

General Support For Abattoir

Board of Trade, City Council, As Well As County Council Express in Favor of York County Abattoir—Consumer, Dealer and Producer Would Benefit—The Daily Mail First Suggested It.

The York County Municipal Council heard expressions of support for a county abattoir from the Board of Trade of this city and the city council at a special meeting held in the county court house last evening at which representatives of all three bodies were present. Such an abattoir has been advocated by the Daily Mail for some time.

Councillor B. O. Waugh of Douglas presided at the meeting at which the following speakers were heard in support of the abattoir project: Peter Newgard, J. K. King, deputy minister of agriculture, Ald. F. S. Mundle, and W. W. Hubbard, president of the Board of Trade. Several of the councillors spoke also.

The matter was introduced by Mr. Newgard who once again explained the purposes and operation of the proposed abattoir. He was quizzed from time to time by members of the county council.

Mr. Newgard pointed out the feasibility of York County because of its central position. He said a grant from the county is necessary. Fredericton he said, cannot establish such a public abattoir unless the plan is entered into by the county, too. Meat inspection could not be enforced under such conditions. The basis for the whole undertaking is to secure a grant from the county, said Mr. Newgard.

Such a grant would not apply until the abattoir is established. After it was built the grant would be necessary. "As soon as possible we would work toward dominion inspection", said the speaker.

A large percentage of tuberculosis pig could be eliminated in a short time and thus prepare for dominion inspection. Such inspection condemns all signs of T.B. at the present time.

The meeting halted Mr. Newgard briefly to ask why dominion inspection couldn't apply at once. The Dominion Act, answered Mr. Newgard, is too strict as to inspection, and some time should be had in order to adjust the matter of an abattoir first.

A grant of \$500 from the county is what is required. Mr. Newgard could not tell at present the amount or source of the capital. There is a possibility that half the capital supplied will be in stock, the other half in bond.

Chiefly the new establishment will be cold storage with abattoir. For the present time the meat packing will not be carried on in conjunction. The abattoir will assist the dealer in marketing. One of the most important things will be to keep meats in movement, and not kept too long at a time. He considered that meat packing should be kept separate at present. Assurance has been given that the slaughter houses around the county will be closed down on the establishment of the public abattoir.

Councillor Rowley Manzer raised the question of offal. What is to be its use? It is important to the farmer, he said, Mr. Newgard assured that offal could be taken care of under a co-operative plan. All parts of the animals fit for human consumption will belong to the owners.

J. K. King, deputy minister of agriculture referred to the matter of an abattoir. He mentioned tuberculosis in respect to dominion inspection. There is not great danger from this in New Brunswick. One of the best things he noted about dominion inspection, both for producers and consumers is to get a high quality of meat produced. New Brunswick needs such an abattoir would provide such facilities, he believed.

Bacon hogs and the lamb produced in this province lead every other province. The demand for Maritime lamb is strong. He noted that it should be a much better market sale. Both bacon hogs and lamb should be given every advantage.

Abattoir construction is a problem. It needs specialized attention and study to be economically and well constructed. The big essential is economy. Much can be learned from small

plants through the Dominion. Mr. King believed it well worthy to be looked into and the people of the province should be assured of protection and the best facilities in production and inspection.

Warden Gaynor brought up the financial side of it, asking if the grant of the county could be reduced.

Mr. Newgard assured that this would be possible. He advised again against the risk of meat packing being connected with cold storage and abattoir facilities, at least for the present. To keep the two separate is a protection to the public.

Councillor Dobie of Devon reported on a petition which he had, and which was the possession of the Board of Trade.

Ald. F. S. Mundle
Representing the city of Fredericton, Ald. F. S. Mundle spoke. He is a member of the abattoir committee of the city council. The city council he declared, is one hundred per cent behind the movement.

The city council will be favorable to granting a site for such an abattoir. He felt it would be of great benefit to everyone including the farmer. Several sites are ready. He felt sure a grant would be made for such an abattoir by the city council. He knew it would be a success if both county and city stood behind it. Ald. Mundle was of the opinion that concessions would be made respecting the establishment of an abattoir.

