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Ontario Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XLIX.—PART VII.

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

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- No. 9 Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*

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- No. 10 Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
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- No. 28 Report upon the operation of the Liquor License Acts in the Province for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 29 Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 30 Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 31 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 32 Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 33 Report of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
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- No. 35 Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
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- No. 51 Report of the Bureau of Archives for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 52 Report of the Librarian upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1917. *Not printed.*
- No. 53 Report of the Provincial Auditor for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, February 22nd, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 54 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 55 Report of the British Red Cross Fund for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 56 Report upon the Monteith Demonstration Farm for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
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- No. 59 Statement as to distribution of the Revised and Sessional Statutes for the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, February 20th, 1917. *Not printed.*
- No. 60 Return to an Order of the House of April 19th, 1916, that there be laid before the House:—A Return shewing, 1. If the T. & N. O. Railway quoted any special rate not authorized by its tariff or has been a party to the quotation of a special rate from any point or points in Ontario or Western Canada. 2. If so, to what shipper or shippers has such rate been given. Presented to the Legislature, February 20th, 1917. Mr. Munro. *Not Printed.*
- No. 61 Copies of Orders-in-Council made under the authority of the Department of Education Act, or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 20th, 1917. *Not Printed.*
- No. 62 Report of the Nickel Commission. Presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 63 Return of an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 16th February, 1917, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return:—1. Shewing all correspondence

(including telegrams) since January 1st, 1916, passing between the Government of the Province of Ontario or any member, officer or official thereof, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada and any officer or official thereof in reference to the machine guns purchased out of the moneys of the Province of Ontario. 2. All correspondence since January 1st, 1916, passing between the Government of the Province of Ontario, or any member, officer or official thereof, and the Imperial Government, and any officer or official thereof, in reference to machine guns purchased out of the moneys of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1917. Mr. *Bowman*. *Not Printed*.

- No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. How many charters or licenses have been issued to racing associations operating in Ontario since the year 1912. 2. What are the names of the racing associations or companies and the dates of the issue of the licenses or charters respectively. Presented to the Legislature, March 1st, 1917. Mr. *Carter*. *Printed*.
- No. 65 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 11th April, 1916, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a Return shewing:—1. Copies of all letters or telegrams, since the 1st January, 1915, which have passed between the Government or any official or agent thereof, and the International Nickel Company or the Canadian Copper Company or any officers or officials thereof, in reference to the damages done to the property of the farmers and others interested in the lands adjacent to the plant of the Canadian Copper Company. 2. Of all letters and telegrams which have passed between the Government, or any officer or official thereof—and particularly the Departments of Lands, Forests and Mines and of Agriculture—and Mr. Chas. McCrea, M.P.P., of Sudbury, in reference to the matters aforesaid or the operations of the International Nickel Company or the Canadian Copper Company, and the damage being done to the property in the vicinity of the operations of the said companies; and particularly the correspondence between either of the Departments and Mr. McCrea and Mr. Ponton and Mr. Jarvis, Valuers for the Canadian Copper Company. 3. Of all Orders in Council withdrawing lands from sale for agricultural purposes, at the instance or suggestion of the Canadian Copper Company. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1917. Mr. *Carter*, *Printed*.
- No. 66 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1917 for a Return shewing how many patients were regularly cared for in the Whitby Asylum during the year 1916. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1917. Mr. *Wigle*. *Printed*.

- No. 67 Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1917, for a Return of copies, 1. Of the pay-rolls of the Industrial Department of the Reformatory for the Province of Ontario, commencing November 1st, 1915, and ending October 31st, 1916, specifying the nature of the services rendered by those whose names appear in the Return. 2. Of the monthly payments by the Industrial Department of the Reformatory for the Province of Ontario to persons whose names do not appear upon the monthly pay-roll of the Industrial Department, specifying the nature of the services rendered by those whose names appear in the Return. Presented to the Legislature, March 2nd, 1917. Mr. Bowman. *Not Printed.*
- No. 68 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1916, for a Return shewing: 1. The number of acres occupied by *bona fide* settlers on the lands purchased from the Government by Willis K. Jackson *et al.* under agreement bearing date the 14th day of June, 1912, particularizing the number of acres occupied each year since the date of the said agreement. 2. The number of settlers occupying such lands since the date of such agreement and the number respectively occupying the same for each year since the date of said agreement and the number of acres occupied by each settler. 3. The number of settlers who have lived up to the requirements of The Free Grant and Homestead Act and the regulations thereunder, and the number in default. 4. The number of farms required to be cleared by the Minister under Clause 4 of said agreement, and the actual number of such farms cleared, the amount of work performed, and the number and kind of buildings erected in accordance with the request of said Minister. 5. The number and extent of roads, bridges and other improvements, designating the nature of such improvements, required by the Minister to be done under Clause 5 of said agreement and the number and extent of such roads, bridges and other improvements completed in accordance with such request. 6. The number of schools and school buildings erected under Clause 6 of said agreement, and whether same are established and erected to the satisfaction of the Minister, also the location of such schools, particularizing those which are not satisfactory to the Minister and the reason for such dissatisfaction. 7. The amount of work required to be performed under Clause 7 of said agreement that has actually been performed, particularizing the nature and cost of such work, and the date each work was commenced and completed. 8. The number of acres cut over by the purchaser under Clause 8 of said agreement, and whether same cleared in accordance with the terms of said clause and to the satisfaction of the Minister; and whether the terms of said clause as to leaving 20 acres of wood for each farm have been complied with, and the kind of wood so left. 9. Whether all the timber cut by the purchaser has been manufactured in the townships of Kendry and Haggart,

and if not, the amount not so manufactured and the amount of timber disposed of outside of such townships, and to whom the same was sold. 10. The amount of timber that has been purchased from the settlers by the purchaser, and upon what terms were such purchases made; and how much and at what rate were the settlers paid for cutting and removing timber; and what was the rate charged to the settler for the use of the purchaser's teams. 11. The number and date of sales that have been made by the purchaser to settlers and the terms of such sales and copies of all agreements between such settlers and purchasers and as to whether the same have been approved of by the Minister. 12. The number of patents issued to settlers under Clause 13 of said agreement. 13. The extent of the lands upon which patents have been issued to the purchaser under Clause 14 of said agreement, and the nature and cost of the buildings built on same for which such patents granted. 14. All correspondence between the Government or any officer or official thereof and the purchaser or any of them, or any officer or official of such purchaser, and between the Government or any officer or official thereof and any settlers, relating to the whole or any part of the subject matter of the said agreement. Presented to the Legislature, March 6th, 1917. Mr. Lang. *Not Printed.*

No. 69 Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. All statements furnished by the Canada Copper Company, International Nickel Company, Mond Nickel Company, and any other company producing nickel, under section 8 of The Mining Act, respecting taxation since the 1st of January, A.D. 1915. 2. All reports from any Government Mine Assessor, made under the provisions of The Mining Act, in respect to the mining operations of the Canada Copper Company, the International Nickel Company or the Mond Nickel Company, particularly with reference to the taxes to be paid by the said companies, or any of them, under The Mining Tax Act. 3. All correspondence since the 1st day of January, 1915, between the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, or the Provincial Treasurer, or any officer or official of the Government, and the Canada Copper Company, the International Nickel Company, the Mond Nickel Company, and any other companies producing nickel, or any officer or solicitor for or on behalf of the said companies, or any of them, with reference to the amount of taxes or royalties paid or to be paid by the said companies or any of them, to the Provincial Treasurer of the Province, in respect of the ore mined or the mining operations carried on by them in the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1917. Mr. Carter. *Not Printed.*

No. 70 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. The number, kind and cost of buildings comprised in the Burwash Prison Farm property. 2. What is the number of acres of land belonging to or included in the Bur-

wash Prison Farm property, and of such land, how many acres are under cultivation, and how many acres are used for the purpose of pasture. 3. How many prisoners are there at Burwash Prison Farm. 4. What is the number of employees at the Burwash Prison Farm, and what is the amount of salary paid to each employee. 5. Were cattle or other animals shipped from the Burwash Prison Farm in the year 1916, and if so, what was the number so shipped, the total value of such shipments and the amount paid as freight charges thereon. 6. Were cattle or other animals brought to the Burwash Prison Farm from other places in the year 1916, and if so, what was the number so brought, and what were the names of the places from which said cattle or other animals were brought. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1917. Mr. *Mageau*. *Printed*.

- No. 71 Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1917, for a Return:—1. Shewing the names of all the Townsites established by the T. & N. O. Ry. Commission. 2. Shewing all the townsite lands sold by the T. & N. O. Ry. Commission on or after July 29, 1916, the towns in which they were situated, and the amounts received for each. Presented to the Legislature, March 20th, 1917. Mr. *Bowman*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 72 Copies of contracts with The Kinleith Paper Company, Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario; The Georgetown Coated Paper Mills, Limited, Georgetown; The Provincial Paper Mills Company, Limited, Toronto; authorized by Order in Council dated February 20th, 1917. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1917. *Printed*.
- No. 73 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1917, for a Return shewing if the Canadian Northern Railway Company applied to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines to designate the lands or any part of the lands to be granted to the said railway as provided in section 3, 9 Edw. VII., chap. 71. 2. Has the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines designated any such lands or any part of the same. 3. If such lands or any part of the same have been so designated, what is the total acreage so designated, and of what townships or part of townships does the same consist. 4. Have the said lands or any part of the same been surveyed. 5. If the said lands have not been so designated, why have they not been designated. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1917. Mr. *Davidson*. *Printed*.
- No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd February, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. What amounts have been paid and upon what dates since January 1st, 1916, to the firm of Gunn, Richards and Company, Production Engineers and Public Accountants of 43 Wall Street, 43 Exchange Place, New York, or to any one acting for them, or on their behalf, on account of any

Department of the Government. 2. What amounts, if any, are still owing to the said firm or any one acting for them or on their behalf. 3. What were the services rendered in respect to which such payments were made or liability incurred. 4. By what authority was the employment of the said firm authorized. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1917. Mr. *Richardson*. *Not Printed*.

- No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. The total capital expenditure to the end of the fiscal year for all purposes in respect to the Guelph Prison Farm. 2. Any further capital expenditures contemplated, and if so, to what amount. 3. How many prisoners, on the average, have been accommodated at the Guelph Prison Farm during the year 1916. 4. How many prisoners are now at the Guelph Prison Farm for offences against the criminal law. 5. What was the average number of prisoners at the Guelph Prison Farm during the year 1916 for offences against the criminal law. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1917. Mr. *Ferguson (Kent)*. *Printed*.
- No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th March, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. What was the total cost of the knitting plant installed at the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto. 2. From whom was such knitting plant purchased and what was the date of purchase. 3. When was the said knitting plant installed. 4. What amount was paid to operatives up to the 1st of March, 1917, for operating the said plant. 5. What is the value of the goods produced from the knitting plant. 6. Have the goods produced by the said plant been sold, and if so, to whom. Presented to the Legislature, March 29th, 1917. Mr. *Ferguson (Kent)*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 77 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the 19th February, 1917, praying that he would cause to be laid before this House a Return:—1. Of copies of all correspondence passing between the Government of this Province, or any member, officer or official thereof, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any officer or official thereof, in reference to the care of Returned Soldiers. 2. Of all correspondence passing between the Government of this Province, or any member, officer or official thereof, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any officer or official thereof, in reference to the establishment of Convalescent Homes for the care of Returned Soldiers. 3. Of all correspondence passing between the Government of this Province, or any member, officer or official thereof, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any officer or official thereof, in reference to the relations between the Soldiers' Aid Commission and the Military Hospitals Commission of the Army Medical Service Corps. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1917. Mr. *Rowell*. *Not Printed*.

- No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1917, for a Return of copies: 1. Of all correspondence and documents at any time passing between the Director of Industries, Ontario Reformatory, and the Assistant Provincial Secretary, referring to Alexander McPherson, foreman, Ontario Reformatory Industries, and Fred. W. French, Assistant Director of Ontario Reformatory Industries, or either of them, or relating to any matters arising between the said Alexander McPherson and Fred. W. French. Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1917. Mr. *Richardson*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 79 Copies of all Orders-in-Council made under the authority of the Department of Education Act or of the Acts relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools, passed since the opening of the present Session of the Legislative Assembly. (*See No. 61.*) Presented to the Legislature, April 2nd, 1917. *Printed*.
- No. 80 Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1917, for a Return shewing: 1. What has been the cost of the Ontario Nickel Commission since the 1st day of February, 1917: (*a*) For salaries or payments by way of remuneration or honorarium to each member of the Commission respectively; (*b*) For travelling expenses of each member of the Commission respectively; (*c*) For allowance in lieu of travelling expenses to each member of the Commission respectively; (*d*) For other purposes, specifying such purposes and amounts. 2. What honorarium, remuneration or salary is payable or to be paid to the members of the Commission other than G. T. Holloway. 3. Is the Chairman, G. T. Holloway, still in the Government employ at \$20,000 *per year* and \$10.00 *per day* in lieu of travelling expenses, and if so when will the obligation of the Government cease. 4. Are the travelling expenses of the said G. T. Holloway from Toronto to Great Britain to be paid by the Government in addition to the allowance made to him. 5. What were the services rendered by each of the following parties in respect of which payments were made to them for salary as shown in the Return of the 16th February, 1916, respectively: Professor George A. Guess, salary, \$1,250; F. Clithero, salary, \$388.54; G. W. Dixon, salary, \$359.03; A. L. Clark, salary, \$600.00; R. N. Dickson, salary, \$485.00; A. Stanfield, salary, \$200.00; E. M. Tozer, salary, \$306.60; E. A. Wilson, salary, \$210.73. Presented to the Legislature, April 4th, 1917. Mr. *Dewart*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 81 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1917, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario or any Member, officer or official thereof, and the Devonshire Race Track Company or any member, officer or official thereof, and in particular the correspondence between J. T. White, Esq., Solicitor to the Department of the Provincial Treasurer, and Hon. Dr. Reaume. Presented to the Legislature, April 4th, 1917. Mr. *Wigle*. *Not Printed*.

- No. 82 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th March, 1917, for a Return of:—1. Copies of: (1) Charter of the Gore Bay Riding and Driving Association. (2) Supplementary Letters Patent, dated 17th November, 1915, increasing capital stock to \$25,000, and changing name to "Northern Riding and Driving Association." (3) Supplementary Letters Patent, dated 12th February, 1916, increasing capital stock to \$200,000. 2. Copies of all annual returns made by the said company. 3. Copies of all correspondence, and documents filed with the Government on the application for the issue of said Supplementary Letters Patent. 4. Copies of application for license to the Provincial Treasurer, and all correspondence and communications in connection with the issue of said license to hold a race meeting at Windsor. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. Mr. Wigle. *Not Printed.*
- No. 83 Report of the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland Station, Ontario, 1906-1915. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Printed.*
- No. 84 Report of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario, 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. *Not Printed.*
- No. 85 Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1917, for a Return shewing what was the number of prisoners in all gaols, reformatories and prisons in the Province of Ontario, on the thirtieth day of September, 1916. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. Mr. Parliament. *Not Printed.*
- No. 86 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th March, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. What was the total number of members of the Inside Civil Service of the Government of the Province of Ontario and the total number in each department thereof on the 31st day of July, 1914, the 31st day of July, 1916, and the 28th day of February, 1917, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. Mr. Elliott. *Not Printed.*
- No. 87 Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. What tenders were received for each and every of the lots advertised for sale by George W. Lee, Commissioner of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway in the "North Bay Times" on Thursday, October 12th, 1916. 2. Which of the said lots have been sold by the said George W. Lee, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission or any officer or official thereof. 3. What were the prices and terms at and upon which each and every of the said lots were sold by the said George W. Lee, the said Commission or any officer or official thereof. 4. Which of the said lots sold by the said George W. Lee, the said Commission, or any officer or official thereof, within the municipalities of Porquis June-

tion. Matheson, Cochrane, and Englehart, or what proportion of each and every lot so sold lies within the municipalities. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. Mr. *Mageau*. *Not Printed*.

- No. 88 Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1917, for a Return of copies:—1. Of all reports for the year ending October 31st, 1916, of the superintendents of each and all the asylums, government prisons and reformatories in Ontario. 2. Of letters between Assistant Provincial Secretary and Fred Hill, relating to the dismissal of the said Fred Hill from the staff of the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. Mr. *Grieve*. *Not Printed*.
- No. 89 Return to an Order of the House of the 16th February, 1917, for a Return shewing:—1. What amount has actually been paid since January 1st, 1916, for war purposes, by the Government, out of the proceeds of the Provincial War Tax. 2. For what particular purposes have such payments been made and what are the date of such payments. Presented to the Legislature, April 6th, 1917. Mr. *Bowman*. *Not Printed*.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LIVE STOCK BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ONTARIO
1916

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
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1917

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Corner Queen and John Streets
TORONTO

TO HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel
in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour
the Report of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture for 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HEARST,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1917.

Annual Report of the Live Stock Branch 1916

TO THE HONORABLE W. H. HEARST,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I hereby transmit the Annual Report of the Live Stock Branch for the year 1916. It contains the financial statement of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for the year 1916; lectures delivered at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1916; Ottawa Winter Fair, 1917; financial statement and list of officers of the Live Stock Associations; report of co-operative shipment of live stock, and list of members of the Ontario Live Stock Associations.

Faithfully yours,

R. W. WADE,

Director.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

1916

The Ontario Provincial Fair for 1916 was held in the City of Guelph from the 5th to the 8th of December, inclusive, and was largely patronized. At luncheon and other gatherings, the following addresses were delivered.

ADDRESS.

HON. FINLAY G. MACDIARMID, ACTING MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

I need scarcely say that I feel highly the privilege of meeting with you here to-day. As Acting Minister of Agriculture an invitation has been extended to me to be present on this occasion. It seems to me fitting in the few minutes I have at my disposal this afternoon that I should make some reference to the late Minister of Agriculture with whom you were all personally acquainted. It is unnecessary for me to pass any eulogy on that gentleman before this audience. I am sure he held a high place in your esteem; he was deeply interested in the agricultural interests of this Province. He was a man who enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and he was well able to interpret the wishes and views of the average farmer. His experience had been gained through a lifetime of working on the farm, and knowing the average conditions as they are in the Province of Ontario he was able to fill a most important place in the Government, and gave to this Province the best service that he could. His death, happening at the time that it did, seemed to be more or less of a tragedy following so closely on the death of his son who lost his life on the Somme Front in France. Mr. Duff had a high sense of duty, and fully realized his responsibility as a public servant. He gave the best that he could of his own personal service, and when the call came to serve his King and Country, he gave his only two sons.

We have become accustomed, and properly so, to look at everything from the standpoint of the war in which we are engaged. The true test of anything nowadays is, "Will it strengthen our hands directly or indirectly in winning the war?" It may be timely to consider the live stock industry, which this great Show represents, from this standpoint. We read that the live stock industry of the old world, particularly of the central powers of Europe, has diminished tremendously since the war began, and that this is one of the reasons for the critical food situation which prevails in Germany to-day. In the light of this fact it is gratifying indeed to find that the live stock industry of Ontario is stronger than when the war broke out. If you look up the figures computed by the Department of Agriculture, you will find that there have been increases in the numbers of horses, dairy cattle, beef cattle, and poultry, and slight decreases in sheep and swine. The following figures for the years ending July 1st, 1914, just before the war began, and July 1st, 1916, for live stock, other than poultry, may be of interest.

	1916.	1914.
Horses	775,732	774,544
Milch cows	1,045,029	1,006,703
Other cattle	1,689,738	1,597,925
Sheep and lambs	908,066	922,375
Swine	1,735,254	1,770,533
	6,153,819	6,072,080

I do not need to emphasize these figures. All will recognize that it is of the highest importance that we maintain our agricultural strength while exerting our maximum military strength. If the countries of the old world exhaust their supplies of live stock, they will have to turn to the countries of the new world to replenish that supply after the war is over for live stock will continue to be the basis of permanent agriculture.

We have done well up to the present, but what of the future? I realize that the live stock industry in this Province is now passing through perhaps the most critical period in its history. The unfortunate weather of the past season has left the root cellar nearly empty, and many a silo is far from being filled. The grain bins are also depleted and concentrated feeds are abnormally expensive in common with all other feeds. In addition, help is hard to get and wages are high. In face of these conditions, many farmers are considering whether to sell their stock or carry it through the winter. I had a letter only a few days ago from the manager of one of the large banks stating that instructions had been issued to every branch of his bank to loan money to any respectable farmer to enable him to buy feed and carry his stock through the winter. Each man will have to decide for himself whether it will pay him to carry stock through, as it will depend very largely on his individual circumstances. In the majority of cases, I venture to think it will be profitable and the Show we are opening to-day should do a great deal in demonstrating the types which will be profitable and the best feeding methods in obtaining results. But the point I would like to strongly emphasize is this, "Do not sacrifice your breeding stock." Markets may fluctuate and difficulties may arise, but I think the man who adopts a certain line of breeding after intelligent consideration and then sticks to it, is the man who wins out in the end. Just now, however, it is more than individual importance—it is national importance. It will help to win the war and it will help in the rebuilding of this country after the war is over. For these reasons I think this great Winter Fair is doing a worthy work in war time as well as in peace times.

I am pleased to see that this Winter Fair is again a success, and that your entries in every line are greater almost than those of last year, indicating a healthy sentiment in the live stock interests of the Province, and other associated interests. I am sure that you have selected Guelph as the proper place in Ontario for the holding of the Winter Fair. Our Agricultural College is situated here, and it is important that the instructors and professors in that College should be present at this Fair. I am sure that the fact that the best product from all over Ontario is brought together here for the purpose of comparison and competition will have a stimulating effect on the College itself. It will impress upon those in charge of that great institution the magnitude and importance of the work they are entrusted with. The standard of quality to-day in Ontario is very high. We owe a great deal to the President and Directors of the Winter Fair for encouraging and keeping alive a healthy sentiment in trying to produce the best in every line of live stock. To-day the boys and girls of the Province of Ontario are interested in agriculture through their school fairs. We have in almost every county in the Province of Ontario, a district Representative of Agriculture, and Short Courses are held in these counties that are attended by hundreds of boys and girls throughout the rural sections of the Province. We have almost a complete chain leading from the rural school to the door of the Agricultural College or Macdonald Institute, where, if they wish, they may finish their agricultural education. It is important at the present time, above all other things

that we should lend our united energy to increase the production of the British Empire. It is important now, perhaps more than at any other time in the history of our country that we should encourage thrift and economy in every direction. We should eliminate waste, carelessness and extravagance. We should endeavor in every way to improve our transportation facilities in order to bring the producer and the consumer closer together. We have to-day to contend with a serious situation as far as the cost of living is concerned. Unfortunately, this has been a year of lesser production in the Province than for some years past, not due to any lack of work on the part of the individual farmer himself, but due to conditions over which man has no control. Unfavorable weather has interfered to a very great extent with production along many lines. In some sections of the country, the crops have been almost a complete failure, especially the spring grain crops, and the potato crop has been a distinct disappointment. On the other hand, we have an abundance of hay in the Province of Ontario, but coarse grain, and grain of all kinds is exceedingly dear, and the problem that the farmer has to solve to-day is whether it is more profitable to buy grain to carry his stock over or to sell his stock even though they are immature and not ready for the market. We have every indication that the present prices will continue for some considerable time, and production can be increased by carrying the stock over. This is a question that the banks are giving attention to.

This is an age of co-operation, and we are doing our best in Ontario to play our part in connection with this world wide war. It is impossible for words to convey a real picture of the magnitude of the struggle which is going on at the present time, but as it more fully develops, and as we see the situation in a truer light, the determination of the people is growing day by day, and their conviction is becoming strong to lend every effort and assistance towards winning a complete and lasting victory on the battlefields of Europe in order that this world may be a better place to live in after this terrible struggle is over. Great Britain is bound by treaty and tradition and by the highest ideals of civilization to go to the rescue of the weak in Europe. We are to-day fighting a tyrant who wishes to dominate the world, possessed of a military machine the like of which the world has never known, an organization which defies description; every interest in the whole German Empire is co-operating in order that they may crush their opponents. The people of Ontario have done well. The people of Canada, from Vancouver to Halifax, are loyal with few exceptions. We have entrusted the honor and name of our country to an army of almost 400,000 of the best, the bravest, and the finest of our men. (Applause.) And at Ypres, St. Julien, Festubert and the Somme, they have shown that the trust we imposed in them was not misplaced. Under these circumstances, it is our duty to do our best. There is a cry for greater production, and there is also a cry to serve your King and Country. We cannot win this war unless we keep up this production. Where there is only one son on a farm, that boy is of more value at home than at the front, but I am persuaded that there are still many families with many boys who have not yet answered the call. We live under the voluntary system, and I hope we always will, but this is a question which every man will have to decide for himself. The individual responsibility of every man is placed squarely on his shoulders.

ADDRESS.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN, PRESIDENT, O.A.C., GUELPH.

I have been asked to address you at this time, and I never refuse an invitation of this kind, because I feel it is a compliment not only to myself but to the Agricultural College. We have in this room representatives of the different branches of agriculture, distinguished men who are doing things. In looking about for a text this afternoon, I came across a message recently printed by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Martin Burrell, and if you will permit me, I will read that short message, and from that try and base my remarks. He said:

"To the call for men and more men, Canada has nobly responded, and every day sees fresh battalions on their willing way to the Empire's battle line. To the unceasing and unselfish work of the women of Canada, we all pay a heartfelt tribute, and the patriotic activities of our people in the cities and towns have made life a finer thing than it was before. But those concerned with the production of that which is the life-blood of armies in the field have been no whit behind. The farmers of Canada, realizing as perhaps never before, the important part that the production of foodstuffs plays in such a gigantic struggle, looked upon their calling and responsibilities with deeper respect and broader view, and made strong efforts to give their assistance by increasing production along all possible lines. To what extent, small or great, the appeal made last year was responsible for this, I cannot tell, but in any case, I gladly here express my own and the Government's deep appreciation of the fine response made. The results have surpassed expectations. Canada, from her abundance, can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain, the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."

That message from the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion is one to which we might all pay close attention. He asks of us nothing that we cannot supply. He tries to stir us up to the point whereby we shall go on, not only with a greater production but better means of marketing and handling our products. And this seems to be one of the great needs of the Empire at this particular time. We are piling up at the present time, big debts in Canada, I presume it will not be less than \$500,000,000 and, at 5 per cent., that will give us an annual interest to pay of \$25,000,000 when the war is over; and you and I, besides cutting wheat, raising hogs and cattle, will have to bear our share of that burden, in fact, the farmer seems to have to bear a heavy part of taxation in the long run. I believe we will raise that interest without any trouble because we have raised everything we ever started to raise, and everything we have ever been called upon to raise in Canada in a patriotic way, and I have been surprised in the way in which patriotic funds have been raised in the small towns and villages. The people seem to have their cheque books on the table and to be prepared to pay, pay, pay. How are we going to raise this interest? It is hard to tell the Ontario farmer that he has to work harder, because he has been working hard all the time. It is hard to tell him to save more, because the Ontario farmer is thrifty, in fact, some people call him mean. I have heard people say the farmers should not buy so many covered buggies and pianos and pianolas. I never agreed with that, because I know our farmers are not extravagant, and I believe he is entitled to a musical instrument in his home, much

more so than the automobile that he does not need. I do not know how the farmer can have more. We ought to all live within our means, and I think the farmers of this Province as a general rule do. We can avoid waste by a more intelligent knowledge of the things we are using. Only this week, I motored from Lethbridge in Alberta to Raymond, a Mormon settlement, and I found there enough rakings in the fields of good bright stuff to have supplied all the people in that country with food, in the form of wheat, during the year. I saw them threshing, and the spout throwing the grain out on the ground, because they had filled up their granaries. They were going to gather this grain up with the shovel afterwards, but you can imagine the great waste there would be in that. Then I saw in the Province of Ontario, farmers that were wasteful in not preparing soiling crops for their stock. Some men tell me that when they can cut their corn and oats and vetches and mix them, they can save their pastures, and in that way they get more feed per acre than in the old way. I found this year that just as soon as the hot weather came along, after all the rains, the pastures failed, but we have one field at the Agricultural College where we put in a summer pasture of clover, oats and sugar cane in the spring, and it gives us a yield that will always raise one steer to the acre at a gain of three pounds per day, and you cannot do that with the ordinary pasture in an ordinary season.

If Prof. Harcourt were here, he would have something to say about unbalanced rations. We are working on that problem for the live stock men now. How to get the most out of a balanced ration, and how to use more oatmeal, as our fathers did for our growing children, and less meat and eggs and other expensive things, that we think we ought to have three times a day. The good dairymen who are sitting on my right know what has been done in Western Ontario by men who have increased the average yield of their cows to 10,000 pounds of milk per year. That was not done by haphazard methods, but by scientific feeding.

There is one other thing I would like to mention, and that is our fields are not as good as they were, and our average crop of wheat and oats is not any better than it was some time ago. It has been improved by improved varieties, but we have not been as careful as they have been in some other countries, such as Denmark and France, where every bit of manure, even, is gathered up off the streets by somebody and placed in the fields. In China, they save even the human excrement, and men take contracts for the privilege of taking it out to the fields. There are millions of dollars worth of organic matter going to waste all over this country, because we do not even preserve all the farmyard manure. One thing in that connection that we are going to look into carefully this year is the matter of lime. Prof. Harcourt tells me that lime is required even on good farms with limestone foundations; after a certain number of years the lime leaches out, and it must be put back, and a couple of tons of lime per acre is necessary if you are going to get the maximum crop. And more than that, lime will set free other foods and render them available. We are going to start a lime campaign, and lime is going to be one of our important substances. You know what they are doing in the way of gypsum and lime in the Old Country, and we are going to do what we can in this country in that regard.

Once a year, we meet together at this Winter Live Stock Show and take stock of our operations. If we only knew the difference between the average and possible crop, it would be of considerable benefit to us. You all know of the great extent of increase of crop in the year 1915, when, in the Dominion of

Canada alone, we raised \$300,000,000 of increase crop over any one year in the history of the whole Dominion. Better farming had something to do with that, because I think generally speaking our farmers are improving. I know that at the Agricultural College we never spent so much time before in answering questions for the farmers. We have fifteen stenographers employed continually for no other purpose than for answering questions asked us by farmers. And there is no doubt things are getting better. I think we must all give credit to the Live stock men and to the dairymen. When you think that in the year that we had an increase of \$300,000,000, the dairymen produced \$150,000,000 worth of milk in this Dominion of Canada, that will give you some idea of the importance of the dairy industry. Generally speaking our grain fields have approached their maximum, but the dairy cow is just getting into her stride. What we mean to imply by that is we cannot expect to increase the average production of the fields over 30 bushels of wheat; but we can expect to raise the dairy cow from 4,000 pounds of milk per year, where she has lain so long, up to a maximum of 8,000 or 10,000 pounds. If we are going to be good soldiers of the King, we must start now to weed out the poor cows. I cannot help but think that too many of our dairy farmers do not weed out their cows as they should. They have a pet cow, and because she gave a good quantity of milk at the start, and is easily milked, they think she is a good cow, and do not test her out as they should and weed her out when they find she is not a good producer the whole year round.

That brings me to the point of production. Mr. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, in a very fine address that I listened to not long ago, stated that our export includes live stock, eggs and poultry, bacon, hams and pork cuts and frozen pork, and beef and frozen beef and chilled beef, corn beef, potted meat, army ration, butter and cheese. We have travelled about in this country considerably, and we are bound to say we find that Canada, after supplying her own needs has not anything like even a fair portion of her share to supply to the Empire; even in this day of stress, we are away behind in our exports of all kinds of live stock, and perhaps that is due to some extent to our haphazard methods. New Zealand with only 1,000,000 people has forty big freezing plants where meat is sent and made ready for shipment to the British market. They export 25,000,000 sheep each year and 2,000,000 head of cattle. We in Canada must get busy. Mr. Arkell further says:—

“Hitherto we have considered chiefly the importance to this country of securing an export market and to the measures to be taken in the improvement or creation of facilities for the building up of our export trade. Action in this direction, however, presupposes a volume of supply which will make this trade worth while. Emphasis upon the one urges the importance of the other.”

