

FOUR CANNED MEAT PRODUCTS PRETTY BAD

Massachusetts Board of Health Examines 150 Different Kinds

Potted Ham Samples Contained Some Tough Ingredients and Devilled Ham Was Similar—Famous Brand of Boned Chicken Wrongly Named—Western Manufacturers Worse Than Eastern—Smaller Slaughter Houses Need Many Reforms.

Boston, July 11.—In order that the general public of Massachusetts may know the truth with regard to the nature of the canned meat products which are sold in this state, the state board of health today made public the result of an investigation which it has been conducting into this matter. The board caused to be collected and examined nearly 150 different kinds of canned meat, from every possible source. The examinations included tests not only as to the presence of chemical preservatives, but also as to the actual materials used in "potted" and "devilled" meats and "loaf." In a general way the results of the investigation are favorable to the manufacturers, both in the east and in the west, but it was found that many of the preparations contained a large amount of foreign matter. Of one brand of potted ham, prepared by a western firm, the report states: "This was found to consist of a small amount of normal muscle, considerable epidemics in large pieces, numerous blood vessels and nerves and salivary gland, ground to a paste. Quality poor, the material being large scraps."

Another western potted ham the report says: "Abundant muscle fibre, considerable epidemics, much granular debris, some fat and corn meal. Quality fair, but inasmuch as there appears to be no exercise for the presence of cornmeal, it must be regarded as adulterated." An eastern potted ham is described as follows: "Appearance good, muscular fibre abundant, granular matter, epidemics, no salivary gland. Quality excellent."

Devilled Ham Adulterated. A number of the other products, the board of health states, contain cornmeal. The board says: "Devilled ham is or should be ham to which seasoning has been added. The majority of devilled hams in the market, however, contain added material which in no way can contribute to a sharp taste, or indeed to any taste. Cornmeal, for example, adds nothing to the flavor, but it is cheap and enables a meat product to carry considerable additional water." Several brands of prepared meats were found to contain either borax or boric acid as a preservative. One western "chicken loaf" was found to contain borax. "Very little muscular fibre; much connective tissue and corn. It is preserved with either borax acid or borax. The label states that it is 'meat' and 'no preservative,' having been carefully selected and inspected according to the

GRAND LODGE, I. O. G. T., FINISH SESSION

Next Meeting at St. John—Officers Elected—Public Meetings Last Night.

Fredericton, N. B., July 10.—The thirty-second annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. opened at Fredericton today with the grand chief templar, Rev. Thos. Marshall, in the chair.

Sixty delegates were in attendance, including J. A. Simpson, of Amherst, fraternal delegate from Nova Scotia, and Miss Jessie Forsythe, international superintendent of juvenile work of Boston.

The grand lodge decided to pay the grand secretary \$300 per year, providing he can spend his whole time at work; otherwise his salary will be \$150. For juvenile work \$50 was appropriated.

The committee on the state of the order reported recommending the organization of a national grand lodge of Canada similar to the one organized in the United States last October. The report was adopted.

On recommendation of the committee it was decided to publish an official organ in union with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia—a weekly paper. The committee on political action recommended that all matters of a political character be referred to the New Brunswick Temperance Federation, and that the grand district officer take steps to have organized a branch federation in all the counties.

Officers Elected. The meeting was brought to a close this evening after an interesting session. The election of officers, which took place this afternoon, resulted as follows: Grand Chief Templar—J. O. Jackson, Moncton. Grand Councilor—M. G. Harmer, Moncton. Grand Vice Templar—John Crandall, Moncton. Grand Superintendent of Juvenile Work—Miss J. B. Jackson, Moncton. Grand Secretary—R. Hetherington, Chipman. Grand Electoral Superintendent—A. C. M. Lawson, Havelock. Grand Chaplain—Rev. F. G. Bolster, Gibleton. Grand Marshal—W. F. Rowley, St. John. Delegate to Supreme Lodge—John Jackson, Moncton. Alternate—Rev. Thos. Marshall, St. John. Grand Messenger—H. C. Ricker, Upper Hantsville. Grand Guard—J. Baxter, Fredericton. Grand Sentinel—John McNamara, Young's Cove Road. Grand Deputy Marshal—Mrs. G. L. Dakin, Grand Harbor. Grand Assistant Secretary—Miss Annie Vales, Jerusalem. The above officers were installed by Miss

Hct Weather Brings Them Out. Hot pavements and perspiring feet are the assistants in corn roasting. The Italian's Corn Extractor, however, does not cure in twenty-four hours. Inset of getting the genuine "Putnam's," because its painless and sure.

PROPOSED SUNDAY BILL

Senator Landry's Motion That Committee Rise Finds Three Supporters

FERRYBOATS WILL RUN

Cattle and Perishable Freight Can be Unloaded—Lake Vessels Can Carry Grain But Not Ore—Can Hire Horses, and Many Other Things Permitted.

Ottawa, July 10.—At the afternoon sitting of the senate Hon. Mr. Scott read Senator Gibson's amendment providing for unloading perishable freight and live stock at points of destination belonging to agricultural lands. His suggestion the amendment was read.