The meeting discussed location and assessment matters. Proximity to railways and satisfaction regarding the Board of Health were expressed.

W. W. Hubbard
W. W. Hubbard, president of the Board of Trade, stressed the value of such an abattoir. He said it was necessary to have reliable sanitation. From the producers standpoint he could see a tremendous chance for meat production if we put it out to our customers in proper condition. He noted laxity at present, with no well developed system. A properly equipped abattoir is a great advantage over present conditions. The present is a wasteful process. Sanitary killing on an economical basis is not only advantageous to the consumer but ten times beneficial to the producer, declared Mr. Hubbard.

Coun. Waugh didn't see how it was an advantage to the average farmer. Coun. Robertson said it looked to him as if everything in meats that is sold in the future would have to bear the stamp of government inspection. The farmer, he said, would not be able to sell in the open market. He would like to have further information on it.

Mr. Newgard assured there would be continual assurance to the farmer of the open market. The farmer will get a higher price for the better grade of meat sold over the counter and it would reflect directly back on the farmer.

As meat production increases there will naturally result better transportation facilities, assured Mr. Newgard. Thus the public abattoir will be an advantage to the farmer. Production will improve transportation. The farmer will see the advantage when he is able to market his produce in Montreal and the world markets. There will also be stabilization of prices.

The equipment of the abattoir will cost between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The abattoir itself can be built for about \$5,000.

Coun. Rowley Manzer of Marysville questioned whether the farmer could stand the competition from other meat packing concerns.

Councillor Manzer also suggested that the ordinary farmer couldn't hope to buy the storage meat, because since it would be inspected and of the best quality, he couldn't afford to pay the price. Mr. Newgard assured him that while such abattoir storage and inspection will supply the best in quality and sanitation, nevertheless this will not cut out a cheap meat as there would be several grades, and even second grade meat would be equal to

that sold in the market place. There is always the stipulation that if at any time satisfaction is not being had, the county can withdraw its grant supporting the abattoir. Mr. Newgard stressed that one of the chief purposes of the abattoir will be to close down a number of slaughter houses around Fredericton which are deemed intolerable by the Board of Health. The farmers throughout the county will be subjected to no hardships he said.

BIG CHANGES IN SOCIAL WORLD ARE COMING

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5—Dr. Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, one of the foremost economists, looks for big changes in the social world.

"I do not", he said yesterday at a conservation symposium of the American Science, "share the complacency of those who look forward to a world but little changed".

Planning, officially directed was his proposal to guide the nation out of present and future pitfalls. "It is an error to conclude", he said, "that all planning involves regimentation of a deadening nature."

"I am not now referring to the objections of those who think of regimentation as an interference with their robber-baron privilege of private exploitation and oppression, but to those who sincerely believe that there is danger of sacrificing something that is valuable in civilization".

Agriculture was brought to the Dakotas by a people now extinct about the time the Normans conquered England.

The story of the rise and decline of this agricultural people was reported by Alfred W. Bowers of the United States department of agriculture. He found the records in the evidence of pottery, corn and tools of nearly 100 of these early peoples' villages.

They were the earthlodge people, known as the Mandans, an Indian race.

They arrived in the Dakotas from the south by the beginning of 1200 A. D., with agriculture, villages, bastions, walls and ditches for defence, less massive but in principle much like the defences then current in Europe.

They conquered Nomads who lived by hunting buffalo. Their end many centuries later, was sudden. They had become a sedentary people, unable to win their battles against horse riding, knife and gun armed Indians who attacked them.

Because they lived in close quartered villages they fell prey also to diseases brought in by the white man. A short span of 50 years reduced them from power to a handful.

SLAVE LAKE TOWN MENACED BY FLOOD

EDMONTON, July 5—Residents of Slave Lake town, 150 miles northwest of here on Lesser Slave Lake, were reported today to be abandoning their homes before onrushing flood waters.

Every stream and river in the Peace River county was reported on the rampage after heavy rains. Effects were being moved out of Slave Lake town by boats.

Lesser Slave Lake, whipped to fury by a storm two weeks ago and at flood stage ever since, continued to rise. The murky flood waters have inundated the town and buildings appeared to be doomed.

