

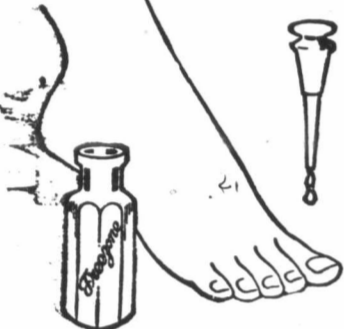
YOUNG WOMEN AVOID PAIN

This One Tells How She Was Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Regina, Sask.—"For two years I suffered from periodic pains and nausea so I was unable to get around. My mother had me take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am much better and able to go about all the time, which I could not do before. I recommend Vegetable Compound to my friends if I know they suffer the same way, and you may publish my letter if it will help any one, as I hope it will."—Miss Z. G. BLACKWELL, 2078 Oiler Place, Regina, Sask.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet. A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Inspector Wilson's Annual Report On Prohibition

Report of the Chief Inspector under "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916," for the year ending October 31st, 1919. Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 31st, 1919. To the Hon. Robert Murray, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Province of New Brunswick. Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit this my Third Annual Report as Chief Inspector under "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916" for the year ending October 31st, 1919.

The officers consist of: 1. Chief Inspector. 1. Stenographer and Clerk. 1. Stenographer (temporarily) 22 Inspectors.

(1) The number and descriptions 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:— Convictions, 578; dismissals, 96.

Twelve appeals by defendants have been taken to the Supreme Court against magistrates' decisions. One of them was an appeal called Ex Parte Crawford case which was decided by the Court of Appeal sustaining the magistrates' decision, showing that Jamaica Ginger having been sold and used as a beverage was an intoxicating liquor and came under the provisions of "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916."

(3) The number of licensees convicted under the Prohibition Act was: four, one wholesale and three retail. (4) General remarks as to the working of the law within the province.

Since the first of November, 1918 we have experienced in the province of New Brunswick, as elsewhere, an abnormal condition. Great crime waves have been sweeping over the world and in this province we have felt them more or less. "The New York Evening Post" says: "It is the condition that has followed all wars. It is the back-wash of the military tides. The psychology of it may be the suspension of the civil law by the military or the suspension of the moral law by the irregularities of war. Another possible reason is the confusion in the period of reconstruction which emboldens the criminal to seek an advantage."

Another condition hard to overcome was that which was created by the influenza epidemic. This covered a period of several months and was accentuated with a recurrence of the "Flu." Some doctors asked that provision be made so that liquors for medicinal purposes might be obtained much more readily. This request, in the face of stern necessity, was granted and it is only fair to state that in some quarters the measures taken were greatly appreciated.



While on the other hand it is only fair to set forth that there were many who did not scruple to take advantage of the occasion to obtain liquors for other than medicinal purposes.

The conditions created by the epidemic were intensified by the ending of the war and the return of the soldiers. The influences operating during the years of tension and trial being suddenly withdrawn, a changed condition was immediately noticeable. Every province in the dominion has had this same problem which has been described by John Garrity, Chief of Police in Chicago, as "the inevitable aftermath of the war."

The many restraints throughout that have held men for four years were relaxed and many things that were considered unlawful during the days of war are now considered lawful. When these restraints were lifted and the period of rehabilitation had come a changed condition was inevitable. This change found expression by a great many returning to old habits and to old haunts.

A serious cause for complaint is found in the attitude of some few of the doctors in the province of New Brunswick, twenty-four of whom have been before the courts in various sections and have been convicted. We have had some doctors who freely resorted to the issuing of prescriptions and the number issued by several of them appear to be altogether beyond reason. During the last few months we have been keeping a record of the number of prescriptions written by the different medical men which record is most illuminating showing that contrary to expectations the senior doctors or the leading doctors in the community do not prescribe liquors freely, but that the Juniors do. This constitutes a problem that is worthy of very serious consideration and adequate means ought to be sought and found to deal with doctors who persistently and flagrantly violate the law.

Throughout the year it was suggested that an advantage might be found in increasing the number of licensees under "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916." It was felt that where there were one or two drug-gists in a city holding a license that they not only had a monopoly of the business, but that there was an unfair discrimination against those who had not obtained a license. From the view point of sobriety the move was unfortunate, as no sooner was the number of licensees multiplied than drunkenness increased. Our experience has taught us that wherever the greatest facilities for drinking are made there we shall have the greatest amount of drunkenness.

