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WILL THE DOCTOR RESIGN?

ANOTHER FLURRY AT THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members Swallow Themselves - Struck an Economic Vein - Aldermen and Smelling Sewers.

Dr. J. H. Gardiner has been a member of the Board of Health for "a long number of years," as he himself expresses it. But if the doctor does not go back on his word, when he reads his morning paper through to-day, he will shortly afterwards cease to be a member of that health-preserving body. The reason for the doctor's action will be found in the rather remarkable right about face which the Board of Health took at a special meeting held last evening.

Last week the Board almost unanimously decided to send a deputation of three to Montreal to attend the annual convention of the American Medical Association to be held there next week. Last night they reversed their action by almost unanimous decision. The reason for this sudden change of opinion was not made plain, but it is unlikely that any other than the members-to-be of the proposed deputation will kick about it.

The members present at the meeting were Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald (Chairman), W. Heaman, Parnell, O'Meara and Scarrow, Mayor Essery, Dr. English, Mr. Skinner, Secretary Bell and Dr. Hutchinson, M.H.O. The business was brought up by the reading of a requisition signed by six members of the Board, asking that a special meeting be called to reconsider the action of the Board in deciding to send a deputation to Montreal. In this connection the Secretary read the resolution passed at the last session of the Board with respect to the deputation. Dr. Gardiner suggested that the Board send a deputation to the convention, whicupur Dr. English moved, seconded by Mayor Essery, that a deputation, comprising the Chairman, Dr. Gardiner and the Medical Health Officer, go to Montreal. This motion carried.

When the matter was thus laid before the meeting the Mayor moved that the resolution be reconsidered. Ald. Heaman seconded.

The motion carried, Dr. English voting nay. Secretary Bell here read the following from Dr. Gardiner addressed to the Chairman, and dated Aug. 28, 1894:—"I am informed that a meeting has been called to reconsider the advisability of sending a deputation to the American Health Association at Montreal. I had the honor of being named on that deputation, and I have accepted the trust, believing that the knowledge there gained would be of material advantage to the city at large. And also with the hope that as I had been on the Board for many years and had never been away from the city at the expense of the city, the Board by sending me had intended to recognize my past services in the city's interest. I was mistaken it seems and after the action taken by a majority of the Board in calling a meeting to reconsider the advisability of sending said deputation, I do not feel at liberty to be present at the meeting and had intended to resign my membership in the Board. But if it is decided by the Board that in the interest of the city the deputation do not go I will consider it a desire on the part of the Board that I be not a member of it and will immediately send in my resignation to the City Council. [Signed] J. H. GARDINER, M. D.

Mr. Skinner thought the letter was premature. A brief silence followed. Mayor Essery moved that the motion passed at last meeting to send a deputation to Montreal be rescinded, and that no delegates be sent.

Ald. O'Meara seconded. The Mayor said the reason he had moved this resolution was because considerable dissatisfaction had been raised, but one of the aldermen who objected was not present, although he had a seat on the Board.

The Provincial Board of Health had met at Chatham the other day, but no deputation was sent. The Board had, to start with, only \$500 to spend, and it would take \$125 or \$175 to send three delegates to Montreal. The convention was an American one, and what advantage could be gained not obtainable out of the reports. Ald. O'Meara said the amount of money would be far better spent if distributed among the poor—the widows and orphans—in the coming hard winter.

Dr. English stated that the convention would be attended by experts, and there was no place where such information could be had as by attending this convention. It far outshone the provincial meeting. If it was a question of economy, all right.

Ald. O'Meara held that it would be better to spend the money in water for flushing out the sewers. He had been compelled to put canvas, with dirt to hold it down, over a gully hole to keep the smell down.

Dr. Hutchinson replied that the sewers were regularly flushed, and Ald. O'Meara said that, if the sewer he spoke of was flushed in the last six weeks, it was done at night.

Dr. Hutchinson replied that Mr. Owen had told him the work was done. The Mayor's motion carried, Dr. English voting nay. Ald. Scarrow did not vote.

Ald. Scarrow—I'll go over and get Mr. Owen, and have the matter ventilated. Commissioner Owen was brought, and Ald. Scarrow then said he could corroborate what Ald. O'Meara had said about sewers.

Mr. Owen told the Board that sewers had been flushed to his knowledge two weeks ago. The Engineer gave the orders. Ald. Parnell had also smelled a smell.

Ald. Scarrow—Well, surely to G—, we have enough officials to see that the sewers are flushed.

Mr. Owen explained that Foreman Leadbeater had been ordered to flush a sewer, and then the order was cancelled owing to low water.

Ald. Coe had been going home when he smelled sewers that stunk like fury. The chairman said the sewer on Dundas street, near the convent, might be flushed, and in two days it would smell as bad as ever.

The matter dropped. Mr. Gray, a closet cleaner, complained

his taxes. He was referred to No. 2 Committee. The Medical Health Officer asked what was being done about cleaning out Darling's Creek. Two men with rakes could do the work. The creek will get this sort of a cleaning.