What is the use of talking about an export market when we have very little to export? An export market is not much use if we as cattle men and sheep men do not look to it and see that our females are not sold, and that everything is not done in the way of producing more cattle so that we can help to pay that \$25,000,000 every year that we will have to pay when this war is over.

Some of us do not know very much about practical farming, and some of us have to do the talking end of it. I have always felt that the safest ground upon which I can advise the farmer to-day is to increase his live stock, and to produce more grain and clover and other kinds of fodder to feed to his live stock. This is a live stock country, and we cannot do better than increase our flocks and herds.

In conclusion, I want to say that while we farmers can do certain things, we must remember that we are asked to produce and produce, and at one time we produced large crops, but we could not get good prices, and I think it is the duty of the Government to study the market, go into the matter closely, and give their farmers a report every day on his own farm, the same as the fruit farmer at Grimsby and Jordan and St. Catharines gets a telegraphic report every morning of the price of fruit. Give the people who have something to market a chance to know what the price is.

No intelligent farmer in Ontario any longer takes upon himself the responsibility of sowing poor seed. Pure seed is being sown by every up-to-date farmer.

The matter of drainage is important. We are now prepared to give every farmer a drainage plan of his farm, and 150,000 acres have been drained in that way, but Prof. Day tells me that there are yet 5,000,000 acres in the Province of Ontario that urgently need drainage. What would be the result if these 5,000,000 acres were drained? This, in many cases, is the best land on the farm and would yield large crops.

My final word is co-operation, and I ask the farmers of Ontario to look carefully into what is being done just now in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba through co-operation and the Grain Growers' Associations. They are making wonderful strides, and they told me that never again shall the farmers of these Provinces be dominated by any political party, but they are going to be big enough, as the farmers of this Dominion, producing the raw material for the Empire, to handle the affairs of agriculture and to have a say in the affairs of state from this time on.

THE FOLLY OF SACRIFICING LIVE STOCK.

PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., GUELPH.

A short time ago a gentleman told me that he had bought out his neighbor's herd of cattle. He said he was not quite sure how he would carry them through the winter, but the price was so temptingly reasonable that he could not resist buying them. Further questioning elicited the fact that the seller had sufficient feed to winter his stock, and his only excuse for selling was that others were doing the same thing. It looks like a clear case of panic, and no doubt many more will follow in the footsteps of the man just referred to, the high price of feed proving too much for their nerves.

The most reliable figures we can obtain indicate an alarming tendency towards reduced numbers of farm animals in Canada from year to year. This year, we have, with the exception of hay, a crop shortage in Ontario and in parts of the West, and prices for feed are soaring to unprecedented heights. As a result, there is bound to be a more rapid reduction than ever in the numbers of animals in farmers' hands, and it is not to be wondered at that thoughtful men are decidedly uneasy regarding the situation.

No doubt there are many men who are compelled, through circumstances, to sell at least part of their stock, and to these we have nothing to say; but what of those who sell out their stock merely because the price of feed is high and they wish to sell their crop? Let us see where such men stand.

1. They are disposing of their stock under conditions which do not favor securing full value for young or thin stock.

2. They are selling their hay, which is the most abundant crop this year on Ontario farms, at prices which are low in comparison with the prices of concentrates, and the price they are obtaining is less than they could have obtained for it had they fed it to good stock.

3. They are allowing to go to waste a lot of material, such as is to be found on every farm, which can be given value only when fed to stock.

4. They are robbing their farms of fertility, and are reducing the productiveness of their farms for years to come.

5. When Providence once more favors us with an abundant crop, and it is seldom Providence does otherwise in this favored country, their farms will be found bare of this most valuable asset, and to re-stock these farms will require much more money than was received for a like amount of stock sold during the fall and winter of the present year.

These men are facing all these disadvantages, and braving all these losses, in order that they may sell a few bushels of grain at a high price, and the most remarkable feature of the case is the fact that, with good stock and any kind of reasonable management, they could have obtained more money from their season's crop had they retained their stock.

This reduction in the numbers of our animals is about the only cloud of importance upon our agricultural horizon at the present time, and at least one prominent banking institution proposes to lend farmers, upon reasonable terms, money to carry their stock over winter, providing reasonable security is offered. Bankers are not noted for being sentimental philanthropists, and the fact they are interesting themselves in this matter shows the importance they attach to live stock in its relation to the commercial prosperity of the country.

Surely that man must be blind indeed who cannot see where the needless sacrifice of his stock is going to place him in the very near future. Live stock will continue to be, as it has always been in the past, the most important factor in successful farming, and it looks as though its importance is likely to be multiplied many times for some years to come, by the war. He who can conserve his live stock will surely reap a reward, and, in addition, will perform a patriotic service for his country and the Empire.

ADDRESS.

JOHN BRIGHT, DOMINION LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA.

I am pleased to be with you once again, and I am very pleased to hear such a good report of your Show. I was anxious to get here at an earlier date, but found it impossible, but I have, during the week, met gentlemen who have been at the Show, and they tell that you have a very excellent exhibit this year, and that Billy McNeil's chickens were a huge success.

I am pleased to hear of the very successful show of beef cattle that you have this year. I heard a gentleman addressing an audience in Calgary a few days ago, and he said that it was much easier to win at Chicago than at Guelph. We always have good stuff at the Guelph Show, and we have always had some good

cattle from my esteemed friend, James Leask, of South Ontario, and I find him here again with another champion steer. Some few years ago, the cattle show was not as large as we would like to have it, but it was always good, and we gained a reputation for Ontario, not only in the Dominion of Canada, but in the United States. There has always been a cry for more room at this Show, and your President showed me to-day where you have been building little additions here and there in order to make room for the vast exhibit that you have. The Guelph Fat Stock Show is looked upon from one end of the continent to the other as the greatest show of its kind in America. A number of other shows have been held in the different provinces of Canada from time to time, and very successful shows, but the old Guelph Show is the mother of them all.

Now, I want to speak to you for a short time on the horse question, as I understand other questions have been spoken to by previous speakers, and I want to give a word of warning to the live stock men of this country as to what may happen to horses and other lines of stock. Although the horse question differs a little from other lines of stock, yet it is relatively in the same position as far as future prospects are concerned. Good horses are absolutely scarce in Canada to-day. I doubt whether real good draught horses were ever as scarce in Canada as they are to-day. True, the sale price is not quite as high as formerly. The prices usually come up in the spring and go back in the fall, and that has been particularly so this fall when there is such a shortage of feed, and that shortage of feed made some people more anxious to get rid of their horses than they should have been. They may have found it a little difficult to keep all their horses. Horses differ from other lines of stock in that they cannot be converted into beef, and they, therefore, do not find the same ready sale as beef cattle. Depend on it, gentlemen, that there is no live stock that you can keep on your farm with more profit for the future market or that you can breed to give better returns than a good horse. You will not have to wait very long to find that out. *Horses are going to be alarmingly scarce in the near future.* In going from one end of this Dominion to the other, I find that there are a lot of horses that people say should go to the front. I do not want to say that they should go to the front, but I am sure they should go somewhere, because they are no good in Canada. We have a number of horses in every Province, and a very large number in some Provinces, that are ill bred and poorly fed. These horses are no use for anything. They are not good enough for the purposes of the war, and there is a number of them that neither the French War Office nor anybody else wants at the present time. We cannot blame the French or British buyers for not taking these horses. We cannot blame anyone, because we have a lot of horses on our hands that are no good. We must blame ourselves for that state of affairs because we bred for just what we have got. We have many horses in the country that it would be better for the farmers if they had never been foaled. We made an investigation in the Province of Ontario a few years ago to get the real situation on the horse question, and we found a large percentage of blemished, worthless sires being used throughout the Province. This, too, is the Province that we boast so much about as being the breeding ground for the continent, and the same thing exists in other Provinces. These horses are no good any place on the top of this earth except in a canning factory, and the sooner they get to the canning factory, the better it will be for the man who owned them. I hope our farmers will take warning and not breed that class of horse, because they will never pay. But the man who is breeding a good heavy horse is breeding some-

thing that will always be profitable. I am not afraid as a Government official to say that the farmer is safe in breeding a good heavy horse. He is also safe in breeding a good heavy carriage horse and a fair sized roadster. There will always be a sale in Canada for a good horse of that kind, notwithstanding the automobile and the tractor. I want to tell you that it will take some time before the tractors will take the place of a good horse. (Applause.) The farmer can always produce his motor power on his own farm by breeding good horses. I am speaking of mixed farming in Ontario, and I do not want to be misunderstood, but it certainly applies to the Province of Ontario, that the farmer who breeds a good heavy horse will always have a revenue coming in, because even to-day it only takes a fairly good team of draught horses to bring in \$500. I can remember the day when we thought we were getting good prices when we received \$400 for a team. Some men think they ought to sell their horses to-day because there is a shortage in feed, but it does not take much rough feed to keep a horse through the winter, and keep up their weight and condition, and the same thing applies to cattle. A good breeding heifer will be worth \$4 a hundred more next spring than she is to-day, and the same can be said as to the horse. When the spring opens up and when the great West requires horse power, there will be a considerable demand for horses. The tractor stage has passed in the West. It is not quite as strong in the West to-day as it is in Ontario, and in the West they would rather have horse power to plow their land. I want to assure you that there is very little plowing done in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan this fall, and if the farmers can get men to handle their teams, you can depend on it, they are going to put in a large acreage because grain is very dear. You know there is such a thing as men stampeding the same as steers stampede on the plains. Prof. Day told you yesterday that some people are selling their cattle because other people are selling them, and next spring they will be buying them back because their neighbors are buying cattle.

I want to sound a word of warning to the live stock men of Canada. We are hearing a lot in these days about the high cost of living, and we are hearing about the oleo question. There are a number of people in the cities who do not know very much about producing live stock who are agitating for the admission of oleo into this country, and some of them are doing it for the purpose of the profit they think they will be able to make. These men know very little about what they are talking about. You gentlemen will all agree with me that it would be suicidal to allow that stuff to be made in Canada. Now, I say to you live stock men, keep a watch on that question. The Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada is opposed to allowing oleo to be admitted to this country. (Applause.) We have a big Cabinet, and there are a number of men who are agitating on this question, and you must watch it and go to Ottawa if necessary to stop it.

We have heard from time to time that we should stop the exporting of female animals, but I never heard the live stock men say that they were in favor of it. Personally I am absolutely opposed to it. It is not right to say to a farmer that he cannot sell his females. It would be wrong from a national standpoint because one-third of the female cattle in Canada never should be kept, and the sooner they are sent to the slaughter house, the better it will be for the farmers of this country. If a man has not feed for his cattle, how can you say to him that he must not sell his females? He would be at the mercy of somebody who would have a little feed on hand, and it would simply mean

that the price would go down, and it would not in any way affect the high cost of living. The shipping of females out of the North-west has been stopped. The Department of Agriculture met the Western Bankers' Association the first week of last July, and since that time, there has been a change in the Banking Act, and the bankers will now lend money to the farmers in order to stop that slaughtering of females. The commission men of Winnipeg who were doing a big trade in shipping cattle to the south, tell me that it has absolutely knocked their trade. The Government is assisting in buying carload lots, and they pay the expenses of a man from when he leaves home until he returns, giving him a reasonable time to purchase a carload. One man will do this for a half dozen others. The bankers tell me that the farmers are borrowing money to buy cattle, and over 7,000 have passed through our officers' hands already, and before the end of the season, we expect it will run over 10,000, and a great number have gone West in addition to the ones we have handled.

The trade going south has been stopped, and the men who took contracts from the War Office for cows cannot get them. There are 800 branch banks in Western Canada, and we sent out a bulletin that was distributed by the banks and published in the newspapers, and that had a great effect in stopping the sale of female cattle. It had such an effect that Pat Burns & Co. and others were unable to fill their order for cows on the Canadian side of the line.

SEED MEETING.

SOME VARIETIES OR STRAINS OF POTATOES.

PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ, O.A.C., GUELPH.

We have heard a good deal the last two or three days, especially in connection with the luncheon on the Live Stock industry, and a remark was made yesterday that practically everything grown on the farm should pass through the animals. That is all right to a certain extent, and I am a very strong advocate of developing the live stock industry of this country to the highest possible extent, yet we must not overlook the fact that there are crops grown in the Province of Ontario which are of great importance, especially during the present conditions, that do not pass through live stock.

Potatoes form one of these crops and the bean crop is another, and other crops are used partially for human food, such as oatmeal and breakfast foods from wheat, split peas and a number of other grains. I believe there is a great opportunity at the present time to develop those things that will give food to the people. We have heard a great deal of the development of agriculture in Germany. I remember hearing an address not long ago as to the great development of agriculture in Germany during the last few years before the war commenced. The two great crops that have made Germany's agriculture as successful as it has been are potatoes and sugar beets. The potato has been the great crop that has enabled Germany to produce a large amount of food, and I believe the potato crop is one that should be developed in Ontario more largely than it is at present.

This year has been an exceedingly bad year for potatoes, and not only this

year, but last year we had to import potatoes from other places. The potato crop of Ontario this year is only about 37 per cent. of normal years, the lowest percentage of any Province in the Dominion.

The subject I am to speak on to-night is "Some Varieties or Strains of Potatoes." In the first place, I wish to draw your attention to a bulletin which we issued this year. It contains the very best information that I can give upon that subject of varieties and strains of potatoes. This year, as I said, was a very abnormal year, and I might draw lessons from it, but we have to be careful in drawing lessons from an abnormal year, or we may be misled. The results from experiments this year might fit next year if it is abnormal, but this year has been such an exception that lessons from varieties and strains of potatoes would be of comparatively low value. Therefore, there is not very much that we can say except what is in the bulletin I have spoken of.

The varieties that gave the best results other years did not give the best results this year. The varieties that did give the best results at the College this year are Imported Rose and the Dooley. The Imported Rose gave 123.8 bushels per acre, and that is higher than the average for Ontario for the last 30 years;—then the Dooley, the Manitoba Wonder, the Pan-American and the Sir Walter Raleigh gave good results, but those results might not apply in just the same way for a number of years again. There is one variety in that list that is quite promising, the Dooley. We have not had it very long, only three or four years. It is grown extensively in Middlesex County, Lambton, and to some extent in Wentworth. It is a roundish potato, and has been giving very good results in yield per acre, and it is of fair quality. We tested this year for quality, and in making the test we used some 15 varieties at a time, and examined them carefully according to a scale of points, allowing 40 points for mealiness, 40 points for flavor and 20 points for appearance. The Dooley potato when examined along with a number of other varieties in quality is not the very best or the poorest, but is a fair variety, and a very good yielder. The Sir Walter Raleigh is also doing very well in some localities. Davies Warrior stands highest in the average of the past nine years. In a severe season like the one we have just passed through, it does not do so well. If all the seasons were to be like last year, the Davies Warrior would not be the leading variety; but if we take the average of the last nine years, it has made a very excellent record as a good yielder, and of good quality, and the freest from rot of all the potatoes we grow.

Extra Early Eureka is one of the very best potatoes. It is similar to the Irish Cobbler, and it is a comparatively early potato and of good quality. The Empire State we find to be one of the best potatoes for quality and good yielder, but it is more subject to rot than any of the other varieties I have mentioned, and it is about the average of all the varieties in susceptibility to rot.

We have a number of strains of potatoes that are very permanent. Davies Warrior has given an average of 100 bushels per acre more than unselected; whether it is going to keep up in that way we do not know. When I was in England some years ago, I visited Cambridge and Newcastle, and I found the Scotch potatoes were giving very good results, better than southern grown potatoes. When in Scotland I drove from Kilmarnock across to Ayr, and called on Mr. Bowen, a great potato grower, and I noticed that he had a lot of flat trays, and he told me they were for seed potatoes, and that their custom was to raise early potatoes for the market, and after the early potatoes were removed from the land, they planted potatoes on the same land and harvested them in the autumn, at which time they would be about half grown, and these were the potatoes that were used for seed. I asked him if

many of his potatoes were sent into England, and he said, "I do not know whether they are or not."

When I came home, I started an experiment to find out the difference between mature potatoes and immature potatoes for seed, and I planted potatoes two weeks apart, and planted the seed the next year. We have run that experiment for a number of years, and we find that, taking average results, we obtain an increased yield per acre from the immature potatoes. Of course some were planted so late that we got a very small crop. As long as we can get about half grown potatoes for planting, we get good results, and I think this is one of the secrets of the way to get good results from potatoes grown north.

We have been experimenting with potatoes from different sources. We have been getting seed grown in New Brunswick and Northern Ontario and different places in Southern Ontario, and we have grown these potatoes side by side to find out the difference. Up to the last year, the highest yields per acre were obtained from the potatoes grown in the Northern part of Ontario, up near the Muskoka Lakes. This year, potatoes from Muskoka have given us better results than potatoes from New Brunswick, or any other part of Ontario. They probably did not mature as thoroughly, but they make good seed. Last year, the seed was not very good in Ontario. It was immature, and I received a great many letters from people saying, "Where will we get our seed potatoes this year?" We recommend the planting of home grown potatoes. We did not get a very good crop this year, but it was not because home grown potatoes were used. Our potatoes this year are not as large, or as thoroughly matured as they should be, but I believe they will make a very good quality of seed.

The supply of potatoes for the coming spring is going to be a serious question, and I expect we will get a great many questions from all over Ontario with regard to seed potatoes. My opinion is that where the potatoes have only about half matured they will make very good seed.

The rot last year was the worst we have had for a long time. We have had rot at the College for ten years, during the last 25 years. It was quite bad in five years, and slight in five other years and during the other 15 years, there was no rot. After two years in which the rot was very bad, there was only a medium amount of rot, and the other two years after the rot was very bad, there was no rot at all. After the worst year for rot we have had in 25 years we did not find scarcely a rotten potato in the Province of Ontario. Therefore, you can understand it is possible for us to take our seed potatoes from where rot had been bad, and plant them and get a good crop if weather conditions are favorable, but a great deal depends on weather conditions. This year there was no rot in Ontario, and even some varieties that are subject to rot came through pretty well, though the weather conditions were rather abnormal.

These are just some points that I desire to bring out, but I would advise you all to read the bulletin which we have issued.

THE POTATO SITUATION IN ONTARIO.

W. F. ELLIOTT, GALT.

It is a very hard contract to follow a man like Prof. Zavitz. If he has been remarkable for anything, it is his thoroughness, and consequently he leaves very little for anybody to say, who speaks after him.

The potato problem of to-day is one that we cannot overlook with safety, because for several years we have been importing potatoes. We claim to be in the lead in agriculture in Ontario, and yet we have neglected the line of farming above all others that will go far towards solving the problem of the high cost of living.

Prof. Zavitz has told you what Germany did, but in Ontario we are growing fewer and fewer potatoes, until now we have to import them from the Pacific to the Atlantic. This is not a matter which has been sprung upon us during the last few years, because we have been importing potatoes for a number of years. I find in New Brunswick, they use fertilizers for potato growing in a way that we would consider suicidal in Ontario. If we talked about spending \$35 or \$40 per acre for fertilizers to grow potatoes, our farmers would be horrified, but that is what they do in New Brunswick. We have an ideal soil in Ontario for growing potatoes. Prof. Zavitz mentioned the Muskoka District. When I first visited that country, I realized that there were great possibilities for potato growing there. It seemed to me that the soil was almost identical with the soil in Maine, Vermont and Washington and New Brunswick. We cannot call it a poor soil, but it is a potato soil. We neglected doing what we should have for the people of that district. At that time I was so impressed with the fact of that being a potato country, that I undertook to try to persuade the Agricultural Department of the Government of Ontario to do some special work in Muskoka for the purpose of making it a potato growing country, but the matter fell through. I can guarantee that we can convert that Muskoka country into a good potato growing district. It is rocky and sandy, but we can make it into a land worth \$200 an acre, if it was treated the same as similar land was treated on the other side of the line. You will find the same kind of land selling in Maine for \$200 an acre. I went to Maine from Minnesota some sixteen or eighteen years ago for the purpose of trying to convert the people there into clover growing in rotation with potatoes. They had been doing what they are doing in Eastern Canada, ploughing down old sod fields that had been in grass for 50 years, and growing crops of potatoes, and I have seen them growing potatoes on that land for five or six years in succession. Of course the potato crop would then fail, but if they had grown clover in rotation with potatoes, their crops would never fail. When they adopted a three-year rotation—growing potatoes and then putting in a crop of oats and seeding down heavily to clover, taking off one crop of hay and then turning down the second crop—they were always sure of a good crop of potatoes the next year.

There is very little difference between the climatic conditions of Muskoka and that of New Brunswick, and now that we have access to the United States market, I believe we have unlimited possibilities in the production of seed potatoes for the nation to the south. It is not necessary for us to simply grow enough potatoes to feed ourselves, and then waste the rest, because we have a market that will consume all the potatoes we can grow.

I am sorry that Prof. Zavitz spoke of so many varieties of potatoes, because we have too many varieties. If a car of potatoes is loaded with three or four different varieties, you have to take a smaller price for that car because it does not show up as well as if it were loaded with only one variety of an even quality. We will have to inaugurate an era of education. There are thousands of people in Ontario to-day, in spite of all the agricultural education that has been given them, that are just about as ignorant as a child unborn, as to how to get a good crop of potatoes. I do not think we spend enough time and care in the development of our seed in this country, potatoes included.

There is one thing I would like to mention to the corn growers here, and that is that for Wisconsin No. 7 corn, that I first planted, I secured the seed from the Agricultural College, and I planted it in the middle of a field of corn, and it was ripened and husked before the Leaming corn was ready to cut for silage, and today the seed corn we get from the Western people is just about as late as the Leaming corn, with the result that we get a heavier stock at the expense of maturity. It would pay us to grow our own turnip seed. I am a great believer in home-grown seed. You corn men all know there is an individuality in an ear of corn. The same thing applies to potatoes. I saw an experiment conducted in Vermont five or six years ago of planting potatoes, four sets together, and there were hills that did not yield 60 bushels to the acre, and others that yielded 600 to the acre. There is no difference in these potatoes as far as man can see, but there was an unaccountable individuality about them, and this grower selects from potatoes that gave over 300 bushels per acre, and he plants them in a seed breeding plot, and he says he will be able to grow 600 bushels to the acre before very long.

How many farmers of Ontario spray their potatoes in such a way as to give the best results? If they were properly sprayed, much heavier yields could be obtained. I believe we have our potato seed too small; I have heard some men say that there is not much difference between the planting of a good big potato and a small potato. I believe under certain conditions the small potato will give just as good return as the large potato cut, but under other conditions it will not. If out of a good hill of potatoes, there were a few just about the size of hen's eggs, I would just as soon plant these small potatoes as the big ones cut, because these small potatoes might have been dwarfed by being over-topped by the others, but where you take a hill of potatoes where they are all small, and if you plant them, you will grow small potatoes. I have no ill feeling against the Maritime Provinces, but there is no reason why we in Ontario should be importing potatoes from there, because we can grow the finest quality of potatoes in Ontario, and an immense quantity, if we go about it in a proper way.

S. J. MOORE, NOVA SCOTIA: I am here to express my pleasure at being able to attend your Winter Fair, and to have a chance of inspecting your excellent exhibit of seed. I have been wanting to come to this Winter Fair for the last ten years, but have never been able for the simple reason that I have had charge of the Seed Exhibit at the Maritime Winter Fair, which is usually held at the same time as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. This year, however, on account of the war, we did not have a building in which we could hold our Winter Fair, so I have been able to come up to Guelph.

I am not going to try to corroborate anything Mr. Elliott or Prof. Zavitz has said, but I believe almost every word they have said, with the exception that I do not think some of that land Mr. Elliott was talking about in New Brunswick was quite as poor as he thought; if it was they would not be able to grow potatoes on it even with \$35 or \$40 worth of commercial fertilizer per acre.

The three years rotation is practised very successfully in New Brunswick, but there is still great need of a missionary along that line, and there is no doubt Mr. Elliott did not stay in New Brunswick long enough, or they did not pay much attention to what he said while he was there. I believe they do raise potatoes on their land once in three years, but they have neglected to grow the clover. This year we started a campaign to get them to grow clover seed; I believe there will be a time when they will grow sufficient clover seed for a three-year rotation. In Carlton County, New Brunswick, you will find farms of 200 acres devoted to potato grow-

ing, and you could drive into the barnyard in the summer and take out the mowing machine and get a good crop of hay off it. They do not keep stock. They may have a cow or two to give them milk, but they have been doing that for a number of years, and they are what we call potato growers. Some of them have made money, but I do not believe it is good farming.

METHODS OF PRODUCING PURE SEED.

W. C. BARRIE, GALT.

What I have to say this evening regarding our methods of producing pure seed grain, might not be in accordance with the methods used by Prof. Zavitz, at the College, or the rules and regulations of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, but most of the farmers present who are up against the labor problem, as we have been in our district, will realize how impossible it is under these conditions to do things as we know they should be done, and so we have to do them the best way we can.

In discussing this question, I wish first to draw your attention to some of the advantages to be gained by the production of pure seed, and also to some of the reasons why more farmers are not engaged in that business. I believe that it would pay every farmer to take the time and trouble to produce or buy pure seed, even if he did not do so with the intention of selling his grain for seed purposes. We have found that the returns from crops of pure seed, were so much greater than those from ordinary seed, that any expense incurred in buying or growing that seed was met many times over by the extra returns from that crop. I might mention one of the first examples that came to my notice, demonstrating the value of pure seed. Four years ago at one of our Farmers' Club Meetings, the members were placing their orders for seed corn, and most of them were ordering corn, which was costing them \$1.50 per bushel. Three of us decided to order some kiln dried corn, which was to be shipped in crates at \$3.00 per bushel. We each ordered three bushels, and were so well pleased that we have used no other kind since. In the Standing Corn Competition in our county that year, the only prizes that were won by members of our club, were the first, second and third prizes, which went to the three of us, who had ordered the hand selected corn. Our crops were so much better than the crops of those who had ordered the cheaper corn, that we could have paid \$15 per bushel, and still have had cheaper seed. Too often in buying seed, farmers are more interested in the price than they are in the quality of the seed they buy.

I could mention several instances where the results from sowing registered wheat and oats were almost as marked as those from the corn.

The weed problem is one that is affecting the farmer to a considerable extent to-day, and while it is quite possible for a farmer in buying seed from a neighbor to introduce, on his farm, new varieties of weeds, that is not possible if he buys his seed in sealed sacks, as the Government inspection does not allow the sealing of the sacks if the grain contains any noxious weeds. That alone should be enough inducement for anyone to pay the little extra in price that is asked for Registered seed. There is also an added interest taken in the growing crops, when one knows that his seed is a little better than the ordinary. Just as the farmer, who keeps pure bred stock, takes a greater pride in them than he does with grade stock, so the

farmer who is growing a purer variety of grain will be more interested in his crops, and that adds to the pleasures of farming.

As to the reasons why more farmers are not in the business of producing registered grain for sale, one of the most important reasons has been no doubt the fact that the difference in price between the ordinary and the registered seed has not been enough to warrant the extra work, that is, required to make it possible to sell grain as such. When you consider the work that is required in hand selecting grain for the seed plot, in being sure that the seed drill is perfectly clean, in picking out the impurities, in the standing grain, in keeping the different varieties separate when harvesting and threshing, a time when most of us are so busy that we have to be very much interested in the work to take the extra attention, the extra cleaning that is required to bring it up to the standard of the C.S.G.A., the purchasing of new sacks and paying for the inspection—when we consider all this and contrast it with the paltry 25 or 50 cents per bushel difference that is allowed for registered seed over the price of ordinary seed, we can readily see why so very few are producing the registered seed.

I was very pleased to notice in reading the last annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, that the directors had begun to realize that the price of registered and improved seed was not high enough, and were taking steps to inform the public of such. I will read an extract from that report:

"Moved by Mr. Clark, seconded by Prof. Zavitz, that Dr. C. E. Saunders and the Secretary be requested to draft a statement indicating the views of the Association *re* the value of seed produced.—Carried.

"This statement was duly prepared and submitted as follows:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Association, the very great superiority of pure, high-class, selected seed grain over ordinary grain as sold for milling and feeding purposes, is not generally recognized, the Association suggests to sellers of Registered and Improved seed that, as a rule, Registered seed should bring about two and one-half times, and Improved seed about one and one-half times the price of common grain.

"It was suggested by Dr. Saunders that this statement be included on the above-mentioned slips."

Few farmers have the equipment that is necessary to make the production of pure seed possible. When a farmer depends on a travelling outfit to do his threshing, it is a difficult matter to keep the grain from mixing. The scarcity of labor is doing much to increase the sale of the small threshing outfit for the use of the individual farmer himself, or in company with a neighbor, and these will make it possible for more to engage in the production of pure seed.

Previous to five years ago, we paid very little attention to the production of good seed. About that time, the Commission of Conservation selected two farms in our county to be used as illustration farms, and our farm happened to be one of them. Two of the demonstrations conducted by them in reference to seed production were the comparing of the results of sowing ordinary seed and registered seed side by side in one field, of home grown versus imported seed. In practically every case, the value of the difference in favor of the registered seed was many times greater than the difference in the cost of the seed.

In reference to the experiment with home grown and imported seed, the results were so evident that we came to the conclusion that one bushel of clover seed grown at home was of more value than one and a half bushels imported seed. We were so convinced of this that we purchased a clover huller for our own use.

When we first started growing registered seed, we went into it on a small scale, a small part of each grain crop being sown with pure seed, but by selecting

a little from each and conducting a seed plot for each of the following grains, Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat, O.A.C. 21 Barley, O.A.C. 72 Oats, we were able to produce enough Elite Stock Seed to sow all of our grain crop last year. Our method of selecting at first was to go through the fields carrying a sack and select the largest and tallest heads from the standing grain. Owing to lack of help, it was not always convenient to do this, and sometimes we would select the best heads from the grain as it stood in the shock. The plan that we now carry out, and the one we have found to be the most satisfactory, is to select a number of sheaves from the best part of the field, and put them somewhere in the barn by themselves and do the selecting from these on a wet day, if it happens to be the fall wheat, or some time during the winter for the barley and oats.

Our threshing is all done at harvest time, just as we draw the grain from the fields, and the grain as it comes from the separator is elevated into bins holding 400 bushels each, and where there is no possibility of the varieties becoming mixed. The wheat is threshed first and before threshing the barley, the floor and the machine are swept clean, and the grain from the first load of barley is put in a bin by itself to be used for feed, so that we can be sure the rest of the barley will be pure. The same thing is done when we start threshing the oats.

When cleaning the grain to sell for seed, the fanning mill which is power driven is set directly under one of the bins, and the grain passes through a scourer before it enters the hopper of the mill. This removes the beards from the barley, and any of the chaff that has been left on the wheat and makes it easier for the mill to clean well. Two things that are assisting the production of pure seed in our district are the Dawson's Golden Chaff Wheat Centre and the O.A.C. 72 Oat Centre. These make it possible for quite a number to produce pure seed without having to do the hand selecting which takes so much time that many who would like to carry on that work do not care to take the necessary time. To my mind, the Seed Centre solves the problem of how to produce more pure seed, and this is a time when we should have a large quantity of pure seed for sale.

The unfavorable weather for seeding last spring and the extremely dry spell at harvest time, has left many sections of our Province without any grain for next spring's seeding, and the opportunity was never better for those who are interested in the growing of pure seed to demonstrate its value in those districts where seed is so scarce.

FARMING METHODS IN THE PRODUCTION OF SEED CORN.

PROF. W. J. SQUIRRELL, O.A.C., GUELPH.

We are coming more and more to realize the fact that corn is one of the most important crops grown in this Province. A glance at the crop statistics of ten years ago and a comparison of these with the statistics of the present year shows an increase in acreage for this crop of over fifty per cent. in the last ten years. This is a percentage increase only exceeded by one other crop—buckwheat.

