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SLINK VEAL BEING SOLD, IS REPORT TO BOARD OF HEALTH

Butcher Says He Saw Calf in East End Shop.

TWO SEIZED ON MARKET

Ex-Controller Saunders Is Chosen President at the Inaugural Meeting.

Ex-Controller J. H. Saunders was elected chairman of the board of health at the inaugural meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, on motion of Mayor C. R. Somerville and Dr. D. H. Arnott. Mrs. (Dr.) Wm. S. Partridge, the first woman member of the board, was present. One of the first items of business before the new board was the petition from the Local Council of Women asking that the nurses of the city now working under the various organizations be re-organized under the board of health. The communication pointed out that the nurses of the Child Welfare Association, the London Public Health Association, and the board of education should work under the direction of one body, together with the nurses now working under the board of health.

Dr. D. H. Arnott asserted that this would be a move in the right direction. "The board of health ought to assume the responsibility for the health of the city or quit," he said. On his motion, Chairman J. H. Saunders was delegated to interview the different bodies employing nurses, with a view to the centralization of their efforts.

Slink Veal Sold.

Dennis H. Flannigan reported to the board that slink veal was being offered for sale in the city, and urged that something be done to stop it.

"What can be done to see that the law is better enforced?" asked Dr. Arnott.

"Seize the calves and prosecute those who offer them for sale," suggested Mr. Flannigan.

"I saw one in the east end store of the William Davies' Company just half an hour ago that would kill any person who eats it." He said that it was less than 24 hours old.

"What is the matter, is it the condition of the calf?" he was asked.

"Its age and condition both combine to make it dangerous for food," Mr. Flannigan replied.

He was asked if it is easy to tell the age of a calf so young. He assured the members that it was a matter in which a butcher could hardly be deceived.

"I would want a birth certificate before I could tell the age of a calf as young as that you mention," said Mayor Somerville.

Dr. C. S. Tamlin, veterinary inspector, was asked to pay an official visit to the store mentioned.

Seized Two Calves.

Dr. Tamlin reported that he had seized two calves on the market on Tuesday, as they were under age. The owner of the calves was given a chance to defend himself before the board of health if he objected, but he decided to allow them to be confiscated. Dr. Tamlin promised him that he would not be prosecuted this time, but that the next offence would be punished. A. Johnson of Wilton Grove, who was the principal in this case, said he did not know the law in reference to the sale of calves.

Dr. Tamlin urged that in addition to the age some definite weight be established under which it should be illegal to sell calves. He suggested that 85 pounds dressed with the hide on should be set. City Clerk S. Baker, who is secretary of the board, was authorized to communicate with the provincial board of health, regarding the matter.

A letter was read from Mrs. Isabel D. Johnston, which contained some disparaging remarks concerning former boards of health. The letter was addressed to the mayor and contained no date, but was received by him early this year.

Slams Old Board.

"I cannot help feeling that we have a very lax and easy-going board of health," the letter stated in the opening paragraph. Continuing it described how Mrs. Johnston had lost her child from influenza and her maid was at the time dying in the hospital. She also related that an epidemic of diphtheria had broken out in June, 1916, and continued until late in the following year because "Dr. Hill and his staff were inefficient and called diphtheria septic sore throat." "One of our oldest and best physicians sent all his cultures to Toronto, and others depended alone on their technique," says Mrs. Johnston.

An urgent plea for a war upon rats is also contained in the letter. Rats may be seen on Richmond street in throngs, she says, alleging that they devoured a sweater coat in the postoffice that was waiting shipment overseas.

The letter was referred to Dr. W. S. Downham, M.O.H., for a report as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the statements concerning the former boards of health and Dr. W. H. Hill, former M.O.H.

One Smallpox Case.

Dr. Downham presented the vital statistics for the month of December as compiled at the Institute of Public Health. One death from diphtheria and six from tuberculosis were the only ones reported. Sore throat is the most prevalent, according to the report, with fifteen cases. Chickenpox is second, there being ten reported, and eight diphtheria patients. Four tuberculosis cases were reported, and one each of mumps and scarlet fever. There were five venereal patients reported.

Dr. Downham also stated that he had one case of smallpox. It was discovered in a 15-months-old child that had lately come from Chicago with its parents.

Dr. Arnot asked Mayor Somerville if he was ready to start another vaccination campaign similar to the one of a few years ago. The mayor intimated he was ready for anything in the best interests of the city. The board decided to get the isolation hospital in readiness in case it should be needed. Dr. Downham said that the smallpox cases last year were successfully treated in their own homes.

