

March 12th

ing the Government's administration of the finances of the Province. "It is hard for an ordinary man to understand," he said, in commenting on the Government's bookkeeping, "how there is a surplus of \$2,600,000, and yet we are \$32,000,000 deeper in debt." He estimated that at the end of 40 years the debt would be twice as large.

#### Prefers Bucket Shop.

Referring to the Security Frauds Prevention Act, Mr. Elliott declared: "I'd rather have a bucket shop in my town than a liquor store. The bucket shop may hurt you financially, but not morally and physically."

J. A. Sangster spoke particularly of the complaints of the people of its united counties in the Glengarry district, that they were being overtaxed. They protested, he said, the 20 per cent. for highway work and the 20 per cent. for old age pensions. He stated that they had a credit of \$129,000 in the road development, but that they were still taxed.

He declared that the Provincial highway running through the united counties, did not serve 10 per cent. of the people there.

"We expect a decrease in taxation," he said, emphatically.

In the absence of T. J. Mahoney (Conservative, South Wentworth), W. H. Ireland, Conservative Whip, adjourned the debate.

The House then adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

## NEW LIQUOR STORE IS BEING EQUIPPED, DESPITE PROTESTS

### Hearing Not Yet Granted to Citizens by Sir Henry

#### THOUSAND SIGN PLEA

With chagrin residents of Oakwood are watching the preparations now under way for opening a new liquor store at St. Clair and Robina Avenues, despite the vigorous protest waged and the presentation of a petition to Sir Henry Drayton bearing more than 1,000 signatures opposing the establishment of a new store in the district.

According to a member of the executive of the Independent Citizens' Association, speaking to The Globe last evening, men are busily engaged in equipping and preparing the interior of the store for business. Outside has been hung the sign of the "Ontario Liquor Board," while the coat of arms has also made its appearance.

Although a letter had been forwarded to Sir Henry Drayton asking that a large deputation of citizens protesting against the opening of the store be received, a hearing had not so far been granted, said the Oakwood citizen.

Sir Henry Drayton, when spoken to by The Globe last evening, stated that the date of the opening of the new liquor store was not definitely settled, but it would be fairly soon. He commented on the present considerable crowding of the store near Dufferin Street.

Questioned regarding the request for a hearing of the deputation of Oakwood citizens, Sir Henry admitted that he had received a letter from James Crang and referred The Globe to Mr. Crang, who, he said, "knew all about the matter." Mr. Crang could not be reached last evening, but a member of the Executive of the Independent Citizens' Association stated that no hearing had been granted.

## SYSTEM OF PERMITS TO BUY NATIVE WINE

### Amendment Introduced Into Legislature—Laws Made More Strict

Amendments to the Ontario Liquor Control Act placing the sale of native wines on a permit basis, and, generally, imposing new restrictions along the lines of those forecast by Premier Ferguson during the last election campaign, were introduced to the Legislature yesterday by Attorney-General William H. Price.

The new section which deals with wines states: "Except as expressly provided by this act and by the regulations, no person shall have or keep any liquor within Ontario which has not been purchased from a Government vendor or from a physician as provided by Section 56." The old section said, "except native wine." These words are now omitted, thus making the wine sale subject to regulations which the Liquor Board, under the direction of Sir Henry Drayton, may from time to time impose. It is intended that these regulations will be passed by the board in the near future.

#### In Unlawful Place.

Further strengthening is given in the act to the section as to where liquor may be consumed, namely, only in a private residence. Some Magistrates,

Colonel Price said, have held that, in order to constitute an offense under the section, the consuming must take place with the keeping, having or giving. The amendment changes the conjunction "and" to "or," to put the matter beyond doubt, so that a person may be committing an offense against the section if he has or consumes liquor in an unlawful place.