I wish to-night to emphasize three things in connection with this subject. The first of these is the question of variety. It seems to me that here in Ontario where only a limited area is suited to growing corn for grain, that we are chiefly concerned in this connection with three problems. Firstly, that we select a variety

that will mature year after year under our own particular conditions. Too many men are growing varieties which are too late in maturing and while, in good corn years, they have large yields of corn of good quality, in poor years, although the yield may be fair, they sacrifice a lot in quality. The average grower, I think, would get better results from growing an earlier and perhaps somewhat smaller variety of corn. Secondly, it is necessary for the grower, after considering the question of maturity, to obtain a variety which will yield enough per acre to make it profitable for him to grow it. Thirdly, the variety which he has selected to grow should have sufficient merit to enable him to sell its seed. With the great number of varieties which have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College and seven varieties now standardized by the Ontario Corn Growers' Association, no grower should have any great difficulty in selecting a variety which should give him good satisfaction.

It is a well known fact, even after good corn-grain-growing years, that there is a large amount of seed planted in the grain-growing corn districts and even a larger quantity in the ensilage-growing districts which has lacked vitality and which should never have been used for seed. It will pay any grower to make a germination test of the seed which he intends to sow. There are many forms of germinators, commercial and home-made, in use, and I do not intend to-night to discuss the merits of these different germinators other than to say a word about the box germinator. This germinator which is about 12 in. long, 8 in. wide and 3 in. deep, is made of half-inch material and for germinating purposes is filled with plain sand. There is a lid for this box which is made in a double section, the inner section fitting just inside the box. In the under side of this lid, are driven fifty nails, ten rows lengthwise and five rows crosswise. Each of these nails is exactly the same distance from the other nails. When the box is full of sand and the lid is pressed tightly over it, fifty holes are made in the sand and a place made to plant fifty grains of corn. The seed is then evenly covered, moistened every morning with a small watering can and kept at a temperature of about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This kind of germinator is superior to most other forms of germinators because it not only gives the percentage of corn which will germinate but also gives some idea of the uniformity of the plants which will grow from this seed. It is one of the cheapest forms of germinators, and the use of a number of these boxes would make a germination test of the quantity of seed corn that any ordinary grower would plant.

It is not a case for argument to-day that corn requires thorough cultivation and it is generally conceded that where it is possible, fall plowing is to be preferred to spring plowing. Where the land is fall plowed for corn, it means that the water holding capacity of the soil is raised to a maximum and the evaporation of soil moisture is at a minimum. The soil in this loose spongy condition is also able to hold more heat and this heat will be used in the spring in warming up the seed bed and not wasted in evaporating soil moisture. Fall plowing also saves time in the spring of the year and is one of the best known methods of killing insects such as cut worms, which so often injure the corn crop. The humus and vegetable matter formed from the decaying sod plowed under, and the fertility resulting from this is more quickly made available for the young corn plants in the spring of the year than where spring plowing is practised.

In an experiment which was conducted under uniform conditions for a period of five years at the Ontario Agricultural College and where four distinct methods of cultivation were used, viz.: (1) shallow cultivation all season, (2) deep cultiva-

tion in the forepart of the season getting shallower as the season advanced, (3) shallow cultivation in the forepart of the season getting deeper as the season advanced and (4) deep cultivation all season, it was found that the greatest total weight and the greatest weight of ears were obtained from the method where the cultivation was deep early in the season, and which gradually became shallower as the season advanced. In another experiment which was conducted for the same length of time in which a comparison was made of corn planted in squares and in drills, it was found that about one ton more of total yield was produced where the corn was planted in drills as compared with where it was planted in squares, but that planting in squares seemed to favor the development of ears.

The selection of the most suitable variety for the farmer's own conditions, the sowing of strong vigorous seed of this variety and thorough cultivation are undoubtedly three of the most important factors in producing seed corn.

GRADES OF SEED CORN.

MR. E. D. EDDY, OTTAWA.

It has been for some time one of the problems of the corn growers and ensilage growers to arrive at some understanding whereby the grower and the purchaser would know what is meant when a certain grade of corn is mentioned. As a matter of fact, there have been no grades or no definite standards until the last year, when an attempt was made along that line. There may be some here who are not familiar with what was done last year, so I will briefly outline what was attempted at the Annual Corn Growers' Association meeting at Chatham. We made a proposal in the hope of meeting the situation to some extent whereby the Department, with the assistance of the growers, would make a definition for grades of seed corn in the cob. The growers who wished to market corn would sign an agreement with the Department whereby they undertook to put up their corn under these grades, and send the corn out under certain guarantees. Then the Department undertook to publish a list of the growers who were selling corn under these conditions, and to distribute it to any who made application. The general plan followed was that the agreement was completed and an announcement made of it and printed on a four page folder which was distributed to the extent of 30,000 to the ensilage growers in Ontario and Quebec, and it was mentioned that a list of the growers could be obtained at the office of the Seed Commissioner. We had a large number of applications for that list. Then the growers were asked to revise their list of corn from time to time, so that it could be kept up to date. In all, there were four lists distributed. The last one was distributed the first part of May. During the season we had practically no complaints in respect of the quality of the corn that was sent out by the various seed growers, and this year we thought it would be a good plan to consult with all those who had been connected with the work to see whether they considered it advisable to continue, and if so, whether there were any suggestions in respect to changes. With that in view, a circular was drafted and sent to all the members and ensilage growers who had applied for lists, and I propose to give you a summary of the replies and the suggestions that were made.

SEED CORN CONTROL AGREEMENT.—About fifty replies were received from

the circular sent out to growers who signed the agreement last year and the farmers who made application for the list of growers under control. The general trend of the comments was very decidedly in favor of continuing the control agreement system of marketing seed corn. Among all the replies received there were only two unfavorable to continuing the system and in both cases the reasons were so obvious that they need scarcely be considered. The following from a farmer at Trenton, Ont., is typical of many general comments.

"I do not know that any improvement could be made, but hope that similar arrangements will be made again as I consider it a very important protection."

The following from one of the most progressive and best informed farmers in the Eastern Townships of Quebec may be of interest.

"The agreement is satisfactory as it is. As far as I know, where corn in the ear has been used for seed in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, it has given satisfaction. In the future, the most progressive farmers will plant it entirely. Regrettably many seed dealers do not advise the farmers to plant it, saying that it will not give larger yields than the shelled corn."

COMPARISON OF GRADES.—In a number of replies reference was made to the estimated comparative value of high quality seed on the cob and ordinary corn. Some of these may be of value in considering the standards for the coming year. One grower who signed the agreement says the difficulty appears to be that the buyers seem to think that there is not enough difference in the standards between Extra No. 1 and No. 1 to warrant the difference in price. A farmer at Granby, Que., says:—

"I have ordered seed corn for my neighbors and myself for a number of years, kiln dried and common, and have not been able to establish any advantage for the kiln dried. Therefore, I would suggest that the common be given a chance for improvement with the other. For a man who uses a lot of seed there is quite a difference between \$3.00 and \$1.75."

This expresses a very general sentiment among ensilage growers and dealers who handle seed corn. Against this we have the following statement from an ensilage grower at North Bruce, Ontario:—

"We purchased our corn last spring from one of the growers under control and found it very satisfactory; although unfavorable weather conditions occurred after planting we had a good crop. We ordered two grades, Extra No. 1 and No. 1. The Extra No. 1 gave the best results."

The following from a prominent farmer at Sutton, Que., is also suggestive:—

"I bought two and one-half bushels of Extra No. 1 Wisconsin No. 7 from one of the growers under control. The corn was nicely crated and arrived in good condition. The Provincial Government gave a prize on ensilage corn, open to the County of Brome. I won the first prize, \$20.

COMPLAINTS.—Throughout the season last spring only one complaint was received from any person who had purchased the corn under control and this was after the crop had been sown a considerable time and it was too late for any action under the terms of agreement. In order to emphasize the importance of the greatest care being exercised in shipping corn up to standard I shall give you the complaint of this grower as registered in response to our circular.

"This agreement is one-sided. It protects the seed grower on all sides, but the poor farmer has no protection from unscrupulous seedsmen. It is impossible, in the first place, for your assistants to inspect all the seed, and the grower can get your certificate as to germination, and send me seed that is no good. I am speaking from experience. We bought three bushels of Golden Glow Corn which was all that could be desired, also four bushels Compton's Early, which was no good. Our farmer is prepared to swear that 10 to 15% was all that grew. We had to plow it up. It was in the same field and sown in the next row to the Golden Glow which was good. Now this ten days' notice should be cut out of the agreement. What we want is a guarantee that the seed is as represented. We don't want the money back, but we want the crop paid for. I think this would cut out all fraudulent dealers. Your ideas are right if you could cut out the unjust men. We all want good seed even at the higher price. We have been growing corn for fifteen years and your association was the first to deceive us. We paid them \$3 per bushel on account of the guarantee. When we only pay \$1.75 per bushel we take our own risk, which in our case was much better than your guarantee. We trusted your association, and expected honest treatment. In the other case we did our own inspection."

Another half-hearted complaint was received from a farmer at Hannan, Ont., in response to the circular. He says:—

"I thought of trying my regular seed merchant this year as the corn I had did not appear to develop like the Improved Leaming of other years. I planted corn in a good seed bed and it came up nicely but not as thick as I expected. The corn when shelled was the driest I ever bought. With reference to the growth, I might say that the season may have had to do with the amount of foliage."

SHIPMENTS MADE LATE.—The most general criticism on the part of purchasers in connection with the general handling by the growers under control was in connection with shipments being made late. A farmer at Warden, Que., says:—

"I think the growers should ship the corn a little earlier. I ordered my corn very early but did not get it until the 17th of May. It was a week on the way. Last spring was late, but I think the corn should be shipped so we could get it the first of May then we would be sure of it, I had to write a couple of times before I could get mine. I said at the time if I could not get my corn a little prompter I would not send for any more. The freight is rather high, \$1.71 for six bushels."

Several growers stated that they did not make germination tests of their corn because it was not received in time. One farmer says:—

"I wrote one man *re* corn and got no reply and as it was late in the spring I purchased my seed from the country store. Needless to say, my corn was not very good, but advise keeping the system going."

STANDARDS FOR GRADES.—The suggestions for changes in the agreement were mostly in connection with the definitions for the grades. There seems to be considerable feeling that last year's standard for Extra No. 1 is not altogether satisfactory. Prof. Jas. Murray, of Macdonald College, Que., says in connection with the matter:—

"It appears to me that the standard of Extra No. 1 is altogether too high, and that it is asking too much of any grower to have him supply 95% uniform, typical specimens of the variety. Certainly if he supplied corn of this grade he would have to ask a great deal more per bushel than was quoted last year. Would it not be better to have the grades just as high as they could be and then expect the various growers to live up to them."

One of the growers who signed the agreement says:—

"You are a little strict on the type of ear. I believe the purchaser should be satisfied with corn that would grow."

One of the Ontario Department of Agriculture district representatives and two of the growers who signed the agreement make the suggestion that the term "Extra No. 1" be eliminated and the grade terms changed to No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 with last year's standards.

One grower says that some purchasers expect too much of grade Extra No. 1 from the fact that it is called Extra No. 1.

One grower makes the suggestion that Extra No. 1 be confined to seed that is eligible for registration under the Canadian Seed Growers' Association regulations.

These are merely suggestions that I have to offer and we would like to know whether or not it would be advisable to make a standard for shelled corn as well as corn on the ear, and I would simply outline what has been suggested to me for your consideration.

The main objection I have heard against the idea is that the purpose of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association and to some extent the educational effort that has been put forward in connection with the seed corn work has been to try to educate the ensilage growers to the benefit of corn on the cob. That has been to some extent successful, and some apprehension has been expressed that if we recognize shelled corn, whether that would have an effect on the educational work that has been done. But we must recognize the fact that at the present time 90 per cent. of the ensilage corn growers purchase shelled corn, and it is a question whether we can make that corn available if we give it recognition so that the farmer can buy shelled corn, under a guarantee as to quality. At present the source of shelled corn is through grain dealers and seed merchants, and they are supplied by the wholesale seed houses mostly, and we all know that a good deal of that corn is imported seed, and it is impossible to have any guarantee in respect to the origin of the seed. If something was done whereby Ontario grown seed corn that is shelled might have that recognition, there are possibilities of giving ensilage growers a guarantee, and I believe in that way, many of the growers of seed corn would be able to put what is reasonably good seed corn on the market at a price considerably below corn on the cob, and also be able to include a larger proportion of their crop in it. We all know that the grower who carefully selects his seed gets perhaps 15 per cent. of his crop in, and we all know that probably another 50 per cent. of that corn is practically as good for ensilage growing. The top of the ear may be a little off and would not be as good from the standard of a man who wanted to buy seed corn to grow seed corn again, but it has not been shown that corn of that sort is not practically as good for ensilage growing as the stuff that approaches the show type; in fact, I think it can be shown that there is not much difference between them, and it is a question whether the corn grower should not be helped to sell that seed. That is a matter for your consideration and discussion.

T. S. BIGGAR: This is an important question, and Mr. Eddy has put it in a way that is going to bring out some thoughts. He has brought out a point in connection with the grading of shelled corn, and he has told us that shelled corn will give us good results if properly cared for.

W. J. W. LENNOX: As to No. 1 grade, described as that which shall consist of corn containing at least 95 per cent. of well developed ears, etc., it seems to me that we can overcome a difficulty there by saying that No. 1 seed corn on the cob shall consist of well developed and well matured ears of corn. I do not believe there is any reason to say that we require 95 per cent. of sound ears. If

we ask for 95 per cent. of sound ears, a grower who wants to put up a poor No. 1 grade can put up 95 per cent. of sound ears. We should ask for well matured and well developed ears. Sometimes we find in No. 1 grade a great lack of maturity or some other fault which could be avoided in this way.

A MEMBER: Change that to well-developed and well-matured ears of corn.

MR. EDDY: I think the idea was more in connection with the percentage of what we might call off type. It would apply more to the show type; the suggestion is satisfactory as far as I am concerned.

MR. LENNOX: Then I will make it in the form of a motion as follows:

“No. 1 Seed Corn on the cob shall consist of well-developed and well-matured ears of corn that are reasonably uniform and typical specimens of the variety named; it must be carefully selected and well cured; and the germination on the basis of the average of ear test must be not less than 95%.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. Herold and carried.

MR. EDDY: This was merely a suggestion of the Department, and I thought it might not be out of place to have an expression of this meeting with regard to the advisability of continuing this system on the line as outlined, and we would like an expression of opinion with regard to that.

R. W. KNISTER: I think Grade No. 2 calling for 95 per cent. looks rather high. Would 85 be better for No. 2 grade?

MR. EDDY: I think Mr. Lennox's suggestion might apply to No. 2 as well.

MR. LENNOX: That is the reason I suggested the change to well matured and well developed ears. If you allow a grower to put up 5 per cent. of immature and undeveloped ears, it would not be a very good No. 1 grade, but if you ask for well matured and well developed ears, you should easily get up to 95 per cent. germination for a No. 1 grade.

MR. KNISTER: Then I think we might go up to 85 in No. 2.

PROF. ZAVITZ: Eighty per cent. is a rather low percentage, and if you allow 5 per cent., that would reduce it to 75 per cent.

MR. EDDY: That 80 was really taken from last year's No. 3.

MR. LENNOX: From the corn I have sampled, it seems to me 80 per cent. is low. You would be surprised in sampling corn to find samples that look poor that will give 80 per cent. I think it should be not less than 85 per cent.; in fact, I would not want to get below 90 per cent. if I was buying.

MR. B. R. COHOE: I move, seconded by Mr. Fletcher, that second grade be 85 per cent. Carried.

MR. BIGGAR: A motion will be in order that these two grades as outlined by this meeting, be recommended to the Department for the ensuing year.

MR. KNISTER: I move, seconded by Mr. Herold, that these two grades be recognized this year, and that the agreement be continued for another year.

MR. BIGGAR: There are probably used throughout the Dominion of Canada 400,000 bushels of shelled corn for seed purposes every year. A lot of educational work has been done in order to get the people to use corn that would come under the definition of No. 1 and No. 2. Still I do not believe that over 25 per cent. probably not 25 per cent. of the corn would come under these two grades; that would leave 300,000 bushels of corn that is used for seed. You have a big problem to consider when you bring this question of shelled corn up, and, before taking action, you must consider not only the grower and the small dealer, but also the dealer who is selling 10 and 25 and 50 carloads of seed corn. You must

consider the system used in distributing corn; some stores will buy a carload of corn and sell it to other stores, and the question of handling it has to be considered.

MR. A. MCKENNEY: I quite agree with Mr. Biggar that the question of adding shelled corn to the Seed Control Agreement is one that requires serious consideration. I think it is dangerous to meddle with the shelled corn business at all. If I want to sell shelled corn, I can take the risk, but I do not think it would be advisable for any association to put the matter of shelled corn on their books and have it recommended by the association. The worst feature is that we are up against No. 2 American corn, which is first class and better than our corn if it is shelled. No. 3 American corn is better than our seed corn would be if shelled, and that only contains 16 per cent. moisture. No. 4 corn would be somewhere about what we are selling for seed under our best conditions. The quality of the kernel might be much better than the No. 4 corn, but the percentage of moisture in our corn would be higher, and I think it would be foolish on our part to say anything about shelled corn. The Government has a standard regulation that if very poor stuff is shipped out, the buyer has some chance of coming back on the seller. It is a difficult question for us to deal with. You cannot legislate to make a man honest.

MR. LENNOX: Being connected with the Department and interested with the corn growers I well appreciate the situation. I understand the position of the Department of Agriculture in this respect is to work out some scheme whereby we can indicate to corn growers and silage growers in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, what kind of corn is best for them to buy. As Mr. Biggar has said, there is a great quantity of corn sent into this country that does not come from south-western Ontario, but it comes from the American side, and is shelled, and it has given excellent satisfaction so far as the condition of the corn is concerned when it arrives at the consumer. But the corn is not of a variety that is suitable to our conditions, and we refuse to advise growers to buy any such material, and the Department would like to know how we can overcome this great difficulty so as to encourage the men of Eastern Ontario and Quebec to buy corn from our Canadian growers instead of buying it from the American side. I would not hesitate to recommend our Eastern Ontario and Quebec men to buy shelled corn from our growers if our growers could afford to take the chance of shipping that corn to the Eastern market. Our corn will have 3 per cent. and perhaps 4 per cent. more moisture at shipping time than it is safe to have for shipping, and that is the great difficulty, and I agree with the former speaker that it is quite a serious question.

MR. BIGGAR: Several years ago I ordered some corn from Wisconsin, and it arrived in splendid condition on the farm. A rainy day about a month previous to planting I wanted something for the men to do, and I wanted to separate the butts from the tips of that corn, and I put them to work, and they shelled that corn and put it in bags. The corn was thoroughly dry, so dry that it would rattle in the bag. Mr. Ouellette, one of the men, said to me, "Are not you afraid it will spoil in the bags?" and I said, "No, I have seen corn keep in bags for three years." "Yes," he said, "but this climate is different from where you come from." I said, "I am sure it will be all right," and I never gave it any further thought, but when planting time came, that corn was moulding in the bags. I know that the shelled corn is liable to get into that condition; it may leave the shipper in excellent condition, but in two or three weeks' time, it may be very different. The cob acts as a sponge to take up the moisture, but when you

remove the corn from that sponge, you have a different proposition to deal with. I believe that there are brains enough in the Department of Agriculture to deal with this matter without any recommendation from us.

MR. EDDY: Some ensilage growers have said that there is too much difference between the price of corn on the cob and shelled corn, and something should be arranged whereby these growers can get shelled corn under something of the same guarantee that they get with the cob corn, something that would indicate to them where it came from, and so that they would know it was not an American grown corn.

MR. MCKENNEY: We have been working up this cob corn business for the last fifteen years. We also ship a lot of shelled corn, but we could not build our reputation upon shelled corn. I will stand behind our corn as long as it remains on the cob, but after it is shelled, I do not want to have anything further to do with it. I think we should just stick to what we have been working for years to get.

MR. A. S. MAYNARD, Chatham: I would like to add a few words of protest against using shelled corn. I have been working 10 years and spending time and money to induce every grower of corn to buy corn on the ear, and I am not going to sell shelled corn for the purpose of satisfying some crank who is not willing to pay the value of cob corn. When we started to sell for \$2.00 on the ear, they wanted to know if we could not sell it for less, and then when we tried giving it to them for less, they wanted to know if we could not sell it cheaper still. Now, I say send this shelled corn question higher than a kite. We have gone to a lot of trouble and expense, as I said before, to introduce what the people should have, corn on the cob, and let us stick to it.

MR. MCKENNEY: I believe that ensilage growers sow seed twice as heavily as is necessary, and that is the reason that corn on the cob looks dear to them, but if they only learned the value of good ear corn, they would not have to sow it so thick, and then the price would not appear high. The Department does not guarantee anything, but some buyers of seed corn appear to think that the Department is behind this guarantee of germination. All the Department does is to work as a medium. I think we will undo all we have done if we start selling shelled corn. We have just got started in the right direction. The seed corn grower, does not ship all his corn, but has to have some at home to feed his stock. Very few corn growers want to sell the last bit of seed. I think the whole thing will come out right if we keep on the line we are now travelling.

MR. BIGGAR: Grades No. 1 and 2 of ear corn give a large enough margin for the consumption of all corn on the ear that is fit to be used for seed. Twenty-five per cent. of the corn used now for seed in Canada is being sold on the ear and that has been brought about through the farmer being advised that corn on the ear is better for seed, and I think it is not a good step to undertake to handle this shelled corn proposition. Mr. Duke has had a lot of experience on this question, and we would like to hear from him.

MR. J. O. DUKE: I think the standard grade for ear corn is all right, and I think we will have difficulty enough, even if we confine ourselves to ear corn alone. Complications are much greater when you start handling shelled corn. The Chairman has told us how shelled corn will mould in this country where the ear is heavily laden with moisture. I know one case particularly, a number of years ago, where Prof Zavitz sent to me for certain samples of corn which tested 93 per cent. This corn was shelled and afterwards a sample of the same corn was

sent to Prof. Zavitz and he reported it 44 per cent., showing the depreciation that is liable to take place in very good corn after it has been shelled. I think it would be a very good idea to leave the shelled corn question entirely alone.

MR. A. McMEANS: This question of shelled corn is a peculiar one, and I do not think it should be decided to-night. I think the better thing to do is to get the opinion of the corn growers and have it discussed at a later date.

MR. DUKE: I think this question should be left over until the Corn Show this year when we can get a better decision on the matter. Mr. Lennox and Mr. Eddy will both be present and we can get an expression of opinion at that time that will be more widespread and valuable.

MR. MCKENNEY: Of course we recognize the fact that the matter of education is important. The Seed Control Act is the work of the Department and is somewhat along the line of education. It simply gives the Department a club to hold over the head of dishonest parties. I think that the Act is a little weak, and it might be a good idea to strengthen the hands of the members of the Department by passing a resolution at this time asking that the standard of germination of shelled corn be put to 80 per cent. I do not think it is wise to consider anything under 80 per cent. for seed corn, and I therefore move, that this meeting recommend that the Seed Control Act be amended in such a way as to increase the percentage of germination of corn to at least 80 per cent.

The motion seconded by Mr. Maynard and carried.

MR. MCKENNEY: The small penalty that is now imposed for infractions of the law is worthless unless you make the penalty much heavier. The seed merchants will pay little attention to it because they can very easily pay that small fine and continue doing business in the same old way.

POULTRY

DEMONSTRATION OF KILLING FOWL.

MISS M. YATES, PORT CREDIT.

To-day is designated "Capon Day." We are going to kill capons and truss capons, and we have Mr. Burdin here, the expert in caponizing, to give an actual demonstration later on, of caponizing birds.

The capon is not only for the rich man's table, but for the poor man's club, because we can often have a better dinner in communities than on individual tables, and the capon has reached its full market value when there is a great scarcity of high-class poultry material for table use.

The quality of the flesh, the tenderness and juiciness are all well marked in the capon in addition to the amount of the flesh. This quality and flavor naturally depends upon the kind of material you will be working with, because I need not remind an audience like this that the different breeds have their own special hall marks.

I am going to kill this capon, but before doing so, I will run over the main features in killing. To begin with you have a lot of what we call "green material" running about in your yards, catch it and dust it. It is usually of the male sex, because the male birds are very lazy; they do not avail themselves of the dust holes to the same extent that the females do. Therefore, they have to be dusted before

you put them into the cages. Place them in cages like this and feed them. In C. E. F. Bulletin 21 you will find the particulars as to making these cages, and a girl of 14 could make them. The wire-bottoms to the cages are perhaps more sanitary, but not so readily available for the farmer as wood, which answers perfectly well. The droppings accumulate in the back, and if you will look at these cages you will find that the lower slab has been removed, in order to facilitate cleaning. No bird could escape through that opening, and yet you can use a hoe and clean the cage out easily.

Feed the birds in these cages, and feed them with the material which I have here—buttermilk and ground oats. This is pretty fine meal, but it is ordinary oat chop sifted to thin out the coarser material. I sift through a piece of wire mosquito netting attached to a wooden frame to keep the wire netting stretched out. I take out a quarter of a pound of material for every pound thrown on the screen, and then you have a pretty nice meal, which is fine material for feeding first-class poultry. A handful of cornmeal thrown into each pail adds to the palatability of the food, but there is very little cornmeal used; it is merely to give it a flavor.

The next thing is the fasting. We have caught the birds, dusted them and fed them for a fortnight, or perhaps three weeks, and now we must fast them for 24 hours until the crop is perfectly flat. Then we want to kill. Let me impress these points upon you: catch, dust, feed, fast, kill, cool and pack.

DEMONSTRATION OF KILLING AND PICKING.—This arrangement is very simple which I use, and can be fitted up anywhere. It is merely a large box or bin with two side posts upon which rests a cross piece. Hooks are fastened to this cross-piece, and from this the bird is suspended head down. To those who do not wish to make one of these, I can recommend the use of an open door, and I have frequently managed in that way myself. I am a great believer in keeping the feathers clean, and the use of this feather bin really enables you to procure a better price for your feathers than if you let them fall to the barn floor, and sweep them up afterwards. The quills are kept separate from the feathers in this small box at the side of the bin.

This water container is simply a dish with a hooked handle to hang it to the bin. The great advantage in having the water nearby is to keep your hands moistened, and the mouth of the bird rinsed out.

This little pail is weighted with half a brick. It is hung from the bird's head, keeps the mouth open and catches all the blood. In that way, your feathers are not spoiled.

This knife is specially made to enable you to cut the exact spot, as it is calculated to a certain length. Two veins run down the neck of the bird, and just below the head these veins join together, and this knife is so calculated that it just reaches that point, and the one cut severs both veins. The reverse action with the knife is intended to pierce the brain in a certain place that enables you to get the feathers out much more easily. The part of the brain touched is just at the base of the skull, and that knife is just the right length to reach it. That is why it is recommended by the College, that a knife of that sort be used.

I have here another knife which is used in France, but there is nothing about it to help you to strike the right spot. You have to know where to cut and pierce.

Here is another peculiar little knife, but quite original. It is used by an American, who had one made for me, and this is the one I am accustomed to using all the time. But with this knife, also, you have to know exactly what you are aiming for and what you are going to cut.

By allowing the bird to hang in this manner, head down, after it is killed and plucked, the body heat goes off very quickly, and it is most important that the bird be properly cooled before it is packed.

Mr. Burdin is now ready to begin his demonstration in caponizing. So far as the ladies are concerned, I would like you to stay. Caponizing is one of those things in connection with poultry that is likely to be of the greatest help to a woman running her own poultry farm, and I would like all those who are here to remain and see the operation performed. I have done a great many birds myself, and I certainly think on a woman's poultry farm there are few things that are going to be more helpful to her.

CAPONIZING.

S. K. BURDIN, TORONTO.

The selection of birds for caponizing is one of prime importance. If the birds are too old, too large or too far developed, the operation will not be a success. You will likely kill the bird, and those that do survive are not at all successful. The question of age at the time of the operation is not as good a guide as the question of size or development. When the comb and wattles begin to redden and grow quite rapidly, the organs begin to develop also, and are about right. There is a period of from two to three weeks when the operation should be a success.

The preparation of the bird for caponizing is simple. Simply keep all food from the bird for a period of 36 hours. Some operate after the bird has starved 24 hours, but for the beginner, the period of fasting should be at least 36 hours. For the first 12 hours, I do not think it does any harm to give the bird water, but in any event food and water should be withheld for not less than 24 hours. Put the birds in a dark place, if possible. An ideal method is to place them in a coop with a wire bottom, standing off the floor or ground. Place this in a shady spot, if the weather is hot, thus keeping the birds cool and comfortable.

A successful operating table should be so arranged that it can be quickly and easily adjusted to suit the light; it should be of proper dimensions to accommodate birds of different sizes, and so constructed that the bird can be quickly and securely fastened on either right or left side. The one which I use is cheaply, quickly and easily made by anyone who can use a saw and screw-driver. It consists of two pieces of one inch pine board, 12 inches wide and 20 inches long, hinged together at one end with good strong hinges fastened in place with inch screws. One of the pieces should be dressed on one side and both edges, and have nine 1½-inch wire nails driven two inches apart, starting two inches from the hinged end. Use a loose block and move it forward or backward to secure the desired angle. Place the board on top of an empty barrel or boxes of that height, and you have a table that is strong, solid, adjustable and the right height.

The definition of a capon is an unsexed or castrated cockerel, and the word "slip" as applied to caponizing means an unsuccessful attempt at caponizing. If the organs are not all removed absolutely from the bird, then Nature undertakes to repair the damage and the "slip" results. The "slip" is no better, in fact is not as good as the cockerel because he has all the functions of the cockerel without the ability to breed. He will not increase in size, and has none of the desirable qualities of the capon.

I want to give you six reasons for caponizing.

1. *For the Good of the Flock.*—The first reason I have selected is for the good of the flock, and in this connection I want to read an extract from S. C. Babble, Secretary of the White Wyandotte Club: "This season I have caponized more Leghorns than any other breed, I did not do this particularly to get Leghorn capons, but rather to get rid of a nuisance. In a flock of young Leghorns, cockerels are always numerous, and they disturb the tranquility of the flock long before they are of marketable size. I am unable to say at this time what market there will be for Leghorn capons, but caponizing has left my flock orderly, and both the capons and pullets have developed more rapidly." That seems to me a good reason for caponizing. It keeps your flock in better order.

The second point under the head of "Good for the Flock," is that we are all interested in producing non-fertilized eggs. We are all aware that eggs that are not fertilized will keep better, and are better for table use than those that have been fertilized. There is a mistaken idea that it is necessary to have males in the flock to keep the hens laying. That is a fallacy. So on the question of non-fertilized eggs, it is better to caponize the cockerels.

2. *Improvement to the Flesh.*—We are all aware that our food animals, such as calves, lambs, and pigs, are more desirable after the castrating operation. We would not care to eat bull beef. The improvement in the cockerel when caponized is just as marked, and in the same proportions as in the case of other food animals.

3. *Increase in Size.*—Cockerels do not thrive as well as capons, because they are racing and chasing about, getting into fights and trouble, and consequently they do not develop as rapidly. To-day we must produce the greatest quantity of food that we can produce, with as little labor and food as possible. The capon takes less feed, and he makes better use of the food he does take. As a result we increase the output of our yard by caponizing the cockerels.

The time was when the producers were more numerous than the consumers, but at the present time, the consumers are surpassing the producers, and anything that will increase the size and quality of our poultry is desirable, because we want to make the best use of every bird. It takes anywhere from three to five eggs to produce a chicken. Every cockerel represents from six to eight eggs, because we have half as many cockerels as pullets. If we can do anything to increase the size and quantity of the flesh of each cockerel, we are anxious to do that, and that can be done by caponizing.

4. *Wait for Your Market.*—Cockerels must be marketed at a certain time. If they go beyond that they are roosters, and too strong and coarse for table use. It means that your market for cockerels is limited, and the middlemen are getting good profits out of the condition under which you are laboring, when you are selling your birds as cockerels. They take advantage of the low prices by your being compelled to sell at a given age, or before a given age. They put your birds into cold storage, and there they are held until poultry is scarce, and until you have disposed of all your stock. Then it is brought out of cold storage, and the consumer and producer are both hit. If you caponize, you can keep your birds until the winter months, when the poultry is scarce, and when the prices are high, and with refrigerator cars, steamship and rapid transits of all kinds, the birds can be landed anywhere practically on the face of the globe, within a short time. And the capon is getting better as it gets older, as well as getting larger.

