

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION

Keep Trade in Canadian Channels, Says Hon. Dr. Pugsley--Ministers Visit to Collingwood

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Jan. 24. — The maintenance of Canadian trade in Canadian channels was the end which Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, speaking at the luncheon given in his honor by the Town Council, thought patriotic Canadians should strive to attain.

Dr. Pugsley, who visited the town at the invitation of the Board of Trade, was accompanied by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, M. P., and Mr. J. H. Sinclair, M. P. On his arrival from Ottawa this morning he was received by Mayor Geo. Watson, Reeve D. C. Barr, and Deputy Reeves M. H. Clark and W. H. Toner on behalf of the Council, and President P. Paton, Vice-president J. Guilfoyle, Secretary D. Wilson and F. F. Teller of the Board of Trade.

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

The Minister replying to the toast of "Our Guest" at the informal luncheon given in his honor by the Town Council, dwelt on the importance of the transportation problems and their solution, not only to Collingwood, but to Canada generally. During the last ten years, he said, Collingwood has made great strides, and has taken its place as one of the centres on the great lakes. "You are leading industrial and commercial working out in Collingwood in your own way what I think is one of the greatest questions before the public men of Canada today, the question of transportation. You, of course, cannot expect but that only a portion of the traffic of the Northwest will pass through your port, but with your shipbuilding plant you will be able to supply vessels for the purpose of carrying Canadian trade on the great lakes. Already you can see the sister cities of Fort William and Port Arthur developing through the medium of that western trade, and it is a significant recognition of the importance of that development that the Grand Trunk Pacific has undertaken the building of a branch line to Fort William. The increase of that rapidly growing trade will keep you (shipbuilding business) busy, and your shipbuilding company busy, and also provide trade for other shipbuilding companies on the lakes.

KEEP TRADE IN CANADIAN CHANNELS.

"One question which has occupied my mind is how Canadian trade is to be kept in Canadian channels. It is a question which involves the problem of transportation by water as well as by land, and this work should be done by Canadians. (Applause.) The railways of Canada are managed by Canadians, and to a considerable extent are owned and controlled by Canadians, and our lake and ocean carrying trade should be carried by our own people as far as possible in Canadian ships owned by Canadians. I know that it means sacrifice on the part of certain interests, but it does not seem to me

that there could be a more patriotic aim than to endeavor to keep Canadian trade in Canadian channels." (Applause.)

After the luncheon at which Mayor Watson presided, the Minister inspected the harbor, the improvements which have been made in regard to the entrance being pointed out.

BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET.

In the evening the Minister of Public Works was the guest of the Board of Trade at a largely attended banquet. Mr. P. Paton, president of the Board of Trade, was in the chair, and amongst those present were Leighton McCarthy, M. P., J. H. Sinclair, M. P., J. S. Duff, M. P., Mayor Geo. Watson, J. Guilfoyle, D. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Town Solicitor J. Birmie, and F. Kent, President of the Meaford Board of Trade.

After the usual loyal toasts Mr. Paton gave the toast of the Dominion Parliament coupling with it the name of Hon. Wm. Pugsley. It was true that it was the hon. gentleman's first visit to Ontario, but his fame had preceded him, for they knew that he had been accorded the highest possible honor in his own province. He was sure that Hon. Wm. Pugsley would sympathize with them in their ambition that Collingwood should take that place in the great transportation system of Canada for which nature intended her. Collingwood was the spout of the funnel through which the trade of the west might flow. It was on the shortest route and the grades by which it was approached offered exceptional advantages in regard to the water route.

MR. PUGSLEY'S REPLY.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley, in reply, referred to the great interest he had taken in transportation matters, which he believed was the reason the people of the city and county of St. John had elected him to represent them in the Dominion Parliament. As he had previously said that day, he believed that an effort should be made to preserve Canadian trade in Canadian channels, and one step in that direction would be to have accommodation on the eastern shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay equal to that on the western shore. It was only by that means that trade could be prevented from passing through American ports. There would be many demands on his department, and he had sometimes been charged with extravagance, but when the expenditure of a single dollar was necessary in the public interest, he would not hesitate to advocate that expenditure, especially when the object was to keep Canadian trade for Canadians. Therefore he would advocate that the harbors on both the eastern and western shores of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay should be treated similarly, otherwise trade would, as hitherto, drift off through American ports.