On motion of Senator Watson an amendment was made to the words "and to hire horses" in the Sunday bill, substituting "and to hire horses, and to hire mules, and to hire oxen, and to hire cows, and to hire pigs, and to hire chickens, and to hire ducks, and to hire geese, and to hire turkeys, and to hire other animals."

Senator David protested against the limits of the clause allowing ocean-going vessels to load and discharge on Sunday in case of emergency. The permission should, he said, apply to lake vessels carrying grain. Otherwise Canadians would send their grain out by Buffalo, Canadian shippers would not run the risk of a day's delay by using the Canadian route. The senator moved that the word "ocean-going" be dropped. This would permit all lake vessels to run.

Hon. Mr. Scott thought this would open the door too wide for inland craft on Sunday. He moved that the exception be made for "ocean-going or grain-carrying lake vessels." This would permit all lake vessels to run.

Senator Kerr, Toronto, suggested one boat to be used for the purpose of carrying mail. The amendment of the secretary of state was adopted.

The clause providing for the carrying of milk, cheese and butter on Sunday was amended to permit the unloading of live stock on Sunday.

Ferryboats Can Run. On motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell the clause allowing the operation on Sunday of a ferry or boat authorized to carry passengers was enlarged by the insertion of the words "and bridge or draw bridge."

To the clause allowing the hiring of horses, mules, oxen, cows, pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and other animals, an amendment to strike out the word "and" was adopted.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell suggested the broadening of the clause allowing international or provincial electric companies to operate on Sunday by permitting them to run. This was to cover the case of St. Lawrence, where the cars were conveyed across the boundary by boat.

Senator Kerr, of Toronto, suggested the amendment should give the electric company the authority to operate on Sunday. The clause was amended to read "any company authorized to carry passengers."

Senator Kerr, of Toronto, offered an amendment to the clause authorizing "any work which the board of railway commissioners, having regard to the object of this act, may deem necessary to permit in connection with freight traffic."

Senator Bostock wanted the discretion of the railway commissioners to be enlarged to include the unloading of live stock on Sunday. His object was to protect the Sunday necessities of the British Columbia coasting steamer.

Hon. Mr. Scott said he would accept the clause permitting ocean and grain vessels to load on Sunday by taking up again and Senator Bostock moved to enlarge it by inserting the words "coasting vessels."

Senator Landry moved that the committee rise. Hon. Mr. Scott pointed out the object of the bill was to bill by Senator Landry, Bolduc and Montplaisir stood up for the motion, which was declared lost.

More Amendments. In the evening, Senator Watson, in amendment to the clause for coasting vessels, moved that the word "and" be deleted. He moved that "and" be deleted from the clause for coasting vessels.

The games and amusements clause was amended by motion of Senator Bostock. The clause read "it shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday to engage in any public game or contest for gain."

The amendment inserted after the word "Sunday" the words "except as provided in any provincial act or law now or hereafter in force." Hon. Mr. Scott said he would accept the amendment. It was carried.

Another amendment was made to the same clause exempting from prohibition a performance or public meeting at which a fee is charged if the performance or meeting is in a church.

Hon. Mr. Scott said he could accept this as some churches charged a fee at the door instead of a pew rent. The clause forbidding excursions was amended on motion of Senator Bostock by inserting the same exception provision as put in the game and performance clause, viz: "except as provided in any provincial act or law now or hereafter in force."

To the clause fixing a liability upon "every corporation which authorizes, directs or permits its employees to carry on any part of the business in violation of the act," Senator Kerr, of Toronto, thought the word "permit" would be liable to a construction which would result in corporations being punished for things they were not liable for. He moved to drop out the word "permit."

On motion of Senator Kerr the clause declaring provincial Lord's Day acts not to be affected was amended to read: "Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent or in any way affect and provision of any act or law relating

FIRE IN THE COTTON MILL

Blaze Caused by Friction of Machinery in Cornwall Factory

PART OF PLANT DOWN FOR WHILE

Loss Chiefly by Water—Mill's Good Fire-fighting Equipment Brought Into Play Promptly—Cannot Estimate Loss Yet, Except That It Will Be Some Thousands.

Five in the Cornwall cotton mill Wednesday afternoon led to extensive damage of machinery and stock by water and will also close down part of the factory for a time just when business was rushing, all hands employed said there is a good supply of orders to keep the work going.

The loss by fire is not great and while the whole loss is easily covered by insurance yet the suspension of operations, though only partial, is regarded as unfortunate.

The fire broke out about 5 o'clock in the mill room on the third floor of the southern portion of the mill. The factory is of five stories. On the ground floor of that portion where the fire occurred is the card room, where both men and women are employed. Above this next in order is the ring spinning room, where only women work. Then comes the first mule room and here the fire occurred. There were six men at work there. Above is the burning mule room and there is still another department on the top floor.

This represents only a portion of the establishment, however, as there are many other departments on the front and winter street side of the building.

All was going on as usual about 5 o'clock when suddenly fire broke out at one of the machines near the north wall and about midway in the length of the room. Friction had caused the fire. The mill is equipped with an excellent fire fighting system and this was at once brought into service.

