

# The Union Advocate

VOL. XLVIX

NEWCASTLE, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26 1916

NO. 18

## MIRAMICHI HOSPITAL NOW ABOUT READY

This Splendid Institution, About to be Opened to the Public, is Most Thoroughly Equipped And Up to Date

The Miramichi Hospital, which will be opened to the public some time next month, is situated in the centre of ground comprising nine acres in one of the most desirable parts of the town, overlooking the beautiful Miramichi river from which it is only a few rods distant. The building has a frontage of 144 feet, with an average width of 40 feet, besides the verandahs, and it has a full size basement.

The Construction  
To give the reader an idea of the great amount of material used in its construction, we refer to the following items:  
6,000,000 lbs. Miramichi sandstone from the Adam Hill quarry, Caspilis.  
250,000 lbs. cement.  
1,000 cubic yards sand.  
150 casks lime.  
450 bbls. Rock Wall plaster.  
100,000 brick.  
55 tons steel beams.  
7,000 sq. yds. steel lathing.  
8,000 lbs. nails.  
10,000 lb. galvanized iron.  
3 miles of pipe.  
4 miles of electric wires.  
200 rolls 16-ounce tarred felt.  
1,400 sq. ft. maple flooring underlaid with Carey's deadening felt.  
600 yds. of wire reinforcing for concrete floors.  
1,500 superficial feet Petrosilo sanitary flooring.  
3,000 lineal feet of Petrosilo sanitary base.  
5,000 sq. ft. window glass.  
400 sq. ft. plate glass.  
250 pairs hinges.  
200,000 superficial feet of lumber.  
300 gallons paint and varnish.

**Doors**  
The doors are known as Hospital slab doors, which are the most sanitary manufactured. They are of selected red birch, and are furnished with solid brass hinges and cut glass knobs.  
**Equipment**  
The beds are of iron, white enameled, with rubber castors with fracture bar, a number of them with deep extension. The mattresses used are known as the Dixie No-Tuft pattern, which is counted the most sanitary mattress made.  
**Elevator**  
The Turnbull elevator with electrical control is the best on the market today.  
**X-Ray Machine**  
The Wappler X-Ray Machine has all the latest appliances.  
**The Sterilizer**  
The Sterilizer is a Bramhall Deane.

**Cost**  
The building and equipment has cost \$90,000. Some of the items are as follows:  
Labor 12,000  
Plumbing and Heating 12,000  
X-Ray Machine and Sterilizer 3,500  
Iron Stairway 2,500  
Electric Elevator 2,800  
Laundry Machinery 1,700  
Galvanized iron work 2,000  
Furniture 4,000  
Operating Room equipment 1,000  
Sanitary floors and base 1,500

**Arrangement**  
The internal arrangement of the building is as follows:  
**The Basement**  
The height of the basement from the floor to the ceiling is 11 ft. 1 in. Reinforced concrete forms the foundation walls.  
The main partitions of the building are of brick with gypsum block partitions dividing the different rooms.  
**The Eastern Half**  
The kitchen, staff's dining room, X-ray, dark room and also the emergency room are located in the eastern half of the building. The ceiling of this portion is built of mill construction, which forms the floor above. This ceiling and floor are so constructed as to conform with the requirements of the fire underwriters, being absolutely fireproof.  
The main kitchen is 24 feet square. It is fitted with two large porcelain sinks. It has one Chef Central McCleary range fitted with two ovens, one fire and one top, weighing 2,500 lbs.  
Off this room are two sleeping rooms for the maids, two large store rooms, also a large refrigerator room.  
The kitchen has a separate entry for reception of supplies.  
The main pantries are divided from the kitchen by fire doors. In one of them is located a dumb waiter connecting with the kitchen.