Agricultural Abstracts.
The experienced poultryer always watches the combs of his fowls. They tell much of the vigor and productive capacity of each bird. Fowls which have large, bright combs, if hens, are sure to be good layers. If cocks they have vigorous sexual power and will produce strong, vigorous chicks. When hens or cocks decline in vigor their eggs should not be set. The chicks from such eggs will be weakly, and the hens will be apt to be poor layers. Much of the improvement in breeding in all animals must be the result of getting their progeny when they are at their best.

Fall is the best time to use phosphates, for this mineral requires a great deal of moisture to make it produce its best effect. If a drought occurs just after phosphate is applied it often does no good at all that season, and by next year it will be so locked up in compounds with lime that the crop can get but little of it. In a drought this change of phosphate to insoluble conditions occurs very quickly. A soil full of humus or vegetable matter generates carbonic-acid gas, and this helps to make the insoluble phosphate available again. This is the reason why phosphate is so helpful on mucky soils, and does little good on dry sand or gravel, where there is not only too little water, but also a deficiency of vegetable matter.

One of the worst difficulties in growing squashes comes from attacks of the "wove." Poisons are no use against him, as he burrows beneath the stem of the vine where no poison can reach him. The best way is to prevent his attacks by applying strong tobacco water to the roots of the vine and also to the stalk during the season. This will prevent laying the egg which does the mischief. The tobacco water is also excellent manure for the vine. Stable manure attracts these borers, and hills of squashes with composted stable manure about them are the worst sufferers. The borer can be cut out with a knife, but by the time he is discovered the vine has usually been ruined. It will help such vines to peg the joints into the soil so as to facilitate the formation of new roots. This is a good plan anyway.

When we first heard it said of a poor cook that she "did not know enough to boil water without scorching it," it seemed like a simple, if not an extravagant statement, as it was. But how many know how to boil water quickly and with small fire? There are many times upon the farm when such knowledge is desirable, particularly when one is doctoring sick animals and desires a considerable quantity as quickly as possible. Yet any one who runs a stationary engine can tell the secret. Begin with a small quantity at first, as little as can be used without overheating the boiler. When it begins to boil, add as much more and keep up the process. Adding one-fourth as much as is already boiling will not seem to check it at all, and this will be true whether it is in pints or barrels at a time. The heat that will boil one gallon will boil any amount if it is but gradually added to that which has reached the boiling point, if the fire is kept only at a steady temperature. If you tell this to some women on washing day they may laugh at you, but it is true, nevertheless.

The potato beetle and brava have made their appearance in England. The London Agricultural Gazette prints a complaint of farmers that they cannot effectively spray with poisons to destroy the slugs, because the spraying only reaches the upper surface of the leaf, while the slug is a great part of the time under the leaf out of reach of any application. This may be the fact in the English climate, where on many summer days the under side of the leaf is often the driest and most comfortable place the bug can find. In our American climate the bug finds plenty of sunshine and when feeding is always on the upper surface of the leaf to the under side of the leaf at night it does not then need to eat anything before morning sunshine tempts him to the surface again. In England, being so much on the under side of the leaf, necessarily may force the larva to the habit of eating there. But in our climate thus damp and cool the potato bug will not rapidly increase if his insect enemies are encouraged, or at least not destroyed by poisons.

The only successful way to grow pork is to keep pigs in thrifty growing condition from birth. This does not mean that they shall be fattened, for the kind of food given them ought not to be largely fat producing. But they will be always ready with a little extra feeding to make the very best of pork. Such pigs hardly need any extra preparation for heavy grain feeding, for their whole life has been so regular that their digestive organs will be ready for anything. Still, it is well before beginning to feed corn heavily to give the pigs a full diet of some food that will distend but not overload the stomach. What is wanted is some fruit or vegetable that will digest easily. The old plan of boiling apples, small potatoes and pumpkins, mixing in with this some fine wheat middlings, makes an excellent diet. If some corn meal is added and the corn gradually increased, the hogs may be fattened in the best and sweetest pork on this ration. Such pork will have no fever in it, for there was no fever from indigestion in the animal that was fed with it. This is what makes very fat corn-fed pork so difficult of digestion by people whose stomachs are not strong.

There is, or used to be, a common idea among farmers that varieties of grain, vegetables and fruits "run out" until they become not worth growing. Some have said that this indicated a general law under which a variety had a certain period of growth, maturity and decay, much like a human life. This was nonsense. Varieties only deteriorate in localities or under circumstances which do not give them chance for full development of their best points. The deterioration is quite rapid in places unsuited to their growth. Where conditions are favorable, with good care in selecting seed each year, the variety will continue forever. We knew a year or two ago a farmer who had kept the Early Rose potato, growing it each year, and it was as productive as this variety was when first introduced. The potato crop has of late years been a difficult one to keep old and productive. Every injury to the leaves from potato bug or blight damages the quality of the tubers, and this in turn makes the seed potato less valuable. After a very few years of injury from potato bugs the variety soon loses its productiveness and is said to have "run out."