CARRIERS OF DISEASE

Are Physicians Responsible for the Spread of Contagion

"Are doctors not the most dangerous carriers of disease in modern life?" is the question with which Dr. J. Heirocourt, writing in Le Reve, of Paris, has startled France, and set a discussion going in the press of Europe. The French doctor answers his question by saying that general practitioners in medicine are, in his opinion, exceedingly careless in their goings and comings, and must be responsible for the dissemination of many infectious diseases. "The medical profession," he says, "is so low in its protestations of zeal in the war against the spread of disease by contagion, it has dwelt so on the necessity of instructing the public in the theory of germs and the modern system of antiseptic prevention, infection, that it is curious to know that the doctors themselves are the worst offenders in this regard, the carelessness of the average family doctor being amazing, except that we are so accustomed to it." Dr. Heirocourt handles the subject without gloves—says that many a doctor's office is germ-infected and dangerous and the man beside you in the street ear of theatre may be a doctor fresh from scarlet fever patients. The subject is a most disquieting one, but there is danger in the carelessness of doctors the better course is to discuss the question and hasten reform.

If such disease as scarlet fever can be carried away on the clothes of a person who enters the sick room, why should a doctor subject those who meet him to risk? If it be necessary to quarantine all those who have been in a house where a case of small pox is found, why should a doctor carelessly come and go? Is he not sure to be called to the ailing, in other homes, who are readiest to contract any disease to which they are exposed? To the modern doctor nobody ascribes mysterious powers; he is as other men are, and his clothing is made of the same materials. Germs would adhere with the same villainous gloze to his garments as to any other man's. It is not supposed that doctors possess some infallible disinfectant for their own use which they withhold from the

rest of mankind. That they do not bear charmed lives is shown by the fate of many of them. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be, either alarming the people as regards the dangers of infection, or they are themselves negligent, if not reckless, in the presence of these dangers.

As the French doctor puts it, the medical man too often takes no precaution except the elementary one of washing his hands. This anybody could do; it neither is, nor seems, adequate. In an intelligent age people will expect medical men to be and seem careful, or they will reason that it is not necessary for others to heed warnings or loyally conform to the regulations of a Board of Health. It is observed in Toronto that the younger medical men are more particular in displaying their anxiety in sterilizing instruments, purifying wounds, and guarding against infection, than were those of the old school. Perhaps they need to go yet further to retain the ancient hold of the profession on popular faith. They might even go the length urged by Dr. Heirocourt, who says that no doctor should enter the room of a patient sick with an infectious disease without changing his street dress for a complete suit made of some material which can be easily washed and boiled, and which should be left at the house of the patients. "He should," continues this doctor, "keep his hair cut close, wear no beard, and before leaving the patients' house, change his clothes and thoroughly disinfect his head, face, neck and hands. His consulting room should not be in his house, and, should be constructed like an operating room and kept as scientifically clean." It reads as if it would be a lot of bother. But perhaps it would be worth it in a modern world which has discarded fatalism and ascribes ills to natural causes.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Some people are pious because it is the only diversion that their temperaments fits them for.

BRITISH PREMIER'S HEALTH STILL POOR

Will Have to Husband His Strength During the Session—Rumors of Changes in Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There is some anxiety in political circles over the health of the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who is confined to his rooms with a cold which he caught since his return from France. He was unable to attend a meeting of the Privy Council at Windsor, Saturday, and it is understood that he is still feeble. His holiday at Biarritz failed to build up his strength, and the Premier will be obliged to carefully husband himself during the coming parliamentary session.

Whenever secondary business will permit the Premier will absent himself from Parliament, leaving the conduct of affairs in the Commons to Herbert H. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. While Sir Henry will, for the present, avoid all functions of a non-parliamentary character, the necessity of replacing the late Sir J. Lawson Walton the Attorney-General, together with the advancing age and ill health of two or three members of the Cabinet, revives the rumors of a possible re-arrangement of the Cabinet, which, unless the Premier's health improves, may result in his elevation to the peers and the promotion of Winston Spencer Churchill, Under-Secretary for the colonies, to Cabinet rank.

The Right Hon. James Alexander Campbell, brother of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is lying seriously ill and is not expected to recover.

SAVED FROM HERSELF.

Masson, Que.—Just two years ago, the residents of this pretty village viewed, with alarm, the change that crept over Florence, the daughter of Mr. Jamison. From a bright, carefree child, she emerged into young womanhood, worn and wasted. It became a "nine-days wonder." There was no radical trouble and yet her health perceptibly failed. Finally, physicians were consulted. They prescribed—failed to do any good—and were discharged. All at once, Florence began to improve. Her eyes brightened, the color returned, and today, there is not a brighter, happier, healthier girl in Canada.

"I was a martyr to constipation," writes Miss Jamison. "I had every symptom of kidney irritation and had been told by physicians that my kidneys were affected. I consulted a number of physicians and took various remedies, but received very little benefit. Then I was advised to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' After I had taken half a box, the constipation was relieved—headaches left me—pain in the back was better—and I could sleep."