Look Into Ventilation.

Dr. Arnott suggested looking into the ventilation of the theatres of the city. He said that on the ground floor under the gallery of the Grand Opera House the ventilation was "rotten." He could not speak from personal experience of any others. Dr. Downham and Chairman Saunders said that the ventilating system of the Grand Opera House was a good one. Dr. Arnott suggested that perhaps it was not in working order. The board will investigate all the theatres.

The question of allowing hogs to be kept within the city limits this year was discussed, and it was finally decided to allow this, under the same restrictions as last year.

On motion of Dr. Arnott and Dr. Downham, the monthly reports of Dr. Tamlin, regarding milk tests, will be published at the expense of the board.

J. Lutman and J. W. Scott, sanitary inspectors, presented reports of their work during the year 1918, showing the visits made.

Inspector Lutman paid 393 visits to butcher shops, 382 to restaurants, 320 to laundries, 173 to bakeries, 194 to baber shops, 65 to fruit shops, 52 to fish shops, and 1,238 miscellaneous, making a total of 3,115.

Assistant Inspector J. W. Scott reported that along with his other work he had inspected 2,738 yards where outside toilets are located, and 2,701 places having sewer connection.

Morley & Hexter, well-known taxi service supplied the cars for the biggest Jewish wedding London has seen for some time. b

CITY MAY HAVE TO SPEND HALF MILLION ON SEWAGE DISPOSAL

West London Proposals Make Move More Necessary.

With the question of a sewerage system for West London, under consideration, that of a disposal plant at the coves looms up larger than ever. Plans are being considered in the department of the city engineer, and data is being gathered in preparation for the time when the council authorizes the work to proceed. It is conceded by all that something should be done towards eliminating the nuisance of raw sewage emptying into the river. The sewer beds which at present are being used as filters are inadequate for the work. City Engineer H. A. Brazier says that a disposal plant would probably cost between $300,000 and $400,000. The question will probably be discussed by No. 2 committee at its next meeting.

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SPIRITUAL DEEPENING OF CHURCH LIFE IS SUPREME ESSENTIAL

Speakers at Presbyterian Conference Tell of Great Need.

DR. R. P. MACKAY SPEAKS

Rev. T. A. Symington Deals With Problem of Evangelism —Lack of Recruits.

Deepening of the spiritual life in the church was declared by speakers at the Forward Movement conference in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon to be the supreme essential of a successful "Forward Movement" in the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Beginning with Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay of Toronto, who gave the chief address of the session, one after another expressed the conviction that deepening and enriching of the spiritual life is the necessary first step towards securing more recruits for the ministry and for mission fields; towards increasing of revenue and solving the problems of social reconstruction facing the Christian church at the close of the war.

"A recognized deficiency in the church is the lack of spiritual power," said Rev. Mr. MacKay, adding: "This lack makes us ineffective as a church. All Christian work is accomplished in two ways, by organization and by infection or inspiration. Inspiration, or the influence one's life exerts on others, is the method of Jesus Christ. We have an organized church, but we must have the living dynamo. The best method is when you get the machine of organization and the living power of spirituality together.

Lack of Recruits.

"The real trouble in regard to the difficulty of getting recruits for the ministry is not the fact that salaries are not tempting, but the fact that the spiritual life is not strong enough in family, home, Sunday school and church life. Get men to see and feel things and other questions will answer themselves.

"It is claimed that the 'dead line' in the ministry keeps back recruits, the fact that a man is not wanted in the ministry after a certain age. People, I say, will listen to a message wherever it comes from if it is doing their souls good.

"The meagreness of the church's response both to the home and foreign field is due to lack of spiritual power."

Get Spiritual Power.

Answering the question, 'How are we to get spiritual power?" Dr. MacKay held that an evangelistic campaign is not the fundamental thing, but having everyone put himself in the way of getting spiritual power. Prayer, he declared to be of first importance.

"Men who knew how to pray were the only men who knew how to do extraordinary work," he declared. Associated with prayer, he placed the study of God's Word. Finally, "If a man is going to be strong spiritually, he must relate himself to some great thought. Never in the history of the world has the church had so great an objective as at the present time. There is only one thing that can save the world, and that is the gospel of Jesus Christ. The church is faced by this challenge. What is it going to do about it?"

