

Notice of Legislation.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, at the next session thereof, for the passing of an Act authorizing and empowering the County of York, or certain parishes thereof, to unite with the Towns of Marysville and Devon for the purpose of establishing a Municipal Home.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1919.
AGNES O. GLEN,
Sec.-Treasurer, County of York.
A. D. McPHERSON,
Town Clerk, Town of Marysville.
WM. JAFFREY,
Town Clerk, Town of Devon.

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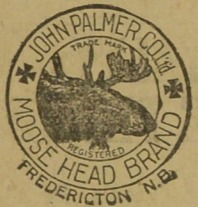
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Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, for the passing of an Act to enable the Town of Devon to fix the valuation for assessment purposes of any Company that may establish any manufacturing industry in the Town of Devon.

Dated February 24th, 1919.
(L.S.) (Sd.) GILBERT HENRY,
Mayor.

Sd. WM. JAFFREY,
Town Clerk.

LOST—A bunch of keys with chain attached. Finder will please leave at the office of The Daily Mail.

WHY BELGIANS
STILL NEED HELP

"In travelling through Belgium with the Belgian armies, I have been able to see the country recently tenanted by the Bochs in the condition in which they left it, and never was there such desolation anywhere. One cannot get away from signs of destruction, no matter where one goes, along the country roads or in the city streets.

Not only has property been destroyed and every means of livelihood taken away from the people, but the peasants, especially in the country districts, have been left destitute both of home and food. We travelled twelve miles yesterday through open country and as but one small instance of the vast plundering of the Germans, let me state that in all twelve miles not one solitary live animal did we see, and practically every tree had been felled, so you can imagine the dreary aspect of the scenery.

All the peasant women and children we met on our way, said a news correspondent, while they greeted us with cheers and received us into their homes with open arms, those that had homes, showed the greatest suffering from insufficient food and nourishment. They did not complain, but merely stated as a fact that they had not tasted meat for two months and had lived largely on soup and coffee.

The cry of the Belgians today is for food and clothing and those who would help, no matter how little, should send their contributions to their committee, or direct to the Central Committee, Belgian Relief Fund, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal.

Scientists tell us the higher we go the colder it gets. Perhaps that is the reason more of us do not struggle to reach the top.

INSPECTOR WILSON MAKES
REPORT TO LEGISLATURE

Intoxicating Liquor Act was Well Enforced During the Year—

Nearly 600 Prosecutions Conducted by the Department—

All the Counties Now Under the Provisions of the Act—

Some Amendments to the Act are Recommended.

Following is the full text of the report of Rev. W. D. Wilson, Chief Inspector under the Intoxicating Liquor Act, submitted to the Legislature on Friday last.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec., 31st., 1918.

To the Hon. Robert Murray,
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer,
Province of New Brunswick.

Dear Sir:—

I have the honour to submit this my Second Annual Report as Chief Inspector under the "Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916," for the year ending October 31st, 1918.

Strength and Distribution of the Staff:—The Officers consist of:

- 1 Chief Inspector,
- 1 Stenographer and Clerk,
- 18 Inspectors.

(1) The number and description of licenses and the names of applicants to whom licenses were granted are given in Schedule "A".

(2) The number of Prosecutions conducted by the Department was 574.

Convictions 498.

Dismissals 76.

Eleven appeals by defendants have been taken to the Supreme Court against magistrates' decisions. Nine cases are still to be heard and two resulted in a reduction of fine.

(3) The number of Licensees convicted under the Prohibition Act was one.

(4) General remarks as to the working of the Law within the Province.

Since November 1st, 1917, the counties of Northumberland, York, Carleton, Kings, Westmorland, Albert and Queens have come under the provisions of the Prohibitory Law by the suspension of the Canada Temperance Act, thus bringing the whole Province under the jurisdiction of the "Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916."

One result of the suspension of the Canada Temperance Act is a nearer approximation to a uniform enforcement over the Province than was possible under the old system. This new order has permitted us to arrange an intimate touch between inspectors so as to greatly aid in law enforcement.

The success that was met with in the first months when the new law was on trial has been continued. The area covered in the enforcement is now greater than at the beginning and much more diligence is required than formerly, but continued success is being met with in the undertaking. For the most part the citizens of this Province have been hearty in their endorsement of the Law, but in certain areas and under certain conditions there are continued violations of the Act.

It is during a period of unusual excitement when conditions are not normal and when feelings run high that the Prohibitory Law is put to the crucial test. This was our experience during the Dominion Election and the results were in every way satisfactory to the most critical. Comments from experienced campaigners all bear the same testimony that it was indeed fortunate that we had in operation that day a drastic prohibitory measure.

Then again the experience like the above quoted was repeated with tremendous intensity during the celebration of the signing of the armistice at the close of the Great War. There can be no doubt of what disasters would have come to our Province if liquor had been much in evidence during that time of rejoicing. These two critical periods we passed through with comparatively little or no drunkenness and with very little liquor being manifest.

This is indeed gratifying in a Province situated as we are here in New Brunswick, being geographically placed in close proximity to Nova Scotia on the one side and having a long frontier line with the State of Maine on the other and having daily communication from Quebec. It is indeed surprising that conditions are so favorable.

The effect of the Dominion Order-in-Council prohibiting the transportation of liquor into provinces under Prohibition has been of incalculable value in the enforcement of the Act. There can be no doubt, however, from the various seizures made by the Inspectors in different counties that a good deal of liquor has been shipped surreptitiously into this Province.

