PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS

For Kent County

Passed at January Session 1894,

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT.

CHAPTER 468.

AN ACT to incorporate the Chestertown Light, Power and Railway Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the name and style of this Company shall be the Chestertown Light, Power and Railway Company.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted*, That the object and purpose of this company shall be to provide communication between Chestertown and Chesapeake Bay and elsewhere in Kent County in the State of Maryland, and to provide direct communication for the transfer of passengers and freight, and for the manufacture, use and sale of electricity, electrical machinery and supplies on said road and branches and in the territory adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said company shall be fifty thousand dollars, (with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand dollars) divided into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That George M. Sharp, William C. Eliason, John W. Corey, James A. Pearce, Harrison W. Vickers, Richard D. Hynson, James W. Chapman, Lewin W. Wickes, John D. Urie, John K. Aldridge, William B. Usilton, Samuel Vannort, William D. Burchinal, Charles T. Westcott, Thomas W. Eliason, Marion deK. Smith, George E. Leary, J. Thomas Pennington, Franklin H. Harper, Hope H. Barroll and William M. Slay, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners with power and authority to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company according to the terms set forth in the next succeeding section of this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That said commissioners or a majority of them may cause books to be opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, at such time or times and at such place or places as they may deem expedient, after giving notice at least once a week for three successive weeks in one or more newspapers published in Kent county.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That said books of subscription shall remain open for five successive days from ten o'clock A. M. until two o'clock P. M., and in case there should not be sufficient subscriptions made during that time, said commissioners or a majority of them, may cause said books to be opened from time to time after the expiration of said five days until the amount of subscription necessary for the organization of said company shall have been obtained, and the remaining commissioners or a majority of them are authorized to appoint the successor of any commissioner who may die, resign or refuse to act.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of this corporation shall be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, which may be subscribed for by individuals or by corporations, and as soon as one hundred shares have been subscribed and one dollar per share thereof paid in in cash the subscribers of said stock, their successors and assigns shall thereupon and thenceforward be entitled to exercise corporate powers under the name and title aforesaid, and by that name shall be capable of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing, mortgaging and conveying estates and property, real, personal and mixed, so far as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of this corporation which shall have perpetual succession, and by the corporate name may sue and be sued, may adopt and use a common seal which they may alter or renew at pleasure, and by their corporate title, enjoy and exercise all the powers, rights and privileges which any other body corporate may lawfully do.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That upon every subscription to the said capital stock there shall be paid at the time of subscribing to the said commissioners or persons by them designated to receive the same, the sum of one dollar per share, on each and every share subscribed, and the residue thereof shall be paid in such instalment and at such time as may be required by the President and Directors of said Company; provided no payment shall be demanded on any instalment of said stock until at least sixty days notice of such demand shall have been given to the subscriber in person or by public notice in some newspaper published in Kent county, and if any subscriber shall fail or neglect to pay any instalment or any part of his subscription for the space of seventy days after the same shall have been due and payable, then the stock on which such demand and default shall have been made shall thereby be forfeited to the company, and may be sold by the company for its own benefit, but the President and Directors may remit any such forfeiture on such terms as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That as soon as one hundred shares of the capital stock of said company shall have been subscribed the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall call a general meeting of the said subscribers, at such time and place as they may appoint and shall deliver said subscription books over to said subscribers there present, and the subscribers there present or a majority of them shall proceed to elect twelve directors of said company by ballot, each shareholder having one vote for each share he has subscribed, to manage the affairs of said company, and said twelve directors or a majority of them, shall have the power to elect a President of said Company, either from among said directors or elsewhere, and any three of said commissioners may be authorized to appoint the inspectors of said first election of directors.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That said President and Directors, or a majority of them, may appoint all such officers, engineers, agents and employees as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of said company, fix their duties and compensation, and the same to change, alter or discharge at their pleasure. They shall have power to pass all by-laws necessary for exercising the powers of the company and for carrying out the objects thereof. They shall fix all rates, charges and tolls upon passengers, freights and property transported on said road or roads, make special contracts with companies or corporations for the transfer of goods or merchandise in bulk or by car load, and for transportation of passengers or cars as the interest of the company would indicate, provided said tolls are not over five cents per mile for passengers, nor over ten cents per ton per mile for merchandise.