5. *More Money.*—You can get better prices for your capons than for cockerels. I wish to read an extract from a letter from Vineland, New Jersey, by Mr. Collier, who is a professional caponizer and poultryman: "The buyers here pay well for

capons during the winter, and, I believe, without question, that we have the best capon market in the world at our doors. Last winter capons sold at 40c. a pound alive, and called for at the door. If dressed and nicely prepared, they brought 55c."

6. *Capons Are Splendid Foster Mothers.*—We are all aware of the devastation in the flocks in the country by hawks and crows. The mother hen is often compelled to wean her chicks at a time when they need protection most, but not so the capon. He is easily taught to brood the chicks, and when once installed, he is there until the brood wean themselves. He enjoys his work, and is a better protector than a hen.

MISS YATES: About how many chickens would a medium sized capon, from seven to eight pounds, brood?

MR. BURDIN: An eight pound capon would take care of from 20 to 25 chicks.

Q.—He would practically be in his second year in time to brood?

A.—Well, yes. A large White Orpington capon weighing over 10 pounds will take care of 30 chicks.

(Mr. Burdin then caponized a bird, advocating the use of a sharp knife to make the incision, as a sharp knife does not hurt the chicken, but the dull knife is positively cruel.)

TRUSSING.

MISS M. YATES, PORT CREDIT.

This is a very important operation if we want to have the fowl put on the table in an attractive way. In order to do the work properly, it is necessary to have a few essential articles. First, we want a shaping board. You will wonder why there is not a shaping board on this platform, but a bird tied up in the way this one has been after killing, should be cooled for 24 hours, and no poultry should be packed or shipped until all the body heat has gone from the carcass. That may sound to you a very simple thing to say, because it is something that everybody should know, but what is the good of knowing a thing unless you act upon it? A thought is no good to one unless it is turned into action, and I regret to say that there is a great quantity of warm poultry with body heat still in it, put on the market, and that is something that is very difficult to deal with. It takes 24 hours to remove the heat. If you have not a nice, dry, cool cellar where you can cool off your birds, you are apt to get into trouble.

A bird should never be killed with food in the crop. The proper fasting of poultry before they are killed is very essential. It is almost more important than proper killing. If you leave food in the crop, it decomposes and spoils the whole bird. I had to kill one bird to-day that had only been fasted for 12 hours, and there is some decomposing food in the crop, and that is not a proper thing to have. Be very sure that every bird is fasted for 24 hours. It does not cost you anything to fast the bird, and they will not lose in weight in the 24 hours, and you can earn a name that will make up in the extra value of your birds you send out for all your trouble.

Trussing refers to the preparation for cooking, and shaping refers to the preparation for marketing. In order to truss a bird properly, you must first take off all the small bits of down and hairlike feathers by means of singeing. Never singe a bird with paper or straw or over a wood or coal flame. A flame from wood alcohol or methylated spirit, leaves no smoke upon the bird, and the work is soon

done. After the flame has passed over the carcass, run your hand over to free the bird from the little particles, and then you are ready to go to work.

The first operation is the removing of the sinews from the drumsticks, and in order to do that, lay the bird on its back and take out the sinews with a strong packing needle that will stand some strain. Draw them out. These sinews are not desirable eating matter, and that is why this part of the bird is not one of the choice joints to offer a guest. I always give the needle a twist so that I can get a proper purchase on the sinews. To get these sinews out of a turkey, it is better to have a hook fastened to the wall, and then put the turkey over the hook and pull down, and you can get them out easily.

The next operation is taking off the wing pins. I use a French cook's knife for that purpose. To trim up the wings, begin to cut on the joints where there is a nice big piece into which you can stick the knife.

Next, take out the neck. So far as possible, the hand should not touch the bird. If you have a small meat chopper in the kitchen, one chop will take off the neck.

The giblets are frequently excluded, and the majority of the chicken gravy which I have seen made in Canada is very poor. Chicken gravy should be really strong and good. How often have you sat down to a table where the chicken gravy is nothing but water covered with oil and fat, and how often have you sat down to a table where the bird has been boiled very fast in a little water and its own grease. Now if you want really nice chicken gravy, take these giblets and cook them well to get all the goodness out of them, and they will not give you fat, but really good gravy.

After you have got rid of the neck, the next step is to remove the crop. Everybody knows how disagreeable it is to get that out if the bird has not been properly fasted, and if it is disagreeable to remove, cannot you easily see that decomposing food in that crop, and in the intestinal tract, is giving out poison all the time. I have no doubt there is more than one person in this room who knows someone who has been poisoned with chicken, and that is the reason. The poisons come from a chicken killed in that manner. If the crop is quite empty, there is nothing disagreeable about taking it out, and you know that the bird is clean.

The next operation is to loosen the lungs. One of the main reasons for removing the lungs, is that they become musty sooner than any other part. You have frequently seen a bird with a large growth of mold over the lungs before it is put in the oven; if the lungs had been removed, the bird would have been in better condition. The easiest way to remove the lungs is to break down the tissue with the thumb, insert your finger below the breast bone and work around until you free the lungs from the ribs, and then loosen it on the other side, and when you feel the rib behind the sponge lining, you know you have done your work.

Then make a cross cut above the tail and draw out the intestines. Pass the knife through the loop and cut out the end of the trail.

When you see fat like there is on this bird, it means good feeding. You will find this fat on old hens, but you do not get it easily on cockerels unless they have been well fed. These birds were fed on buttermilk and ground oatmeal.

Get the gizzard in the palm of your hand and pull upon it, and the entrails will all come out.

The lungs are these spongy substances. Why they should be called the "soul of the chicken" I do not know, but I do know that cats love them. For the gravy you need the gizzard. Cut through the thickest part of it, and be very careful not

to cut through the inner band. Just cut through the thick part, and then you can pull it off quite easily—that is, providing the bird has been kept in a healthy condition.

If the liver is in a good healthy condition, take as much of it as you can. The liver should be rubbed on a plate and added to the gravy after it has been made.

By having the paper on this board, you have kept it clean, and you are now able to go ahead without washing the board.

Fold the flap of the skin back and hold it in position with the wings, and make sure that you have a nice long piece of string. Then take a mattress needle that has one point ground off—you can get them anywhere for five cents. With a bird of this kind, you do not need to exercise much discretion in sewing it up, but with a poor specimen, a difference of a quarter of an inch in the position of the string will have a great effect. Take a straight line through the wing between the wing bone and come out as near the elbow as you can. Then tie it up as tightly as you can. Cut the string off, not too closely to the body; and then tie down the hooks in the same way, putting the needle through the two holes in the backbone of the bird.

When these birds cool on a cooler, it is very difficult to bend them because they stiffen out straight.

Now, don't you think you have a very nice bird to put in the oven, and which will sit quite steady on the dish?

The time is coming when you will be able to get a good price for dressed poultry. Personally I do not advise the dressing going into the bird at all, but suppose you do want to put it in, draw out this skin and break down the tissues between the breast and insert the dressing, and then it has the appearance of a dressed turkey. It is far better practice to make the dressing into balls and arrange them around the bird on the dish.

This is a big bird, and you can carve many slices from the breast, and in order to do that more easily, it is a good plan to take out the wish bone, which lies next to the surface of the breast meat. If you rub it clean of the flesh, you can easily take it out, and you will find it will come out quite clear. You see that I have not wasted anything, and the wish bone can now go in the gravy. You will be surprised to see how many more cuts you can get from the breast meat.

BONED CHICKEN: To bone a bird is a very simple operation, and does not take a long time. Then you make a forced meat dressing, and place inside and pack it, and then place it in jelly, and serve it in that way. It makes a very appetizing dish.

Ottawa Winter Fair

1916

The Ottawa Winter Fair was held in Howick Pavilion on January 16th to 19th, 1917, inclusive. The Duke of Devonshire opened the Show. The following addresses were delivered during the meetings.

POULTRY

THE EGG SITUATION.

W. A. BROWN, B.S.A., OTTAWA.

The year 1916 was one of unusual activity with respect to the Canadian egg trade, unprecedented high prices prevailing during the late spring, summer and fall months. The direct cause of this was the unusual demand on the part of the British market for the Canadian product, in preference to supplies obtainable elsewhere.

GENERAL REVIEW OF 1916.—Owing to the relatively large shipment of Canadian eggs during the fall of 1915, Canadian storage holdings were not of sufficient quantity to supply the local demand, and the result was a considerable movement of United States eggs into Canada for consumption during January, February and March. At first these imports consisted wholly of storage eggs, but even before the end of January considerable quantities of fresh-gathered United States eggs were being offered on the larger Eastern markets. These came, for the most part, from the Southern States of Oklahoma and Tennessee. These were offered as early as the 15th of January, on the Toronto Produce Exchange, at 36c a dozen, freight and duty paid. The market generally held firm throughout January, but, owing to the increasing receipts of fresh-gathered stock, it declined rapidly throughout February and early March. Occasionally at times, the lowering price had the effect of stimulating consumption, and this would be apparent in a slightly firmer tone, although the general tendency was downward from a price of about 30c, the first week in February, to 25c and 27c the latter part of the month, until the lowest price of the year was reached. The market generally took a very radically downward turn about the 9th of March, which was a direct reflection of the sharp reaction occurring on the Chicago market about that time.

For some two weeks or so, about the middle of March, a very uncertain market prevailed. The tendency of the trade generally is to buy at the lowest price possible, and sell at the highest. Early in March, with the opening up of the storage season, the probable future storage sales price is the general basis which effects the price of eggs. The general tendency in the States, with the heavy production of the previous year, was to keep the price down to below 20c. The visit to Canada and the Eastern United States markets along about this time, of representatives of the largest British importing houses, and the general feeling of confidence created by their presence, and prospective buying, gave the market a very buoyant feeling, and the result was that, while some endeavored to keep the price down to its usual level, the general prospects for lucrative outlet were so favorable that there ensued the wildest scramble for eggs on the part of the trade generally that this country has ever seen. The lateness of Easter week in 1916 also gave

the market a firm tone at a time when it is generally weak. From a price of 20c to 21c in the last of March and the first of April a steady advance took place throughout April and May the price to producers advancing from 21c or 22c early in April to 25c, the end of May throughout the Eastern markets generally. With the advent of hot weather, it was confidently expected that some reaction would take place, but the persistent export enquiry, and the generally favorable weather throughout June offset this, and prices continued steadily upward, and June eggs, and even early July eggs, were picked up quickly and placed in storage.

While the export movement of fresh-gathered eggs early in the spring was not large, yet several shipments aggregating thirteen and fifteen hundred cases each went forward, and the price received was such as to further stiffen the market. In fact, during the latter part of June, Canadian prices reached such a point that at least one car of fresh-gathered United States eggs was brought to Toronto for local consumption and sold at a profit.

Despite the hot weather of July, prices continued to advance, 26c to 27½c being the prevailing quotation. Receipts of eggs continued large, many local points, in fact, reporting an increase over the previous year, but on the other hand, local consumption was higher than ever before. In fact, one is safe in stating that the per capita consumption of eggs in Canada during 1916 was very much increased over previous years. This was due, without doubt, to the high price of meats and other animal food products, and the fact that, in many of the smaller villages and rural districts, it was practically impossible to get good fresh meat at any price during the hot weather. Another instance of this was evident in the Western Provinces this fall, when the meat ration of the majority of the threshing gangs largely consisted of eggs.

Fortunately for Canada, no particular attempt was made to move many Canadian eggs to the Old Country during the hot weather. Some went forward as late as the second week in July, but those that were shipped between that time and the first of September, were largely United States eggs repacked in Canada.

The direct result of this has been that Canadian eggs have, for the last four or five months, been quoted on the British market at from five to ten cents a dozen above the United States product.

The heavy movement of Canadian eggs for export commenced about the last week in August, and gradually increased from a few thousand dozen per week, until the maximum was reached during the last two weeks of October and the ninth of November. The exports for that time ran from 800,000 to 1,500,000 dozen per week from the Port of Montreal alone.

Accurate information is not yet available as to the exact proportion of Canadian and United States eggs that went forward. It is common knowledge, however, that hundreds of cars of United States eggs were shipped, which would undoubtedly have been Canadian product had the eggs been available in this country.

The prices received were very high, from a contract price of 33c or 34c for early fall shipments to as high as 42c, and even higher, for later shipments, and the general verdict with respect to the quality of the Canadian product has been very favorable indeed.

The very large percentage of the Canadian holdings exported, and the phenomenal home demand for eggs had the effect of reducing the stocks in Canadian storage houses to a point far below the minimum usually held toward the latter part of the year. This condition, combined with the slackness of current receipts,

owing to the lateness of the pullets of 1916, has had the result of giving Canada unprecedented winter prices this year, as high as a dollar a dozen being asked and paid for guaranteed new laid eggs on some of the larger Eastern markets.

Conditions with respect to production improved a little during Christmas week, and the first week in January of this year, but the continued cold weather since, has given production somewhat of a setback. Although mild conditions have prevailed generally throughout the Southern States, their production this year is not nearly as large as last, and the result is that the market generally in Canada continues firm, with the possible exception of British Columbia, where receipts of California eggs have brought the price down to about 45c.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1917.—Naturally, following such a season, and the fact that the export demand still continues, the outlook for 1917 is particularly favorable. Of course, the continuation of high prices is more or less contingent upon the conclusion of the war, but even so, it is not expected that in a matter of live stock and live stock products, any serious reaction will occur, and that should any falling off occur in prices it will be gradual.

Canada has the market, but is short on the supply. The subsequent development of the poultry industry in this country largely depends upon the reputation established now on the export market. While there is undoubtedly need for improvement in the quality and in the uniformity of the product going forward, the great need is for the production of such a quantity of the quality desired, that Canada's place on the British market will be assured. We have every reason to believe that the necessary safeguards with regard to the quality of the product going forward will be perfected this year. Our future market is assured, therefore, if we will but increase our production to the extent necessary to hold that market. Canada's liabilities are not going to be met by the production of a minimum amount sold at a maximum price, but rather by the production of the maximum amount sold at a remunerative price; in other words, the development of a volume of business. The great need, therefore, is for increased production during 1917.

The present prospects with respect to the accomplishment of this end are not the best however. While undoubtedly the unloading of large quantities of poultry on the market last year, owing to the scarcity of feed and other causes, has resulted in a cleaning out and cleaning up of poultry flocks generally throughout the country, that will ultimately be a blessing in disguise, yet the fact remains that there is not in the country to-day, the number of laying stock that there was one year ago. It is out of the question, of course, to attempt to increase the poultry population of this country very materially between now and the season of high production. However, if every farmer and poultry producer will but exert himself or herself to get the highest possible production from what poultry they have, the shortage in the actual number of birds kept, may be overcome to some extent, and the Canadian trade may, therefore, indicate to the British importers that Canada will be able, this year, to supply as much at least to the Motherland as she did during 1916. Further, if those who have charge of the poultry, use the same acumen and judgment and good management in the selection of their breeding stock this spring, the keeping of their poultry houses free of lice and mites, and the providing of clean and sanitary quarters for their stock as they did in the culling from their flocks of the mongrel, nondescript, and aged stock last fall, production throughout the spring and summer season, may even be increased over that of last year.

Now is the time, however, to lay the foundation for greater and bigger

developments for 1918 and 1919. Generally speaking, throughout the country there is a better sentiment prevailing on the part of farmers with respect to the poultry business than ever before, and with the high prices obtaining for both eggs and poultry, there is reason to believe that there will be this year a much larger distribution of purebred day-old chicks and eggs for hatching than ever before.

Canada has all the requisites for the production of a quantity far in excess of her own requirements, and with her favorable climatic conditions, can, with proper care and attention, produce quality equal to the best in the world. Only the fringe of production possibilities has been touched up to the present. The Western Provinces, with their volumes of cheap feed, are the natural home for the Canadian hen. The bulk of the surplus at the present time comes from the Provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec do not produce sufficient for their own requirements. They must do more; and there is now an opportunity for the Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to demonstrate to Canada and the Empire as a whole, what they can do in this connection in this great hour of trade expansion.

According to the last census, Canada had some 29,000,000 hens; a few more, in fact, than the single State of Iowa. There may be forty or fifty million hens in Canada at the present time. In order to meet our obligations and live up to our opportunities in the matter, the slogan of every poultryman should be,—“150,000,000 hens for Canada in Two Years.” How can it be done? Is it not possible in this country to create in the minds of producers generally, the steadfast impression and belief that this development must be brought about, and to enlist the active services of every breeder and distributor of purebred poultry in a great big national production campaign?

Clearly, the opportunity lies before us. The task which Canada has set before her, and which must be met, if from no other than an economic standpoint alone, demands the attention of statesmen and laymen alike. We must keep the home fires burning, not only for the present, but in the days of adversity, which are prone to come following the war. Agriculture is Canada's basic industry. Her own local demands are relatively small. She must find her place in the markets of the world. Even among her allies will be found some of her most serious competitors with respect to certain of her national crops, but in the production of live stock and live stock products, of which poultry is taking an increasingly important part every year, we have in Canada assets in our herds and flocks of purebred stock and in the higher civilization of our people, which, if properly applied and developed in the most progressive, business-like manner possible, will insure Canada and Canadians that prosperity which we hope and believe is the national heritage of this fair Dominion. (Applause).

THE PROSPECTS FOR POULTRY BREEDING IN CANADA.

L. R. GUILD, ROCKWOOD.

I am to speak to you regarding the prospects of poultry breeding in Canada. I have had seventeen years experience in breeding purebred poultry, and distributing the same throughout the Dominion, and I should probably know more about this subject than I will be able to tell you. When I started in the business, eggs were selling at 23c to 25c a dozen in the winter, and summer prices ranged from 11c to 13c; 10c a pound was a good price for a nice, well fattened chicken, and yet

we made a living and had some to spare. In looking over my order books, I find in 1900, I was sending out breeding males for \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Out of that we had to pay for advertising, office expenses, feed bill, living, etc., and we had something left after all that was done.

We cannot buy eggs and poultry to-day at such prices; eggs have mounted to such a height that you require an aeroplane to reach them and investigate. Everything has undergone a great change; the price of grain is very high, but yet not too high in comparison with other commodities.

Canada is an ideal place for poultry breeding. Competition is not overly keen, nor will it be for many years to come. It will keep us all busy to keep abreast with the demand at the present time, and that will increase from to-day on. Our exports far exceed our imports, and they will exceed our imports until Europe regains her normal condition, which perhaps never will be in our day. This world struggle has greatly depleted the live stock and poultry products of that Continent. As we have established a market in Europe, we ought to be wise enough to retain that market by supplying the very best possible product we can produce, and in large and increasing quantities. The present prices will not be lowered until the production equals the demand. I believe I am safe in saying that the price of fresh eggs in winter will never be much below what it is to-day, unless a very large army enters the field, and for my part I wish they would, because to eat eggs when they are worth 8c each, seems almost too much of a luxury.

The poultry breeders for many years have enjoyed a liberal support throughout the Dominion, and those of us who have done our best for our patrons have every reason to look forward to still greater support. Farming communities are just beginning to waken up to the fact that mongrels do not produce the handsome profit that purebred poultry do. I might say that we have to credit this to a great extent to our Agricultural Colleges and District Representatives dotted as they are all over our Dominion and we owe them a very great deal for the success we have attained in the poultry industry. I know of no class of men who are more willing, and who will give a farmer more accurate information than the District Representatives. They seem to take a delight in pressing these matters forward and making their branch a success.

I would say that the harvest should be abundant for those who embark in this most pleasant occupation, poultry breeding.

There is another phase of this subject that I wish to speak of, and that is our duty to the Empire as poultry breeders. We evidently have not all enlisted to go to the Front, and stand upon the battle-field with our boys, who are there fighting for the liberty which we hold so dear, and for which so many of our lads have paid the supreme price, but we can just as truly serve the Empire where we are, by producing to the last pound of energy in us. I do not think this is any time to retire from business, whether a man is old or young. We should push forward with more energy than ever before in our chosen occupations. Food supplies have become scarce the world over, and if we cannot go to the front, we can stay at home and do our share for humanity. After the war is over, I prophesy a great immigration to our fair Canada, the finest country the sun shines on, with her forests, fisheries, mines, and above all her millions of broad acres awaiting the plough and the reaper. Do you not think when the British soldier makes comparison of his wage of between 25c. and 35c. a day with the Canadians of \$1.10 per day, he will have every reason to believe this is a land of plenty, and Europeans will flock to our shores to take out for themselves homesteads, and hew out homes of happiness and

plenty? Before the war, Canada was very little known in Europe, and even in the United States, but she has advertised herself in this war, and the world is beginning to realize that we have a great heritage in this Dominion. We live in better homes; we sleep in cleaner beds, we eat purer food, we have a better educational system, we have saner laws and better opportunities for agricultural advancement than perhaps on any other continent in the world. I must not say we are the "salt of the earth," but I will say that we will be if we make the best use of our opportunities. No country on the face of the earth has an opportunity equal to Canada to-day, and this is the time to buckle on the armor of progressiveness and assist the Empire in this greatest struggle that the world has ever known. For your own prosperity, and for the good of the Empire, increase your supply of purebred poultry and eggs at a time when every Government official and every loyal Canadian stands ready to assist you in making your venture a success.

Some may ask, "What is a safe estimate of profit per hen at the present price of grain?" I have made several tests, and they varied greatly, and I have come to this conclusion that it depends on the man and the system he adopts, and the strain of birds he is working with, more than it does on the price.

PROF. ELFORD: What would you be satisfied with as a profit from a hen?

MR. GUILD: I have made as low as \$1 per hen and I have made as high as \$6.75 per hen.

PROF. ELFORD: Would you care to give us an average profit that you make from the hens you handle?

MR. GUILD: I would not like to make a statement regarding that, because this season we have between 5,000 and 6,000 hens, and it is almost impossible to give an accurate estimate.

Q.—What would you consider 500 hens would make in a year with your treatment? A.—I think I would be doing very poorly if I did not clear \$1,500.

Q.—That would be for your own labor? A.—Yes, that would be clear of all expenses.

Q.—But you would not get that if you did not sell your poultry and breed for it? A.—Not if I bred in a haphazard fashion. I have known men to go into the business in that way, and there was nothing but failure for them. But I have never known a man who went into the business as if he meant it, who did not succeed to a greater or less degree. It altogether depends on the way you look after your flocks and attend to the business.

Q.—What I meant was what was your profit per hen for your egg production? A.—That would be \$3 per hen; I would want every hen to make me that in eggs clear of her feed.

Q.—What do you consider a good average yield for twelve months for 500 hens? A.—I would say 170 eggs is a fair yield. We hear a lot about hens producing 303 and 313 eggs and so on, and I have had hens that made good records, but you cannot take a whole flock and make a statement like that. I should say 170 is a fair yield for a flock of 500.

Q.—What would you consider a fair yield for the five winter months, commencing the 1st of November to the 1st of April? A.—You are getting into questions that I would have to figure out.

A MEMBER: How much land would you need for 500 hens?

MR. GUILD: I do not know that that matters very much; if you grow your feed you have to have more land; if you have your fowl at free range you require more than if they are on limited range, but if you are on limited range, you can

feed to have as great an output as on free range. I should say that you can keep 500 to 1,000 hens quite nicely on five acres.

PROF. ELFORD: Could you rear all your young stock?

MR. GUILD: I made a test on that two years ago. I took 500 birds and put them on an acre, and 2,500 and put them on seven acres, and they got over the fences and practically had 100 acres in which to roam about, but I found that those which had the limited range did better than those with so much free range. I fed those on the acre green stuff, which helped considerably. Those that had so much running about to do grew up too stilted, and were not as true to type nor as good producers as the others.

Q.—Could you continue one year after another with 500 hens on an acre?

A.—No, I could not do that. You can take five acres and plow it up and sow it with corn, and another year sow it with something else, and then run the chickens on again. On our old place, which we have retained, we have ten acres, and for twelve or thirteen years we have been raising anywhere from 1,000 to 3,000 chicks on that land. Nothing serious happened, but I was afraid something would some day, so I procured another place. But I do think you can raise 500 pullets on an acre, and if you had five acres you could rotate around—several years of crops, and then chickens.

A MEMBER: Could you tell us which breed would be the best for a farmer keeping 100 hens?

MR. GUILD: I have made my highest records with the Wyandottes and Rocks. I have not been breeding Reds and Leghorns as long, but they are climbing up. If I were going to recommend an all-year-round fowl, I would say either the Plymouth Rocks or White Wyandottes, with the experience I have had up to the present time.

A MEMBER: What is your experience with the Reds?

MR. GUILD: I have had very good success with the Reds; I have no reason to complain whatever. The Reds have proven all that is claimed for them; they are a great winter layer, and produce a very fine, large egg of uniform shape, and the bird itself is in weight between the Wyandotte and the Rock; I do not know that the breast meat is quite so nice as the Wyandotte.

PROF. ELFORD: Which of the four breeds that you have do you get most demand for? A.—There is a greater demand for the Rocks and Wyandottes, but I have been in those longest. I have just been working with the others for the last six or seven years.

PROF. ELFORD: Although you have taken up these other breeds, you would not advise any farmer starting up to keep more than one breed?

MR. GUILD: No, I would not. That is a thing I cannot understand. Farmers will indicate a desire to breed pure-bred poultry, and they buy 100 or 200 eggs and start in with say, White Wyandottes. After they have had splendid success with White Wyandottes they think it would be a good idea to cross them with Rocks, and at once they are back to mongrels. I say take one variety and stay with it. It is not necessary at all to keep two or three varieties, although I see people who have about 45 judging by the appearance of their flocks.

PROF. ELFORD: Which is the better way, to buy breeding stock through eggs or day-old chicks? Which would you rather sell?

MR. GUILD: I would rather sell the eggs because I get them off my hands so much quicker.

Q.—Which do you make more out of, the chicks or the eggs? A.—That depends on the hatch. If you have plenty of help—and I happen to be lucky in

that respect as I have two boys at home who have been working at this business since they were little fellows,—if you have good dependable help, I think perhaps the baby chicks pay the best, although I have never figured that out.

Q.—If you sell eggs at 10 cents each, what would you have to sell day-old chicks at to average the same? A.—Twenty-five cents each; Leghorns 20 cents. I was not supposed to be telling my experience, and if I had thought you wanted it I would have started away back. My idea was to bring you people to the point of going into the poultry business.

PROF. ELFORD: We want your experience.

A MEMBER: Would you consider you could make \$1,500 from 500 hens in a climate like this?

MR. GUILD: Just exactly; there never was such a climate as we have.

Q.—Your climate is not like the Ottawa climate? A.—It is just the same I have gone into my coops when the snow had blown in three and four feet, and I was getting 80 and 90 per cent. eggs yield at the time, but you must feed those birds something that will keep up their heat. You cannot go on feeding oats and wheat alone. When I began business, we bought at that time commercial rice at \$2 per hundred, and I fed thousands of pounds of it. I have never told this before, but this business is getting too big and too wide to have any secrets, and I believe in our occupation we should make known our best methods. I have never found anything to produce eggs equal to boiled rice and green ground bone. I feed my birds boiled rice and green ground bone at noon, and I feed mixed grain in the litter. I always keep a hopper of rolled oats that they can get when they wish, and in the evening in the winter, we feed early, warm corn. I think corn is one of the greatest heat producers for fowl, and if you warm it you assist them very much.

Q.—Do you warm the water? A.—You can overdo that. I do warm it a little, but I have not found it a success. I used to warm the water, but I found it caused colds.

Q.—Do you warm your grain in the oven? A.—Some in the oven and on the stove and any place I can put it. Some day I intend to have an oven for warming the grain.

Another splendid food is sprouted oats. It is the best green food you can give.

Q.—Better than mangels? A.—Yes, there is nothing the hens are so anxious to get as sprouted oats.

Q.—How long are they to be sprouted before you feed them? A.—You can leave them so long that they lose their food value as grain, but I do not think they lose any value up to the time the sprouts are about an inch long.

Q.—Some use them five and six inches high? A.—I would not consider the grain of any value.

MR. BROWN: It has not become green—half an inch sprouted?

MR. GUILD: No.

Q.—Would not the green outweigh the grain? A.—I would not think so.

Q.—There is no doubt they are very fond of the grain, but I thought the actual value in the sprouts was for the green? A.—If you keep them in the dark they never will be green, even if they grow a foot long.

Q.—Do you use a special sprouter for your oats? A.—Yes, we have racks or shelves in our furnace room, and the heat from the furnace is quite sufficient to sprout the oats. We make a rack probably 18 inches square and cover that with ordinary mosquito netting to form a sieve, and we put the oats in that three-quarters

of an inch deep, then we throw the water on and let the waste water run away, and the oats will soon sprout. If you have a great many oats, put them in a bag and throw the water on them in the bag, and after they are thoroughly soaked, spread them out on the racks.

PROF. ELFORD: Do you sprinkle them twice a day?

MR. GUILD: No, once a day.

Q.—Warm water? A.—Yes, tepid water.

Q.—How long does it take from the time you soak your oats until you feed them? A.—That depends on the time of year; in the spring they will sprout much quicker than at this time of year—probably seven or eight days.

Q.—How much do you allow of that green food for a pen of 25 hens? A.—A measure 18 inches square just feeds four pens of 25 each—that is 100 hens.

Q.—Do you feed them that every day? A.—No, because we do not have it all the time.

Q.—Every other day? A.—About every other day. I would think it was perfectly right to feed them that every day especially at this season of the year.

A MEMBER: How much corn would you feed 25 hens every night?

MR. GUILD: I give a small handful for each hen.

PROF. ELFORD: You said you fed boiled rice years ago, what do you feed now?

MR. GUILD: Rice has gone up to 7c. a pound, and we are still feeding it to special pens at a profit.

MR. BROWN: What time do you feed that?

MR. GUILD: I feed it at noon with the green ground bone. I very often add a little pepper.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have given us a few secrets with regard to the feeding, would you give a few secrets with regard to the houses you adopt?

MR. BROWN: And also about the breeding.

MR. GUILD: I have a number of different kinds of coops, but the one I like best is 20 x 20, four feet high at the back and three feet at the front. My idea of building this house is to dig a trench 20 feet square, 2½ feet deep, and put a cement wall 6 inches thick all around, 1½ feet above the ground. You fill in the floor six inches above the ground and cover with cement. When we put in the cement wall we put in bolts, a couple on each side, and sink them down in the cement, and when we lay our timber on, we simply fasten it through firmly. I told a neighbor living three miles from me how to build this coop, and he neglected putting in the bolts, and the wind getting in the open front shifted it around.

PROF. ELFORD: How many layers do you put in that house?

MR. GUILD: One hundred Leghorns; it will hold 80 of the other three varieties.

Q.—You do not glass them? A.—Yes, at one end. You can get the plan of this building from Prof. Graham, at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont. It is called the Tolman house, and I was one of the first in this country to build one. The wire netting will face the south-east, and at the south-west is a large window about five feet square.

A MEMBER: Is not it very inconvenient to work in a house as low as that?

MR. GUILD: I have not found it so; you will probably bump your head, but you get used to that.

Q.—Do you use dropping boards? A.—In some cases I do and some I don't.

Q.—Which do you like? A.—I like the dropping boards, but I have no objection to the other system.

Q.—When you speak of making \$1,500 out of 500 hens, is that growing your own feed or not? A.—No, that is buying the feed. Perhaps I made that sound too big. We will try and figure that out: A hen will at least lay 150 eggs, and at 3c. an egg, which is below the average now, that would make \$4.50, and you can feed a hen for \$1.50.

Q.—Can you? A.—I think so, if you cannot, you would have to take less profit, but you would make more than \$4.50 per hen.

PROF. ELFORD: Of course, with good handling you get the bigger portion of her eggs in the five winter months, when you get the bigger prices?

MR. GUILD: Yes.

Q.—Do you use trap nests altogether? A.—Not altogether. We use trap nests, but not altogether.

THE CHAIRMAN: What month do you consider the best for hatching for winter layers?