"Fruit-a-tives" always cure kidney trouble, because they cure the cause. They stimulate the liver and kidneys to increased action. Get a box—take them properly—and cure yourself to stay cured. Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box; 6 for \$2.50. At druggists or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

LICENSE VS. SCOTT ACT

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—Fredericton enjoys the distinction of being the only city in Canada that has remained faithful to the Scott Act since it first came into operation. Charlottetown accepted it by a majority of 584 in 1879, but this majority was reduced to 40 in 1884, and to 20 in 1887. In 1891 Charlottetown rejected the Scott Act by a majority of 14, but accepted it again in 1894 by a majority of 22. In 1897 Charlottetown finally rejected it by a majority of 113. All the attempts that have been made to impose the Scott Act on the Ontario cities have failed. In 1881 the Scott Act was defeated in Hamilton by a majority of 1,150. In 1884 it was defeated in Brantford, in 1885 it was defeated in Guelph, and also in Kingston. A second attempt to carry the Scott Act in Guelph in 1889 was still more decisively defeated by a vote of 2 to 1. The people of Ontario have evidently no use for the Scott Act, for there is not a county in that province in which it is in force. No attempt has ever been made to carry the Scott Act in Toronto or Ottawa no more than in Montreal or Quebec. In fact any such attempt would be manifestly absurd.

CIVIS.

The liquor license law provides that no person shall sell liquor unless licensed.

An inspector shall be appointed by the lieutenant governor who shall inspect all premises seeking a license. (Sec. 5 & 6.) And unless said in-

spector reports that the premises are satisfactory, and that he knows the applicant to be of good character and repute, a license shall not be granted to him (Sec. 11).

No liquor shall be sold on licensed premises from 10 at night until 6 each morning, and from 7 on Saturday night until 6 Monday morning, (Sec. 48) under a penalty of \$50 for first offence, \$100 for second offence and \$200 and forfeiture of license for third offence. If the sale is on Sunday between 6 in the morning and 12 at night the license is immediately forfeited upon any conviction. If a light is seen burning on the premises during prohibited hours, this shall be sufficient proof of a sale to warrant a conviction. If any person licensed to sell liquor permits drunkenness or disorderly conduct to take place on his premises, or supplies liquor to any drunken person or suffers persons of bad character to meet upon his premises, he is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$50.

Any person holding a license who sells liquor to a person under 21 years of age, is liable to a fine of from \$10 to \$20.

Any person interested may apply to the police magistrate for an order forbidding the sale of liquor to any person who wastes his means or endangers the happiness of his family by drinking liquor, and any person then supplying to or procuring liquor for such drunkard shall be liable to a fine of from \$25 to \$50. (Sec. 109)

Any person may inform a policeman to investigate and prosecute. (Sec. 113).

(Sgd.) A. B.

THE WATCHWORD OF WOMEN.

Modesty is a woman's watchword. Whatever threatens her delicate sense of modesty frightens her. For this reason many a woman permits diseases of the delicate organs to become aggravated because she cannot bring herself to submit to the ordeal of unpleasant questioning, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which some physicians find necessary. Doubtless thousands of the women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer of free consultation by letter, have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty. Any sick woman may write to Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in perfect confidence, all letters being treated as strictly confidential, and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long hailed as a "God-send to women." It makes weak women strong, and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol. All its ingredients are printed on every bottle wrapper.

ROMANCE ENDS IN A TORONTO JAIL.

TORONTO, January 28.—The romance of Louis Morgan, a Russian, aged 28, and Betsy Fineman, a youthful Roumanian girl, was brought to

an untimely end yesterday through the arrest of the couple by Detective McKinney. Miss Fineman left the happy home of her father, Nathan Fineman, 111 St. Dominique street, Montreal, seven weeks ago and eloped to Toronto with Morgan. Morgan had money enough for the railway tickets, but not for the marriage ceremony, which it is alleged was not performed. Since the disappearance of the couple, the girl's father has come to Toronto, and he located them at 142 Elizabeth street yesterday. He went to the Police Court clerk's office and swore out two warrants. One charged Morgan with abducting the girl, and the other charged the girl with vagrancy. Detective McKinney brought the pair to the Agnes street station but the girl was unwilling to go with her father. She insisted that she was the required eighteen years of age, and that she had a perfect right to do as she pleased. The father, on the other hand, declares that she is under fourteen and that he is able to prove it. The difference of opinion will be adjusted by Magistrate Denison.

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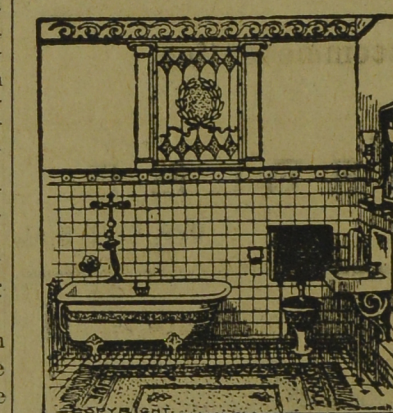
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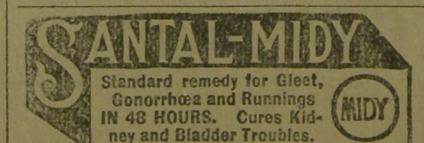
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