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted*, That said corporation may connect with any other railroad or transportation company now organized or which may hereafter be organized, and said company may own and operate or lease any steamboats or steamships, or subscribe capital stock of any company owning the same, to be used wholly or partly in connection with the business of said company.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That said company is authorized and empowered to manufacture, furnish, sell and use steam, electricity, electric power and lights in Kent county of this State, and to manufacture sell and otherwise deal in electricity and electrical machinery and supplies, and to use all necessary means to effect the objects of this incorporation, to establish lines of electric railway conductors and conduits (in Kent county) and to use therefore any of the public roads, streets, alleys or highways (in Kent county) provided the consent of the proper public authorities in Kent county, having proper jurisdiction over said public roads, streets, alleys or highways be obtained, and for the purpose of obtaining rights of way, when said company cannot agree with the owner, or when the owner is femme covert, under age, non compos mentis or under any other legal disability, said company may proceed to condemn and acquire the use thereof in the manner provided in article 23 of the Code of Public General Laws; and said company is further authorized to construct, lay, erect and operate (in Kent county) lines of wire, tubes, poles, conduits and other appliances necessary to supply the use and furnish electricity, electrical currents and power for all commercial purposes, and to charge and collect such rents, rates and charges for the use thereof as may be agreed upon, and is authorized to transact any business to which electricity may be applied (within Kent county) State of Maryland.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6th, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, GOVERNOR.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

A PUBLIC BUILDING.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to authorize the Commissioners of Chestertown to construct a suitable public building for corporate and other purposes, and to borrow money to pay therefor, and to pay such borrowed money by levies on the taxable property of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Commissioners of Chestertown are hereby authorized and empowered to construct or have constructed on the public square or grounds in Chestertown, such suitable public building or buildings as they may deem necessary or desirable for the uses of the town, providing rooms or apartments for fire apparatus, police headquarters, council room and such other rooms as they may deem requisite.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, that said Commissioners are authorized and empowered to borrow such a sum of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, as they may find necessary to pay for the constructing and fitting of such building or buildings, after applying in part payment such portion of the unexpended balance of former levies on land as they may consider proper.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, that said Commissioners are authorized and empowered to levy on the taxable property in Chestertown, from time to time, such sum or sums of money as will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the aforesaid debt as it becomes due and payable.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, that all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

STILL POND RIVER.

CHAPTER 650.

AN ACT to change the name of Still Pond Creek to Still Pond River.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the branch or arm of the Chesapeake bay, now known as Still Rond Creek, extending from said bay to the bridge and causeway which constitute part of the public road leading from Smithville into Still Pond Neck, in Kent county, shall hereafter be known as Still Pond River.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved, April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

BIRDS AND GAME.

CHAPTER 501.

AN ACT to repeal Sections 35 to 42 inclusive, of Article 14 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Kent County, sub-title, "Birds and Game," and to enact in lieu thereof the following sections to become sections 35 to 42 inclusive, and the additional sections 43 to 48 inclusive, of said Article under said sub-titie of "Birds and Game."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 35 to 42 inclusive, of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Kent County, sub-title, "Birds and Game," be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following be and they are hereby enacted in lieu thereof to be sections 35 to 42 inclusive, and the additional Sections 43 to 48 inclusive of said Article 15 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Kent County," sub-title, "Birds and Game."

SECTION 35. It shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, trap, kill, injure, pursue or hurt any bird, rabbit or squirrel, within the limits of Kent county, or to unnecessarily disturb or destroy the nests and eggs of any birds within the limits of said county; provided, that after the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, patridges, quail, bobwhites, woodcock and robins, may be hunted and killed between the first day of November and the twenty-fourth day of December in each year; that rabbits may be hunted, killed and trapped between the first day of November and the twenty-fourth day of December in each year; that doves, plovers and wild pigeons may be hunted and killed between the first day of August and the twenty-fourth day of December in each year; that snipe may be hunted and killed between the fifteenth day of March and the first day of June in each year; that reed birds, rail birds and ortolans may be hunted and killed between the first day of September and the first day of Nov. in each year. Any person who shall shoot, trap, kill, injure, pursue or hunt any bird, rabbit or squirrel, or who shall unnecessarily disturb or destroy any bird's nest and eggs in violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any Justice of the Peace of Kent county, shall forfiet and pay to such Justice of the Peace, trying the case, a fine of ten dollars for each bird, rabbit or squirrel by him shot, trapped, killed, injured, pursued or hunted, and for each bird's nest and eggs unnecessarily disturbed or destroyed by him, with costs of prosecution.

SECTION 36. The possession at any time by any person within the limits of Kent county of any bird, rabbit or squirrel, or any eggs of any bird, except the possession of birds and game during the seasons in which they may be lawfully shot and taken, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of Section 35.