Urging the importance of prayer such as never has been offered before for the peace conference, Dr. MacKay insisted that the peace conference cannot save the world, but only the gospel of Christ.

Neglect Opportunities.

"May God help us not to trifle and neglect our opportunities," he said, "nor turn deaf ears to his call."

In the course of his address Dr. MacKay referred to the interdenominational, world-wide movement launched last week in New York, embracing all churches, a movement transcending any denominational movement to deal with the problems which face the Christian world today.

Calling attention to the "big thought" as represented in this movement, he emphasized the point that no definite plans have been made. The committee of one hundred appointed is waiting for the leading of God, while waiting upon God in prayer. The same spirit should animate the "Forward Movement" in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, if it is going to be a success, the prayer spirit, the spirit of association with a big thought.

Problem of Evangelism.

Leading the discussion, Rev. T. A. Symington of Knox Presbyterian Church stated that at the previous Forward Movement conference of the presbytery some months ago, he had felt too much dependence was being put upon organization to carry forward the Forward Movement. The problem of evangelism, of political, social and church reconstruction demanded, he said, the seeing that God and not man had spoken. Stress was laid on the necessity for personal reconstruction.

"Jesus demanded," he said, "that people revise their ideas of God themselves. God must be a reality in social, religious and business relations.

John Talbot of Dorchester voiced the conviction that if the Forward Movement is to be successfully carried forward, the spirit must be caught which enabled young men to offer themselves for service in the war, young men who gave up their college courses to go to the front and possible death.

Lead Young Men.

Such a spirit would be required to lead young men into the ministry, and in their decisions, they would require the help of God, as did the men who donned the king's uniform.

His ideal of a Forward Movement would be a movement in which each church member was possessed of the power of the spirit of God. Only in this way could the church go forward as a unit. Only when people who call themselves Christians grasp the fact that Jesus Christ came for the purpose of bringing salvation to the earth and are prepared in the power of God to carry out Christ's plan can there be a forward movement which will realize its possibilities.

On motion of Rev. A. H. MacGillivray of St. Thomas, seconded by Rev. S. H. Eastman of Port Stanley, a committee was appointed a Forward Movement committee for the presbytery, to assist congregations in holding a special meeting for the promotion of spiritual life, etc. This committee is made up of the members of the committee who have arranged the Forward Movement presbytery conference, Rev. W. R. McIntosh, Rev. James MacKay, conveners of committees involved in the Forward Movement, with the additional names of Rev. A. H. MacGillivray, and Rev. D. C. MacGregor and two laymen, A. S. MacGregor and Prof. Patterson.

Rev. William Gauld of Formosa delivered an interesting and inspiring address at the conclusion of the session, giving illuminating glimpses of the world work of education and evangelization being accomplished in Formosa. In connection with the subject of education, complimentary reference was made to the work of the Japanese Government in establishing a school system. In conclusion he told of the Presbyterian school which is rendering fine service and which requires to be enlarged.

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ALDERMEN PLEASED WITH NEW SYSTEM

Don't Fancy Idea of Executive Committee.

"The executive committee, which it was proposed to form, in a measure to take the place of the board of control, will certainly not be revived, after the experience of the aldermen at the meeting of the council on Monday night," said one of the aldermen yesterday.

Monday night's was the first council meeting for some years that the chairmen of the two standing committees reported directly to the council, and the majority of the aldermen welcome the change. During the life of the board of control the reports of the committees were referred to that body, and then revised by it, if thought necessary, before being sent on to the council for ratification. Often when the reports were presented the members of the committees would object to the changes made, and the feeling between some of the members of the council and the board of control and the aldermen was not of the most peaceful.

Old things have passed away, and all things have become new, and the two reports were presented and passed by the council in record time.

The question of the executive committee will likely come up before No. 1 committee this evening, but it is confidently expected that it will be turned down.

DR. J. H. WOOD HAS WON COLONELCY AND HIGH DECORATIONS

One of Party Returning on the Olympic—Related in London.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

TORONTO, Jan. 21.—Among those that returned on the Olympic was Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wood, O. C. of the 2nd Field Ambulance, B. E. F., who is related in London, Ont. He was one of the "Original Firsts," leaving Toronto at the outbreak of the war, and was attached to No. 2 Stationary Hospital, under Col. Shillington. He has since been in continuous service in France, first in hospital work, but later in ambulance and field work, being raised successively to major, then to lieutenant-colonel on the ground of merit.