**The Ground Floor**  
The ground floor contains two public wards. On the right is the male medical, and on the left the female medical. These wards are each 24x28 ft. with 12 foot ceilings, and contain six beds each. These wards are second to none in Canada, as extra care and attention has been given to the matter of air space per bed. With a room 24x28 feet with a 12 foot ceiling, the air space per bed is greater than in the case with most hospitals.  
**Electric Elevator**  
On entering from the front one faces the main stair case, which is very spacious, with an easy rise. It is of iron with slate steps. This enclosure also contains the electric elevator, which is the most up-to-date and the best of its kind. Connection is had with this elevator from the rear entrance, so that patients may be conveyed from the ambulance direct to the elevator. On this floor facing the front of the building, to the right, are the main office and the Board of Trustees' room, while the left are the general waiting room and the nurses' parlor. Just across the hall to the Matron's private room, with bath attached. The corridors are the full length of the central part of the building, and are divided from the wards by brick fire walls with self-closing fire doors thus making three distinct compartments on each floor. In case of fire they may be entirely closed from the other. At each end of the main corridors, on each floor, is located a stand pipe, with 50 feet of hose for fire protection.  
**The Second Floor**  
The second floor contains two public wards, which are the exact counterparts of the ones on the

**The Third Floor**  
The third floor will be the home of the nurses, and it also contains the operating department. This department is fitted with all the latest appliances, such as are found in all first class hospitals—sterilizing and anesthetic rooms, etc. The operating room, bath rooms and toilets are fitted up with petrosilo (Continued on page 4)

**The Western Half**  
The western half of the basement contains the boiler and fuel rooms, with laundry and drying room. The ceilings of these rooms are also of reinforced concrete, thus making them strictly fireproof. In this part of the building there is no wood whatever, except in the windows. It has also Allith Fire Underwriters' doorhangers.  
In the boiler room, the heating apparatus is fitted with two Safford low-pressure steam boilers. In connection with the system is an automatic vacuum pump which keeps the radiators and pipe lines clear of acid air and insures uniform heat at all times. In the same room is also located a 200-lb. high pressure sterilizing boiler, which will heat the building on cold or wet days of summer as well as run the sterilizing plant. This boiler also supplies steam and hot water for the laundry, kitchen, the bathrooms throughout the building, and all other places requiring hot water. In the same room is situated a Kewanee incinerator, or garbage burner.  
Adjoining the boiler room is the coal room with a capacity of 100 tons.  
The door between these rooms is fireproof.  
**The Laundry Room**  
The laundry room has a battery of four porcelain laundry tubs, also an automatic washing machine, extractor, drying Tumbler, and Flatironer. Its machinery is driven by a 15 h. p. electric motor running 1800 revolutions a minute.  
The janitor's apartments are in this quarter, and are up to date, with private bath, etc.

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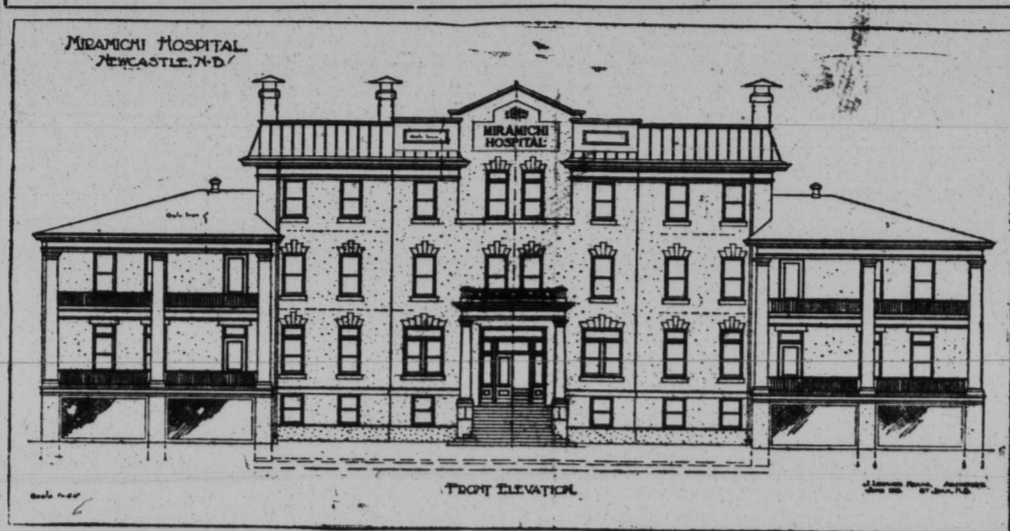
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## THE MIRAMICHI HOSPITAL