SECTION 37. It shall not be lawful for any non-resident of Kent county, who is not a bona fide owner of real estate in said county, or tenant in lawful possession of real estate in said county, to shoot, trap, kill, injure, pursue or hunt any bird, rabbit or squirrel at any time within the limits of said county without having first obtained from the clerk of the circuit court for said county a license allowing the person named therein to hunt in said county. Before issuing any such license to a non-resident, the clerk of said court shall require him to pay for said license the sum of fifteen dollars for the use of the county, and the sum of fifty cents as a fee to said clerk for issuing said license, and shall require the applicant to make oath that he will not violate any provision of this Act, if such license be granted to him. Such license shall be for one year from its date, shall not be transferable, and shall name the birds and other game which may be hunted under it, and the time at which the same may be hunted in accordance with the provisions of Section 35 of this Act, provided, whenever the said clerk shall be satisfied by the oath of the owner, or tenant of land in said county, that the applicant for license under this Section, has been invited by him to hunt upon his land in said county, such applicant shall pay five dollars and the clerk's fee for the license issued to him, instead of fifteen dollars and fee as required above; but such applicant shall comply with all other requirements of this Section before such license shall issue. Any person violating the provisions of this Section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any Justice of the Peace of Kent county, shall forfiet and pay to the Justice of the Peace trying the case, a fine of thirty dollars for each offense and costs of prosecution.

SECTION 38. It shall not be lawful for any person, or corporation in Kent county, to ship or transport, or attempt to ship or transport, at any time, for sale beyond the limits of said county, any bird, rabbit or squirrel, killed or taken, within the limits of said county without having first obtained from the clerk of the circuit court for said county a license permiting the person named therein to ship or transport birds and game for market beyond the limits of said county. Before issuing any such license, the said clerk shall require the applicant therefor to make oath that he will not violate any provision of this Act, and shall require him to pay for said license one hundred dollars for the use of said county, and the sum of fifty cents for the clerk's fee for issuing said licen-e. Such license shall be for one year from its date, and shall not be transferable. Any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any Justice of the Peace of Kent county, shall forfeit and pay to the justice of Peace trying the case, a fine of thirty dollars for each offence and cost of prosecution.

SECTION 39. The possession of any bird, rabbit or squirrel by any non-resident of said county who has no license to hunt in said county, within the limits of said county shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of Section 38 of this Act: and the possession of any bird, rabbit or squirrel within the limits of said county, by any express or transportation company at any time, shall be prima facia evidence of a violation of Section 38 of this Act.

SECTION 40. Any owner of any dog or bitch who shall allow his dog or bitch to run at large and hunt any bird, rabbit or squirrel at any time when it is unlawful under any Section of this Act, to hunt such bird, rabbit or squirrel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof by any Justice of the Peace of Kent county, shall forfeit and pay to the Justice of the Peace trying the case, a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

SECTION 41. Any dog or bitch found hunting any bird, rabbit or squirrel, at any time when it shall be unlawful, under any Section of this Act, to hunt such bird, rabbis or squirrel, may be killed by the person in possession of the property upon which such dog or bitch shall be found hunting, or by his order, while the said dog or bitch is on the said property; and the owner of such dog or bitch, so killed shall not have the right to sue for and recover damages for the dog or bitch so killed.

SECTION 42. If any person convicted of violation of any Section of this Act, shall fail to pay the costs of prosecution and the fine imposed by the Justice of the Peace trying the case, the said Justice of the Peace shall commit such person to the jail of the county for any period not exceeding thirty days; provided, that the payment of said costs and fine after his committal to jail shall discharge him from custody.

SECTION 43. Any person who shall feel himself aggrieved by the decision of any Justice of the Peace in any case arising under this Act, shall have the right to appeal from such decision to the circuit court for Kent county.

SECTION 44. One-half of each fine collected by any Justice of the Peace for violation of any provision of this Act, shall be by him paid to the informer, and one-half thereof to the county commissioners of Kent county for the use of said county. And the several Justices of the Peace of said county are required to report and pay over, on the first day of January and July in each year, to the said county commissioners one half of all fines collected by them under this act, and any Justice of the Peace failing to report and pay ever such fines on said dates, shall be deemed guilty of wilful neglect of duty and misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction thereof in the circuit court for Kent county, shall be removed from office by the judge or judges sitting at his trial in said court.