He has also been decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the king of the Belgians, and with the D. S. O., on his return from the Rhine, shortly before his embarkation for home.

He practiced medicine at 1062 Dovercourt road, this city, before enlisting, and returns with an enviable record to his credit in the surgical department of the army medical service.

SLAVERY DAYS IN UNITED STATES AND EFFECTS HERE, TOLD

Librarian Fred Landon Speaks on "Fugitives in London."

Slavery days in the United States, with the effect that the system had upon this country, were recalled last night in the paper presented by City Librarian Fred Landon before the Historical Society, on "Fugitive Slaves in London Before 1860." It is only within the last few years that any recognition at all has been given to the fact that by the protection it gave to runaway slaves, Canada had considerable influence in destroying the whole American system of bondage. When slaves could flee from their masters, make their way to Canada, and there be absolutely safe, there was bound to be a lack of stability about the human property that, if continued long enough, would help wreck the slavery idea. This point was brought out in Mr. Landon's paper.

The runaways who reached Canada for the most part located in Western Ontario, either in the cities or towns, or else in the distinctly negro colonies, such as Buxton, Dawn, or the Refugees' Home near Windsor. London's geographical position made it one of the centres for fugitives who came in from Port Stanley or Port Burwell on the south, or from the Detroit River frontier on the west. In the fifties there were probably 300 colored people in London, a fairly noticeable element in the city's population at that date.

Fairly Well Off.

In general, they found no difficulty in making their living, and some of them were fairly well off, owning property and engaging in business. When it is remembered that these people a few years before did not even own the rags on their backs, the improvement that freedom brought is clearly proven. Equally noticeable was the fact that there was little crime, and that the morals of the people steadily improved. Dr. Samuel Howe, who investigated for the American Government, said of them: "The refugees in Canada earn a living and gather property; they build churches and send their children to schools; they improve in manners and morals—not because they are picked men, but because they are free men."

Interesting Stories.

Interesting narratives were presented of the strange, devious ways of the "underground railroad" by which the fugitives reached this city. An interesting incident was told in which the late Senator Elijah Leonard figured, and which resulted in the rescuing of a small negro boy, who had been kidnapped and was being taken through Canada to be sold into slavery. Of special interest was the narrative of two elderly colored people, still living in this city, who came to Canada, and to London in 1855, in order to escape being sold south. A hint of an interesting episode was contained in Mr. Landon's reference to a conference which took place in this city in August, 1864, between three representatives of the Confederate States, then fighting desperately for life, and representatives of the great and powerful secret political organization, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, which at that time was seeking to detach the whole group of Northwestern States from the Union.

FENIAN RAID VETERAN BURIED

MOUNT FOREST, Jan. 21.—The funeral today of the late Dr. Charles Jones, Sen., was under the auspices of the Masonic order. A number of visitors from neighboring lodges were present.

Mr. Jones was the last one of the Mount Forest Fenian Raid veterans. W. J. Gilroy was the other.

PRESBYTERIANISM IS BEING TRIED OUT AS A GOVT. IN RUSSIA

Dr. S. Banks Nelson Shows Analogy To Bolshevism.

SPEAKS AT CONFERENCE

Bolshevism Meant Simply Government by Majority For Majority.

"God bless our fighting men,
Whom thou bringest home again,
God bless our men.
Victors by courage rare,
With thankful hearts we swear
Our love and wealth they'll share,
God bless our men."

The foregoing revised version of the National Anthem was quoted last evening by Rev. Dr. S. Banks Nelson of Hamilton at the close of a brilliant address on "Presbyterianism and Providence," delivered in the First Presbyterian Church at the wind-up session of the all-day London Presbytery conference on the Forward Movement of the Presbyterian Church.

The purpose of the quotation was to illustrate a practical working-out of Presbyterianism in economic life "when the boys come home" Presbyterianism which, according to the lecturer dated back as a system of the days of Moses, and through the long struggle and fighting had been shaped into a free church.

Glories in History.

Glorying in the history and ideals of Presbyterianism, the ideals of "equality for all men," Dr. Nelson expressed the firm conviction that Presbyterianism still had an important mission to perform in the Providence of God, that, indeed, it was just coming into its own in this era in the world's history.