A farmer writes thus:—"Formerly I salted my pork in a bulging barrel (as I think most farmers now do), and I found that when the meat got below the bulge of the barrel it would float in the brine and become what we all call rusty, which made it very objectionable. I had a cask made straight staved, big at the bottom and small at the top, and since then I have not been troubled with rusty pork. It was made 22 years ago, and I have wanted a little brine, is good yet. If pork is cut in strips and packed edgewise and packed as packers do in such a cask, it will never float until the last ring is broken, and sometimes not until the last pieces are being used."

We think this puts too much emphasis on the shape of the barrel. The reason why pork does not keep is because air gets to the pork and thus introduces injurious bacteria. Whenever this is the case, taking out the pork, thoroughly scraping it and then replacing the pork in the brine after the brine has been boiled until no more scum arises, will make it as good as ever. Old brine that has been boiled and has had only pork in it is as good as new brine. Some farmers think it better, no amount of boiling will make it fit for pork, nor can a beef barrel be fitted to keep pork. This is a rule that does not work both ways. An old pork barrel will keep beef perfectly, but it must never be used for pork afterward.

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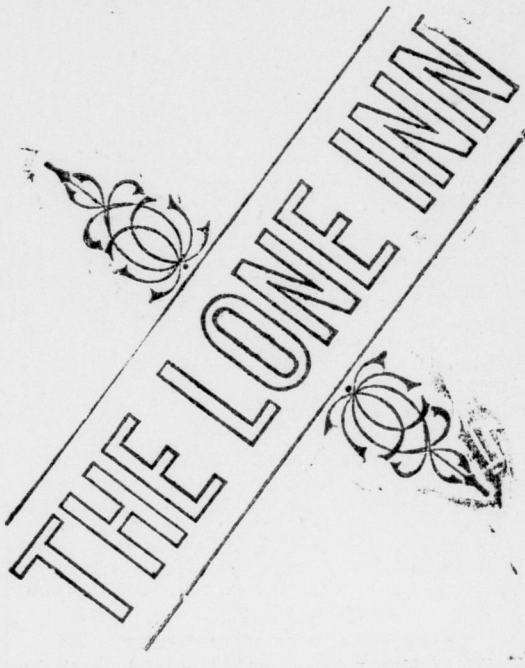
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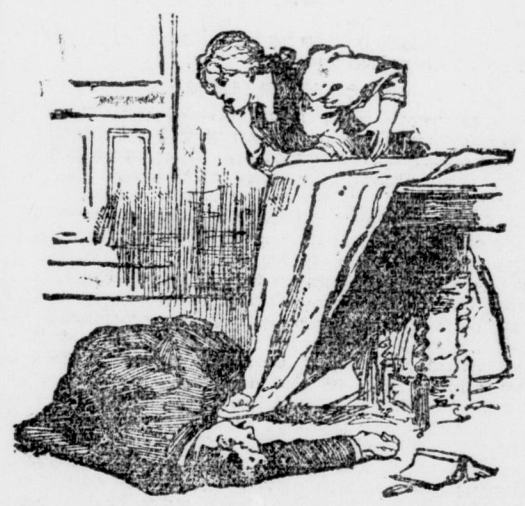
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Canadian Fruit Buyers' and Exporters' Association.

The Canadian Fruit Buyers' and Exporters' Association has issued the following circular, dated Aug. 28, 1894, to its members:

Allow us to call our attention to certain facts. Our Association has adopted a form of contract, which, it is hoped, all buyers of apples in Ontario will use. These can be secured from the Secretary at 15 cents per book of 50 duplicate contracts. Already over 10,000 have been sold. A sample form is enclosed.

The crop report which was read at the annual meeting has been printed, and is enclosed to all the members. It must be considered to be absolutely private and confidential, and no report will be issued in a month or less. Those desiring copies of the first report can secure them by sending the Secretary-Treasurer their initials and fee of \$5 and a recommendation to membership signed by three of the members.

Three important resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting. They are as follows:

1. "Resolved, that the practice which has existed in the past, and which has become so general, of engaging assistants in buying and packing on commission, should be discontinued, and in future all assistants and help shall be paid by a 'dry' by the day, week, month or season, as can best be arranged; and any member of the association found violating the same in the future shall be subject to the censure of the Association."
2. "Resolved, that we, as members of this association, pledge ourselves not to accept any apples on the plan known as 'so much and the rise,' or to give what is called a bonus, and to use, so far as it is in our power, the form of contract adopted by the association."
3. "Resolved, that the members of this association faithfully agree not to accept any 'shipper's count' or 'more or less' bill of lading when shipping apples, but to insist on receiving clean bills of lading."

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