SECTION 45. It shall be the duty of each constable and bailiff of Kent county to arrest all person whom they may see, or know to be violating any Section of this Act, and take them before a Justice of the Peace of said county to be dealt with according to the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 46. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of Kent county to appoint ten extra constables in each of the five districts of said county to arrest and report all infringements of this Act, and said constables to serve for two years from time of appointment. And it shall be compulsory on all constables so appointed by the said county commissioners, to serve.

SECTION 47. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to wild water fowl, English sparrows, bull bats, black birds, crows and hawks.

SECTION 2 And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.—I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

J. ROGER MCSHERRY,
Secretary of the Senate.

PUBLIC MONEY.

CHAPTER 194.

AN ACT to repeal Chapter four hundred and fifty-seven of the Acts of eighteen and ninety-two, approved April 7, 1892, entitled an Act to regulate the depo-its of money in the hands of public officers of Kent county, in the National Banks at Chestertown.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembla of Maryland, that Chapter four hundred and fifty-seven of the Acts of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled an Act to regulate the deposit of money in the hands of public officers of Kent county, in the National Banks at Chestertown, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, Governor.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

AN ADDITIONAL JUSTICE.

CHAPTER 639.

AN ACT to provide an Additional Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Election District of Kent County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in addition to the present number of Justices of the Peace in the Fifth Election district of Kent county as now provided for by law, there shall be an Additional Justice of the Peace for said district in said county, and the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint and commission an Additional Justice of the Peace for said district.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, GOVERNOR.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

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COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

CHAPTER 177.

AN ACT to regulate the term and compensation of the County Commissioners of Kent County, and to add three sub-sections to section seventy-nine of Article fifteen of the Code of Public General Laws, entitled Kent county, sub-title County Commissioners, to be designated Section 79 A, Section 79, B, Section 79 C, to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That three sub-sections to section seventy-nine, and to be designated as Section 79 A, Section 79 B, and Section 79 C, be and the same are hereby added to said Article fifteen.

SEC. 79 A. The terms of all the County Commissioners of Kent county, now in office shall expire on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, provided that they shall hold over in office until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 79 B. Five County Commissioners of Kent county shall be elected at the General Election to be held on Tuesday of the first Monday in November 1895, three of whom shall hold office for a term of four years and two of whom shall hold office for the term of two years, and the returns thereof shall be transmitted to the Governor as provided in the general election laws of the State, and when the Governor shall have ascertained the names of the five persons who shall have been elected at said election, he shall write the names of said persons on slips of paper, and draw therefrom by lot, the names of two persons whose terms of service shall be two years from the date of their election, and qualified, and the remaining three persons so elected shall serve for the term of four years and until their successors shall be elected and qualified at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November (1897), eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, two County Commissioners shall be elected as successors to those whose term of office shall then expire; and at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899). Three County Commissians shall be elected as successors to those whose terms of office shall then expire; and the County Commissioners elected in eighteen hundred ninety-seven (1897) and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899) shall each hold office for the term of four years; and the terms of office of the County Commissioners of Kent county shall thereafter be four years. They shall have all the power, and perform all the duties that now are or hereafter may be conferred and imposed on them by law, and they shall receive a compensation such per diem and mileage as now is, or may be hereafter allowed by law; provided that no such compensation be a sum exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 79 C. The said County Commissionrs shall meet as often as necessary from the first of January in each year, until the annual levy shall be made; and shall meet after said levy and until the first day of January next succeeding at least on the first Tuesday in each month.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 3d, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, GOVERNOR.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January Session, 1894.

B. L. SMITH,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

POUND NETS—FISHING.

CHAPTER 582.

AN ACT to permit fishing with Pound Nets in the waters of the Chesapeake Bay from a point two hundred yards westward from the extreme north end of Howell's Point to the north end of the broad beach at the mouth of Still Pond Creek.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be lawful for any owner or owners of land bordering upon the waters of the Chesapeake Bay from a point two hundred yards westward from the extreme north of Howell's Point to the north end of the broad beach at the mouth of Still Pond Creek, said shores being within the limits of Kent county, or to whomsoever they may extend the privilege to take or catch fish from these nets or traps, known as pound nets, either partly above or entirely beneath the waters of said bay from the fifteenth day of September to the first day of June next ensuing, of each year, provided, however, that such pound nets shall not extend a greater distance into the bay than four hundred yards from the shore at low water, nor shall they be placed as to anywise obstruct the passage of any vessel or boat engaged in trading in said waters, nor shall any seine or net be used in that portion of said pound nets that contain the fish the meshes of which are less than one and a quarter inches square, nor shall any stake or post be used in placing said pound nets of a greater diameter than five inches in the largest part, nor shall such stakes or posts be permitted to remain in said waters for a longer period than that prescribed in this section for the placing of pound nets.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the preceding section shall not be construed to permit any person to place such pound nets opposite the shore of any owner of land boardering on said waters unless the consent of the owner is first obtained.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of the two preceding sections shall forfeit the seine or nets and the boat and materials used in fishing the seine, and shall in addition pay a fine of tweenty dollars, provided, however, that the using of any stake of a larger size than five inches in the largest part, or permitting the same to remain for a longer period than ten days after the removal of the seine or nets therefrom shall subject the person so offending to a fine of not more than twenty dollars nor less than ten dollars.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 6, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, GOVERNOR.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an act of the General assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1894.