While this Order-in-Council has been of immense value in curtailing the sale of liquor for beverage purposes, it at the same time has created for the Administrators of the Prohibition Act a condition not to be lightly regarded. This condition was tremendously intensified during the Influenza Epidemic. The problems given us because of these changed conditions are now being carefully considered by the undersigned and will be dealt with in due course.

Here I would express my appreciation of the diligence and faithfulness of the Inspectors under this Act. There's a work that is much more trying and delicate than the average officer's work. It requires tact, patience, courage and persistency and one of the reasons why we have had such splendid success in this Province is because these qualities have been exercised by most of the Inspectors enforcing this Act. Some of them have experienced many hardships and on one or two occasions they have found it necessary to use revolvers before they were able to lodge their prisoner in jail.

The Inspectors have co-operated to the limit of their ability with other officials in this Province. By co-operating with the different organizations operating here some good work has been performed.

Another line of work and investigation carried on by the Inspectors has been that which has disclosed considerable illicit manufacture of spirits. Four stills have been discovered by the officers and in one instance as much as sixty-three gallons of distilled spirits were found. In one instance the owner of the plant crossed into the United States, while the other three parties were brought before the courts and prosecuted.

We have also been in touch with the officers administering the Temperance Act in the State of Maine, and together we have been able to locate and seize quantities of liquors imported for illegal sale.

The attempts made on the warehouse in St. John on successive nights when the crowd battered down the front of the building and when shots were exchanged revealed to us a certain condition that it would be wise to take cognizance of, but for the persistency and courage of the Inspectors and the help that was given to them by a company of soldiers, a great quantity of liquor might have been taken from that building and grievous harm resulted. As the result of this melee one of the Inspectors had the misfortune to have several ribs broken, however, we are able to report that no liquor was taken belonging to us.

Reports from Grand Falls show us that during the absence of the Inspector a group of citizens entered his residence where liquors were stored and took a certain quantity which belonged to this Province. Attempts were also made at various points to break and enter places where liquor was stored.

During the period of the Influenza Epidemic it was necessary for us to appoint some Temporary Vendors throughout the Province. Many doctors and many of the citizens clamored that there be established at convenient points places where liquors might be had for medicinal purposes. It was deemed wise to comply with the requests made and to co-operate with the several agencies engaged in fighting this scourge. We donated to several of the Emergency Hospitals and Boards of Health in various localities, quantities of liquors and of alcohol, both liquors and alcohol to be used for those unable to purchase the same. As soon as the Epidemic had passed in certain localities we deemed it wise to revoke the Temporary Licenses issued.

There has developed during the past year a serious condition that must be noted. Reports from all over the Province indicate that while the sale of liquor is being reduced consistently from month to month, the sale of what is commonly known as essences, extracts and tinctures is increasing. There has been for several months a noticeable decrease in the number of drunks made by liquor and a marked increase in the number of drunks by extracts. The situation in every part of this Province concerning extracts has become so acute as to be most grievous and to demand a remedy at the first opportunity by legislation.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Honourable Premier Foster and to the members of the Government for their sympathetic attitude to many matters brought before them by the undersigned.

The direct demands upon the Chief Inspector increase with each passing month, but of supreme importance among the many duties is Law enforcement. It is possibly not too much to say that we here in this Province have conditions that can compare favourably with any Province of Canada.

As may be inferred the correspondence of the Chief Inspector is very heavy and is increasing.

Before closing this Report I beg to submit for your consideration the following recommendations which are the outcome of our experience in administering the Prohibition Act.

I would recommend that the necessary amendments be made to the Act:

(1) That we so change the Act so we can thoroughly and adequately deal with extracts, essences and patent and proprietary medicines.

(2) That sections 31 and 46 be so changed so that the limit a doctor may prescribe may be only eight ounces in a town, village or city and a larger amount if deemed necessary by the doctor for his patient in the country. This detail to be worked out later.

(3) The establishing of a Wholesale Government Dispensary so that we can guarantee to the medical profession and the citizens of this Province, liquors for medicinal purposes of such quality that they may be depended upon and that they may be obtainable at a fair and reasonable price.

Respectfully submitted,

W. D. WILSON,
Chief Inspector.

SCHEDULE "A".
Licenses Granted
RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Retail—
Thomas Wran, Campbellton.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Retail—
Sylvestre Vienneau, Bathurst.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Retail—
John H. Troy, Newcastle.
P. J. McEvoy, Newcastle.
J. D. B. F. MacKenzie, Chatham.
C. P. Hickey, Chatham.
W. J. Scott, Loggieville.
Moses Schaffer, Blackville.
KENT COUNTY.

Retail—
Neil Ross, Buctouche.
WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Retail—
The Leger Drug Co., Moncton.
Mrs. Lowella Fairweather, Moncton.
R. G. Henderson, Saekville.
The Leger Drug Co., Ltd., Shediac.
William A. Flowers, Shediac.
P. S. Enman, Port Elgin.
ALBERT COUNTY.

Retail—
C. Allison Peck, Hillsboro.
ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Wholesale—
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., St. John.
The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd., St. John.
The Brayley Drug Co., Ltd., St. John.

Retail—
George A. Cameron, St. John.
J. Harry Driscoll, St. John.
CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Retail—
The Clark Drug Co., St. Stephen.
Mrs. John Haley, Milltown.
E. A. Cockburn, St. Andrews.
KINGS COUNTY.

Retail—
B. J. Sharp, Sussex.
Frank S. Compton, Hampton.
YORK COUNTY.

(Continued on page three.)