MR. GUILD: Some people have an idea that in order to get an all-winter layer, they must hatch them in March or February. I do not exactly agree with that. I will tell you my experience with February and early March chicks, and it is that they do well in the late summer and autumn when the other hens are putting off their feathers and are practically idle, but they get into a moult just about November, and do not do anything until the next March. So I say the proper time to hatch a heavy breed would be some time between March 20th and April 20th. The light breeds from April 20th to May 24th.

A MEMBER: Do great minds always think alike? Mr. Clark aims to get his winter layers out on April 15th?

MR. GUILD: He is five days ahead of me. I understand Mr. Clark is making a marvellous success at this business, and I would not like to say anything that would conflict with anything he said; but I am just giving you those dates; they are not very accurate but they are somewhere near the mark.

PROF. ELFORD: You would not hatch later than that and expect to get a good winter layer? A.—Yes, I would. A man told me in the building to-day that I had shipped him on the 18th of last May, 100 White Leghorn baby chicks. Out of that 100 he lost four; two were dead when they were received, and he lost two afterwards, and he had 46 or 48 pullets. I cannot give you the date they started laying, but I understand it was about two months ago, and he has been getting three dozen eggs a day. They were received on the 18th of May, and I would consider hatching them even later than the 24th of May and expect as good results.

Almost at the beginning of my experience I sent to Mr. Candee, who is the inventor of the Candee Incubator, for some chicks. By some mishap or other, the chicks were nearly all dead; they were held in bond at Hamilton and got chilled and died. I wrote Mr. Candee about it, and he said he did not think he would make another shipment of baby chicks as he had that experience in the customs frequently, but he would supply me with eggs as soon as he could. The eggs were hatched about August 6th, and those pullets began laying before Christmas. I kept an accurate record, and they averaged $220\frac{1}{4}$ eggs each in one year. When they were hatched, I said, "I am going to kill those chicks; I will not have them around," but my wife said, "No, give them to me," and she looked after them carefully and that was the result.

PROF. ELFORD: You would consider that an exceptional case?

MR. GUILD: Yes, that is exceptional.

A MEMBER: What incubator do you consider the best?

MR. GUILD: For a lamp machine. I would prefer the Prairie State, and I have handled nearly every kind, but with the mammoth incubator, I have only had the Candee, and I am satisfied with the results.

Q.—What about the electric kind? A.—I have never operated an electric machine, but there are good reports of those. Prof. Graham told me they operated two or three electric machines with splendid success. I have taken as high as 490 chicks from 600 White Leghorn eggs in the Candee machine. If a machine does that, it will pass as a good one, and if it does less, perhaps it is the fault of the operator.

Q.—Do you use an incubator altogether? A.—Yes, for custom hatching, but we have some special eggs that we hatch with hens. I would just as soon have a chick hatched by a Candee if it was as easy to keep track of its breeding.

Q.—Do you consider a hen-hatched chick is healthier, stronger and better than the incubator hatched, other things being equal? A.—I do not put so much stress on the incubator as on the brooder. You can brood 10 or 12 chicks with a hen to better advantage than 100 with a brooder. I think the trouble is in the brooding. That has been my experience.

LIVE STOCK

THE PROSPECTS FOR SHEEP BREEDING.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE.

It so happened that when I was invited to meet some of the sheep breeders here at this Exhibition, it was suggested by the man who was framing the programme that I take up this question in a different form, but I wrote to him that I had been invited by the proprietor of the *Breeders' Gazette* in Chicago to write them an article for their Christmas number dealing with this question under the heading that is placed on this programme, "The Prospects for Sheep Breeding," so I asked if it would matter much if we adopted the same title. The secretary wrote me he would be pleased to have the title given to it in that form, so I am going to discuss this question something in the same way that I dealt with it then.

Sheep breeding as it has been conducted in Canada and as it has been conducted in the United States has to stop—in fact it has to a very great extent stopped. We were taught in the Agricultural press all over the United States and Canada that each and every farm should have a few sheep. The first aim and object in having that small number of sheep on each of those farms was to use them as scavengers. Men went out to buy a few of these scavengers, as they were educated to do by the Agricultural press, and they bought them as scavengers. They had no great respect for any animal that was going to be used as scavengers on their farms, so they did not pay very much money for them. They did not take them seriously after they got them home. They had not cost them much, and they were allowed to act as scavengers because they had bought them for that purpose. They turned them adrift on their farms or on the roadsides in the spring, and let them go until the fall. No matter whether they needed any attention or not, they did not get it. It was no man's business to go and see these sheep every day to find out whether they needed anything, and, if they did, to give them the

attention they required. They were turned adrift over the land just the same as any wild animal in that man's woods. They looked after themselves, and as long as they did not do any harm or get into the grain fields they were allowed their freedom.

If they were on the roads, they could look after themselves very well. In fact, they knew their requirements a great deal better in many instances than their owners did. There were not very many of them, and they were not very large animals, and the less care they got and the longer they were with these men, of course, the smaller they got and the less attention or care they had for them, so that the sheep business did not thrive very well. And those were the conditions that applied in 95 cases out of 100 throughout Canada and the United States.

The result has been that the sheep as kept on the farms have decreased in numbers until now, while the population of the two countries has increased to a very great extent, the sheep population, necessary as they are for food and clothing, has been allowed to dwindle and decrease until the money actually invested in the Province of Ontario in sheep is an insignificant quantity. It does not matter much, and you do not hear the sheep discussed by half as many people now as you did ten, fifteen, twenty and thirty years ago. I have made the statement on many platforms of this kind that although I have been interested in breeding and importing sheep all my life—ever since I was old enough—there has never been one year in all that experience that the profit did not prove to be on the right side of the ledger at the end of the year. A great many other sheep breeders have said the same thing, and it was perfectly true.

The sheep market is one that should not be an uncertain one, because mutton is the best meat that goes on a man's table, and there is another purpose for which sheep are used: Their wool makes the best clothing that ever was put on man in a climate like this or any other climate. Even if the climate is warm, clothing cannot be made of anything so healthful as of wool. So there are two reasons why sheep should be valuable. For some reason, things have changed, and what we are supposed to investigate on every occasion are the reasons for bringing about this change. We have been told that the great dog nuisance has to be blamed for the reduction in the number of sheep in this Province and Canada and the United States, but we have always had these dogs. We had that same nuisance thirty years ago when the sheep business was so prosperous, and sheep were quite plentiful, so it cannot be the dog nuisance that has actually made the people decrease their number of sheep. We are told that another reason is that sheep on farms require special fencing, but we required that special fencing thirty years ago, and the requirements for special fencing would not make the people go out of the sheep business any more now than thirty years ago.

But there is another reason. You remember there was a Commission appointed by the Government of this Dominion of Canada to make investigations upon this question, and to go to all countries in the world, if necessary. They did go to several of them, and they spent a lot of money and time and ability—because those two men were able men—but whether they were afraid to touch upon the need of the situation or not, they did not give us the reason why the numbers of sheep have been reduced to such a serious extent in this Province of Ontario and Canada and the United States.

I think I can give you the reason that caused that change. In my opinion it was nothing less than disease among the sheep. The stomach worm and the lung worm were introduced by importations from England into this country, and

they spread until they became an absolute pest. It was only on rare occasions when sheep were turned adrift in the spring of the year and left to look out for themselves that they came in worth more money in the autumn than in the spring, because these pests worked on the lambs to such an extent that they undermined the health, and in many instances there were not so many sheep to put in the pens in the fall of the year as in the spring, notwithstanding the natural increase that we should expect.

I have known man after man who was prosperous in sheep breeding and had made nice little fortunes, quit the business because they said the sheep no longer would thrive on their farms; and they actually did not know the reason why. Sometimes I told them and sometimes I did not, because they did not want me to. There is no use telling a thing to a man who does not want to hear it.

In my opinion, I know to a very great extent that is the sole reason why sheep cannot be kept so profitably on the farms throughout this Province as they were kept ten, fifteen, twenty and thirty years ago. Ten or fifteen years ago we had not this trouble; it was just coming in, and it kept working until in my part of the country it has driven man after man out of the business, and they could not tell you why sheep were not doing well on their farms.

DR. MILLS: That made it impossible to breed sheep at the College at Guelph.

MR. MILLER: I am quite sure of it. We had a man near us who had a gravel farm, quite different from the land around that particular district of the country, and ever since I was a boy that man has kept more sheep on his 110 acres than any other man in that community, and he has never had a bit of trouble, because the germs of that disease would sink and wash right down into the gravel, the moment they were dropped on it. On clay land, the eggs were dropped and incubated and picked up by the next sheep that came along, and produced that pest that undermined the health of those sheep. You may keep a small number of sheep on 100 acres of clay land, but so small a number that they are not worth bothering about. But you may keep quite a number of sheep on your farm if you give them a good deal of attention and drench them two or three times a year to do away with this pest, but you have to give them great attention, and you must not take the chance of bringing in outside sheep to introduce the germs of this disease.

Now, I said to you that sheep breeding to be of any use to the people of this country must undergo an entire change. There must be some solution. If every sheep breeder and every man who was interested in sheep had to come before the people and admit they were defeated in their aims and objects and could no longer breed sheep with a profit to themselves, without suggesting some remedy or change that would be beneficial, there would be no use of any of us coming before you, but I believe there is a remedy for this. I believe this great Conservation Commission and other bodies of intelligent men like them could suggest a remedy, and I will show you where the foundation of that remedy has to lie. A man told me the night before last in an hotel up here about one or two counties in this district. This man was brought up on a farm but he is a lawyer now, and although a man may become a lawyer or a doctor, he can never forget the days on the old farm, and the sheep that they had on the old farm look about three times as big to him as any sheep he has seen since. This man had been thinking this question over, and he said, "In the northern part of the County of Carleton we have land going to waste that would accommodate and nourish 200,000 sheep every year. In the northern part of the County of Renfrew, we have territory there that is no good on the face of the earth and is not being used except by a few wild animals, that would grow and mature from 400,000 to 500,000 sheep each year."

I believe that is the solution of the problem. I believe we want to grow every ounce of wool and mutton here in Canada that we possibly can, because there is nothing like wool for clothing and nothing like lamb and mutton for the table. There is nothing so healthful, convenient and valuable to feed human beings in the form of meat as well bred, well fed and well matured or ripened lamb and mutton properly cooked. So I think we are justified in saying we want to raise every ounce of it that it is possible for us to raise, and there is no place where we can raise it at such a low cost as on this unused land.

MR. McCORD: How many sheep would you advise keeping on a hundred acre farm?

MR. MILLER: That altogether depends on your farm. The man who owns that gravel farm has kept from 60 to 100 sheep year after year ever since I can remember; that is about one sheep per acre on his whole farm, and they have brought him in a good revenue. He has never drenched them or done anything to kill the germs of that disease, but the soil has protected his sheep against infection. There are other farms where you could not keep more than ten or twelve sheep with any degree of safety at all; it altogether depends on the nature of your soil.

This waste territory in the Counties of Carleton and Renfrew is cut-over land, the forest has been cut down, but there are some small trees left, and the place is full of limestone and the best water that can be found in any part of the world—both necessary things to keep the health of your animals—and the sheep have a great run of pasture. Those sheep know just as well what they need and better than we know, and they won't take things that are not good for them. With men, we have to have legislation to stop them from drinking certain things. (Laughter.) Sheep are innocent things, but they have a lot of wisdom, and they will not eat what they should not nor lie down where it is injurious for them, and on the roads or in a wide free range of country, they can protect themselves, but when fenced up in a field, they cannot do so.

The idea of using this kind of land for breeding sheep did not originate with me at all. In Scotland the sheep are bred on the hills, as we all know. Up to a certain age, they are left on the hills and they have no trouble of any kind; the water is good and the food they get is the sweetest food that animals ever had, but they have to travel a long way for it. They get a little bite here and then they climb up on the rocks and perhaps go 30 or 40 feet before they find another little tit-bit, but it is so sweet and good that it makes the very choicest mutton. There is no greasy fat there; it is all muscle meat from the pure water and sweet grass, and that is the kind of grass that is being neglected in this country, and we have more of it going to waste in Canada than in any other country on the face of the earth. I believe this is a matter that is worth looking into, because there is no question as to what can be done by breeding and rearing those sheep up in that land. After they are reared to a certain point they can be divided up and turned over to the farmers in the autumn of the year, who will feed them on the turnips or anything they have and sell them when they are a good weight. In these times of such great need when we should conserve the strength of our land and of our flocks, we should mature them and make as much out of them as possible, and I say lambs should not be sold at 30 or 40 pounds weight. We are wasting our opportunities if we sell beef animals before they are of good weight.

Just in this connection let me say to you that no farmer in this Province of Ontario or any part of Canada should let one day pass over his head without remembering the great sacrifices made by our boys and our young men at the front,

and we must take a part of this responsibility on ourselves and must provide the food and the clothing and everything it is possible for us to provide for them in order that we may get as many of these fine young men back in Canada. I believe if we lose an opportunity of this kind and do not consider these things seriously, that we are not doing our duty as they are doing theirs for us.

In Scotland I told you the sheep were raised to a certain age, and then sold to farmers who mature them, but they are not sold as lambs there. You never hear of such a thing as lamb being quoted on the market in London, Edinburgh or Glasgow; they are fully matured before they are sold.

In England and Wales the hills are used for the same purpose, and the lambs are sold at a certain age and matured and finished on the farms, and in that way they conserve the health of their sheep; but there are districts where Hampshires and Oxfords are bred on the farms and kept there until sold at a very great weight and from one and a half to two years old. These sheep are bred on heavy flat land, but they are kept healthy under the greatest of difficulties and a tremendous amount of work is put upon them. Lambs up to 12 months of age are drenched every month with a medicine to prevent the infection of lung and stomach worms. They have to be starved for a day before they are drenched, and there is no difficulty about that in this country. I know a man who prepared his sheep about every night for drenching, and then never drenched them. Naturally they were not good looking sheep. You cannot expect a big profit if you treat them in that way, but I believe good returns can be obtained out of sheep breeding if they just receive a little bit of care. If you have a large number you can afford to have a man look after them, and with a small number, it should be the duty of someone about the farm to give them a little attention.

It is rather humiliating to us in Canada to admit we cannot make a success of a calling in which other men are deriving such a profit. I was speaking to a man from Chili; he had bought a large sheep breeding concern in Chili, and he told me the shares of stock in that concern are worth £3; the original price of a share of stock was £1 or \$5, but now they are worth three times as much, and they are paying big dividends. In Patagonia, that great tract of South America that has been taken over by Argentine, a bleak country with nothing from nature to make a man like it, they grow sheep in tremendous numbers, and they are making immense fortunes by just getting the foundation stock of sheep and turning them out on that cheap land and giving them the care that is necessary. You see great shipments of sheep coming from there where the surroundings are not so suitable as we have in this land. In Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we have a tremendous amount of country just like they have, that is not worth much, but if we put it to this use, it is surprising how much that land would be worth. If we used Carleton County and the County of Renfrew and the other counties up there, we would have three or four million more sheep in Ontario than we have at the present time, and it would be an immense advantage to the people in this Province.

THE MARKETING OF WOOL.

E. L. RICHARDSON, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

It is a pleasure to me to have the privilege of bringing greeting to the Ottawa Winter Fair from the Alberta Winter Fair of Calgary. For the past thirteen years we have been engaged in building up a winter fair. Until the last three years the development has been slow. Great strides were made at the last winter fair held the middle of December, when we had 987 animals on exhibition against 603 in 1915, and 469 in 1914. We also had 1,500 birds in the Poultry Show this year which was a very satisfactory increase over the previous year. The greatest increase was shown in the number of sheep exhibited. We had 166 sheep at the exhibition in 1914, 372 in 1915 and at the last show 565. It was the largest exhibit of sheep ever seen under one roof in Western Canada. In addition to the combination sale of live stock held by the Live Stock Associations, during the show, there were five other auction sales of pure-bred stock in Calgary, and fully \$125,000 changed hands for pure-bred stock. The financial assistance given to our Winter Fair by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been the greatest possible help in the development of the show.

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING.—Providing a satisfactory cash market for live stock or live stock products is, to my mind, the greatest possible service which could be rendered to the live stock industry of Canada. Considerable progress has been made in this direction in Canada in connection with some branches of the industry. Possibly the greatest results have been obtained in providing market facilities for dairy products, poultry products, and in connection with the sale of wool. Considerable also has been done in the way of co-operative marketing of pure-bred live stock. In some Provinces co-operative effort is rendering most excellent service in the marketing of commercial live stock. The initiative for the development of co-operative marketing in Canada is the result of efforts in this connection by the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and of a number of live stock organizations. The result has undoubtedly already meant an increased revenue of many thousands of dollars to the producers.

While the organizations with which I am connected are doing considerable in the way of co-operative marketing of pure-bred live stock, my subject to-day is the co-operative marketing of wool. Three years ago the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association undertook to market the wool of its members. This decision was reached as a result of the offer of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner's Branch to supply expert graders to officially grade wool to be sold co-operatively. Possibly the best way of stating whether this method of handling wool has been a success, is to give you a statement of the results of the three annual wool sales held by the Association.

Years	No. of Sellers	No. of Fleeces	Carloads	Value	Average price per pound
1914	21	2500	3	\$3,192.19	c. 19.
1915	88	14500	5	26,837.61	27.77
1916	335	42489	13	83,867.00	29.90

The above shows the development of co-operative grading and marketing of wool at Calgary only. In addition to the wool sold by the Alberta Sheep

Breeders' Association co-operative wool sales are held annually at Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Lacombe, Edmonton and Vermilion in Alberta, as well as in other Provinces of the Dominion.

The following statement shows the growth of the amount of wool graded by experts from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, from the whole of Canada and the average price obtained:—

	1914	1915	1916
Total number of pounds graded.....	201,217 $\frac{3}{4}$	322,905	1,726,805 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average price per lb.....	20.07	27.2	32.83
Total revenue.....	\$40,393.58	\$88,056.49	\$566,946.48

This is most satisfactory evidence that co-operative marketing of wool has been a great benefit to this industry. I do not suppose that there was ever a time when the official grading and co-operative marketing of wool would produce greater cash returns to the sheepmen than during the past three years. You can readily understand what enormous profits might have been made during the past three years by the wool buyers who usually purchase the small lots of wool. During that time wool prices have advanced from around 12c. a pound to from 25c. to 35c. for the different grades. In the absence of the co-operative sales of wool, with the publicity given to the prices obtained, the owners of small flocks of sheep for the most part would undoubtedly have jumped at an offer of two or three cents a pound more than they had been in the habit of receiving, and the wool buyer would have made a killing.

It is not claimed that handling wool in the manner above referred to, is responsible altogether for the increase in the price of wool during the past three years. The removal of the tariff on wool being shipped into the United States and the war, have been large factors in the increase in the value of wool. As previously stated, however, the producer would undoubtedly have received a very small part of this increase without the effect of these co-operative sales. This applies more particularly to the smaller flock owners.

The sheepman who has a carload or two to sell is in the fortunate position of being able to sell such a quality of wool to advantage while without co-operative sales the small sheepman who owns from say 25 up to 300 or 400 sheep is compelled to dispose of his wool through his local merchant, or accept the offer of possibly the one lone wool buyer who might visit his place, and who would possibly offer him 13c. a pound to-day with the intimation that if he does not take it he would offer him 12c. the next day.

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association last year placed 335 sheep owners with an average of 125 sheep each in the same position as the sheep rancher would be who owned 42,500 sheep. Our experience has been that the difference in the handling of small and large lots of wool is from 4 to 10 cents a pound in favor of the owner of large quantities at the present price of wool. Two years ago a sheepman living two miles from Calgary heard of our co-operative sales, brought his wool to us and received 30.36c. a pound for it. He had 80 sheep. As soon as he was aware that we were handling wool in this way, he said he would tell his neighbor about it and he would no doubt bring his wool in also. He was just too late in advising him as his neighbor had teamed his wool into Calgary and sold it at 18c. a pound, for practically the same quality of wool.

The neighbor, however, took advantage of our sale this year, and received 30.07c. a pound. One of our contributors this year had about a half a sack more wool than he could send to us in the one large sack. He marketed the one sack through us at 35c. a pound, and marketed the balance which was of as good or better quality at 27c. a pound at his local town. Other instances could be given bearing out the same difference in price of the sale of small and large lots of wool.

We have no quarrel with the reliable wool buyers who are paying all they can be expected to pay for small lots of wool. They cannot certainly perform the service of collecting and consolidating small quantities of wool, and sell same to the large wool dealers with whom we deal direct, without a reasonable margin for their expenses and profits. It is, however, a duty which the sheepman owes to himself to organize and dispose of his product to the best advantage. Experience has shown the grading and co-operative selling of wool to be very decidedly to his advantage. His efforts at selling co-operatively are also a distinct advantage to sheepmen who do not sell in this way as a result of price standards set by these sales. Our sales are handled on the following basis:

Each person wishing to sell wool through the Association must become a member and pay an annual fee of \$1. He must also pay his share of the actual expenses connected with grading, handling and shipping the wool according to the number of pounds he sells. In 1915 this expense was a half cent a pound. This year it was one cent. This charge included the expense of help during grading, packing, and shipping the wool at Calgary, supplying wool sacks, paper, twine, insurance, printing and advertising and office expenses, and an allowance for shrinkage between the graded weight and the weight when delivered on board cars to the purchaser. The seller pays the local freight on his wool to Calgary.

In grading the wool each man's shipment is weighed before it is unpacked. It is then graded and the weight of each grade credited to the seller. The grading and weighing of each man's lot is completed before the next lot is opened. An itemized statement is printed of the number of fleeces, the total weight and the weight under each grade together with the value and average price of each lot and the price of each grade. This permits each owner to see how his wool compares in grading and price with that of the other contributors. Next year we hope to add to this information the breed or grade of sheep kept by each member, and we also, as a result of our experience during the past three years, expect to be able to inaugurate labor saving methods in connection with handling the wool, and thereby reduce the handling expenses.

MR. R. H. HARDING: Your quotations are for unwashed wool?

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, we always advise not to wash the wool in the West.

MR. McCORD: We get from 40 to 47 and up to 50 cents a pound for washed wool.

MR. RICHARDSON: I do not know the difference between the washed and unwashed wool. We had some come in washed, and I was able to get a few cents more for that, but I think the difference in the weight would more than make up for that. The buyers prefer to get the wool unwashed so that they can handle it all the same way at the mills. Our people have not the facilities for washing to begin with, and I do not suppose there is the same necessity for washing with us as here, because our climate is so much drier.

Q.—There is a great difference in the price?

A.—I know there is, but the Live Stock Branch distinctly say they do not want the wool washed.

DR. MILLS: There are so many different ways of washing.

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, and I think most of the wool that is bought is unwashed, and the buyers would rather put it all through the same process. Of course if it is sold co-operatively on the open market and all sold the same way, I do not think it would make very much difference.

MR. HARDING: Personally I think we make a mistake in washing the sheep in this country. Mr. Miller might give us a word now about washing sheep in Ontario. A man has asked "Why not wash the wool and get the last cent?"

MR. MILLER: As a matter of fact, instead of getting the last cent, you lose it. If we got more money for our wool washed, some of us would wash the sheep before they are shorn, but the sheep are reasonably clean unless they have burrs in the wool.

Q.—What will wool shrink when washed?

A.—Most of it will shrink more than a third if it is properly washed. There is another feature to it, and once in a while you lose a sheep when you wash them. If you have a good flock of sheep, you are taking a good deal of risk in washing them in the cold water.

MR. McCORD: You said disease had driven the sheep off the farm, but I think the dairying industry has done it. Sheep at one time in our district went down in price and the people decided to go into dairying, and that is the reason there are fewer sheep in our locality.

MR. MILLER: In the County of Huron, where they do no dairying, and where the sheep industry used to be the great business, there are not so many sheep. That used to be their chief source of income, and they do not keep them there at all now, practically. And the same thing is true in any part of the Province of Ontario. The dairy industry may have driven some people out and turned their attention in some other direction, but I think the universal reason is not maggots, but the lung worm, little thread worms that you can scarcely find, and the little thread worm that works in the stomach. You think there is something wrong with the sheep, and you think it is tuberculosis or consumption. They cough and sneeze and dwindle away, and finally you decide that sheep do not do well on your farm and you will put on new stock. People are going out of the business.

They had that trouble in the Argentine. I came in contact with a great many of the sheep breeders of that country this summer. I went there to judge their sheep, and they had 67 pens of Lincoln lambs, twelve in each pen. That was a better and bigger class of an old English breed than I have ever seen in England. That shows what men can do when they put their intelligence together to work out a problem. They took that country when the land was cheap. There are some splendid men in Argentine, and they knew enough to go to the Mother Country to get the best blood no matter what the cost was, and the result in Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep they can beat any country in the world in the product they put in the Show. There were 812 pure bred Shorthorn bulls there, and there was not a single one but was a credit to the man who showed it. Two hundred and twelve Lincoln lambs entered that one class for me to judge, and every single one was a good one. I have never seen any Show like it, and I have been looking at Shows ever since I was old enough. When I judged these 67 pens of lambs, I was mighty glad when I had settled on the best four, because at first I thought it would be impossible to pick out the best. These lambs were 12 months old, and the wool was longer than I had ever judged

on any lambs before. The next morning I read in the paper that Mr. Gibson got first and second prize in these pens of lambs, and another Mr. Gibson got third and fourth. I had not known the names of the owners. Shortly after I saw one of the officials, and he said, "I see you gave Mr. Gibson first and second and his brother third and fourth; you must like New Zealand sheep. These brothers brought their whole flocks from New Zealand." That immediately took me back some fifteen or twenty years to the time when I was in England helping the men to make the selection to lay the foundation for these New Zealand sheep, and here I found the results of the operations of the animals I helped to select. The wool was fine and long and thick and even all over, but they were bred on the sea coast and that helps to make the wool still more perfect. It seems I had not changed my mind in what constitutes good wool from the day I helped to select those stocks in England until I saw these in the Argentine.

THE PROSPECTS FOR HORSE BREEDING.

JOHN BRIGHT, OTTAWA.

It is indeed a great pleasure to meet once more with the horsemen and live stock breeders of Eastern Ontario, and to visit this splendid Fair. The subject which I am to speak on is "The Prospects for Horse Breeding." A year ago when I was here I predicted that there would be an alarming scarcity of good horses in Canada, and that 5,000 horses would go to the West in the spring of the year (1916). My predictions came true, and between 2,000 and 3,000 more than that number were taken to the West; some horses went into the Eastern States and some were taken by the French Government, and we find ourselves with not enough horses in Canada to do the work. The price of a good horse is excellent. No farmer can say \$225 is a poor price for a horse at this time of year. The trouble is they are not in the country, and that is what I predicted a year ago. I repeat that again to-day, and when you see the tractors coming in, you, the farmers of this country, are to blame. Tractors won't be needed if you will breed horses—that is, horses that will do the work, because there is not a man in a hundred who will say that horses are not a great deal the cheapest power. That has been proven in the West to a very large extent.

We are here for the purpose of breeding horses as well as other lines of live stock. Every farm requires a certain amount of horse power, and we might just as well be breeding horses as buying, and we might breed a few to spare fitted to go to the cities. You will not find any transport people in cities and towns admitting that motors are the cheapest power, if they could get horses, but they cannot get them.

We are facing the situation of not breeding the right kind of horses; that is, not enough of us. I am quite willing to acknowledge that there are a number of people throughout this country saying that there are a great number of horses for sale in Canada, and they are asking "Why don't they take them to the front?" Now, I do not blame these people for wanting to get rid of them because they are of no use to them, but unfortunately, they are of no use any place else. There are thousands of that class of horse in Canada to-day, and they are only fitted for the glue factory or the canning factory when meat is scarce.

Again, we are to blame for a great many blemished horses that we have

in this country. We find horsemen going over this country buying horses and bringing them in for sale for war purposes, and it is wonderful the large percentage of these horses that are not fit to go to the front, even to France. That is a fact and we are to blame for it. Why? Because we have not paid attention to the breeding. The man who has used good females to good sires has no reason to complain, but the man who tried to save a few dollars in the beginning, has horses on his hands to-day that are not worth feeding in the winter, and I say that unhesitatingly I am sorry for him, and would like to see him get rid of them and start afresh and start right. Breed the right kind of stock. The heavy horse in Canada has, generally speaking, been the most profitable horse to breed for the farm. I do not wish to say anything against the other breeds, but there are plenty of fanciers of the light breeds in the country to supply us with all we need, but the average farmer does not want the light horses because they are not able to do the farm work. The best farm horse is the heavy horse, and there has always been a market for them. True, at one time it was not a very luxurious business, but that is not to-day nor a year ago. The farmer that breeds heavy horses and breeds his best and soundest mares to the best sires he can get is going to have something to sell that will make him as much money as any kind of live stock he will have on his farm. It is surely encouraging to know that, and it is absolutely sure. But before we are ready with our horses here, I am sorry to say the place of many horses will be filled with mechanical ingenuities. The thing is to start right in. The horse breeders of Canada sent an advertisement out last year advising the farmers to breed to good mares. The farmers said they could not sell them, and as I said in Toronto a year ago: If you are trying to sell your good mares, then you are not breeding them.

With regard to the good light driving horse, it will always have a place in this country. The Standard bred is a magnificent breed of horse, and as a roadster it cannot be beaten in this country, but there are too many too small, and a good deal of that responsibility rests at the door of the breeders. The horses should be of proper size, 1,050 pounds and over.

A big influx has already started in the West. Horses seem to be more needed there than in Ontario. Three years ago the Minister of Agriculture put on a policy of assisting in distributing stock from one Province to another. Last spring that policy was again announced, of paying the expenses of a man in one Province to go to another to purchase carload lots of stock for himself and others, not as a speculation but for use on the farms. That assistance has been given from our Branch and will be given this year, and there are going to be a great number of horses and other lines of stock go to the West. I believe the Province of Ontario will not sell their best mares to go to the West, because I am going to tell you a secret: The Province of Ontario has to wake up, and quickly, and put a good deal of energy and force into horse breeding or they are going to be outranged by their Western neighbors. The men from the Western Provinces have been buying for years some of the best stock in Ontario. You are taking second place to them now in many places. We in Ontario have been boasting that we have the breeding ground for North America, and yet if we do not wake up, we will be left by the Western Provinces far in the rear, but I think there is enough energy left in Ontario to start afresh and show the people of the West that there are just as good breeders here as those who have gone out there.

I wish to announce this fact to you: The Minister of Agriculture of the

Dominion, the Hon. Mr. Burrell, sees the situation as I am showing it to you. He sees the lack of breeding of good horses; he sees the lack of interest taken in the best sires; he sees and hears from people all over this country wanting assistance and wanting to sell cheap horses as sires, so he has decided to offer to pay 40 per cent. of the fees for good horses to any club of farmers in any part of the Dominion of Canada; but remember, the horses have to be good horses, typical of the breed, and not the scrubs that many have been breeding to heretofore. The Minister of Agriculture has announced that policy for this year, and it is the duty of the farmers of this country to take hold of this opportunity while they have the chance. Such a thing was never offered by any Government in the world before, but the case has become so acute on account of the great scarcity of horses here and in the Old Country, that this plan has been devised and this wonderful opportunity given to the farmers of Canada. Horses that we were shipping out here by the scores are now working in Scotland as dray horses. What does that mean? That means that stallions are going to be very, very high prices and very scarce in the world, and it means that you should take care of the stock you have and try to get more of the best, because other countries are going to look to you for their pure-bred stock.

I want to say this to the breeders and importers before I close. We have had a number of enterprising men who have gone from different sections of the Dominion of Canada to the Old Country to purchase pure-bred stock, both stallions and mares, and they have brought hundreds over here, and the man who has brought a good stallion into this country and kept him lost money. There are exceptions to all rules, but the bulk of them lost money. They were up against this scrub stock. That is being got rid of now in the different Provinces. Manitoba has passed laws prohibiting grades within their Province, and after this year in Ontario, they will not be allowed. Quebec will suffer because the scrubs of Ontario will go into Quebec unless Quebec legislates to stop them, and they have plenty of that class there now. But I say the horseman has not been making money, on account of the great risks he was taking in transporting his stallions to this country and the great expense he was under. It has been hard for him to get enough to live on or to feed his horses. The Minister of Agriculture realized that, and in his announcement he states that as the reason he is giving you this 40 per cent. of the cost of the fees. Accept a good offer when you have the chance. I hope it may continue for years, and I have no doubt under the present circumstances it will; but the day may come when it will be rescinded, and in the meantime Canada requires all the good colts it is possible to breed here to help out the farmers and the country and to play their part in paying off the big war debt which has been acquired by reason of this most unfortunate war the world has ever known.