J. ROGER MCSHERRY,
Secretary of the Senate.

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A CARD OF CORRECTION.—The undersigned wishes to inform the public that Miss Alice Rouse has neither bought her stock of goods nor rented the store. It is still for Rent. I also have TWO SHOW CASES for sale cheap. I am tilling selling out at cost.

A. M. REYNOLDS.
m24-tf. ROCK HALL.

BREAD REFORM.

Use of Maize for Baking Purposes.

Accepting the invitation of Mr. Henry Lowenfeld, a number of influential gentlemen, concerned directly and indirectly in the production of breadstuffs and the manufacture of bread, assembled at the Criterion last evening to hear an andress from Dr. John Goodfellow on "The Utilization of Maize for Baking Purposes." Lime-light views were brought in aid of the lecturer's remarks, which were made the more interesting by the popular fashion in which he treated his subject. Mr. Henry C. Kurtz, president of the London Master Bakers' Protection Society, occupied the chair, supported by many well-known members of the trade.

Dr. Goodfellow said that one of Nature's most valuable and prodigal cereals had hitherto in England proved a dietetic failure. He referred to Indian corn or maize. In the search for a staple diet there should be a hearty welcome to any suitable addition to our ordinary regime which could be shown to be wholesome, nourishing, and economical. The English nation was proverbially conservative in matters of diet. The English people did not take kindly to new foods, no matter how nourishing they were. Food reformers had great difficulties to contend against in the introduction of new aricles of diet. Prejudice, apathy, and ignorance rose up on every hand to bar progress, and the work was terribly slow and disheartening. There could be little doubt that the distrust of new departures in diet was born of indifference. How very few persons knew even the simplest rules of diet? Even otherwise well-informed and well-educated people had in the majority of cases only the most hazy ideas as to the constituents of our various foods, and, often among scientists, one met with misapprehensions as to the actual food value of our cereals and legumes. The health of a nation largely depended on the quality of its food, and ignorance of the elementary facts of diet and digestion answered for an appalling death-roll, and an incalculable amount of human suffering. How long was this sacrifice to prejudice and ignorance to go on? The various societies, struggling bravely against the tide of retrogression, were doing a noble work, and there were indications that the high water-mark of unreasonable apathy to food reform was at last well nigh reached. The masses were waking up to the fact that to day strong arms, clear heads, and healthy bodies were required if the race of life was to be run with success. The struggle for existence was now so keen that only the healthy can reasonably expect to hold their own in these go ahead times when might was often right and the weakest went to the wall, while the crowd, eager in the pursuit of gold, passed by with unpitying eyes. Why should not the principles of diet be universally taught in our schools? Why should not our girls learn the nutritive value of various foods? If the principles of diet had been taught 30 years ago in the schools of England, a large number of human lives would have been saved, and a vast amount of human suffering avoided.

Our cousins across the watter were better informed on these matters than the majority of English people, and had long ago recognised the dietetic value of maize. In America maize preparations formed the staple food of a million. In some form or other it was served up at every meal, and it was certain that it contained sufficient nourishment to constitute a whole some food, containing all the elements required by the body. The fact that maize was made up into considerably more than 120 dishes in the United States was a strong argument in favor of its introduction into this country. Change in diet was always welcome, and whether the variation were in the form of a new bread or a novel preparation of a cereal, the change was beneficial and pleasing. He thought the chief reason that maize was so unpopular in this country was the unsuitability of the preparations offered to the public. Maize required very careful preparation in order to produce a nourishing digestible food free of objectionable features. It contained a somewhat better oil, and a large percentage of woody fibre and cellulose, but these might be eliminated by careful grinding and special methods of manufacture. Ordinary maize meal was very crude, developed bitterness, and often was found too relaxing. The finer preparations of maize were very poor in nitrogen, consisting, for the most part, of starch. The usual methods of milling were not a success in the case of maize, and this difficulty had proved a great stumbling block to the extensive use af maize as food. It was therefore a matter of great importance to the British nation that a successful method of milling had at last been perfected. He referred to the special process of the Sheppard Corn Malting Company. This process was entirely successful in producing a maize meal which was highly nutritious, digestible, and free from acrid and bitter principles. He believed that they had satisfactory solved the problem of grinding mazie efficiently and advantageously. The chief preparations of maize were:—Maize meal, maize flour, corn flour, hominy, Sheppard's maize meal. Maize meal was manufactured by grinding the whole grain by the ordinary methods, and it resembled wheaten wholemeal in many of its properties. It was rich in oil, and retained to a great extent the natural flavour of the maize.