LETTER CARRIER STOLE MAIL TRUCK

NEW YORK, July 5—C. Kentner, 26 years old, a letter carrier, was held in \$500 bail for hearing on July 15 when arraigned before Garrett W. Cotter, U. S. Commissioner, on a charge of having stolen a mail truck, which overturned while he was driving it through Bronx streets.

Kentner was said to have driven off with an empty mail truck from the office where he works at 10 in the

HITLER TIGHTENS HIS HOLD WITH DICTAT. DECREES

BERLIN, July 5—Dictatorial decrees went into effect today shaping anew the lives of all Germans without giving them a chance either to approve or protest:

7 Measures Adopted
Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's "rubber stamp" cabinet, meeting for the last time before the summer holidays and four days before the first anniversary of the bloody June 30 Nazi "purge" adopted these measures:

1. Making labor camp service compulsory for 200,000 young men and 100,000 young women annually.

2. Demanding that everyone in Germany, even foreigners domiciled here participate actively in air protection exercises.

3. Authorizing revision of the penal code "in the light of national socialistic tenets" and regulating trials.

4. Regulating official salaries.

5. Speeding up investigation of preliminary sterilization "in order to prevent unsound progeny."

6. Encouraging establishment of peoples gardens and homesteads.

7. Empowering Bernhard Rust, Prussian commissioner for culture and education, to deal with the church controversy.

Other lesser decrees were adopted, all but the labor serving measure awaiting publication in the official Gazette.

Not since the "blood purge" last June had Hitlerism made such a show of dictatorial powers, and it seemed agreed that the far-reaching decisions would tighten even more Nazidom's hold on Germany.

Only in the church measure was an element of conciliation seen. Rumors were heard that in the autumn, when rearmament problems are expected to be ironed out, a cabinet shakeup was likely in a move toward 100 per cent Nazism of more radical ideals.

The labor service law was announced as a measure to inculcate Nazi principles in the youth. It was expected to take even more youths from jobs to give them physical military training as a preliminary to army service, and to provide more work for unemployed men.

The youths will work on farms and on public projects such as roads—both having military possibilities. The Nazis seek a greater population in the farming areas near the borders and a vast highway system is now being constructed to link the frontiers with sources of food supplies for industrial centres.

Some observers also imputed to the drive for homesteads, for which 1,000,000 marks were appropriated a military objective in that greater food supplies will be made available.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN ANOTHER STRONGHOLD

LONDON, July 5—The last stronghold of men in Somerset House—the Solicitor's Office—has fallen to women.

They have been invited to apply for a vacancy which has arisen in this department at Edinburgh.

Candidates must be advocates or solicitors or be qualified to be admitted as solicitors.

The salary for women is 300 pounds rising annually by 12 pounds and then by 18 to 440 pounds.

The men begin at the same salary, but rise by 18 pounds to 550 pounds.

Women have now gained a footing in every tax branch of Somerset House.

Among the most avid listeners to Captain Tim Healy's spy stories are men who tried to curtail his espionage activities 20 years ago. The mentor of the Stamp Club recently got a letter from a retired Turkish Army officer confessing his murderous intentions during war time—and enclosing some valuable Turkish stamps as a peace offering.

evening. He was off duty. Police said the truck overturned but Kentner escaped without injury, leaving the scene in a taxicab. He was arrested later outside a beer garden.

"I don't know why I did it, but I did take the truck," police quoted Kentner as saying in the line-up at police headquarters.

HOME MERCHANTS

Home owned stores that The Daily Mail would like to see patronized.

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Capital Garage.

BEAUTY PARLORS:
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Nu-Art Beauty Salon
Idell's Beauty Shoppe

DRY CLEANING PLANTS
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DRUGGISTS:
Kenneth Staples.

DRY GOODS:
R. L. Black.
Joseph Killel.

ELECTRICAL WORK:
Clarence Mills.
Harry C. Moore.

FARM MACHINERY:
J. Clark & Son.

FURS:
Mrs. Jennie Johnston

FLORISTS:
Bebbington's Gardens.
Mrs. A. M. Griffiths.

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