Another section deals with preventing the sale of any compound, mixture or preparation, in solid or liquid form, to which the addition of water or any other liquid or any substance will produce intoxicating liquor. Attempts have been made by merchants in foreign countries to introduce for sale in Ontario substances in solid form to which the addition of water produces an intoxicating beverage. Most of these appear to come from Germany. The section prevents them.

Stronger regulations are placed upon employees in vendors' stores, making it prohibitory to sell or furnish liquor in any other place than authorized. The amendments also place responsibility upon permit issuers in issuing permits to disqualified persons, or those furnishing false or fictitious particulars.

#### Permits Returned to Board.

False or fictitious permits are prohibited, as well as a permit of which the holder is not the owner. A duty is placed upon hotel proprietors to turn into the board any permits which they find on their premises after guests have checked out. Abuses have been made of tourists' permits left in hotels.

Penalties for obstructing the police under the act are increased. For first offense a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, or three months, and for a second or subsequent offense imprisonment for three months. Formerly the fine was \$10 to \$100.

For offenses against the wine regulations the penalty is placed at from six months to a year in jail, without a fine.

Another section deals with hotel owners who have been found to have fictitious leases prepared in the name of some individual who will take the responsibility for the breach of the act in the event of conviction. In cases,

the real owner has been allowed to go unpunished by reason of the fact that the Crown's case was cut short by the production of the fictitious lease. The amendment provides that the Judge may draw inferences of the fact from the surrounding circumstances and impose penalties of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, or three to six months.

There are further amendments to govern certificate of cancellation of permits, and making it compulsory for Judges to dismiss appeals with costs if the appointment is not taken out within the prescribed thirty days.

### Expert Gives Demonstration to Inquest of Machine Which Administers Anaesthetic—Condition of Lungs of Mrs. Rogers Told Of by Physician

A clean bill of health for the ether used in the fatal operation of Mrs. Myrtle Rodgers in St. Michael's Hospital on Feb. 21, as well as for the ether now used in local hospitals, was returned by Joslyn Rogers, Provincial analyst, at the inquest under Chief Coroner M. M. Crawford last night.

Prof. Rogers declared on the witness stand that his examination of various anaesthetics used in surgical operations here, particularly, his periodical examination of the anaesthetics used in the Toronto General Hospital, has failed to show that the drugs are unsatisfactory, dangerous or impure.

He declared further—and his evidence was corroborated later by Professor Dr. V. G. Henderson of the School of Pharmacology of the University of Toronto—that "there is nothing in the impurities of ether that would cause a death."

He made it plain to Crown Attorney Eric Armour, who asked him to comment on "the popular opinion that there is impure ether about," that "nothing from the samples of ether which I have examined would tend to indicate that there is."

#### No Need to Fear.

Professor Henderson, in a detailed but simple account of various anaesthetics, declared that "he did not think there was any need to fear the impurities in ether."

Dr. V. A. Killoran, chief anaesthetist at St. Michael's Hospital, brought to the jury an exhaustive description of the administration of an anaesthetic with the McKesson machine, which he wheeled into the courtroom and himself demonstrated, while Dr. Oscar Klotz, a medical man of international note and Professor of Pathology at the University of Toronto, gave expert pathological evidence on a condition of Mrs. Rodgers's lungs.

Dr. Killoran was helped in his description by instructions received from Dr. E. I. McKesson, the American inventor of the machine. This enabled him to satisfy the jury on the smallest details, besides offering the advice of a medical inventor recognized as an authority in Canada and the United States. The noted medical men brought to the inquest phases of evidence which Coroner Crawford gathered in an attempt to make a thorough inquiry to clear the distrust aroused in Toronto by the number of recent deaths on the operating table.

#### Evidence Is Varied.

A chemist, a pathologist, an anaesthetist, a nurse, a pharmacologist, a surgeon—they followed one another in the witness box, while an audience composed mainly of university medical students and local physicians listened attentively to the evidence, which sometimes partook of the nature of a lecture in a hospital amphitheatre, though the medical witness

Continued—  
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