The enforcement of the act has gone on quite steadily, the various inspectors facing their difficult tasks as best they could under the adverse circumstances that confronted them during the abnormal period of the "Flu," the ending of the war and throughout the year. The officer's task is not an enviable one at the best of times and has been exceedingly difficult these last twelve months. The strange mentality operating and the very nature of their tasks making it at all times hard, quite often risky and seldom pleasing. Possibly no class or set of officers is so beset with temptation or opposition as a prohibition inspector and yet the work of enforcement has gone along in this province fairly free from the embarrassments and impediments that usually hamper and hinder officers of the law. One difficulty experienced here, as elsewhere, is to obtain the class and type of men who will make efficient officers and that class when obtained are usually hard to hold.

We have found it necessary to have an interchange of officers throughout the province during the year because of so many holidays, exhibitions, horse races, joy days and picnics. That method was suggested as several of the committee had asked for help to control the large crowds that came to the different places of entertainment. Many requests came from clergymen who were having church picnics or some other series of attractions requesting that men be sent to assist in keeping order. Many places where the men went their help was greatly appreciated by those in charge.

Throughout the year several of the inspectors have been subject to severe punishment inflicted upon them while in the performance of their duties. One inspector on account of injuries received was on the sick list for several months. Another was severely beaten and assaulted while the third had his hand badly

hit by a violator of the law whom he was trying to arrest.

The inspectors have disclosed in their investigations considerable illicit manufacture of spirits and several prosecutions have been brought by the officers of the Inland Revenue Department, conviction following as the result of the work of the inspectors.

The outstanding affair in the history of the province, however, was the visit of the Prince of Wales to the city of St. John in August last. Tremendous crowds gathered to welcome the heir apparent to the British Throne. Never before have we had such a concourse of people assembled on one occasion and yet the testimony of the Chief Commissioner of Canada, R. G. Chamberlain, was to the effect that the crowds were easy to handle because of their sobriety and that it would have been a much more difficult task if liquor had been in evidence.

It is recognized that at certain times and certain places there are waves of intemperance occasioned by a supply of liquor arriving in these communities, but these occasions have been reduced as near to the minimum as possible. The testimony of those best qualified to speak concerning conditions throughout the province is that improvements are noticeable in practically every sphere of life. It has even been suggested in well informed circles that the reason for the abundance of money being spent throughout the province is because that less money is being spent on liquor and more on the necessities of life.

The collector of customs for the port of St. John is our authority for stating that before adoption of prohibition the amount of duty collected on spirituous liquors here was from \$35,000 to \$40,000 per month, but that since the adoption of prohibition the amount collected has been from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per month. This may be one explanation of why so much money is available in the country.

Before closing this report I beg to submit for your consideration the following recommendations: (1) That in view of the many serious, flagrant and continued violations of "The Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1916" that Sections 31 and 46 be changed so that the maximum quantity a doctor may prescribe for a patient in a town, village or city may not exceed more than eight ounces of intoxicating liquor, this not to include Alcohol for external purposes. This recommendation comes because of conferences and discussions with doctors in this province.

(2) That in view of the fact that drug stores are increasing and that

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Mchenhoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poisons generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Poisons bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound.

BEAVER FLOUR

MAKES BETTER BAKINGS

THE reason why BEAVER FLOUR makes such light, flaky pastry, and such excellent bread, is—it is a blended Flour.

BEAVER FLOUR is a combination of the world-famed Ontario Winter Wheat scientifically blended with enough Western Hard Wheat to give it strength—the resulting product is flour unsurpassed for high quality and richness of flavor.

Try BEAVER FLOUR and note the marked improvement in your bakings.

Sold at your grocer's.

The T. H. TAYLOR CO. Limited, CHATHAM, ONT.

Full weight of tea in every package

RED ROSE TEA

"is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

HELP THE CHILD TO HELP HIMSELF

It is difficult for a child to realize the value of money. Make him a present of a Savings pass book. The Savings Account will mean far more than the amount deposited. It will mark the commencement of THE HABIT OF THRIFT

OPEN AN ACCOUNT FOR EACH CHILD IN THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

WRIGLEYS

For mother, father, the boys and girls. It's the sweet for all ages—at work or play.

When you're nervous or tired, see how it refreshes!

The Flavor Lasts

WRIGLEYS DOUBLEMINT CHAWING GUM
WRIGLEYS JUICY FRUIT CHAWING GUM
WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT CHAWING GUM

SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT

Just Arrived

One Carload

COARSE SALT

Liverpool and Fishery

ALSO

2 Cars of Hay AND 1 Car Oats

BUY NOW

Maritime Produce Co.

PHONE 83-21