

NO "JUNGLE" MEAT PACKING IN CANADA

Hon. Mr. Fisher Introduces a Bill Providing for Government Inspection of All Meat, Fish, Fruit and Vegetables Canned for Export—Hon. Mr. Hyman is Very Ill Down South.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 11.—In the house this afternoon, in discussing the resolution that a bill should be introduced to provide for the further inspection of canned meats and fish, Mr. Fisher said that when the Chicago meat packing revelations were under discussion there had been some uneasiness as to conditions in Canada. He had appointed an efficient officer, W. W. Moore, to look into the Canadian establishments. He had made the inspection, and as the number of establishments was limited, he had been able to visit all of them. He had reported the conditions of Canadian packing houses and canneries satisfactory. Conditions differed from Chicago. There great establishments were run with foreign labor and in a congested district. In Canada the establishments were located in open sanitary places. They were of comparatively limited size and therefore were under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The employees were native and of a high class. The report showed there were some little delinquencies found, but when the proprietors' attention was called to them they were at once remedied. While the conditions in Canada were most satisfactory there were good reasons for introducing the act. To the present time there had been no inspection in Canada, and some delinquencies had developed as a result. Then since the Chicago revelations the people of Europe had grown to suspect canned meats. They had made regulations in many places for their inspections. Then London, Glasgow and some other places proposed to require inspection of packing premises for any packed meat sold in their markets. Germany and Switzerland required government inspection in the country of origin before canned and preserved meats could be sold in their markets. Therefore, if Canada's meats and meat products were to continue in the British markets and were to find a place in the markets of Germany, Switzerland and other European countries, it was desirable and even necessary for Canada to have an inspection system and to have each package stamped to show it has been passed by the government inspectors.

There was a great opportunity to work up business in preserved goods in Europe, and it should not be jeopardized by the absence of an inspection system. What might result from a good inspection of packing was shown by the inspection of food products in Chicago for the German market. In 1891, Germany discovered trichina in pork from Chicago and forbade its admission until the United States undertook to make a thorough microscopic inspection of meat before being packed. The result of this was the development of a great trade with Germany. The Chicago scandals did not extend to these meats, but to those disposed of for domestic consumption. While the meat sent abroad from Chicago was healthy, it was found that carcasses rejected as diseased by inspectors for the foreign trade were sold for domestic consumption. The bill he proposed to introduce divided the food products into three classes for inspection. The first class was canned and uncanned meats; fruit and vegetables as the second class, and meat and fish as the third. The inspection would be for all goods intended for export or for interstate or inter-provincial trade, there should be a government inspector for all processes and each package should be stamped with a mark showing it had been approved by the government inspector. The inspector would even have the authority to open packages after they had been prepared to see that the provisions of the act had not been violated.

For fruit and vegetables to have so rigid a system of inspection. He thought that it would be enough to preserve a certain standard which must be maintained in the packing of fruits and vegetables and to have occasional inspection, but not to have an inspector in each establishment. The name of the canner and the date of packing should be on every package of fruit and vegetables. However, there would be no government stamp, because the process would not be constantly under view.

Mr. Fisher said that he had placed fish in the same category as fruits. However, he was not firm upon that point, and he would like the opinion of the house as to whether it would be better to have all the fish inspected and stamped. Fish canneries were more numerous than meat packing establishments, and to inspect them all would add to cost of inspection. While the bill was not going to please every one, Mr. Fisher was of opinion that a majority of the packers and canners of the country would welcome this legislation.

There were fifteen to twenty establishments in Canada which would come under meat inspection provisions. For the matter of these institutions one inspector would be sufficient. Larger ones would require two. He proposed to take a vote of sixty thousand dollars to cover the inspection for the first year. The government would bear the cost of the inspection, as it was regarded in the interest of the whole country.