DR. MILLS: Do you attribute blemishes wholly to injudicious breeding?

MR. BRIGHT: Very largely. Of course there is this about it: you may have a sire that is perfectly sound in every respect, but his ancestors may be poor stock, and of course he would inherit their blood.

DR. MILLS: Could these blemishes be due to bad management?

MR. BRIGHT: Horses may be affected by dusty hay or over-gorging on good hay and then taken out to work hard which will break their wind, and of course I would not call a horse unsound as a breeder if he has been blemished by accident.

DR. MILLS: It seems too bad that we have in this country in most localities so large a proportion of extremely ugly horses; how do you account for that? Is it reckless breeding or bad management?

MR. BRIGHT: I believe that may be attributed a good deal to the management. Up in Ontario where you are well acquainted, Dr. Mills, the stallions are not as ugly as they used to be, and of course ugliness is something like balkiness in a horse; it is not the fault of the horse but of the driver. A balky horse is often one of a high spirit which has not been handled properly.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the masterly manner in which the Live Stock Commissioner has handled this subject. I would just like to say that during the past three or four weeks, I have been travelling quite extensively in the West, and I expect to see more buyers from there down here this spring, than we have seen for many years. They will walk into my yard and yours, and they won't take away your poor horses, but they will want to take away three or four of your best fillies. Do not let them take away your good young mares. Keep them so that will have some good straight horses to sell another year. I am glad to see so many ladies, and so many intelligent farmers here this afternoon.

THE PROSPECTS FOR BEEF CATTLE BREEDING.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, WESTON.

You have already had very profitable and interesting addresses on the "Prospects for Horse and Sheep Breeding," and what I have to say will be along the line of the "Prospects for Beef Cattle Breeding."

Taking the census figures for the last five years of the number of live stock in Canada, we notice in the statistics that in respect to beef cattle which is represented by "other cattle," there was a marked decrease during those years, 1916 being about 600,000 head lower than five years ago, and following the numbers up by Provinces, we find that there has been a steady decrease in all the Eastern Provinces, and Manitoba. From 1911 to 1916, Prince Edward Island decreased 11,027, Quebec 162,167, Nova Scotia 17,449, New Brunswick 21,436, Ontario 569,770, Manitoba 40,571. In Saskatchewan we find an increase of 94,244, and in Alberta an increase of 94,567; British Columbia decreased 2,129. In milk cows, and no doubt a certain percentage of these may be represented by grade cows of the beef type and breeding, the statistics show a falling off of milk cows in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec, while we find a slight increase in the other Provinces. From the best information we are able to gather, we find that there is not only a great shortage of the best beef stock in Canada, but that there is a tremendous shortage the world over, and when the war which is now raging is ended, this shortage no doubt will be felt very keenly, not only in this country, but all over the continent of Europe. In view of these facts I think we are safe in saying that there never was a time in the history of this country when it was of so great importance as it is at present, that the people of Canada should think and think most seriously of the position this country is likely to be in with reference to the future supply of beef-producing animals.

We are now in the third year of the greatest war the world has ever known, and which has in several ways had its effect on the beef supply of the world. We find that breeding operations are completely disorganized, especially in the countries where the war is waging, and no doubt it will be impossible, during the war and for some time after it is ended, even under the most favorable conditions to get back to the breeding of anything like a reasonable supply of good beef cattle. In fact it is hard to believe anything but that most of the European

countries may have to get at least part of their breeding stock from this North American Continent, in order to build up their herds again, and perhaps a large percentage of the beef, which will be required in these countries, and if that be true, why not from Canada, providing we live up to our opportunities and breed and feed the proper type of animal?

I feel that I am quite safe in saying that it is most important from the standpoint of the individual farmer, and the national standpoint as well, that a solid foundation should be laid for the conserving of all the good breeding females possible. As a war measure, the British Government has already imposed restrictions against the slaughter of calves and females, but I am afraid that a measure of this kind, even in war times, would not be advisable in this country. However, at the present time we have only to visit some of the live stock markets to find that a great many calves of the beef breeds, and large numbers of useful heifers and cows which should be spared, are finding their way to the block. We are continually facing the danger involved in the loss of such large numbers of good beef bred calves, and in the slaughter of very many breedy and serviceable cows and heifers, many of which are in calf when slaughtered, which is certainly short-sightedness on the part of those who sell them, as well as a serious loss to the country at large.

In the matter of exportation of our stockers and feeders, we find as a result of this business, large numbers of young unfinished stuff have been dumped on the market at a time when prices are ordinarily at the lowest level. In 1915, there were exported from Western Canada to the United States, 96,499 head, and of this number probably 70 per cent. were stockers and feeders, and as you will no doubt remember, there was an abundant supply of all kinds of feed for live stock at that time. Fortunately we find with respect to the market, the recent campaign carried on by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, to conserve as far as possible the breeding stock, has had a very beneficial effect. Taking the receipts and disposition of the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Manitoba, for the months of October and November, 1915 and 1916, we find the total shipments to Western Canada for the two months' period was 2,772 in 1915, and 13,157 in 1916, and to the United States, 15,233 in 1915, and 7,966 in 1916. You will notice from these figures that for the two months' period, the shipments of this class of cattle to the United States, for 1915, were practically cut in two in 1916, while nearly five times as many were shipped to points in Western Canada, which certainly is an improvement as far as that goes. In spite of the fact that the census of June 20th last, shows a heavy decrease in the total number of beef cattle within the Dominion, the marketings at the different Stock Yards in Canada during the past year have been exceptionally heavy, and especially so during the last few months, no doubt partially on account of the scarcity of feed, which with the exception of hay is both scarce and high, and partially on account of the high prices obtainable for meat producing animals, however, for the breeder and feeder, who has been carrying a fair quantity of good beef producing cattle, it has been an exceptionally good year. Doubtless it was not all profit, for labor and feed have to be considered, but in most cases they received big prices, which proved very tempting, and large quantities of unfinished animals have been rather conspicuous at practically all the markets, and many farmers might have made even more had they not been in such a hurry to send their stock to market, but had spent a little more time and money in properly finishing them.

A noticeable feature of the year has been the splendid trade in pure-bred cattle at fairly high prices. I have been informed that registrations in the beef breeds in 1916, have increased something like 4,491 over 1915, and there is every reason

to believe that the trade for commercial stock will be maintained at very profitable rates. With so many men taken from the land by the war, including experts in breeding and feeding, it is perhaps more than ever necessary that careful attention should be given to the breeding and feeding of the right type of animal, as it is only by maintaining animals in a thoroughly healthy condition that the best and most profitable results can be secured, and I trust that those that remain at home will render no less valuable aid by helping to maintain and increase, in every way possible, not only the live stock of the country, but the yield from the land as well, for the importance of renewed exertion on the part of every Canadian farmer and live stockman cannot be overestimated.

I wish to say here that in my opinion the time has arrived when, with the high prices of feed, and the scarcity of labor, it is most essential in this country that nothing but the right type of pure-bred sires should be used, and it is just as important that liberal, yet economical feeding be practised in order to obtain the best results, with the least possible waste.

Let me say in conclusion that at the present time we are all ready to admit that there is not enough beef producing animals to supply a sufficient quantity of beef to go around. Now if that be the case, what is likely to happen?

1st. Prices must continue high, for as long as the supply is not equal to the demand, we cannot expect anything but high prices.

2nd. The high market prices are bound to continue to have the effect of drawing from the breeder many good cows and heifers which should be retained for breeding purposes.

3rd. The fact that so many good females find their way to the block will have a tendency to keep the supply down for perhaps a number of years.

4th. It is well to keep in mind the length of time it requires to produce a good beef bullock.

5th. Looking to the future, with the evidence we have before us, I think we are bound to arrive at this conclusion, that for some years to come, beef cattle will be scarce and high, and it will be good business, both from the standpoint of the breeder and farmer, as well as a national standpoint, to breed all the good cattle possible, retain the females, and feed and care for them well.

THE BEEF CATTLE TRADE IN CANADA.

H. S. ARKELL, OTTAWA.

I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to Mr. Gardhouse's address, and I am glad to feel that he, as a practical farmer, has arrived at a conclusion that confirms my own, namely that there exists in Canada, for that matter in the world, such a shortage of food stuffs that there rests a responsibility upon the people of Canada to do what they can to increase that supply.

The subject assigned to me has reference particularly to the cattle trade of Canada. I would like to refer to it briefly from three points of view: First, with reference to the trade that has grown up as a direct result of the demand from the United Kingdom and from the allied countries for the supplies that Canada can furnish in the way of food stuffs, to make good the need of the allied armies. The second has reference to the feeding of our own population—home or local consumption. The third deals more particularly with the prospect of the trade in future years after peace has been declared.

With reference to the first question, I think that little need be said. You are sufficiently familiar with the situation to know that Canada is unable to furnish the quantity of food products that she would be able to sell, or to put it in another way, that the United Kingdom and her allies would require of this country to make good their position in the war. Mr. Stewart has made reference to that fact. I do not know that we have any conception of how great is that demand, or how urgent the obligation upon us in Canada, to do what we can to make good that position. The war demand has absorbed all of the food product that we have for sale, and at a price that has been continually rising, meaning—if it means anything—that there is a great void created by the war that has drawn from the country all it can supply, and while the war lasts that condition will continue. The only conclusion we can reach, therefore, is this: That while Great Britain and her allies are at war, we shall do a patriotic duty and a useful service to civilization, as we understand it, in yielding what we can from the product of the farm. I think you will agree with that conclusion, and I need not make reference to it further.

The second point deals particularly with our local trade. A brief review of that may be somewhat interesting, but I do not propose at all to deal with it in detail. Mr. Gardhouse has given you a number of facts in reference to this local trade, but there are a few things perhaps that might serve to throw a little sidelight upon the conditions that exist from the standpoint of cattle marketings on the North American continent, for the year 1916 has been a banner year. Mr. Gardhouse has told you that the marketings in Canada have been very heavy, particularly heavy as compared with the supply that exists. The marketings in the United States have been record ones. Those in 1916 in cattle amount to half a million head on the seven leading Live Stock Markets, as against the previous year. A million and a half more hogs were marketed in 1916, as compared with 1915, and at prices that were considerably in advance of those obtaining during the previous year. What does that mean? Does it mean that North America has more cattle and hogs to market? We might think so. Mr. Gardhouse's figures, however, would not reflect that situation nor do the statistics of the United States indicate anything of the same situation. The marketings during 1916 have been due to two factors: First to the shortage of feed obtaining in Canada, particularly in Eastern Canada, obtaining also in a number of cattle producing States of the Union, and secondly to the very high prices that have obtained during the year, and particularly during the last four months of that year, which have resulted in drawing from that country very large numbers that ought to have remained under normal conditions for further finishing and feeding. The excessive marketings, therefore, during the year that has just gone, do not at all mean that we have larger supplies, but simply indicate that for the future we are rather in a worse condition than we have hitherto been in respect to the supply that we may have available during the next months. That, I believe, holds generally with respect to the North American continent.

Referring to the Argentine, that country also has suffered from drought to such an extent that coupled with the exportations, the cattle supply has to some extent been diminished; or at least, to put it another way, the available supply for immediate use is not so elastic as has obtained normally during the past years, Australia also, by odd coincidence, is just getting over a very serious drought that affected the production of cattle and mutton. At the present time, notwithstanding all these heavy marketings, I do not know—so far as I can gather, or so far as we are able to read statistics—that there is any congestion of frozen meat in the

abattoirs either of the United States or Canada. I believe the estimates for the United States, at the conclusion of the year, are something like 25 per cent. of an increase in frozen beef as compared with 1915. I know for a fact that the amounts held in the abattoirs and cold storages of Canada are held there subject only to facilities for transportation, as they are practically all on war order. I know, too, that the packers' war orders are such that it is keeping them going day and night, as they can get supplied, to fill these within the time specified by contract. One of the particularly noticeable features of the trade during the past year has been this, that notwithstanding the excessive marketings, there has been no congestion of produce in the cold storages, but that the local or home consumption demand, as well as the war demand for export purposes, has continually drawn that product from the source, where otherwise congestion would occur, and has resulted in a continuance of a high price level, such as has not obtained in former years.

That then suggests very briefly, the situation respecting the trade on the North American continent at the present moment. I perhaps may be open to correction in some of the figures I have given, but the statements made are at least as nearly correct as I can estimate them. I see in the audience members of the packing business, so I have to speak with some care in making the statements which I have.

What is the situation in Canada to make good the position of the country respecting future supply, say, during the time that the war lasts? That, of course, is a very important factor for us to consider. Is there a quantity of available cattle in this country that during 1917 may support this demand that comes from across the water? One of the noticeable features of the fall marketings has been the fact that the cattle coming forward have been in poor condition, relatively poor condition. The Christmas trade brought a large number of good cattle to market, but in speaking from the standpoint of the average, the marketings during the late fall months have been anything but good from the standpoint of condition. It is very probable that that condition will continue, owing largely to the fact that food is scarce in very many of the food sections of the country. Later on, however, I believe the situation may be expected to be somewhat different.

In Western Canada, I do not know that we have ever had such favorable conditions presented to us in the way of cattle supplies as at the present moment. The return of feeders from breeding cattle from the central markets to the Prairie Provinces, has been one of the encouraging features of the whole trade. 20,000 more pure-bred cattle were sent south than in 1915; 20,000 more cattle were sent West than in 1915. More than that, all along the railways from Manitoba to Alberta, and back from the railways, on the ranches and on the farms, there is a stiffening of the attitude and demand for feeder cattle.

From Southern Alberta where they had perhaps the greatest crop in the history of the West this year, and sold it at double the price than obtained in 1915, the report comes that they are turning that money into cattle. Cattle are going there by carloads, and in various sections all through Western Canada, we find a demand for live stock that is particularly encouraging and promising as to the future.

Speaking of my own observations, I do not know that we have ever come through a period when the farmers have evidenced that consistent demand for high quality feeder stock as has been the case during the last few months. You will note by the figures Mr. Gardhouse has given, that in Canada the only Provinces in which live stock increased during the past year have been the Provinces of Mani-

toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The situation in Eastern Canada is not so favorable. You are somewhat familiar with that, and I need not go into detail.

There is this to be said, however, that the early liquidation which took place in the month of October was arrested to a considerable extent in November and December, and breeding and feeding stock are not going to the markets now in anything like the quantity they were in the late fall. The Department is endeavoring, by consultation with the banks, to do what it can to stimulate the holding and maintaining on the farms of feeding and breeding cattle. I should just like to say that the banks in Western Canada have done a good deal to assist the Department in providing for the return of feeder cattle to the country, and we are hoping that, by similar means, we may be able to work out machinery by which the banks may be able to assist to some extent in maintaining the cattle in this part of the country.

From Quebec east, there is very little to be said, except that the time is particularly favorable for the securing of high-class sires to improve the quality of the cattle bred in the Eastern Provinces. The demand for canned beef has been such as to draw enormous numbers of canner cattle from the Maritime Provinces, and particularly from Quebec, and it is to be hoped that the weeding out process has created such a condition that there may be a demand for a better quality of cattle, and we are trying to stimulate the demand for good bulls, in order that there may be an improvement in the quality of the product from that part of the country.

That leads to the last question with reference to the continuance of our export trade. Is this war demand but a passing feature of the live stock business of Canada? During the period of the war there will be no question as to our ability to export all we can produce. What is to happen after the war is a problem that not many can solve. That problem is causing a very great deal of discussion amongst statisticians, amongst market men, amongst packers and amongst farmers. There are a few facts which might be borne in mind. One thing is certain, that the demand for milk has retained, to some extent, the supply of dairy cattle in the parts that have been affected by the war. It is altogether probable that the dairy production will be maintained or brought back to its original position much more quickly than will be the case in connection with beef, as it has to be supplied for the use of the people, as I said before, in the countries at war. In Switzerland, Great Britain and other countries, such as Denmark, it has been noted that there is a tendency to increase rather than decrease the cattle supply, and I believe that is largely due to the fact that there has been a requirement of the milk supply as against the demand for beef. On the other hand, Belgium has practically been depleted of cattle. The same is true of Northern France. Swine in France have been reduced by a very large proportion. It is stated that pigs in Germany are very far below the normal supply; it has even been stated that the pig population of Germany is practically *nil*. How far we can believe that statement need not be questioned here. The one conclusion, however, that is generally reached respecting the continuance of the demand from the United States and Canada, is to the effect that it will take a considerable time, even after peace is declared, for a readjustment of normal conditions. One statement was made that it would take two years to disband the army of Great Britain, and to bring that army back into civilized life. Further, there will be unquestionably a heavy demand for the rebuilding of farms, villages and railways. Thirdly, for some time after the war is over, large amounts will be required to feed Belgium and France, and other parts affected by the war. It is stated that \$45,000,000 have already been expended in that direction, and that \$10,000,000 are being expended annually for Belgium alone, in making

good the food supply of that country. We might go on in detail indicating that many countries will be open to the import of beef, the markets of which were closed prior to the war. Further, men who were accustomed to eating large quantities of beef while on service, will not be content with a vegetarian diet after the war is over, and the best conclusion to be reached is that the adjustment following the war will not unduly necessitate a serious curtailment of the demand for beef.

I would just like to add one further word. Unless Canada develops an export trade in beef, I would like you to ask yourselves the question, "What will be her position five or ten years hence?" If we are simply content to furnish a sufficient quantity for our own requirements, we shall be faced with this situation regularly through a period of years, that at certain times we shall have perhaps an over-production without an outlet, and naturally then a curtailment of price. That will be followed by a period during which we lower our production because of that low price, and prices will again rise, and there will be that continuous fluctuation in price levels that will result, very materially, against any serious attempt to develop a trade worth while for Canada. It is our firm conclusion that the only way we can build up in this country a live stock industry that is worth while, will be to make use of our opportunities as we can and while we can, to make good our position in the foreign markets in connection with the export supplies. This country is now in a position that she has never been in before, through the relationship she bears to the Mother Country and her Allies, to sell her products there. The name of Canada stands high, higher than ever before, and I know for a fact that the British people and the French people will be glad to buy from Canada so long as we furnish them with the meat they desire. If we make good our position in continuing to develop our production, we can expect to reap a harvest; but if we are content to let our labors be such that only occasionally we send out an amount that does not affect the foreign market or the market of the United Kingdom, we may never expect to compare favorably with the other countries in the world, and we will lose the high position we have now in connection with the Mother Country and her allies. The time has come when Canada may make use of this opportunity, such an opportunity as she has never had before, and in doing so, she will cement the relationship that now exists with the European Allies and make good a trade that will result in large returns to her in the years to come.

DR. MILLS: In what form are the exports, live animals or frozen?

MR. ARKELL: Exports now are practically all frozen beef, but across the line it is live stock.

THE PROSPECTS FOR DAIRY CATTLE BREEDING.

E. S. ARCHIBALD, OTTAWA.

The splendid exhibit of dairy cattle at this Show, both as to numbers, quality and production speaks well for the future of the dairy industry in this part of Canada. The dairy cow has during the past two years consistently done her bit to feed Britain and her allies, and looking ahead to the future after the war, the dairy cow must and will shoulder a large part of the burden of paying off national debts and establishing greater financial prosperity for the farmer and the nation.

The prospect for the dairy cattle industry was never brighter for the progressive farmer, but it is exceedingly poor for the backward farmer who is contented with being a straggler in the industry. Our markets are assured for the balance of the war and for many years after this ghastly struggle has ceased. Europe has already lost from one-quarter to one-half of her live stock of all kinds, including dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine and horses. These must be replaced after the war and Canada and the United States must assist in supplying live stock shortages. Again our permanent markets of the Canadian West and the fifteen States immediately south of us, where sixty million inhabitants form the greatest natural market of the world, are better than ever before.

There has never been a greater demand for good breeding dairy cattle or for good quality dairy products than at the present time. The great shortage of all meats must compel a large proportion of the world's people to partially replace these with dairy products, particularly cheese and milk, hence for at least the next ten years the demands for dairy cattle and their products are assured.

The opportunities of the farmer for maintaining the industry on its present basis or even increasing it are unlimited. In Ontario, the average farm is carrying less than one-half the stock possible due to shortages of labor and of farm grown roughages. The labor problem is undoubtedly very severe at the present time, but will solve itself at the termination of the war. The crop shortage amongst good farmers is but temporary, and better methods of farming adopted by the average farmer will allow for heavier stocking and better feeding of the stock carried. This is a time for every dairy farmer to prepare for the after-war trade. Do not sell good breeding stock, especially if the cause is a feed shortage or a panic as to future trade. All good dairy stock will be in great demand for many years, and the restocking of a farm will be an expensive proposition. The farmer who conserves his good breeding stock will then reap a rich harvest.

Aside from the high market prices of all dairy stock and produce which is sufficient encouragement for any farmer to stay in the business or even increase his present holdings, every possible encouragement for more and better dairy cattle is being given by all Government and Agricultural Associations. Nevertheless the farmer must stand on his own feet, and must conduct in the best way this complicated business which he alone knows. In spite of present high prices, the margin of profit for the average dairy farmer, if profit there is, is small as compared with all other industries or even with dairying in an average peace year. For this reason it behooves every farmer to reorganize his business and apply the very best business principles to his work.

THE BUSINESS OF DAIRYING.—The Canadian dairyman deserves great credit for his arduous labors of 1916 for he has maintained dairy production in spite of one of the worst droughts which we have ever encountered, and has maintained fairly well his breeding stock in spite of shortage of crops of from 33 to 50 per cent. A labor shortage of similar proportions, and an advance in the price of mill feeds of from 20 to 75 per cent. over a normal year, has also increased his difficulties in no small degree. I believe that he has done all that is physically possible, but has he put as much mental effort into increasing and maintaining production? Could not better business methods be applied to increase the production at a decreased cost, even in the face of the above enormous difficulties?

What does it cost the average farmer to produce milk. In our investigations with one herd, we discovered that the cows produced 5,700 pounds of 3.6 per cent. milk at a gross cost of \$1.78 per hundredweight at the dairy or nearby

station. This, of course, included the cost of feeds, labor at the average rate of 16 cents per hour, and the normal interest and depreciation on the plant, including cows, buildings and utensils. If the average cow in Ontario produces only 3,700 lbs. of milk, what an enormous percentage of farmers are producing milk at a loss if they include cost of labor, interest and depreciation which is the only business way to calculate profits or losses in any industry. What percentage of the dairy farmers in this audience are making from their cows wages and bank interest on their investment?

CHEAPENING PRODUCTION.—May I briefly outline a few of the outstanding business methods by which we, as dairy farmers, may cheapen production in the future, thus creating or increasing our dairy profits? The investment in the farm and buildings is an overhead fixed charge, the interest on which must be considered annually. Hence, our only hope to cheapen production may be embodied in the following:—

1. Increase the production per cow. Over fifty per cent. of the bulls and cows used in Ontario are scrubs both as to type, breeding, and production. A large percentage of the pure breeds are as bad as the grades, in that they produce little and that at a loss. The greatest blessing which could befall Ontario farmers would be either an organized movement by them to wipe out the scrub bull or to legislate to that effect, and I would seriously recommend for your consideration that we, as farmers, advocate some such movement with a time limit of not more than three years from the date of inception to completion. I would also recommend to Breed Associations that they seriously consider the refusal of registration to bulls whose dams have not made creditable records. The longer I conduct investigational work with dairy cattle and study the work done by the average farmer, the more I realize the supreme importance of a good dairy sire in any dairy herd. Examples of the value of pure-bred bulls on the grade herd are common to you in every district, and I would simply state that in our work we have found that the pure-bred bull of quality has been capable of doubling and in cases quadrupling the production of the grade herds in the first two or three generations.

2. By better methods of farming we must produce cheaper feeds which will in turn decrease the cost and increase the total production.

3. Ontario farmers might well take a lesson from our Western neighbors in the matter of economizing labor. On our average Eastern farm, manual labor is not 50 per cent. efficient. Examples of this are common to you, and I need do no more than cite such examples as the farmers who are milking twenty cows when ten cows with half the labor and less feed might easily produce as much if not more dairy produce. Again, the farmers who have the single plow for all types of plowing are, in their work, making manual labor only 30 to 50 per cent. efficient. There are many labor saving devices which might be installed economically on many farms to decrease labor costs. A few of these are litter carriers, milking machines, manure spreaders and the like.

4. Stamping from one breed or type to another is responsible for the high percentage of scrubs and the low production at a high cost. If we believe in the dairy industry, let us choose two or three of the best breeds of dairy cattle which suit our individual tastes and our neighborhood best, and consistently use only the best pure-bred sires of these breeds consistently. The man who does this and persists through good and bad years or good and bad market epochs always comes out best in the average of five or more years.

5. Better feeding of our cows, heifers and calves will materially increase production and lower the cost. The choice of better foodstuffs, both home-grown and purchased, the careful following of market values of mill feeds will save hundreds of dollars to every farmer annually. Remember this one point, that one-half of an ordinary ration to the dairy cow is required for maintenance and the balance only will appear as milk and fat. Hence, the farmer who feeds liberally with approximately the same maintenance cost, will, with the same labor and investment, make a greater quantity of produce and consequently at a lower cost.

6. The grading of all produce for a district or for the Province invariably induces a higher standard of quality. This applies equally to milk for consumption or for manufacture into cheese or butter. Whether such organized grading as cream and butter grading are adopted by us after legislation or forced on us by competition, is immaterial, but such are absolutely essential if we are to retain our place in the world's markets. Need I give a better example than that of Alberta where cream and butter grading has been so successfully adopted.

7. Co-operation in all its many phases will greatly lower the cost of production. For example, community breeding will allow the use of high grade bulls, and will materially improve the live stock in a district and will open up greater markets. Community buying of live stock and the community purchase of feeds will materially decrease the cost for the individuals in that district. The community selling of products or of the stock in the shape of live stock sales will be found most profitable. The community thought in regulating the tariff for the farmer, the regulating of municipal affairs is manifest; and in all similar ways co-operation must be adopted if we as farmers are to do the best by ourselves and by this great industry. In fact, a healthy co-operation amongst the farmers in every community and amongst the various associations of farmers is absolutely essential for the greatest prosperity. By such may we have greater production at cheaper costs. Production will be at a lower figure for the consumer, yet the farmer will have a guarantee of a fair profit.

Dairying will always be an arduous industry, but by applying good business methods we can and will receive remuneration for the long hours and hard work. Now is our great opportunity.

DR. MILLS: What do you say about the health of the dairy herds generally? Is it difficult to maintain it?

MR. ARCHIBALD: It is not difficult to maintain the health of the dairy herd if we use ordinary sanitary precautions. A good ventilation system, a reasonable amount of light in our barns, and the thorough disinfecting of the stables such as whitewashing once or twice a year, should not only decrease any disease which is prevalent, but, in fact, if it is carried on properly, it should wipe the disease out altogether.

DR. MILLS: What do you think of the bank barn stables?

MR. ARCHIBALD: If there is sufficient light, they are all right.

DR. MILLS: I noticed in the Eastern Provinces, that they generally place the cattle on the upper floor?

MR. ARCHIBALD: It is not sanitary to have the manure cellars underneath unless you have perfectly tight floors with a special ventilation system for the manure, which is hard to operate. Cows can be kept in bank barns and kept comfortably under healthful conditions, providing there is sufficient light and ventilation. The thorough white-washing of the barn is another thing which

should be practised by all farmers once or twice a year. Lime is the best disinfectant there is, and you can make it more effective by adding a little carbolic to your lime water; and this applied once a week or once a month will stop the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis, abortion, scours, etc.

Q.—Is the tuberculine test generally adopted now?

A.—No.

Q.—Is the milk pasteurized generally?

A.—No. In the vicinity of cities, pasteurization, tuberculine test and the like, are being commonly adopted, due to compulsion on the part of the city authorities, but generally speaking throughout cheese and butter factory districts the use of the tuberculine test or pasteurization is not common.

PROSPECTS FOR SWINE BREEDING.

PROF. G. E. DAY, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

In the first place I would like to call special attention to a pamphlet entitled "The Bacon Hog and the British Market," recently published by the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. This pamphlet presents the position of the swine industry in such a clear-cut, concise manner that it is worth while for every farmer to secure a copy and to study it carefully.

It would be out of place for me to dwell at length upon matters which are clearly set forth in the pamphlet, but I would like to emphasize what is said regarding the unfortunate decrease in the number of hogs in Canada, the great opportunity offered at the present time to Canadians to control the export of Wiltshire sides to Britain, and the extremely important part played by the bacon hog if such a condition of affairs is to be brought about. These are matters of such great importance to Canadian farmers that we cannot afford to pass them over lightly, or to sneer at those who advocate the production of bacon hogs upon Canadian farms to a greater extent than exists at the present time. But, as previously stated, these matters are set forth so clearly in the pamphlet issued by the Live Stock Branch that we shall pass over this phase of the question, in the meantime, and attempt to enlarge a little upon certain important problems growing out of the recommendations contained in the pamphlet.

Do HOGS PAY?—One of the first questions which the farmer will be inclined to ask is "Does swine breeding pay?" Probably it would not be safe to answer this question with a plain "yes" or "no," because, like any other branch of live stock industry, there may be times when accident or disease steps in to reduce or eliminate profits, but under average conditions, the hog will give an exceptionally good account of the feed he consumes.

In this connection, I would call attention to results obtained from forty young pigs which were used in different experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College during the years 1915 and 1916. At the commencement of the different experiments, the average weight of the 40 young pigs was approximately 38½ lbs., and their average age was between eight and nine weeks. Unfortunately, these pigs were not all carried through until they reached market weights for bacon hogs. They were pure-bred pigs, and the experiments were interrupted because the pigs were required for our annual sale. The average weight of the

pigs at the close of the different experiments was 152 lbs. Some of these pigs were fed tankage which cost \$50 per ton, and some were fed skim milk which cost 25c. per hundred. The balance of their ration was made up mainly of wheat middlings and barley.

In our calculations, we have allowed in each case \$5 each for the pigs, 25c. per hundred for skim milk, and \$50 per ton for tankage, which amounts are deducted from the assumed selling prices of the pigs. Therefore, what is left after deducting the value of the pigs, the skim milk and the tankage, represents the money that would be left to pay for the meal consumed by the pigs.

Possibly \$5 each for these pigs is rather an extreme charge, and it is certainly too high compared with what young pigs could be bought for during the summer and fall of 1916, but we wished to be on the safe side in our calculations, and hence we have attached what we regard as rather an extremely high price to the pigs at the commencement of the tests. Following are results:

If these pigs had been sold at 7c. per lb. live weight, at the close of the experiments, they would have returned \$31.72 per ton for the meal they consumed, together with 25c. per hundred for skim milk, \$50 per ton for tankage, and a charge of \$5 per pig at the time the experiment started.

If sold at 8c. per lb. live weight, they would have returned \$42.46 per ton for the meal consumed, besides paying additional charges as stated above.

If sold at 9c. per lb. live weight, the pigs would have returned \$53.18 per ton for meal consumed, in addition to the charges for milk, tankage and pigs.

If sold at 10c. per lb. live weight, they would have returned \$63.92 for the meal consumed, in addition to charges for pigs and other material.

According to these results, we must admit that under reasonably favorable conditions, the hog is able to return very high prices for the feed he consumes. It is indeed doubtful whether any animal about the farm can make a better showing than the hog, at prevailing market prices. It must be remembered, however, that the above calculations do not take into account labor, interest, use of buildings or risk.

BACON VS. LARD TYPE.—It will be noted that the pamphlet previously referred to advocates very strongly the production of the bacon hog upon Canadian farms, and more especially perhaps, upon Ontario farms. A recommendation such as this is apt to meet with criticism, because there is a common belief amongst most farmers that it costs more to produce the bacon hog than to produce the lard or fat hog. Careful investigation, however, affords no reasonable grounds for such a belief.