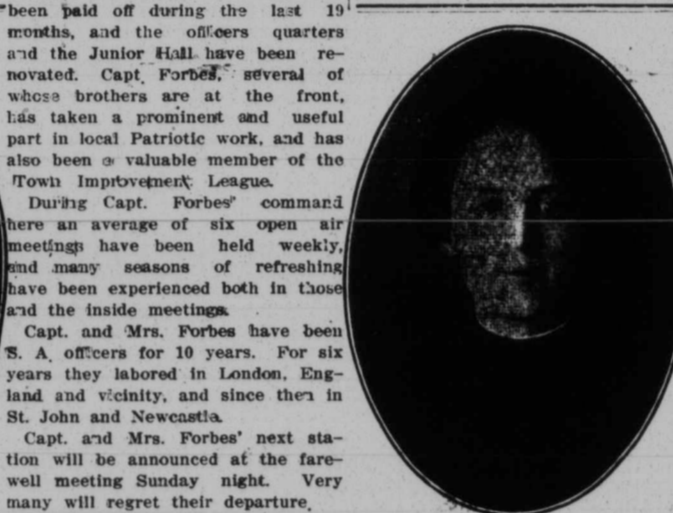


MIRAMICHI HOSPITAL  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

**Capt. and Mrs. Forbes Farewell Sunday**  
Beloved Salvation Army Officers To Leave After a Pastorate of Nineteen Months  
Capt. and Mrs. Peter Forbes, who have had charge of the local Salvation Army Corps since Oct. 8, 1914, will farewell next Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Forbes, who are energetic, faithful and talented workers, respected not only by their own denomination but by all others with whom they have come in contact, have had much success in their work here, doing a great amount of good in the community. Besides their ordinary parochial work, they with the help of generous citizens helped to make life more pleasant for Newcastle's poor during the hard winters since war broke. Besides keeping the Corps afloat financially, every vestige of debt has been paid off during the last 19 months, and the officers quarters and the Junior Hall have been renovated. Capt. Forbes, several of whose brothers are at the front, has taken a prominent and useful part in local Patriotic work, and has also been a valuable member of the Town Improvement League.  
During Capt. Forbes' command here an average of six open air meetings have been held weekly, and many seasons of refreshing have been experienced both in those and the inside meetings.  
Capt. and Mrs. Forbes have been S. A. officers for 10 years. For six years they labored in London, England and vicinity, and since then in St. John and Newcastle.  
Capt. and Mrs. Forbes' next station will be announced at the farewell meeting Sunday night. Very many will regret their departure.



CAPT. P. FORBES  
Commanding Officer of the Salvation Army here who has been transferred



MRS. CAPT. FORBES  
of the Local Corps of the Salvation Army who has been transferred.

### Gunner Regan Will be Missed

Kind Words of Consolation For His Widow From His Commander Major R. Crocker  
7th Canadian Artillery Brigade  
C. E. F.  
April 1st, 1916

Mrs. S. Regan,  
Boston, Mass.  
Dear Mrs. Regan:  
It causes me much sorrow to have to inform you of the death of your husband. Early this morning a hostile shell burst close to where Sam was working, and he was struck by the flying pieces. He was removed at once, accompanied by myself and one of my officers, to the dressing station, only 200 yards distant, where everything possible was done for him, but he died shortly after.  
I can but express the deep sympathy of myself and officers, N. C. O.'s and men in your sad bereavement. We buried him this evening in a very nice little spot, where others who have fallen in this great conflict, sleep. We had one of our Canadian Roman Catholic clergymen officiate at the service. The grave has been carefully attended to, and marked with a cross bearing his name, number and battery.  
Your husband was a hard worker, always willing to do everything he could for the comfort of the men, as their cook, and he was, in consequence quite popular. We shall miss him.  
Again conveying to you my sincere sympathy, I remain  
Yours sincerely  
Sgd. RANDOLPH CROCKER, Major