"We've got the decks cleared now and are ready for action," he said. "We've cleared the decks about verbal inspiration, and composition of the books and 'the two Isaiahs,' and that sort of thing, and we're down to the truth that the poor we have with us always; along with the Pharisees; that certain rich men can only be punished in hell for the way they have treated Lazarus; the acid test we have to pass now is if we take the truth of Jesus as taught in his fables or parables, and if we take these teachings and his example and put them into our lives."

Canadian Exponent.

Introducing Dr. S. Banks Nelson to the audience, Rev. Dr. MacDonald, moderator of the London Presbytery drew attention to the fact that one of the local newspapers in making advance notice of his coming to London had referred to him as "the greatest Canadian exponent of Bolshevism."

Dr. Nelson got even with the press by saying exactly what he thought about the way the press was bound down hand and foot by advertising interests, a flunkey in buttons, or words to that effect. The power of the capitalist advertiser tempered the opinions of the press. The speaker gave the Toronto Globe a Roland for its Oliver in his comment upon the Globe's recent remarks anent himself and his apology for Bolshevism.

The Apology?

If the newspapers weren't Presbyterian in their freedom, he could point to a place where Presbyterianism is being tried out as a form of government.

Where?

"In Russia." The audience gasped. But, when the lecture was over, and Dr. Macdonald was expressing his appreciation as chairman. "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Bolshevik," he said, whereat, quick as a flash, came the Irish lecturer's retort, "You know what happened to the man who was almost persuaded."

Dr. Nelson deplored the snap judgments of people on the Bolshevik movement in Russia, judgments based on press dispatches and without definite knowledge of the meaning and aims of Bolshevism.

The difficulty began with knowing "Little Greek and less Russian." Now, the doctor of divinity pointed out, the word "Bolshevism" simply means being interpreted government by the majority, and for the majority, hence in the best interest of the largest number.

Village Is Unit.

The village or community "myr" forms the unit from which the government is appointed. The village "myr" appoints representatives to the county "myr," which in turn sends representatives to the soviet.

"Same principle as Presbyterianism," said the speaker. "First the session, then the presbytery, then the synod, and finally the general assembly."

Another point of analogy: When the village myr is assembled the "elder" presides, the man of ripe judgment and experience. So the system is carried to the soviet.

Dr. Nelson deeply deplored the statement of Clemenceau a few days ago to the effect that the Russians cannot be recognized under present circumstances. "And this from France of all places," exclaimed the speaker, throwing on the screen of memory a few striking features of the French Revolution.

Massacres in Russia? Of course! They weren't the massacre of Glencoe. And it wasn't Cromwell who was taking certain stern measures to obtain a democratic system of government for the people. It was Lenine—Lenine who said there had been already a political revolution which could not be effective without an economic revolution. Russia, under the ban today, was known as "Holy Russia" not more than four or five years ago. The outstanding figures in imaginative literature, science, mathematics, musical art in the last decade and more have been Russians. No hope and no association with a people of such possibilities?

Consider Circumstances.

Dr. Nelson would have his audience consider the circumstances which had evolved the Bolshevik movement in Russia, the system whereby the under 80 per cent had practically nothing and shared it; lived a patriarchal family life and community life that widened out into a patriarchal form of government and socialistic equality.

Where were the Russian people getting this form of government, with its present abuses and imperfections? From the same source as Presbyterianism got its inspiration and form of natural government—from Judaism.

But Dr. Nelson, with his sympathy for Bolshevism in Russia and his belief that order and justice and rights of men will come out of the present confusion, doesn't want Bolshevism for Canada. "We are not prepared for it here," he said, harking back to statements earlier in his address, regarding the shaping by Providence of the lives of people and nations for the crises and great events which come to them. And "Providence is not recognized till the last," he had said, giving several well-known illustrations, such as those of Joseph, Daniel and other biblical makers of history.

Wants Improvement.

While he wouldn't care to see Bolshevism in Canada, he would like to see a better system than that of "majority government" with its abuses. He would like to see better government. "Sometimes we say we don't think it could be worse," he said.

He believed the time had come, however, when Presbyterian principles of "on the level" and "equal rights" for everyone should be applied to government and commercial and social relations, with emphasis on the commercial.

Infinite scorn was conveyed in the phrase in the form of an exclamation, "Order-in-council (oft repeated)." Apparently he didn't think much of that. He didn't think much either of "commercial secrets," the secret whereby the employer keeps from his employment the knowledge of his profits, guards this knowledge, as a padlocked secret.

"Everybody knows how much I get," he said. "Now we'd like some of the elders who are men in business to tell what they get." Some laughed. Nobody spoke.