Just outside the room is a fire hose, while fire coils are hung in convenient places and there is a fire service of automatic sprinklers. These latter cover about every ten feet of space. They are put in operation by heat, solder melting at a certain temperature and opening valves through which water is forced. There are three means of fighting the fire were in use but the men found it hard to work because of the pungent smoke caused by the burning mule room.

Mr. Cadlip was on one of the lower floors when the fire broke out and he was quickly notified and took charge of the fire. He was assisted by Mr. G. W. Currie, secretary of the company, who was on duty at the time.

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COLONIAL LUNCHEON FOR CHAMBERLAN

Canadians, Joined by Australians, Will Honor Statesman's Birthday

Function to Take Place Saturday, and is Very Pleasing to Hon. Joseph—Drummond Moves for Imperial Preference at Chamber of Commerce Meeting—Winston Churchill to Visit the Dominion—Labor Leader Coming, Too.

Montreal, July 10.—A Star London cable says the Canadian commercial congress are giving a special part in the Chamberlain birthday celebrations. Geo. E. Drummond, Cockburn, M. P., Ballantyne, and other leading Canadians have arranged a colonial luncheon on Saturday in Mr. Chamberlain's honor.

The Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans have asked to be allowed to join in what will prove a notable colonial tribute, peculiarly gratifying to Mr. Chamberlain. Saturday will be a great Canadian day for after luncheon they will proceed to Knebworth as guests of Lord Strathcona at a special garden party.

Winston Churchill Coming. Montreal, July 10.—Winston Churchill is arranging to spend the autumn recess visiting Canada. He will arrive during the last week in July. It is hoped that Lord Elgin, the colonial secretary, will soon follow suit for though born at Monklands, Montreal, he knows nothing of modern Canada. He is not likely, however, to arrange to be in Canada for autumn. Winston Churchill will probably have the stage all to himself. He should be the king visit Canada in the late autumn, as is hoped, Lord Elgin will probably accompany him, also Lord Strathcona. Court circles are keeping the severest relations as always respecting the king's intentions.

To Organize Canadian Labor Party. The plans for a full British labor delegation to Canada this autumn have been frustrated by the autumn session of the British parliament but it is probable that Ramsay MacDonald, one of the most influential of labor members who is the originator of the labor victories here, will visit Canada in August on his own account. It was the intention of the British labor party to organize a delegation to visit Canada in August on his own account. It was the intention of the British labor party to organize a delegation to visit Canada in August on his own account.

Business resumed at 10 o'clock. The meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire. About two hundred delegates were present. In welcoming them Lord Elgin dwelt on the importance of the program, which included both national and international political and financial questions of the most far-reaching import, and expressed the hope that the results of the congress would tend towards furthering the empire.

An animated debate followed the first resolution, which was introduced by George E. Drummond, in behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade in substance as follows: "Whereas in the resolution of the fifth congress of chambers of commerce of the empire, held in Montreal in August, 1903, it was stated that the bonds of the British Empire would be materially strengthened by a mutually beneficial commercial policy, it is the opinion of this congress that it is in the interest of the component parts of the empire that steps should be taken towards consummating such an arrangement. There are in the United Kingdom, her colonies and dependencies natural resources and industries which, if developed, would be sufficient to provide the British Empire with its food supply and all other necessities and requirements of life. "Be it therefore resolved, that this con-

gress urge upon his majesty's government in the United Kingdom and in the various colonies and dependencies, the granting of preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, each to the other, believing that thereby the bonds of union will be strengthened, and the British empire largely freed from the dependence on foreign countries for food and other supplies."

The resolution was carried by a large majority. The chairman of the congress, Lord Elgin, said that he was glad to see the delegates from the various parts of the empire, and that he hoped that the results of the congress would be of great benefit to the empire.

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CHATHAM MAN FINED \$600 FOR BUYING SKINS IN CLOSE SEASON

Chatham, July 10.—Orangemen to the number of 180, from Chatham and Newcastle, went to Logville on Sunday to attend some of the meetings of the Orange Order. The Orangemen carried the Chatham and Newcastle contingents to and from Logville.

The director of the parade was Adam Dwyer, of Chatham. The parade was a very successful one. The Orangemen carried the Chatham and Newcastle contingents to and from Logville.

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HALIFAX MERCHANT TAKEN TO MONTREAL ON FRAUD CHARGE

Montreal, July 10.—Max Jacques Orstein, a Halifax merchant, who has been arrested under sensational circumstances and is now on the way to Montreal in charge of a deputy high constable, is charged with fraud by his creditors, the principal of whom are Virelog & Co., \$30,000; Kellner & Co., \$1,800; Walker Bros., \$1,600; and Mathew Towers, \$1,200. Orstein recently offered his credit for \$25,000 to the bank but as they suspected he was trying to defraud them a warrant was sworn out and Orstein was arrested by a Montreal constable on his way to Montreal in charge of a deputy high constable, is charged with fraud by his creditors, the principal of whom are Virelog & Co., \$30,000; Kellner & Co., \$1,800; Walker Bros., \$1,600; and Mathew Towers, \$1,200. 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