R. L. Borden said that it seemed as if under the provisions of the bill inspecting of inter-provincial manufacturers same practice might be created as in Chicago, where the minister said condemned carcasses were disposed of for local consumption. He wanted to know if there were constitutional objections

to the government going further and making an inspection of local establishments. Mr. Fisher said the bill went as far as it was thought advisable in interfering with the rights of the provincial and municipal authorities. Most if not all municipalities had regular inspection for the killing and packing for local consumption. The federal government did not want to inspect the product of all the butcher shops. Where factories were manufacturing both for export and local trade all portions of the business would be under inspection.

Robert McPherson, of Vancouver, said the salmon factories of British Columbia should be under inspection and every can that went out should bear a government stamp. The canning was done in the most clean and wholesome manner and the canners had nothing to fear from the inspectors. However, the Chicago revelations had shaken faith in canned goods of all sorts. For weeks the canned salmon business in London had been dead. It had improved, but had not entirely recovered. A stamp of government inspection on the cans would restore confidence in the contents of the packages. The cost of inspection would not be great. The salmon canning season only lasted for six weeks and though the canneries were numerous, they were grouped. Mr. Marshall of Elgin, a Conservative, and one of the leading fruit and vegetable canners of Ontario, endorsed the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Ganong of Charlotte, N. B., did not think that it would be necessary to have an inspector in each of the fish and lobster canneries of the Atlantic coast. They were well conducted and were very numerous. The expense of an inspector in each of them would be very great. The resolution carried and the bill will be given first reading.

On motion to go into committee of ways and means, the leader of the opposition wanted to know if the prime minister or the speaker had anything further to communicate regarding the resignation of Mr. Hyman's seat or portfolio. It was four weeks since it was announced that the resignation had been received. He also wanted to know about the vacancy on the Nova Scotia supreme court bench that had existed for nine months. The minister of justice had said that there were six other judges the interests of justice did not suffer. However, Mr. Borden had been informed that the vacancy had caused some inconvenience and had been referred to from the bench. The chief justice had dismissed a grand jury for three days and had given the existing vacancy as the reason for doing so. Then there was the vacant solicitor generalship in which there was a great deal of interest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he had approved Mr. Hyman's resignation of his seat because it had been shown that it had been tainted by the election practices. However the resignation of the seat had not been effective because it had not been attested in the presence of two members of Parliament. He had not approved of Mr. Hyman's resignation of his portfolio because there had been nothing shown detrimental to his personal conduct. He had written Mr. Hyman asking him to withdraw his resignation. He regretted to say that Mr. Hyman was in the South with his health. He was such a condition that doctors had forbidden him to have anything to do with business and he had been forbidden him to have anything to do with business. He was sure that under the circumstances the House would not find fault if no further action was taken at this time.

Mr. Borden—"This is the first time the House has been informed of Mr. Hyman's condition." Sir Wilfrid said that it was true and he had regretted to state that Mr. Hyman was in such poor health. Since it had been brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice that the vacant judgeship in Nova Scotia was causing inconvenience Mr. Aylsworth would no doubt take steps to have the place filled. Sir Wilfrid said he did not think that so far public interests had suffered through the absence of a Solicitor General. He said he had been busy with the preparation of the tariff and that it would engage the attention of most of the members of the Government for some time. When it was disposed of he promised to give the matter and the Solicitor Generalship his attention. The evening was spent debating the tariff resolutions and the House adjourned at 11 p. m.

S.T.P. ROUTE MAPS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—The National Transcontinental Commission has route maps for several sections of the line in New Brunswick and Quebec. The stretch from Quebec Bridge to Grand Falls is covered by the plans and so is the stretch from Chipman to Moncton. The route maps have not been filed for the disputed stretch from Grand Falls to Chipman. It is understood that Lieutenant Colonel Fleet is likely to be made deputy minister of militia in succession to the late Colonel Finlay. Col. Fleet is now director general of the Canadian army medical service.

FIRE SALE! OF FURNITURE

Our Entire Stock, including ALL our Christmas Goods, must be sold at once, REGARDLESS OF COST—In order that Repairs may be effected.

This will be the best opportunity to secure Furniture Bargains ever offered in St. John. Goods stored until wanted. Open Evenings.