Another "Secret."

There was another form of "commercial secret" which would have to be abolished, the system whereby one employee dare not let another know of a rise in pay, for fear of making trouble. Dr. Nelson humorously related that he had been obliged to keep such a secret himself once for three whole weeks for the sake of a shilling a week. "If we're going to be Presbyterians," he declared, "there'll have to be a fairer division of profits."

Talking about the democracy of Presbyterianism, he didn't think it the thing that the colonels should require one chaplain service; the majors another; the lieutenants another, and the privates another, because they couldn't mix. If men could go to service together in the army, why should a certain church be for the people able to give ten-cent pieces and quarters and another church for the people giving dollars by the hundreds?

"We'll have to put in the Presbyterian note that has been dying out," he said. "We are all equal here; or we are not disciples of Christ."

Employment Question.

The winter before the war, he recalled the unemployment problem which his city, Hamilton, faced. Hundreds of skilled workmen, brawny, physically fit, met the mayor to declare they wanted not charity, but work. The mayor was sorry, hoped it wouldn't last, but there was no work. Dr. Nelson commented that if the men were stricken with smallpox, they would be well cared for, given comfortable beds, nurses, doctors, food. If a war broke out they would be called to the service of their country and provided with clothing, weapons, ammunition and food. "But you are just out of work," said Dr. Nelson.

What about surplus profits of manufacturers and others, and division on the part of him that had with him that had not?

Nine months later, recruiting addresses were being made and calls to the men to fight who, out of work, had been one of the best assets of their country, as they were when needed for the army. They were told: "When you come back, the country will be yours that you fought for."

"Is this pledge going to be kept?" Dr. Nelson challenged. "Or are you going to ride round in your car while a returned man walks the streets looking for a job, and are you going to say, 'Poor fellow, he hasn't a job yet,' and let it go at that?"

Now Is the Time.

Dr. Nelson firmly believed that if the providence of God, now if ever the time has come for the practical expression of Presbyterianism which stands for equal justice and opportunity for all men.

One of the continually recurrent humorous touches of the lecture was the description of the speaker's experience with the chief of the police service for Canada. Dr. Nelson had been most courteously warned by him re expressing himself in terms of apology for Bolshevism, not to mention favorable comment on its possibilities. In the meantime, the doctor has received a copy of an address given by this man entrusted with Canada's safety, the address stating that disputes between employees and employers should be tried by a tribunal composed of representatives of both employers and employees.

Dr. Banks Nelson's view was that the head of the police service was getting Socialistic ideas. "And Borden over there at Versailles saying over and over again, 'I want a place at the table. I want a place at the table to represent Canada,' while he's leaving the safety of his country to a man like that! Soon he perhaps won't have a country to represent, if he doesn't look out, the way some people are talking."

WESTMINSTER FAIR DIRECTORS NAMED AT LAMBETH MEETING

The annual meeting of the Westminster Agricultural Society was held in Masonic Hall, Lambeth, Monday, with a good attendance of interested farmers present.

W. C. Pack was chosen chairman, and H. Poole as secretary of the meeting. The financial report of the secretary-treasurer showed the society to be in a prosperous condition, with a balance on hand of $225.10 to its credit.

The election of officers and directors was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, W. C. Pack; first vice-president, David McEwen; second vice-president, J. B. King; secretary-treasurer, H. Poole, Lambeth P.O.; directors, J. H. Cornell, Maurice Hooper, Frank Dores, D. Bogue, Vicars Figher, Charles J. Crinklaw, Gus. Campbell, Andrew Murray and Norman McPherson; auditors, E. J. Hant and W. B. Grieve; representatives to the Western Fair, Messrs. Pack and Gus. Campbell.

It was decided to hold a field crop competition in white oats and spring wheat. The society will hold its fall fair on Wednesday, September 24.

GASSED IN PLANT AT AMHERSTBURG

AMHERSTBURG, Jan. 21. — John Clark, carpenter at Brunner-Mond, was recently "gassed" just before closing time. He was employed in a building where there was a salamander for heating. The fumes from the coke overpowered him. He fainted and revived only to faint again. He was taken in a car by Mr. Allen to his home.

After the recent accident, owing to overcrowding of a street car, the company had an extra one on hand for the men in the morning.

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CHAS. H. FOSTER, Doctor of Optics, 206 Dundas street, opposite Gammage's. Where eventually. Why not now? b

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