Some few years ago the Ontario Agricultural College and the Iowa Experiment Station conducted comparative tests with six breeds of swine, namely, Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Chester Whites, Poland China and Duroc Jersey. The Ontario tests ran for five years, and the Iowa test for three years. A careful study of the cost of production, year by year, shows that no one breed has the right to claim supremacy over all other breeds, and that cheapness of gains is apparently more a matter of individuality than of breed. Another especially interesting point is that the breed which, in the Ontario tests, was most highly commended by the packers, from a bacon standpoint, excelled in economy of production three out of four of the lard, or fat breeds represented. In addition to this evidence, I may say that the cheapest gains ever recorded at the College were made by a litter of pigs which were a cross between the Tamworth and the Yorkshire, and in all our experimental work, we have never found that the fat type of hog made any cheaper gains than the hog of satisfactory bacon type.

Before leaving this phase of the question, I would like to call attention to the results of the winners in the hog feeding competitions connected with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. According to the published results the hogs showing the greatest profit were a cross between Yorkshire and Tamworth. The second prize for profit returned was secured by a Berkshire-Tamworth cross, and the third largest profit was made by Chester Whites. Apparently, therefore, results obtained by practical feeders on the farms of Ontario correspond with results obtained at the College, namely, that, to say the least, the bacon type of hog is not necessarily more expensive to produce than the hog of fat type, because a Yorkshire-Tamworth cross must be of bacon type. The main point in economical feeding is to have strong, vigorous, growthy pigs, and such pigs, if fed with judgment, will give a good account of the feed they consume, irrespective of the breed or type which they represent.

DISCRIMINATION IN PRICES.—Though we may be able to demonstrate that the bacon type of hog can be produced as cheaply as any other type, we will fall far short of inducing farmers to breed bacon hogs unless they receive consideration therefor at the hands of the buyer. Prevailing market conditions in Canada, and the general scarcity of hogs of all kinds, have rendered it difficult for packers to discriminate in price in favor of the bacon hog, even though they might desire to do so. To-day, I think I am safe in saying that packers are anxious to arrive at some satisfactory method of grading hogs received at the factories. According to the old saying "where there's a will, there's a way," so that, undoubtedly, if hogs in sufficient numbers to bring about an export trade of any considerable magnitude are produced on the farms of this country, export bacon hogs will command a premium. The bringing about of this desirable state of affairs can be greatly facilitated by the farmers themselves, if they will take hold of the matter in an unprejudiced and business-like manner, as recommended in the paragraph which follows.

CO-OPERATION.—Perhaps the greatest drawback to the live stock industry of Canada at the present time is the tendency on the part of our farmers to wish to get something different from the stock owned by their neighbors. This tendency to want something different means that there is no uniformity in the hogs going to market from a certain district. Surely no man is so wrapped up in any breed that he loses sight of the fact that, after all, the main object in keeping hogs is to increase our profits from the farm. Think for a moment what it would mean if all the hogs going to market from a certain district were of the same type and color. If this could be accomplished, farmers could market their own hogs and secure the highest market price for them. At present, we find from one district all colors and types of hogs in a carload, and there can be only one result, namely, an unsatisfactory price.

Co-operation on the part of farmers, in breeding and marketing their swine, would make the paying for hogs according to quality immensely more simple than it is at present, and I believe that the packers will be found quite willing to meet the farmers in a spirit of fairness upon a proposition of this kind. When all is said and done, therefore, farmers have it in their power to practically compel discrimination in price in favor of the bacon hog, if they will go about the matter in a combined and business-like manner.

Now, I want to say a word or two about these carcasses. None of the carcasses at this Show are very poor, but these two illustrate the difference between a good and poor bacon hog. These two pigs are about the same weight, but the marked difference is that this one is heavy over the shoulder and neck and

rather thick in fat all the way through, and he is not particularly long from the shoulder back. This side is almost too fat for a Wiltshire, and the retailer would say very uncomplimentary things about this side of bacon. The greatest fault found with Canadian bacon on the Smithfield market by the retailers was "Your pigs have too much neck and shoulder," and that is the most difficult part the retailer has to sell.

This second pig has more like the amount of fat we want for a side of bacon, and he is of more uniform thickness right through. We want as much length as possible from the shoulder back, consistent, of course, with maintaining the constitution of the pig. We can stretch them out so that they have too much length and not enough depth, and that, of course, would not be satisfactory from any standpoint. We have to have moderation in all things. Personally I would rather take a good growthy type of bacon hog than a fat hog for profitable feeding. You do not have to fatten them over a long period of time; by the time they reach 200 pounds live weight, they are fat enough for the market. There is a length and weight of bone about the bacon hog that makes him weigh more than he looks. If we would use the scales on these hogs instead of merely using our eyes, we would be surprised with their weightiness.

I thank you for listening so patiently.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

Following are a number of comparative tables of attendance, gate receipts, and entries for a series of years; also the regular annual statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending January 31st, 1917:

ATTENDANCE.

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
Friday					1,195	} 4,287
Saturday				2,550	3,214	
Monday		3,206		5,827	7,063	7,985
Tuesday ...	5,547	6,391	8,210	11,723	11,629	8,228
Wednesday ..	12,854	12,235	15,327	12,128	12,612	12,470
Thursday ..	11,807	9,587	13 180	5,050	6,915	8,711
Friday	3,046	3,590	4,266			
Total ..	33,254	35,009	40,983	37,278	42,628	41,681
Gate Receipts	\$3,838 80	\$3,689 50	\$4,622 40	\$4,219.40	\$4,363.00	\$4,504.00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ENTRIES, 1910-1916.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
HORSES:							
Clydesdale	141	164	128	202	144	171	140
Shire	17	12	11	10	6	7	8
Percheron			48	48	35	28	27
Hackney	18	21	13	27	27	44	22
Standard-Bred	17	16	12	11	14	33	28
Thoroughbred	14	8	6	17	16	12	31
Pony	6	15	13	13	14	30	12
Heavy Draft	35	38	35	45	31	51	34
	248	274	266	373	287	376	302
BEEF CATTLE:							
Shorthorn	36	39	34	47	44	62	82
Hereford	21	16	12	13	13	27	19
Aberdeen-Angus	8	6	7	11	6	19	27
Galloway	13	4	6	4	8	10	.....
Grade or Cross	51	48	44	58	83	83	67
Amateur Class	62	36	31	21	40	57	.....
Export Steers	10	5	6	6	9	.....	.....
Dressed Carcasses	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	218	154	140	160	203	258	185
DAIRY CATTLE:							
Shorthorn	1	1	2	6	4	6	4
Ayrshire	10	22	19	16	17	53	41
Holstein	26	34	37	34	27	72	34
Jersey	6	.....	3	14	13	4	24
Grade	5	5	8	9	11	11	11
	48	62	69	79	72	146	114

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ENTRIES, 1910-1916.—Continued.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
SHEEP:							
Cotswold	52	54	43	37	52	62	65
Lincoln	38	45	45	21	44	36	25
Leicesters	44	30	25	37	38	33	31
Oxford-Down	32	55	35	35	52	56	25
Shropshire.....	31	36	41	40	55	61	51
Southdown	26	54	38	52	63	50	51
Dorset Horn	19	17	15	16	18	26	42
Hampshire and Suffolk....	8	14	11	18	19	35	28
Grade or Cross	72	66	69	65	90	63	71
	322	371	322	321	431	422	389
SHEEP CARCASSES:							
Cotswold	13	16	10	9	14	14	7
Lincoln	9	9	11	5	11	6	4
Leicester	14	5	7	7	6	7	3
Oxford-Down	10	14	3	9	12	11	4
Shropshire	11	6	8	8	14	13	7
Southdown	9	14	10	11	16	9	3
Dorset Horn	11	8	7	6	9	6	5
Hampshire and Suffolk	1	3	4	2	4	5	4
Grade or Cross	33	31	30	25	43	11	42
	111	106	90	82	129	92	79
SWINE:							
Yorkshire	66	61	40	62	62	72	60
Berkshire	71	70	42	67	36	60	48
Tamworth	31	30	17	22	22	36	24
Chester White	19	22	18	26	23	40	30
Any Other Breed	} 58	30	26	18	8	34	45
Grade or Cross				39	31	48	.....
Bacon Hogs, Pure Breed ..	31	24	16	16	19	40	24
Bacon Hogs, Grade	20	18	9	14	17	.....	.....
Carcasses, Pure Breed	23	21	11	12	19	34	24
Carcasses, Grade	17	17	8	14	13	.....	.....
Butcher Hogs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	15
Carcasses, Butcher Hogs ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	14
Farmers' Sons, Special .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
	336	293	187	290	250	415	286
SEED:	148	138	186	269	337	331	374
POULTRY:							
Fowls	3,542	3,577	3,296	3,416	3,311	4,198	4,092
Turkeys and Water Fowl...	449	379	298	385	378	346	396
Pigeons	443	455	435	255	474	558	663
Pet Stock	48	18	38	17	28	46	18
Utility Pen	13	18	18	11	13	20	31
Selling Class	331	323	251	274	147	229	82
Dressed Poultry	178	273	159	250	228	185	208
	5,004	5,043	4,495	4,608	4,579	5,582	5,490
JUDGING COMPETITION:							
Regular	250	293	242	309	250	195	124
Inter-County Teams .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	63
	250	293	242	309	250	249	187

72 HOUR DAIRY TEST, ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, 1916.

Cat No.	Prize.	Name and age of Animal.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat.		Solids, not Fat.		Lbs. S.N.F.	Points for S.N.F.	No. Days Milking.	Points	Total Points.
				%	Lbs.	Points.	L. R.					
<i>Shorthorn, 48 Mos.</i>												
505	2nd	Royal Princess	158.6	3.4	5.392	134.80	32	8.85	14.036	42.108	0	176.908
<i>Shorthorn, 36 Mos.</i>												
508	2nd	Woodside Queen	102.8	4.6	4.729	118.22	33	9.4	9.663	28.989	0	147.209
<i>Ayrshire, 48 Mos.</i>												
514	1st	Scottie's Nancy 2nd.....	170.3	4.7	8.004	200.100	32.1	9.2	15.668	47.004	0	247.104
511	2nd	Mountain Lass	190.3	3.8	7.251	180.775	32.1	8.975	17.079	51.237	6	232.612
518	3rd	Pearl of Balquido	175.6	4.2	7.375	184.38	31.4	8.9	15.628	46.884	6	231.864
515	4th	Maud of Hillview	179.8	3.7	6.653	166.325	32.1	8.95	16.092	48.276	25	214.601
517	5th	Milkmaid of Orkney.....	176.5	3.7	6.531	163.275	33	9.175	16.194	48.582	0	211.857
512	6th	Whitehill White Rose 3rd ..	149.3	4.1	6.121	153.025	32.6	9.175	13.698	51.094	13	204.119
510	7th	Dewdrop of Menie.....	122.1	4.9	5.983	149.575	32.3	9.3	11.355	34.065	0	183.640
<i>Ayrshire, 36 Mos.</i>												
522	1st	Susana of Evergreen.....	185.1	3.5	6.479	161.975	31.6	8.775	16.243	48.729	0	210.704
525	2nd	Blossom of Craigelea	120.9	4.2	5.078	126.95	32.6	9.2	11.123	33.369	33	160.619
527	3rd	Trixy of Mapledale 2nd	127.7	3.8	4.863	121.325	31.7	8.875	11.333	33.999	34	155.724
524	4th	Blossom of Hickory Hill.....	120.2	3.6	4.327	108.18	33.3	9.225	11.088	33.264	74	145.844
520	5th	Lady Floss of Springbank ..	120.6	3.5	4.221	105.525	32.6	9.055	10.884	32.652	77	142.877
526	6th	Craigelea Nina	117.0	3.6	4.212	105.3	33.6	9.3	10.881	32.643	54	140.343
<i>Ayrshire, 24 Mos.</i>												
528	1st	Ethel of Springbank	112.3	4.4	4.941	123.53	33.8	9.65	10.725	32.175	28	155.705
533	2nd	Primrose of Craigelea.....	107.4	4.4	4.726	118.15	33.1	9.375	10.069	30.207	33	148.657
531	3rd	Lassie of Hickory Hill.....	117.6	3.9	4.586	114.65	33	9.225	10.849	32.547	31	147.237
534	4th	Duchess of Craigelea	101.6	4.6	4.674	116.85	33.1	9.425	9.576	28.728	15	145.578
539	5th	Lola of Springbank	120.3	3.5	4.210	105.250	32.1	8.90	10.707	32.121	76	141.971
536	6th	Marisa of Sunnybrook	111.9	3.9	4.364	109.1	34	9.475	10.603	31.809	0	140.909

<i>Holstein, 48 Mos.</i>													
552	1st	Midnight Comet de Kol	210.1	4.7	9.875	246.875	31.5	9.05	19.014	57.042	15	0	303.917
553	2nd	Madam Pauline Canary	217.0	4.4	9.548	238.7	32.3	9.175	19.910	59.730	11	0	298.430
557a	3rd	Roberta Stamboul Morin	169.9	4.9	8.325	208.125	32.4	9.325	15.843	47.529	13	0	255.654
557	4th	Pontiac Alice	221.4	3.3	7.306	182.65	32.4	8.925	19.76	59.28	30	0	241.930
556	5th	Dixie Rose	197.6	3.3	6.521	163.025	32.2	8.875	17.537	52.611	15	0	215.636
551	6th	Bessie Belle Banks	200.9	3.2	6.429	160.725	32.3	8.875	17.830	53.490	15	0	214.215
555	7th	Duchess Hengerveld Burkeyje	179.6	3.5	6.2860	157.15	31	8.625	15.490	46.470	21	0	203.620
<i>Holstein, 86 Mos.</i>													
560	1st	Queen B. B. Fayne	189.1	4	7.564	189.1	32.4	9.1	17.208	51.624	12	0	240.724
558	2nd	Nettie Fayne 2nd	218.1	3.4	7.415	185.375	30.4	8.45	18.429	55.287	28	0	240.662
564	3rd	Princess Ormsby de Kol	227.3	3.1	7.046	176.160	31.5	8.65	19.661	58.983	29	0	235.133
561	4th	Colantha Fayne Dewdrop	194.4	3.7	7.193	179.825	30.2	8.475	16.475	49.425	34	0.4	229.65
563	5th	Dixie Abberkerk Hartog	180.3	3.6	6.491	162.275	33	9.16	16.497	49.491	11	0	211.766
<i>Holstein, 24 Mos.</i>													
565	1st	Pontiac Jessie 2nd	144.5	4	5.78	144.5	34.2	9.55	13.8	41.4	12	0	185.9
567	2nd	Dusty Lass	156.7	3.2	5.014	125.35	32.4	8.9	13.946	41.838	21	0	167.188
570	3rd	Colantha Daisy	125.4	4.1	5.141	128.525	31.4	8.875	11.129	33.387	19	0	161.912
566	4th	Ianthe Jewel Posch 3rd	151.4	3.1	4.693	117.325	33.4	9.125	13.815	41.445	16	0	158.77
568	5th	Darkey Pet	150.0	3.1	4.650	116.250	33.3	9.1	13.650	40.95	13	0	157.200
<i>Jersey, 48 Mos.</i>													
587	1st	Sunbeam of Edgeley	195.3	5.4	10.546	263.65	31.6	9.25	18.065	54.195	18	0	317.845
586	2nd	Princess Flo of Edgeley	174.5	5	8.725	218.125	31.6	9.15	15.967	47.901	28	0	266.026
585	3rd	Foxy's Queen	146.9	4.8	7.051	176.275	32.6	9.35	13.735	41.205	37	0.7	218.180
590	4th	Maid of Dentonia	136.4	5.1	6.956	173.91	33	9.525	12.992	38.976	25	0	212.886
<i>Jersey, 86 Mos.</i>													
599	1st	Queen Greta	95.9	5.6	5.370	134.25	31.6	9.3	8.919	26.757	33	0.3	161.307
600	2nd	Brampton Gipsy Lure	92.4	4.9	4.528	113.2	34.4	9.825	9.078	27.234	31	0.1	140.534
<i>Grade, 48 Mos.</i>													
612	1st	Nellie	211.3	3.8	8.029	200.725	29.2	8.25	17.432	52.296	12	0	253.021
610	2nd	Grace	180.0	3.2	5.760	144.00	32.9	9.025	16.245	48.735	19	0	192.735
613	3rd	Lona	164.9	3.2	5.277	131.92	32.3	8.875	14.635	43.905	119	8.9	184.725
<i>Grade 36 Mos.</i>													
616	2nd	Ophelia	126.4	4	5.056	126.40	31.1	8.775	11.092	33.276	28	0	159.676
617	3rd	Bess	149.1	3.1	4.622	115.550	29.9	8.25	12.301	36.903	53	2.3	151.753
<i>Grade, 24 Mos.</i>													
618	2nd	Babe	112.9	3.1	3.5	87.5	30.5	3.4	9.484	28.452	153	10	125.952

OWNERS OF WINNING ANIMALS IN 72 HOUR DAIRY TEST.

Cat. No.	Name	Address
505	S. W. Jackson,	Woodstock.
508	S. W. Jackson,	Woodstock.
514	John McKee,	Norwich.
511	A. S. Turner & Son,	Ryckman's Corners
518	Harman MacPherson,	R.R. No. 1, Cope- town.
515	E. B. Palmer & Son,	Norwich.
517	Harmon MacPherson,	R.R. No. 1, Cope- town.
512	A. S. Turner & Son,	Ryckman's Corners.
510	Wm. Stewart & Sons,	Campbellford, No. 3
522	E. B. Palmer & Son,	Norwich.
525	H. C. Hamill,	Markham, R.R. No. 1.
527	E. D. Hilliker,	Burgessville.
524	N. Dymont & Sons,	Brantford, R.R. No. 4.
520	A. S. Turner & Son,	Ryckman's Corners
526	H. C. Hamill,	Markham, R.R. No. 1.
528	A. S. Turner & Son,	Ryckman's Corners
533	H. C. Hamill,	Markham R. R. No. 1.
531	N. Dymont & Sons,	Brantford R.R. No. 4.
534	H. C. Hamill,	Markham R.R. No. 1.
539	A. S. Turner & Sons,	Ryckman's Corners
536	E. D. Hilliker,	Burgessville.
552	Jas. G. Currie,	Ingersoll.
553	A. E. Hulet,	Norwich.
557A	Henry Welsh,	Weston No. 2.

Cat. No.	Name.	Address.
557	Martin McDowell,	Oxford Centre.
556	T. W. McQueen,	Tillsonburg.
551	Fred W. Lee,	Springford.
555	R. M. Holtby,	Port Perry No. 4.
560	M. H. Haley,	Springford.
558	M. H. Haley,	Springford.
564	Martin McDowell,	Oxford Centre.
561	Fred W. Lee,	Springford.
563	T. W. McQueen,	Tillsonburg.
565	Martin McDowell,	Oxford Centre.
567	E. E. Hanmer,	Norwich.
570	W. J. Bailey,	Jarvis.
566	James Rettie,	Burgessville.
568	George T. Castator,	Weston No. 2.
587	Jas. Bagg & Sons,	Edgeley.
586	Jas. Bagg & Sons,	Edgeley.
585	Ernest Craddock,	Hagersville No. 3.
590	D. A. Boyle,	Woodstock.
599	Alfred Bagg,	Edgeley.
600	B. H. Bull & Son,	Brampton.
612	Earl Gier,	Woodstock.
610	E. D. Hilliker,	Burgessville.
613	Earl Gier,	Woodstock.
616	E. B. Palmer & Son,	Norwich.
617	G. B. Ryan,	Tillsonburg.
618	G. B. Ryan,	Tillsonburg.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, for the year ending January 31st, 1917.

Receipts.

Legislative Grant	\$9,500 00
Federal Grant	5,000 00
Special Legislative Grant	1,000 00
Grants to Prize List:	
Horse Breeders' Associations	1,550 00
Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association	\$1,500 00
Canadian Shire Association	50 00
Cattle Breeders' Associations	2,055 00
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1915	\$350 00
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 1916	400 00
Hereford Breeders' Association, 1915	130 00
Hereford Breeders' Association, 1916	150 00
Aberdeen Angus Association, 1915	200 00
Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association	300 00
Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association	525 00
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	200 00
Swine Breeders' Associations	250 00
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society	\$100 00
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	75 00
Ontario Swine Breeders' Association	75 00
Grey County Council, 1915	15 00
Middlesex County Council	17 00
Gate Receipts	4,506 29
Entry Fees	5,485 20
Horses	\$602 00

Horse Stalls	\$230 00	
Cattle	648 50	
Sheep	369 00	
Swine	269 25	
Poultry	2,587 95	
Poultry Memberships	464 00	
Seeds	187 50	
Judging Competition	127 00	
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Entry Fees, 1915		\$15 00
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1915		50 00
Special Prizes for Poultry, 1916		25 00
Advertising in Premium List and Catalogues, 1915		135 00
Advertising in Premium List and Catalogues, 1916		525 00
Concessions at Fair		95 00
Rent of Poultry Coops		20 00
Proceeds, Catalogues		105 84
Proceeds, Swine Carcasses		998 55
Proceeds, Beef Carcasses		154 08
Proceeds, Dressed Poultry		866 56
Proceeds, Dressed Poultry, 1915		988 32
Proceeds, Seeds		784 85
Proceeds, Sales Class, Poultry		123 50
Sale of Grain Bags		15 47
Sale of Hay		47 24
Loan from Canadian Bank of Commerce		2,000 00
Dominion Seed Branch Subventions, 1915		350 67
Dominion Seed Branch Subventions, 1916		400 00
Department of Militia, damages to Winter Fair Building, 1915		487 50
Collection of purse, for D. G. Hanmer		150 00
Refund from Sale of Dressed Poultry, 1915		115 48
Refund, overcharges on Postal Die		90
Refund, overpaid Prize Money, 1915		28 30
Refund, overpaid Prize Money, 1916		53 00
Cheques, not cashed and written off		28 72
Miscellaneous		2 00
Debit balance		2,415 41
		<hr/>
		\$40,559 88

Expenditures.

Balance due Treasurer as per last Report		\$3,778 78
Directors' Expenses		572 60
Judges and Judges' Clerks		1,043 26
Music		96 00
Block Test		192 40
Dairy Test		180 50
Office Help		711 66
General Help		2,607 39
Prize Money		18,831 25
Horses	\$4,230 00	
Beef Cattle	2,479 00	
Dairy Cattle	1,905 00	
Sheep	2,233 50	
Swine	1,934 00	
Seeds	832 00	
Judging Competition	465 00	
Poultry	4,802 75	
<hr/>		
Prize Money, 1915		297 70
Printing and Advertising		2,415 82
Telegraph, Telephone and Express		111 73
Lighting and Heating Building		933 92
Fitting Building (including lumber, etc.)		\$14 08
Repairs to Buildings		18 85

Straw, Shavings and Feed	907 16
Dressed Carcasses, Swine and Beef	1,547 05
Birds Sold in Selling Class, 1915	3 00
Birds Sold in Selling Class, 1916	123 50
Dressed Poultry Sold	1,351 75
Sale of Seeds, 1915	5 50
Sale of Seeds, 1916	781 35
Grain Bags for Seed Department	60 38
Stabling, 1915	71 50
Stabling, 1916	11 75
Directors' Luncheons	227 87
Insurance on Stables	48 00
Taxes, 1916	10 41
W. O. P. A. Refund of overpaid Grant	50 00
Refund of Freight Charges, 1915	14 65
Refund of Freight Charges, 1916	39 80
Sheep and Swine Pens	250 00
Refund of Entry Fees, 1915	2 75
Refund of Entry Fees, 1916	21 56
Dairy Test, 1915	30 00
Gambrels for Carcasses	32 50
Loan from Bank repaid	2,000 00
Discount on Loan	62 15
Expenses of Poultry Demonstration	33 75
Glass for Seed Department	28 93
Trophy, Engraving same, and Cup	27 75
Board for Office Staff, etc.	52 75
Freight on Cattle to Guelph	11 03
Auditor, 1915	10 00
Postage, Exchange on Cheques, etc.	49 80
Miscellaneous	37 30

\$40,559 88

W. W. BALLANTYNE, *President.*

R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

Fat Stock Sale at Toronto

Record of live stock passing through sale ring at Toronto Fat Stock Show,
Dec. 9th, 1916.

CATTLE.

No.	Head.	Lot.	Exhibitor.	Buyer.	Weight.	Price per cwt.	Amount.
					lbs.	\$ c.	\$ c.
195	1	....	Jas. Leask	T. Eaton Co	1,390	50 00	695 00
121	1	....	W. H. Gutherie	T. Eaton Co	1,040	20 00	208 00
245	1	1	J. D. Ferguson	Swift Canadian Co..	1,770	13 25	234 53
248	1	1	J. Black	United D. B. Co.....	1,790	12 75	228 23
247	1	1	J. Brown & Son	Harris A. Co.....	1,460	12 25	178 85
246	1	1	J. D. Ferguson	U. D. B. Co.....	1,760	12 75	224 40
205	1	2	John Barr	H. A. Co.....	1,220	15 25	186 05
212	1	2	T. A. Russell	H. A. Co.....	1,340	15 25	204 35
214	1	2	T. A. Russell	H. A. Co.....	1,450	14 75	213 88
213	1	2	T. A. Russell	H. A. Co.....	1,380	14 50	200 10
167	1	3	T. A. Russell	Dean	1,000	19 50	195 00
170	1	3	Alex. Young	Swift	920	16 25	146 25
19	1	4	J. Gardhouse	Borenstein.....	1,450	11 75	170 38
21	1	4	R. & S. Nicholson...	Charleton.....	1,250	10 50	131 25
22	1	5	Kerr & Davidson...	Nicholson.....	1,240	13 50	167 40
20	1	5	A. Elcoat.....	Charleton	980	9 75	95 55
54	1	6	J. Black	Darby	830	20 00	166 00
58	1	6	A. Elcoat.....	Swift	930	16 00	148 80
56	1	6	Thos. Chard	Swift	480	15 00	72 00
233	1	9	Jas. Leask	H. A. Co.....	1,560	15 25	237 90
231	1	9	T. A. Russell.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,780	15 00	267 00
243	1	9	D. Ferguson & Son..	U. D. B. Co.....	1,590	14 50	230 55
234	1	9	Hicks & Coates.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,380	12 00	165 60
242	1	9	D. Ferguson & Son..	H. A. Co.....	1,770	14 25	252 23
194	1	10	Jas. Leask & Sons..	R. Simpson Co.....	1,270	40 00	508 00
216	1	10	A. Barber	Davies	1,760	14 00	246 40
182	1	10	T. A. Russell.....	R. Simpson.....	1,320	18 00	237 60
179	1	10	Jos. Stone	H. A. Co.....	1,430	15 75	225 23
108	1	11	J. Black	T. Eaton Co.....	1,000	22 00	220 00
122	1	11	W. H. Gutherie.....	R. Simpson.....	990	27 00	267 30
134	1	11	Jas. Leask & Sons ..	Swift	890	24 00	213 60
15	1	12	F. C. Willmott.....	Brooker	1,360	9 50	129 20
6	1	12	W. S. Hair	Gunns	1,580	9 25	146 15
1	1	12	A. Barber	Brooker	1,860	12 00	223 20
27	1	13	J. Black	Prichard	1,410	11 00	155 10
31	1	13	A. Mackie	Bennett	1,490	10 00	149 00
35	1	13	J. J. Reid	Hunnisett	1,230	11 25	138 38
29	1	13	A. Jaffray.....	Swift	1,130	10 00	113 00
40	1	14	Jas. Leask	Swift	990	25 50	252 45
42	1	14	Jas. Leask	Darby	1,080	20 00	216 00
39	1	14	Jos. Stone	Gunns	1,240	12 25	151 90
26	1	14	J. Black	Hunnisett.....	1,270	11 50	146 05
59	1	15	J. Leask	T. Eaton Co.....	1,010	23 00	232 30
90	1	15	Jos. Stone	Darby	1,060	18 00	190 80
92	1	15	A. White	T. Eaton Co.....	840	20 00	168 00
77	1	15	D. Hanley	Armour & Co.....	700	20 00	140 00
171	1	16	E. McConachie.....	Armour & Co.....	1,100	13 75	151 25
8.55	15	23	J. D. Ferguson	U. D. B. Co.....	22,420	11 00	2,466 20
8.56	15	23	J. D. Ferguson	H. A. Co.....	19,640	9 25	1,816 70
6.63	15	24	A. Armstrong.....	H. A. Co.....	17,660	10 00	1,766 00
6.76	15	26	J. Brown	H. A. Co.....	17,350	12 75	2,212 13
6.79	15	28	A. White	Swift.....	14,550	17 50	2,546 25
6.83	15	29	Jas. Shea	Puddy Bros.....	14,300	10 25	1,465 75
7.76	15	30	R. Short.....	H. A. Co.....	12,680	15 00	1,902 00
7.58	15	31	M. Thomson	Puddy Bros.....	15,650	10 75	1,682 38
7.55	15	31	W. Pridham	H. A. Co.....	14,600	11 50	1,679 00
7.75	15	32	A. White	H. A. Co.....	13,780	16 50	2,273 70

CATTLE—Continued

No.	Head.	Lot.	Exhibitor.	Buyer.	Weight.	Price per cwt.	Amount.
					lbs.	\$ c.	\$ c.
209	1	2	J. D. Ferguson.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,220	14 50	176 90
68	1	15	W. Brown.....	Swift.....	600	12 00	72 00
9	1	12	Jas. Leask.....	Abrams.....	1,330	9 25	123 03
210	1	2	J. D. Ferguson.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,340	13 50	180 90
124	1	11	B. Hicks.....	Swift.....	960	15 00	144 00
158	1	3	J. Black.....	Swift.....	960	15 00	144 00
230	1	9	Jas. Shea.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,270	11 50	146 05
218	1	9	Brown.....	H. A. Co.....	3,800	14 75	560 50
219	1	9	Brown.....	H. A. Co.....			
244	1	10	Brown.....	H. A. Co.....			
16	1	12	A. Rounding.....	Abrams.....	1,280	9 00	115 20
11	1	12	Jas. Shea.....	Abrams.....	2,880	8 50	244 80
12	1	.....	Jas. Shea.....	Abrams.....			
165	1	3	H. McGregor.....	H. A. Co.....	900	15 25	137 25
217	1	10	J. Black.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,330	13 50	179 55
198	1	10	J. D. Ferguson.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,430	12 00	171 60
78	1	15	A. Elcoat.....	Swift.....	710	15 00	106 50
87	1	15	H. McGregor.....	H. A. Co.....	820	15 25	125 05
65	1	15	B. Hicks.....	Swift.....	820	15 00	123 00
207	1	2	Brown.....	H. A. Co.....	1,360	14 00	190 40
220	1	10	Brown.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,230	13 00	159 90
186	1	10	Oke.....	Armour & Co.....	1,000	10 50	105 00
187	1	10	Oke.....	Swift.....	1,070	10 00	107 00
85	1	15	H. McGregor.....	Swift.....	900	12 50	112 50
67	1	15	B. Hicks.....	Swift.....	810	13 50	109 35
235	1	9	Coates.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,320	11 50	151 80
44	1	14	H. McGregor.....	H. A. Co.....	1,030	11 25	115 88
141	1	11	J. McNaughton.....	Swift.....	910	14 75	134 23
49	1	15	H. McGregor.....	H. A. Co.....	650	11 75	76 38
136	1	17	H. McGregor.....	Gunns.....	960	15 00	144 00
60	1	6	A. Elcoat.....	Armour & Co.....	780	10 75	83 85
83	1	15	H. McGregor.....	Swift.....	870	13 25	115 28
224	1	10	Durnan.....	H. A. Co.....	1,090	13 50	147 15
50	1	14	A. White.....	H. A. Co.....	1,170	12 00	140 40
161	1	3	R. F. Duncan.....	H. A. Co.....	910	12 50	113 75
4	1	12	J. Crearer.....	Abrams.....	1,490	8 75	130 38
5	1	12	J. Crearer.....	Swift.....	1,340	8 50	113 90
8.53	15	23	A. Armstrong.....	H. A. Co.....	18,550	8 75	1,623 13
6.75	15	28	J. Black.....	H. A. Co.....	14,530	14 75	2,143 18
7.53	15	31	J. Black.....	Swift & Co.....	11,800	14 50	1,711 00
6.80	15	26	D. Forrester.....	H. A. Co.....	18,260	10 00	1,826 00
162	1	17	A. Elcoat.....	H. A. Co.....	980	14 75	144 55
169	1	3	F. C. Willmott.....	H. A. Co.....	920	15 00	138 00
206	1	2	J. Black.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,430	14 25	203 78
6.81	15	26	Pritchard & Cleghorn	H. A. Co.....	17,090	12 75	2,178 98
142	1	11	Mitchell.....	H. A. Co.....	770	15 00	115 50
128	1	11	Wade.....	H. A. Co.....	990	16 00	158 40
143	1	11	Parker.....	Armour.....	790	13 50	106 65
70	1	15	L. Chard.....	T. Eaton Co.....	740	15 75	116 55
73	1	15	Hicks.....	T. Eaton Co.....	830	14 50	120 35
103	1	11	Stewart.....	H. A. Co.....	1,070	14 75	157 83
156	1	10	Winch.....	Darby.....	1,170	10 75	125 78
166	1	3	D. Monroe.....	J. Clark.....	1,100	11 25	123 75
51	1	15	Manders.....	H. A. Co.....	760	14 00	106 40
190)	2	10	Mercer.....	H. A. Co.....	2,400	11 50	276 00
189)	1	11	McGregor.....	H. A. Co.....	990	15 00	148 50
137	1	12	J. Leask.....	Abrams.....	1,370	8 75	119 88
8	1	12	J. Leask.....	Abrams.....	1,370	8 75	119 88
239)	2	9	Ferguson.....	H. A. C.....	3,700	12 00	444 00
237)	1	15	Boyce.....	Swift.....	960	14 25	136 80
66	1	15	Cormack.....	H. A. Co.....	770	13 25	102 03
74	1	15	Cormack.....	H. A. Co.....	770	13 25	102 03
120	1	11	Fleming.....	M.-B. Co.....	890	14 50	129 05

CATTLE—Continued

No.	Head.	Lot.	Exhibitor.	Buyer.	Weight.	Price per cwt.	Amount.
139	1	11	McKenzie.....	Puddy Bros.....	lbs. 970	\$ c. 10 75	\$ c. 104 28
208	1	2	J. Black.....	U. D. B. Co.....	1,300	11 25	146 25
135	1	11	Martyn.....	H. A. Co.....	790	14 50	114 55
109	1	11	Blanchard.....	H. A. Co.....	1,040	14 75	153 40
112	1	11	Cormaack.....	H. A. Co.....	870	15 75	137 03
110	1	11	Brown.....	Swift.....	610	17 00	103 70
173	1	11	Rounding.....	H. A. Co.....	890	13 75	122 38
46	1	14	Mitchell.....	H. A. Co.....	1,210	11 00	133 10
127	1	11	H. Wade.....	Darby.....	1,000	11 75	117 50
38	1	14	Hicks.....	H. A. Co.....	1,170	10 25	119 93
196	1	10	Holm.....	H. A. Co.....	1,300	14 00	182 00
181	1	10	Shea.....	H. A. Co.....	1,070	14 25	152 48
107 } 106 }	2	11	Bath.....	H. A. Co.....	1,660	15 00	249 00
80	1	15	A. Elcoat.....	Swift.....	750	15 75	118 13
2	1	2	J. Black.....	Abrams.....	1,690	9 50	160 55
7.56	15	31	J. Reid.....	Gunns.....	15,430	10 75	1,658 73
7.57	15	31	Rivington.....	Puddy Bros.....	13,300	10 00	1,330 00
169	1	3	F. C. Willmott.....	Gunns.....	920	17 00	156 40
104	1	11	Turner.....	H. A. Co.....	1,040	15 00	156 00
155 } 154 }	2	10	J. Stone.....	H. A. Co.....	2,530	13 25	335 23
241	1	9	Ferguson.....	H. A. Co.....	1,190	10 75	127 93
160	1	3	Dixon.....	Swift.....	870	15 25	132 68
132	1	11	Jones.....	Swift.....	840	12 00	100 80
131	1	11	Jones.....	H. A. Co.....	1,000	15 50	155 00
95	1	15	Pridham.....	Davies.....	1,080	13 75	148 50
36	1	14	Ferguson.....	Davies.....	1,000	10 50	105 00
28 } 30 }	2	14	Campbell.....	Davies.....	2,130	10 00	213 00
3	1	12	Campbell.....	Davies.....	1,340	9 00	120 60
183 } 184 } 185 }	3	10	Porteous.....	H. A. Co.....	3,300	15 00	495 00

SHEEP.