➔ Sale Starts Thursday. ➔

BUSTIN & WITHERS,
99 Germain Street.

GAS COMPANY'S BOOKS
WILL BE ACCESSIBLE

City Will be Afforded Every Facility Says Col. McLean

Safety Board Have the Names of Two Experts Now Under Consideration—New Covers for Salvage Corps

At a special meeting of the Safety Board, held last night, the opinion of Corporation Counsel Skinner, was heard in regard to Messrs. Pedersen's claims against the city as a result of their recent fire. The board will report to the city council in a few days. Chairman Vanwart brought up the question of giving the Salvage Corps men a place in which to dry their coats on returning from a fire. The matter was left to a committee consisting of Ald. Tilley and Borden, the chairman and the director. The chairman and director have already looked into the matter and have heard Capt. Frink's opinion. It was decided on motion of Ald. Lockhart to recommend the purchase of a dozen new coats for the Salvage Corps, as asked for by the men. Since it has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Justice that the vacant judgeship in Nova Scotia was causing inconvenience Mr. Aylsworth would no doubt take steps to have the place filled. Sir Wilfrid said he did not think that so far public interests had suffered through the absence of a Solicitor General. He said he had been busy with the preparation of the tariff and that it would engage the attention of most of the members of the Government for some time. When it was disposed of he promised to give the matter and the Solicitor Generalship his attention. The evening was spent debating the tariff resolutions and the House adjourned at 11 p. m.

UNION NEAR AT HAND
SAYS JUDGE FORBES

Doctrinal Part Has Been Approved of—Interviewed in Toronto Yesterday

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—Judge Forbes of St. John, N. B., is in the city attending a meeting of the committee that tomorrow in the Metropolitan church will make a report on the proposed union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches. "I think that now we are within hailing distance of church union," said Judge Forbes this morning. "The doctrinal part has been approved of and there remains the question of polity conduct of the churches. This may be settled by the whole scheme endorsed."

PILES CURED IN 8 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 8 to 14 days or money refunded, 90c.

MCGOLDRICK AND BAXTER STILL AHEAD

The Hazen Avenue Temple Sale, which was continued in the York Theatre last evening, was well attended, and proved most entertaining. The most interesting feature of the evening was the voting contest for the most popular alderman. Several of the city fathers were present, and as the votes were recorded the people in the audience cheered for their favorite candidate, and in many respects it resembled an election.

THE MARK THAT TELLS
Pen-Angle trademark (in red) on every Pen-Angle garment, tells you it will stand won't shrink, - your own dealer so guarantees it. Underwear thus trademarked is more flexible, better wearing.

BETTER UNDERWEAR

THAT THIRD CLASS RATE

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—Application is to be made forthwith to the high court for a mandatory injunction compelling the Grand Trunk railway to place third class coaches on trains between Toronto and Montreal, and compelling the company to provide transportation at the rate of a penny per mile.

DEFENDANT IN THE ADNEY ASSAULT CASE
AT WOODSTOCK DEFENDS HIMSELF WITH SKILL

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Dec. 11.—The county court met today at Upper Woodstock, Judge Carleton presiding. The grand jury elected John A. Lindsay foreman brought in true bills against Hyman Jacobson of St. John for buying stolen property, knowing it to be such, and against Stephen Adney on the charge of assault upon J. N. Chute of Berwick, N. S. In the charge the judge referred feelingly to the death of Judge Stevens and ordered his remarks in connection therewith to be entered upon the records of the court in order that future historians might know what manner of man the late judge was. He also severely scolded the county council for their failure to provide a new jury room, and at the adjournment announced he would hold the remainder of the sittings in one of the rooms at the armory in the town of Woodstock. When court met at half-past two in the latter building the crown was ready to proceed with the case against Jacobson, but he, through his lawyer, presented a certificate of illness of a serious nature that the case was left over to the march term. The Adney case was then taken up. It will be remembered that this grew out of an affray over the possession of a portion of the Sharp orchard at Upper Woodstock. Adney's wife, a daughter of the late member, and Chute, are rival claimants. They met in the property in September, had an

altercation, followed by the laying of an assault charge against Chute, which the October grand jury threw out. That very day Adney and Chute came together on the property and as the result of their meeting and Adney's annoyance at the action of the grand jury, the latter assaulted Chute. The case was brought before Squire McCormick for preliminary hearing and he sent the accused up for trial. At the trial today the solicitor general prosecuted, and Adney defended himself, and to tell the truth, did it so well, and to the jury in finding him guilty added a rider strongly recommending him to mercy.