### Easter in St. Andrew's and St. Mark's Anglican Churches

This year Easter came on St. George's Day, the patron saint of England, and although the Easter message had the pre-eminence in the church services yet, the observance of the Saint's day was also combined, the growing custom in Canada of wearing the red and white rose and white ribbon being noticeable in both congregations.  
The rector, Rev. W. J. Bate in his morning sermon, preaching to an overflowing congregation alluded to the fact, not the legend of Easter, to Christ's message over the "bourne of time and space" to the influence of the Cross of Christ and St. George's Cross or the English national life, and at the close said:  
"We bow our heads today in memory of Canada's heroic dead, especially those who fell at the Battle of Ypres a year ago yesterday, 'April 22nd."  
"Call them not dead... Such as they 'Not ere but are; within us each survives."  
"And lives an endless life in others lives."  
The Easter Communion was celebrated at eight a. m. and after mass at eleven o'clock, a very large number of communicants receiving.  
The ordinary chants of the church were sung to Easter music, including the Easter anthem "Christ our Passover," Te Deum, Jubilate, Gloria, Tibi, Sicutus and Gloria in Excelsis. A musical feature of both the eleven and seven o'clock services were two violin solos by Miss Rosina Ferguson of Dalhousie, who very effectively rendered "Berceuse from Jocelyn" by Godard, and Transcription from "Il Trovatore" by Verdi.  
The altar was decked with chaste

### Newcastle Boy Meets Royalties

Gunner Geo. V. McInerney of the First Contingent One of the Two Thus Honored  
London, April 20—The Grand Duchess George of Russia, now staying with Queen Alexandra, invited Sergt. Charles La Ferle and Gunner G. V. McInerney, of the Canadian Contingent who were first and eighth patients in her hospital at Margate, to visit her while in London.  
The men called at Marlborough House yesterday and were received by the Grand Duchess herself, her daughters, Princess Nina and Princess Xenia.  
Much to the Canadians' surprise, they found themselves, in the presence of Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria; also the King, Queen, Princess Mary and Prince Albert who had gone to Marlborough House to visit Queen Alexandra.  
The King talked with the men, and all the members of the Royal party shook hands with them.  
Ptes. Allan Poynton and R. Sparks of the 19th Army Service, have received commissions in the Imperial Army Service.  
Lieut. Bothwell, of the 9th Reserve has been gazetted Captain to command the Brigade Machine Gun Company.  
Capt. Ernest Jackson of the 5th, has been gazetted with the D. S. O. at Buckingham Palace.  
Fort William, Ont., April 24—The Canadian Press Association members are to visit Fort William on June 2.

## THE PROVINCIAL PROHIBITION BILL

New Brunswick to be Dry After May 1 1917— Referendum May Be Taken After the War—Stringent Provisions

Fredericton, April 20—The Government's Prohibition Bill was introduced in the Legislature this afternoon.  
The title of the Act is "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916," and it shall come into force on proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and shall apply to every part of the Province in which the Canada Temperance Act is not in force. In the event of that act being repealed in any county or municipality this act shall immediately come into force.  
Liquor is defined as any drinkable liquid which contains a greater percentage of proof spirits than fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall declare the percentage of proof spirits in any liquid which will render the same intoxicating.  
A druggist's wholesale license means a license authorizing a duly registered druggist to sell alcohol not exceeding five gallons at a time for mechanical or scientific purposes or to a retail druggist, and to a duly registered medical practitioner, not exceeding two quarts, and to a hospital not exceeding two gallons at any one time.  
A druggist's retail license means a license authorizing a registered druggist to sell liquor for medicinal and sacramental purposes only.  
**Exceptions**  
Nothing contained in the Act shall prevent any person engaged in mechanical business or in scientific pursuits from having alcohol not exceeding 10 gallons at a time, for use in his business; nor being a clergyman from having sacramental wine in his possession; nor being an incorporated public hospital from having (not exceeding) two gallons of liquor for the use of the patients; nor being a sick person having liquor prescribed by his physician; nor being a physician having in his possession not exceeding two quarts of liquor for administration to his patients only; nor, being a dentist, having for use of his patients not exceeding one pint of liquor the same however to be used exclusively for such patients and not consumed by any other persons under a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. Nor shall anything prevent the sale of liquor in quantities of not less than two gallons at a time under legal process nor prevent any duly licensed brewer or distiller from keeping liquor manufactured by him on his licensed premises, nor the sale for export of any such liquor from his warehouse, provided such warehouse does not connect, except by telephone with any other building.  
**Licenses**  
Licenses may be granted to any incorporated drug company or to any co-partnership, but a separate license shall be required for every separate place of business. But no license shall be granted to any person, company or firm except by application to the Provincial Secretary accompanied by affidavits and a bond as required by the Act, such bond to be for the principal \$500, and the securities \$250 each.  
**A Referendum**  
There will also be another bill in the same connection which will provide for a referendum on the question of prohibition, fixing a date for a vote by the people and providing for conditions under which the election shall be held.  
Prohibition will come into effect in New Brunswick on May 1st, 1917 and there will be a referendum at a future date which has not yet been determined upon, but which will probably not be until after the war. In the meantime prohibition will have had a proper test in this province and people will know by that time whether they want the law to remain in force or would prefer present conditions, or perhaps a general local option law.  
Counties which are now under the Scott Act, however, will thus be given until May 1st of next year to have that act repealed so far as they are concerned and those which have not repealed the Scott Act, but still have it in force by May 1st, 1917 will be deemed as in favor of retaining the Scott Act rather than prohibition, and will not be included in the territory which will vote upon the referendum when it takes place. The repealing of the Scott Act in any county, however, will automatically bring the prohibition bill into effect in that county at that time, which means that the first campaign on the part of the temperance forces in the province will no doubt be to have Scott Act repealed and prohibition brought into effect in the counties where the Canada Temperance Act is now in force.

