On motion of Ald. Geldert the bill will be submitted to the City Council for payment.

Dr. Trenaman reported that Mrs. Rissay, the matron and nurse at the small pox hospital, had asked for more pay. Dr. T. stated that she had to work day and night. She had taken \$25 a month, but since she has been at the hospital she found the work was harder than she had expected it to be. She would like to have at least \$35 a month. If she did not get the increase she would have to leave and go home.

It was held by one member of the Board that she would have to give a month's notice before she could leave. A motion to give her an increase resulted in a tie vote. Those voting for the increase were Ald. Geldert and C. Osby, and those opposing it were Dr. Mackay and Mr. Neal. Dr. Cushman gave his casting vote against the increase.

Dr. Trenaman said he didn't think the woman would stay and he could not allow the patients to be there alone without a woman nurse. She was most capable and could not be replaced. Mr. Neal thought that was a mistake. Nowadays persons can always be found to replace others.

The caretaker at the hospital, Mr. Cobbin will be given a week's notice to quit. He is receiving \$17 50 a week. The board will replace him by another man, a cook, who has offered to serve for \$45 a month.

OPENS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Massachusetts Sanitarium which Goes the Denver Colony One Better. Boston, Dec. 3.—A sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, established near Plymouth on a spot open to the keen air of the Atlantic as it sweeps across Buzzard's Bay, goes even farther than the colony of consumptives living in tents near Denver.

The consumptives of the Plymouth sanitarium live in what are practically three-sided shacks, open to the air at all times, and part of the treatment consists of exposing their naked bodies to air and sun for a certain period of each day.

It is a remarkable colony in every respect but the patients seem to have found the treatment beneficial.

The colony is established on a plateau sloping toward the south. The patients dwellings are small three-sided wooden structures raised slightly above the ground. On the fourth side the only protection is a screen, which is pulled down only in rainy weather.

It is not intended to keep out the air, but every method possible to keep the air moving through the little dwellings is utilized. There are a little windows on the wall sides screened by lattices so arranged that the air can be kept constantly changed even when it rains.

The shacks themselves are about 12 feet square. In each one are an iron bedstead, a bureau, wardrobe, papers and books. The rooms are like sections of a hospital ward out of doors.

About the grounds hammocks are hung, in which on the coldest days patients, wrapped in warm clothing, some even with hats and mittens, swing as it were summer.

Sun baths and hydrotherapy combined complete the course. On the top of the sanitarium proper, which once was a colonial mansion, a large open space has been arranged, fitted with cots and surrounded by lattice work.

On the cots the patients are compelled to lie naked for a certain length of time each fine day, turning their bodies about so that they may receive on each part the rays of the sun direct. The whole cuticle of each patient is soon as tanned as the

neck and arms of a summer yachtsman. Following the sun bath comes the hydropathic treatment. The patient, after exposure to the sun, is made to undergo a needle bath, the temperature of which is regulated by the operator, ending with a sluicing down with cold water forced upon the patient at high pressure.

A rub-down comes next, leaving the cuticle in a glow, and then the patient is dressed and sent out of doors. It may be imagined that no drafts are to be feared after this ordeal.

Very little medicine is used in the institution. As to diet, milk, butter, cream and eggs are lavishly supplied, but the patients may eat almost anything.

"It is one of our rules that patients shall have everything within reason," said one of the physicians to a reporter. "It is part of the treatment. We find that the appetite calls for certain things and we supply them as we do in health, if the food seems to agree with the patient. We have a large vegetable garden that we use freely throughout the entire year."

Patients are not allowed to visit one another in their rooms, and a rule against expectation is rigidly enforced, both of course with the idea of avoiding infection.

The members of the institution assert that its methods have been beneficial in every case treated in the last year. It is pointed out, however, that the sanitarium is not intended for patients who are past cure.

It is only for incipient cases of tuberculosis and lung trouble which can be treated in such a manner as to put new vigor in the patient and send him home with a renewed interest in life.

CHANGED HER FAITH.

Miss Kelly Turns Protestant to Wed Frank Gould.

Miss Margaret Kelly, daughter of the late Edward Kelly, and granddaughter of Eugene Kelly was married to Frank Gould this week at the residence of the bride, No 17 East Thirty-second street, New York. For the man of her choice she left the church of her father, embracing Protestantism.

The ceremony was very simple, and performed according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal church, by the Rev. Dr. Greer. There were no bridesmaids or best man or ushers, and the bride was attended by her mother and her little sister Eugenia.

The date for the marriage was not decided until lately. Miss Kelly was dressed very simply in white satin, and wore a string of magnificent pearls, the gift of Mr. Gould. She carried white orchards and lilies of the valley.

The marriage was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Bodell, Dr. A. Harned, Mr. Nathaniel Campbell and Mr. William Northrup.

It was stated some time ago that Miss Kelly was under the tutelage of the Rev. Dr. Greer, but at the time this was denied.

Mr. Gould announced on Saturday that he would give away most of the St. Bernard dogs which fill his kennels at Irvington. He intends to build a fine country home on the Hudson.

Miss Kelly is in her 19th year. She is a beautiful girl. She and Mr. Gould have known each other since they were children. They were separated for several years owing to the fact that Miss Kelly was in school, but upon completing her studies she and Mr. Gould met again and the old-time friendship speedily became an engagement.

By the will of her grandfather, Miss Kelly received a fortune, and she also had an estate which she inherited from her late father. Her income is between \$50,000 and \$60,000 a year.

Her fortune is estimated at over \$1,500,000. Her grandfather was very fond of her, and shortly before his death made arrangements for her future. Miss Kelly's mother is her guardian. The bride's sister, now six years old, also inherited more than a million dollars.

Miss Kelly's family is one of the most prominent in New York Catholic circles.