The chief objections against maize meal as a food were: The high per centage of woody fibre present, the relaxing effects of the wholemeal, the somewhat bitter flavor, the liability to fermentation and mould. Sheppard's maize meal was a new preparation of maize, manufactured by a novel but simple process. The method of manufacture was such that most of the woody fibre and fat were eliminated, while the nitrogen was retained. The starch granules were broken down and the starch partly dextrinised, and the meal was rendered very dry. From a careful study of these analyse and from the results of microscopic examination, the lecturer concluded that Sheppard's meal possessed the following advantages: It has by far the highest food value of any maize preparation. It is the most digestible. The starch grains are broken down, and are thus easily acted on by the digestive juices, and a considerable portion has been converted into the more digestible form of dextrin. It is non-irritant, although it possesses considerable apparent powers. The percentage of woody fibre is very low. The fat has been largely eliminated, so that the acrid flavor of raw maize is not present, and the keeping qualities of the meal are improved. He (the lecturer) was more particularly concerned however, in the utilization of maize in bread-making, and was sure there was a wide field for its employment in conjunction with wheaten flour in the manufacture of breadstuffs. He has ascertained that Sheppard's maize meal could be used with the greatest success in bread, cake and biscuit making, on account of the special qualities of the meal. The bread had a very fine bloom and pile, and came out of the oven a beautiful brown. The texture was good and quite equal to loaves made from wheaten flour alone. The aroma of the bread was, in the lecturer's opinion, superior to that of ordinary bread, and the bread developed a very characteristic and pleasant flavor. The maize bread, made with Sheppard's maize meal, had the following advantages: It is more nutritious, as the nitrogenious ration is considerably higher than that of ordinary bread. It is more digestive than ordinary wheaten bread. The flavor is sweeter and more pleasant than that of ordinary bread. The bread keeps moist and palatable for a very long time. The great length of time the bread keeps moist was one of the most important advantages, and was not only due to the presence of water, but also to the presence of soluable bodies. These were substantial advantages, and could not fail to secure for the maize product a hearty welcome from the trade and public. In conclusion, Dr. Goodfellow said he was full of hope that before long maize products will be far more largely consumed in England than they are today. Surely a food which has supported seventy millions of people is worthy of a fair trial in our country. The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to the lecturer, the chairman, and Mr. Lowenfeld. Samples of maize-made bread, cake and biscuits were gastronomically tested by the audience during the proceedings.

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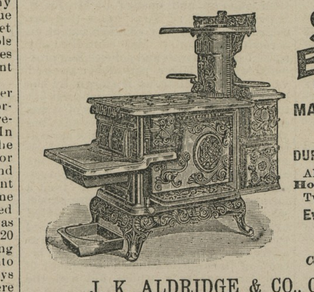

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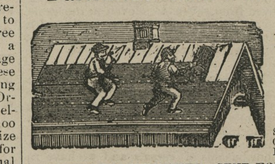

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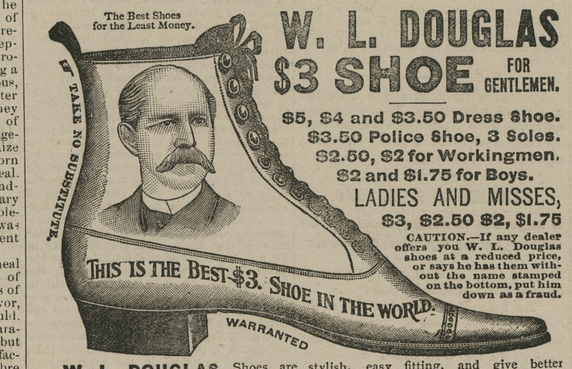

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