### Points In Gen. Hughes' Defence

The Minister of Militia Defends Himself in the Matter of Mr. Kyte's Charges  
Gen. Sir Sam Hughes in his defence in the Canadian commons declares, in brief:  
He knew nothing of a contract among Yoakum, Allison and Basch for division of \$1,000,000. They never received one cent of the advances to the American Ammunition Co. or the American Arms and Fuse Co. so-called "mushroom" companies.  
Alleged contract among Allison, Yoakum and Lignanti termed mere invention and challenge given G. W. Kyte, M. P. to say that it ever existed. This challenge was unanswered.  
The companies which received \$23,000,000 in fuse contracts have \$6,000,000 invested in plants and employ nearly 800 men. Their deliveries have been the best, with one exception, of any munitions company in the United States. One company has since received a contract for 4,000,000 fuses for Britain, and the other company a million-dollar fuse order.  
The \$23,000,000 contracts were on a basis which allowed little if any profit.  
One of the companies was backed by the American Tobacco Co. with a capital of \$500,000,000, and both gave bonds signed by one of the richest trust companies in the world.  
The cash advance of them was 15 per cent, as against the usual one of 25 per cent, and all was spent on the plants.  
The fuse orders went to the United States because no Canadian manufacturer there could be found to do the work. Col. J. Wesley Allison suggested applying to United States companies, and was referred to Gen. Bertram. Allison later went to New York, where he enjoyed the respect of big capitalists, and saved the allies millions by shrewd bargaining. He earned any commissions he received, but Hughes knew nothing of them.  
Britain tried to buy a big consignment of German rifles in Brazil, but failed, and there were no commissions for Allison or others in the deal.  
The shell committee expended \$42,500,000 more than authorized by Britain.  
Prices paid for shells in Canada proven to be much lower than in the United States.  
Before leaving for England, on March 19, Hughes consulted leaders on both sides of the house, and was told there was no objection.

### Easter Church Elections

ST. ANDREW'S NEWCASTLE  
Wardens—J. G. Kethro, Allan J. Ritchie.  
Vestrymen—J. W. Davidson, Thos. M. Malby, E. E. Benson, Samuel Craig, H. W. Brightman, David Ritchie, J. H. Linton, J. B. Kethro, Horace Kethro, C. E. Goodwin, S. Moore, Thos. Davies.  
Delegates to Synod—David Ritchie, W. Davidson.  
Alternates—C. E. Goodwin, E. E. Benson.  
Auditors—J. W. Davidson, H. J. Ritchie.  
Going With the Band  
Pte. W. F. McGrath, P. Williamson and Sgt. Chambers, of C. Company 132nd Batt. left yesterday for Chatham where they have been accepted as members of the 132nd Militia Band, now being mobilized in the territory which will vote upon the referendum when it takes place. The repealing of the Scott Act in any county, however, will automatically bring the prohibition bill into effect in that county at that time, which means that the first campaign on the part of the temperance forces in the province will no doubt be to have Scott Act repealed and prohibition brought into effect in the counties where the Canada Temperance Act is now in force.