The judge in passing sentence said he had had it in mind to send the prisoner to jail for three months without the option of a fine, but after considering the action of the jury, would sentence him to one month in jail with the option of a twenty dollar fine. His honor gave Adney a severe talking to and uttered a strong condemnation of those who try to take the law into their own hands. Adney, a strapping athletic fellow, is a man of culture and ability, being a prominent American artist, having from New York. In his address to the jury he proved himself no mean talker, and in cross-examination of the crown's witnesses he seemed entirely at home.

Tonight the assault case against the three Shannon brothers, postponed from last term, will be taken up. There are two civil cases, neither of much importance.

FIRE LAST NIGHT

Mrs. Cusack's house, 202 Waterloo street, caught fire last evening shortly after six o'clock. It was not very seriously damaged. An alarm was sent in from Box 21. A stream from No. 3 engine was sent in and the chemical was also used. The Salvage Corps covered up the furniture. The fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The fire was caused by a lighted lamp which was carried by one of Mrs. Cusack's daughters. The little girl tripped on the carpet and the overturned lamp set the room on fire. The lower flat of the house, occupied by Wm. Kirkpatrick, was slightly injured by water leaking through from the floor above.

The house which was owned by Mrs. Cusack, is insured for \$700 with Knowlton & Gilechrist. Her furniture, which received the most damage, was not insured.

You can shout it from the house top. You can shout it through the steeple. But if you shout it through the press 'Tis heard by far more people.

PATERSON'S
The Cough Cure
That Drops
Demand the three-colored kind in the red and yellow box

RAILROADS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC

TWO
Express Trains
Each way
Every day
from
Montreal

THE WESTERN EXPRESS
Leaves Montreal daily 9.40 a. m. First and Second Class Coaches and Pullman Sleepers through to Calgary.
Tourist Sleepers Sunday, Monday and Thursday Montreal to Calgary.
THE PACIFIC EXPRESS
Leaves Montreal daily 9.40 p. m. First and Second Class Coaches and Pullman Sleepers through to Vancouver.
Tourist Sleepers Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Montreal to Vancouver.

These trains reach all points in Canadian North West and British Columbia.
Until further notice Parlor Car Service will be continued on day trains between St. John and Boston.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Oct. 14th, 24th, 1906, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.
No. 6—Mixed train to Moncton. 6.30
No. 2—Express for Halifax, Campbellton, Pt. du Chene and the Sydney. 7.00
No. 28—Express for Point du Chene, Halifax and Pictou. 12.35
No. 13—Express for Quebec and Montreal, also Pt. du Chene. 13.00
No. 10—Express for Moncton, the Sydney and Halifax. 13.25

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.
No. 9—From Halifax, Pictou and the Sydney. 8.00
No. 7—Express from Sussex. 8.30
No. 133—Express from Montreal, Quebec and Pt. du Chene. 13.45
No. 6—Mixed from Moncton. 18.30
No. 25—Express from Halifax, Pictou, Pt. du Chene and Campbellton. 17.40
No. 1—Express from Moncton. 21.30
No. 11—Mixed from Moncton (daily) 4.00
All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time. 24.00 o'clock is midnight.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 3 King street, St. John, N. B. Telephone 271.
GEORGE CARVILLE, C. T. A.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
Owing to the Increased Patronage which Advertisers are giving to the Star, we are Compelled to request those who require changes in their Advertisements to have their Copy in the Star Office Before 9 o'clock in the Morning, to Ensure insertion same Evening.