No.	Head.	Lot.	Exhibitor.	Buyer.	Weight.	Price per cwt.	Amount.
S117	3	33	J. D. Ferguson.....	C. F. Jackson.....	lbs. 300	\$ c. 15 50	\$ c. 46 50
S108	3	34	R. E. Cowan.....	Darby.....	330	15 50	51 15
S111	3	34	D. Ferguson.....	Darby.....	350	14 50	50 75
S114	3	34	J. Houston.....	Darby.....	290	14 50	42 05
S13	50	35	C. F. Jackson.....	M.-B. Co.....	7,600	10 00	760 00
S2	50	36	J. D. Ferguson.....	Waugh.....	4,900	14 50	710 50
S3	50	36	T. Harris.....	Swift.....	5,390	13 25	714 18
S1	50	36	D. Ferguson.....	Swift.....	5,260	13 00	683 80
S43	10	37	R. E. Cowan.....	Waugh.....	1,000	15 00	150 00
S41	10	37	D. Ferguson.....	Swift.....	900	13 50	121 50
S42	10	37	A. Elcoat.....	Jackson.....	870	14 25	123 98
S102	3	38	J. S. Baker.....	Eaton.....	350	26 00	91 00
S103	3	38	J. E. Porteous.....	Swift.....	450	15 25	68 63
S107	3	38	A. W. Talbot.....	Jackson.....	400	15 75	63 00
S100	3	39	Robt. McEwen.....	Darby.....	230	30 00	69 00
S91	3	39	J. S. Baker.....	Swift.....	250	21 00	52 50
S93	3	39	Brown & Scott.....	Darby.....	330	20 00	66 00
S14	50	40	C. F. Jackson.....	Scott.....	7,940	10 75	853 55
S18	50	41	J. D. Ferguson.....	Hunnisett.....	4,160	19 00	790 40
S24	50	41	J. B. Shields.....	Swift.....	4,600	14 75	678 50
S22	50	41	C. F. Jackson.....	Miner.....	4,680	16 00	748 80
S48	10	42	D. Hanley.....	H. A. Co.....	840	23 50	197 40

SHEEP—Continued.

No.	Head.	Lct.	Exhibitor.	Buyer.	Weight.	Price per cwt.	Amount.
					lbs.	\$ c.	\$ c.
S88	10	42	D. Ferguson	H. A. Co.	860	21 50	184 90
S47	10	42	J. Houston	Swift	800	16 00	128 00
S129	6	43	J. S. Baker	Davies	420	25 00	105 00
S133	6	43	D. Hanley	Davies	440	25 00	110 00
S134	6	43	J. Houston	M.-B. Co.	420	23 00	96 60
S37	6	37	Springstead	H. A. Co.	460	18 00	82 80
S103	17	38	Brethour	Swift	1,500	17 00	255 00
S103	2	38	Brethour	McDonald, Kirk....	140	105 00	147 00
S131	9	39	D. Ferguson	H. A. Co.	780	16 00	124 80
S94	.....	43					
S20	50	41	D. Hanley	Puddy Bros.	4,000	14 75	590 00
S113	.....	34	Harris	H. A. Co.	1,330	12 75	169 58
S39	13	37					
S15	50	41	Brown & Scott	Swift	5,050	13 50	681 75
S40	13	37	Ferguson	H. A. Co.	1,050	13 50	141 75
S89	10	42	Ferguson	Swift	650	14 75	95 88
S44	3	42	Talbot	Swift	320	12 75	40 80
S44	10	42	Shields	Swift	800	13 25	106 00
S97	16	39	Hales	Puddy Bros.	1,440	13 00	187 20
S98							
S19	50	41	Hales	Swift	4,900	12 85	629 65
S106	3	38	J. Houston	Jackson	390	11 25	43 88
S99	3	39	J. Houston	Swift	290	13 00	37 70
S16	50	41	Campbell	Hunnisett	4,950	13 25	655 88
S110	10	34	A. Elcoat	H. A. Co.	680	12 50	85 00
S4	50	36	C. F. Jackson	Gunns	4,670	13 00	607 10
S38	10	37	C. F. Jackson	Gunns	890	13 25	117 93
S46	6	42	C. F. Jackson	Swift	460	15 00	69 00
S46	10	42	C. F. Jackson	Swift	960	13 25	127 20
S21	50	41	C. F. Jackson	H. A. Co.	5,180	13 10	678 58
S138	6	43	Springstead	H. A. Co.	430	18 50	79 55
S137							

HOGS.

No.	Head.	Lot.	Exhibitor.	Buyer.	Weight.	Price per cwt.	Amount.
					lbs.	\$ c.	\$ c.
H 36	3	45	D. J. Lerch	Swift	620	14 00	86 80
H 31	3	46	J. E. Brethour	Swift	640	14 50	92 80
H 25	10	48	C. B. Boynton	Gunns	1,900	15 00	285 00
H 39	5	49	J. E. Brethour	H. A. Co.	970	14 00	135 80
H 41	5	49	J. K. Featherston	M.-B. Co.	990	14 00	138 60
H 28	10	50	Thos. Chard	J. B. Shields	1,840	16 00	294 40
H 12	50	51	C. F. Jackson	H. A. Co.	10,300	13 25	1,364 75
H 10	50	52	G. N. Graham	Gunns	9,630	14 75	1,420 43
H 42	5	49	C. F. Jackson	H. A. Co.	910	13 00	118 30

TOTALS.

Total Cattle	No.	Amount.
Total Sheep	392	\$54,257 04
Total Hogs	955	13,511 72
	141	3,936 88
Grand Total	1,418	\$71,705 64

Stallion Enrolment

SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE
NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF STALLIONS ENROLLED
DURING 1916.

County.	Clyde.	Per.	Shire.	Bel. Dr.	Fr. Can.	Suff.	Stan. Br.	Thor.	Hack.	Fr. Ch.	Ger. Ch.	Ponies and Morgans.	Total Pure Breds.	% of Pure Breds.	Grades.	Total Horses.
Brant	8	7	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	24	69	11	35
Bruce	43	7	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	61	67	30	91
Carleton	31	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	39	72	15	54
Dufferin	31	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	40	78	11	51
Dundas	12	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	22	58	16	38
Durham	31	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	44	85	8	52
Elgin	14	8	4	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	37	80	9	46
Essex	21	18	3	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	50	66	26	76
Frontenac	4	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	16	42	22	38
Glengarry	18	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	32	67	16	48
Grenville	3	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	13	62	8	21
Grey	60	6	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	75	79	19	94
Haldimand	17	6	3	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	34	68	16	50
Halton	11	5	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	24	75	8	32
Hastings	13	6	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	31	48	34	65
Huron	58	8	7	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	1	93	76	30	123
Kent	31	31	2	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	1	2	86	70	36	122
Lambton	54	6	6	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	84	78	24	108
Lanark	25	4	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	1	1	1	41	67	20	61
Leeds	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	48	13	25
Lennox & Addington	9	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	19	66	10	29
Lincoln	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	53	7	15
Middlesex	62	14	1	1	1	1	26	3	2	1	2	1	110	77	32	142
Norfolk	7	11	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	25	62	15	40
Northumberland	19	10	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	36	68	17	53
Ontario	62	9	1	1	1	1	7	1	5	1	1	1	84	87	12	96
Oxford	39	8	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	59	77	18	77
Peel	32	9	3	1	1	1	8	3	3	1	1	1	59	90	6	65
Perth	51	5	1	1	1	1	11	3	1	1	1	1	72	84	14	86
Peterboro	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	54	20	44
Prescott	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	33	25	37
Prince Edward	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	43	15	26
Renfrew	14	11	1	1	1	1	8	2	3	1	1	1	39	60	26	65
Russell	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	39	20	33
Simcoe	60	11	1	1	1	1	10	1	5	1	1	1	88	73	32	120
Stormont	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	39	14	23
Victoria	37	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	48	68	22	70
Waterloo	26	5	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	36	77	11	47
Welland	2	5	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	17	65	9	26
Wellington	51	11	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	70	80	17	87
Wentworth	9	5	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	26	74	9	35
York	66	19	4	1	1	1	14	9	2	1	1	1	115	85	20	135
New Ontario	32	15	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	54	41	75	129
Outside points	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	62	8	21
	1,125	320	47	15	5	4	270	36	63	7	7	6	1,905	70	826	2,731

Inspection is necessary every second year until the horse has passed seven years, but this Certificate must be renewed each year.

Enrolment No. APPROVED FORM 1

Certificate of Enrolment and Inspection
 OF THE
PURE BRED
 STALLION

Registered in the Stud Book as No.

Owned by of Foaled in

has been enrolled under THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT. Inspected on the day of
 19....., and Passed.

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

..... Chairman Secretary

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the day of 19

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Application for Renewal and Transfer on back of Certificate.

Inspection is necessary every second year until the horse has passed seven years, but this Certificate must be renewed each year.

Enrolment No. FORM 2

Certificate of Enrolment and Inspection
 OF THE
PURE BRED
 STALLION

Registered in the Stud Book as No.

Owned by of Foaled in

has been enrolled under THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT Inspected on the day of
 19....., and found to

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

..... Chairman Secretary

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the day of 19.....

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Application for Renewal and Transfer on back of Certificate.

Enrolment No.

FORM 3.

Certificate of Enrolment and Inspection
 OF THE
GRADE
STALLION

..... Color and markings

Owned by of

Foaled in, has been enrolled under THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT, and was inspected on the
 day of 19, and found to be free from the Malformations and
 Diseases named in the Regulations under the said Act.

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

Chairman

Secretary

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the day of 19

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Application for Renewal and Transfer on the back of Certificate

The Enrolment Certificates given on the previous page are forms used for pure bred stallions. The above certificate is the form of enrolment for a sound grade stallion.

Enrolment Certificates are required for all stallions being used for public service in the Province. The Enrolment Certificate must form a part of all advertising of the stallion, and if the stallion is not advertised by posters, etc., the owner of the mare may require to see the Enrolment Certificate.

MEMBERS OF ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD:

- Chairman* PETER WHITE, K.C., Toronto.
 LT.-COL. R. MCEWEN, R. R. No. 4, London.
 F. C. GRENSIDE, V.S., Guelph.
 JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
- Secretary* R. W. WADE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



Co-Operative Car Shipments

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SPACE IN CO-OPERATIVE CAR FOR REGISTERED STOCK ONLY.

R. W. WADE, ESQ.,

Director Live Stock Branch,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, ONT.

Dear Sir,—Kindly reserve space for the stock named hereinafter, in the next carload of pure-bred stock for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shipments organized by Ontario Department of Agriculture.

ALL STOCK WILL BE ACCEPTED AT THE OWNER'S RISK ONLY.

CATTLE:—Number in shipment
Male or Female
Age (in months if under 24 months).....
Breed
SHEEP:—Number in shipment
Male or Female
Weight (including crate)
Breed
SWINE:—Number in shipment
Male or Female
Weight (including crate)
Breed
HORSES:—Number in shipment
Male or Female
Age
Breed

The above stock is to be delivered to Mr.
P.O. Railway Station

The shipper of each horse or horned animal must supply it with first-class halter, and tie rope at least six feet long. When the halter or rope above described is not supplied by the shippers, one dollar extra will be added to the transportation charges to pay for said halter or rope and the trouble of procuring same.

When car is ready to go please notify Mr.
P.O., who will look after shipping in Ontario.

His nearest Railway Station isLine of Railroad

Charges to be prepaid or collected

I hereby agree to pay for space for stock on above conditions, unless my notice cancelling same is received by the Director, Live Stock Branch, before final notices regarding shipping this car are mailed, and certify that the above stock is in good health, and in a fit condition to be shipped.

(Signed)

Date P.O.

ALL STOCK MUST BE RECORDED IN THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RECORDS.

DATES OF SHIPMENT.

Cars will leave for the West each of the following months: January, February, March, April, May, June and November, if the number of applications warrant a shipment.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR STOCK TO MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA IN CO-OPERATIVE CAR.

The following are particulars of rates charged for registered live stock in Co-operative Car. These rates include transportation, care and feed during the time stock is in car. If it is necessary to ship to some point to meet the car, or if it is necessary to re-ship from the main line in the West to the destination, such charges in each case will be extra. (Registration certificates in a Canadian National Live Stock Record must be forwarded to Director, Live Stock Branch, for the inspection of the station agent at the shipping point.)

NOTICE TO WESTERN BUYERS.

When stock is to be re-shipped from Co-operative Car to a point 100 miles or more from point of re-shipment, the purchaser must furnish an attendant from the point of re-shipment to destination.

The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1, Winnipeg and East thereof.
- “ 2, Bergen to Oak Lake.
- “ 3, Routledge to McLean.
- Section 4, Balgonie to Aikins.
- “ 5, Swift Current to Bowell.
- “ 6, Suffield to Calgary.

CATTLE.

BULLS.

Age.	Sec. 1.	Sec. 2.	Sec. 3.	Sec. 4.	Sec. 5.	Sec. 6.
Under 12 mos.	\$8 00	\$9 00	\$10 00	\$11 00	\$12 00	\$13 00
12 to 24 mos.	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00
24 mos. and over	14 00	16 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	24 00

HEIFERS AND COWS.

Age.	Sec. 1.	Sec. 2.	Sec. 3.	Sec. 4.	Sec. 5.	Sec. 6.
Under 12 mos.	\$8 00	\$9 00	\$10 00	\$11 00	\$12 00	\$13 00
12 to 24 mos.	10 00	11 00	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00
24 mos. and over	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00	18 00

HORSES.

Sec. 1.	Sec. 2.	Sec. 3.	Sec. 4.	Sec. 5.	Sec. 6.
\$25 00	\$26 00	\$27 00	\$28 00	\$30 00	\$32 00

SHEEP.

(Consignment of 3 accepted without crating.)

Weight (including crate).	Sec. 1.	Sec. 2.	Sec. 3.	Sec. 4.	Sec. 5.	Sec. 6.
Under 150 lbs.	\$4 00	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 75	\$5 00	\$5 25
150 lbs. and over	4 75	5 00	5 25	5 50	5 75	6 00

PIGS.

Must be crated in all cases.

Weight (including crate).	Sec. 1.	Sec. 2.	Sec. 3.	Sec. 4.	Sec. 5.	Sec. 6.
Under 150 lbs.	\$4 50	\$5 00	\$5 50	\$6 00	\$6 50	\$7 00
150 to 300 lbs.	7 00	7 75	8 50	9 25	10 00	10 75
300 lbs. and over	12 00	13 00	14 00	15 00	16 00	17 00

CO-OPERATIVE SHIPMENTS OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK TO WESTERN CANADA.

From the following tables it may be seen that the trade in Pure-Bred Live Stock has increased very materially. On account of the low rate charged, there was a deficit of \$1,182.10 on the 1916 shipments. This deficit has been covered by a grant from the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The assurance of such financial aid will facilitate the shipments and should be an encouragement to the trade.

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK TO WEST, 1908 TO 1916 INCLUSIVE.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Horses	22	25	39	58	51	47	49	28	59
Cattle	74	70	51	51	45	71	97	104	185
Sheep	14	84	36	51	24	107	34	76	100
Swine	15	4	7	18	20	21	20	8	22
Total	125	183	133	178	140	246	200	216	366

CO-OPERATIVE CAR SHIPMENTS, 1916.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 5.	Apr. 20.	May.	June.	Oct.	Total.
HORSES.	Clydesdales	2	6	3	14	9	8	5	5	52
	Shire .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
	Percheron .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Stan-Bred .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Welsh Pony .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Morgan .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
CATTLE.	Shorthorn	6	20	24	15	6	16	19	14	120
	Ab. Angus	4	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	11
	Ayrshire .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4
	Holstein	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	7	15
	Jersey .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Hereford	16	1	..	4	..	6	2	4	33
SHEEP.	Leicester .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Shropshire	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	34	44
	Southdown .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
	Dorset Horn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	Oxford Down	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	22	34
	Suffolk .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
SWINE.	Yorkshire	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
	Berkshire .....	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	10
	Tamworth .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	Hampshire .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Totals	38	35	40	43	16	34	65	95	366
No. Cars	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	17	

Incorporated Poultry Associations

Dufferin County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Spencerville and Grenville County Poultry Association.
London Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Muskoka Poultry Association.
Brampton and Peel County Poultry Association.
Prince Edward County Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.
Brantford and Brant County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Brockville Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Teeswater Poultry Association.
Chesley and North Bruce Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.
Port Hope Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.
West Elgin County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Leamington and Essex County Poultry Association.
Northern Ontario Poultry Association.
Beaver Valley Poultry Association, Meaford.
Owen Sound and County of Grey Poultry Association.
Durham and South Grey Poultry Association.
Dunnville and Haldimand County Poultry Association.
Hamilton and Wentworth Poultry Association.
Belleville Poultry Association.
Huron County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Kent County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Central Ontario Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.
Lambton County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Sarnia Poultry Association.
Carleton Place Poultry Association.
Smith's Falls Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Gananoque Poultry Association.
Napanee Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.
St. Catharines and Niagara District Poultry Association.
Beamsville and Lincoln Poultry Association.
North Middlesex Poultry Association.
West Middlesex Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Niagara Falls Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
North Bay Poultry Association.
Norfolk Association.
North Ontario Poultry Association.
Ottawa Poultry Association.
Tavistock Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Woodstock Poultry Association.
South Oxford Poultry Association.
Listowel Poultry Association.
Stratford Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Mitchell and Perth County Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Peterboro Poultry Association.
New Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Midland Poultry Association.
Collingwood Poultry Association.
Temiskaming District Poultry Association.
Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Lindsay Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Waterloo Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
New Hamburg Poultry Association.
Mount Forest Poultry Association.
Guelph Poultry Association.
Harriston Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
East York Poultry Association.
North York Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Kitchener Poultry Association.
Galt Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
North Wellington Poultry and Pet Stock Association.
Powassan Poultry Association.

FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS.

CONSTITUTION.

NAME AND OBJECT.

Article 1. The Association shall be known as the _____ Its object shall be to encourage and promote the breeding of standard bred fowls and to hold an annual poultry exhibition in such place and time as the directors shall determine.

MEETING.

Article 2. Sec. 1. The regular meeting shall be held the _____ in each month, at _____ in the _____. The date of the annual meeting shall be announced by the President for the _____

Sec. 2. At such annual meeting the Association shall elect its officers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may come before the Association.

MEMBERSHIP.

Article 3. Sec. 1. Each applicant for membership shall be recommended as a worthy candidate for admission by one or more members of the Association; on the approval of the Association, and the payment of a membership fee of _____ he (or she) shall be received. Membership fee shall include the dues.

Sec. 2. Upon any member being charged with wilful misrepresentation or dishonest dealings in connection with the poultry business, or with any other act derogatory to the standing of the Association, the directors shall investigate the matter, and if they find the charges sustained they shall expel the offender from the Association.

Sec. 3. Any exhibitor found guilty of faking or showing borrowed birds, shall be debarred from competition and shall forfeit any prize or prizes that may have been awarded him, and may be further dealt with at the discretion of the directors (even to expulsion).

OFFICERS.

Article 4. Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Honorary President, a Vice-President, for each of the following Counties, viz., _____ an executive committee of _____ members; a board of directors of _____ members, or as many more as may be deemed advisable, a secretary, Treasurer, supt., manager, auditors. The term of office shall be for _____

Sec. 2. Officers of the Association shall be elected by ballot by a majority of the members present at meeting held for that purpose.

Article 5. A quorum necessary to transact the business of the Association shall consist of _____ of its members.

AMENDMENTS.

Article 6. The Constitution and By-laws of this Association may be changed provided notice be given.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

Article 1. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all of its meetings (including those of the board of directors) and to exercise generally the functions of a presiding officer. He shall call a special meeting at the request of _____ of the board of directors.

Sec. 2. In the absence of the President at any of the meetings or his inability to act, the first Vice-President shall act as the presiding officer.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the minutes of each meeting of the Association and board of directors, to have charge of all the books and papers pertaining to the office, to conduct the correspondence, collect the membership fee and pay same to the Treasurer. He shall receive and have charge of all money and keep an accurate account thereof and pay same over to the Treasurer and take his receipt therefor. He shall keep on file the full list of all entries at each show, together with premium list of same.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to have charge of all the funds of the Association and to pay all bills out of the same after they have been approved by the President. He shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at each annual meeting and at such other meetings as may be deemed necessary by the directors.

DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

Article 2. Sec. 1. The Board of Directors and President, Secretary and Treasurer shall have charge of the business, and be responsible for all property belonging thereto.

Sec. 2. They shall provide suitable ribbons, special prizes, and such other awards for the annual show as in their judgment be deemed advisable.

Sec. 3. They shall examine the books and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer previous to the annual meeting and report at such meeting. Three of their members shall constitute a quorum for business.

Article 3. The order of business at all meetings of the Association shall be as follows:—

1. Roll call.
2. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
3. Report of officers.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Election of new members.
6. New business.
7. Election of officers and directors.
8. Adjournment.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Hon President, President, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, 3rd Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Supt., Manager, Auditors, Executive, Directors.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto on February 5th, 1917.

OFFICERS.

President or General Director JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
Representative from O.A.C. PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph.
Secretary-Treasurer R. W. WADE, Parliament Buildings.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
Western Fair (London): W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; HARRY SMITH, Exeter.
Central Canada Exhibition: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; J. J. HODGINS, Carp.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston; W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin;
 W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford; R. S. STEVENSON, Ancaster.
Ottawa Winter Fair: J. H. GRISDALE, Ottawa; W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que.;
 PETER WHITE, Toronto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$223 61	
Grants <i>re</i> Co-operative Cars:		
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association	384 54	
Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association	119 34	
Miscellaneous	2 00	
		\$729 49

EXPENDITURES.

Grant <i>re</i> Co-operative Cars	\$603 88	
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	2 30	
American Holstein-Friesian Year Book, 3 volumes	6 25	
Auditor	2 00	
Miscellaneous	70	
Cash on hand	114 36	
		\$729 49

JOHN GARDHOUSE, *President.*
 R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

Canadian Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto February 5th, 1917.

OFFICERS.

President P. J. MCEWEN, Wyoming.
Vice-President G. H. HUTTON, Lacombe, Alta.
Executive Committee J. I. FLATT, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
Secretary-Treasurer .R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

P. J. MCEWEN, Wyoming.	G. H. HUTTON, Lacombe, Alta.
J. I. FLATT, Hamilton.	W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.
J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.	S. F. ROACH, Sussex, N.B.
S. V. TOMECKO, Lipton, Sask.	M. W. MILLER, Brome, Que.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville; S. A. DOLSON, Alloa.
Western Fair, London: JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare; W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.
Central Canada Exhibition: P. J. MCEWEN, Wyoming; D. D. GRAY, OTTAWA.
Record Board: H. GERMAN, St. George; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford; J. I. FLATT, Hamilton, No. 2.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$4,143 79	
Registrations	8,864 16	
Memberships	2,480 00	
Interest	97 11	
Total		\$15,585 06

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$235 95	
Grants:—		
Ontario Swine Breeders' Association	1,201 30	
Quebec Swine Breeders' Association	633 06	
Alberta Swine Breeders' Associations	397 96	
Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association	359 74	
Manitoba Swine Breeders' Association	203 76	
Maritime Swine Breeders' Association	121 24	
British Columbia Swine Breeders' Association	56 94	
Ontario unexpended, 1914	294 27	
Co-operative Cars	70 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair, 1916	75 00	
Record Office, for Salaries, 1916	1,800 00	
Record Office, balance due on expenses, 1915	619 97	
Printing Records	2,656 13	
Printing Annual Report and Notices of Meeting	26 20	
Printing Constitutions	52 00	
Printing Ballots	38 25	
Auditor	5 00	
Purchase of Records	5 00	
Miscellaneous	10 98	
Cash on hand	6,722 31	
Total		\$15,585 06

J. C. STUART, *President.*
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held in Toronto on Monday Evening, February 5th, 1917. Mr. J. C. Stuart, Osgoode, occupied the chair.

ADDRESS.

H. S. ARKELL, LIVE STOCK BRANCH, OTTAWA.

Canada at the present moment is faced with the task of the development of the bacon trade. I suppose that a year or more ago, had anyone attempted to speak on this subject you would have given him a short hearing, and perhaps before this talk is over I shall be treading upon somebody's corns, and possibly a number of you will disagree with what is said. I hope to be able to suggest a line of discussion that may look toward the development of the trade in Canada that should mean a very great deal for the people of this country. First of all, I want to very briefly and rapidly suggest the present situation. Canada, during the year 1915 and 1916, exported to the United Kingdom, bacon products to the value of \$25,000,000. That is against an exportation three years previously of a very negligible amount. Canada is continuing to export in increasingly large quantities, not only of her own product, but of product she can purchase elsewhere. What is the meaning of this? Why is this trade in bacon being revived? What does it mean for Canada, and what is the outlook for the future, as respecting the permanent trade for this country? Last year, 1916, represented the largest hog run in the North American continent. For the leading seven markets of the United States, there was an increase of about 4,300,000 hogs as against the run in 1915. Chicago alone had an increase of 1,500,000 hogs as against the previous year. Notwithstanding that great increase, Chicago and other market centres were able to transform that product and to handle it and export it and to continue the business without any congestion in their store houses, and without any depression in price, and to such an extent was there an increase in price that in the month of December, the largest return that was practically ever recorded on these markets was paid for hogs, meaning that there was an exportation from the country and a home demand that was able to take care of that enormous surplus, notwithstanding all the conditions that we know about.

Great Britain had to turn to the North American continent for her supplies of bacon product, and has purchased largely for the last 2½ years for the consumption of her own army, and also for the allied armies. Existing channels of trade have been broken up and altogether disrupted. Denmark has decreased her supply to England as she has increased her supply to Germany; Holland has been sending to the Old Country, but instead of transforming her product into bacon, she has been selling it there as fresh pork, a trade which has developed very greatly owing to the high price of meats. Ireland has been unable to meet the demand from the Mother Country for bacon product. This, then, is the situation with the old established connections which had been growing up for a period of ten to fifteen years in Ireland, Holland and Denmark, and even in the United Kingdom itself, Scotland and England. The trade has broken down owing to the great demand.

Canada has been able to compete successfully against such countries as Denmark, Holland and Ireland, and to find her product in the United Kingdom in demand, and in increasing demand, and at prices that compare favorably with the

best that Denmark or Ireland can produce. As compared with the United States, Canada stands in a very strong position, owing to the fact that we furnish Wiltshire sides and the United States furnishes only her product of bacon and her product of hams. Notwithstanding that fact, however, the United States is sending four times the quantity of bacon and ten times the quantity of hams furnished by this country. Nevertheless, Canada at the present moment is in one of the strongest positions she has ever held, not only for the present in connection with the sale of her product, but for the future, provided she can maintain her reputation there, and she can safeguard the quality and make good the relationship with the trades people and insure a continuance of that demand from the British consumer.

The public just now is asking for the Canadian product. The British people, owing to the high position Canada holds in the esteem of the people at the present time, want to purchase from this country. That then, briefly, is the situation. We can go into it in detail, but I think enough has been said to suggest that there is a future for the bacon trade of Canada if we, ourselves, organize it in the way that we should.

I want to say another thing before turning to our own country, and that is that other nations are aware of this situation. Russia, notwithstanding the fact that she is seriously in difficulty in connection with the war, is already purchasing swine from the United Kingdom for the purpose of developing the bacon trade with the United Kingdom after the war is over. That indicates how alive other nations are to the development of the trade following the war. It means that if this country is to continue her position, if she is to develop a trade that is worthwhile, and be able to successfully meet competition that she must expect after the war is over, she will have to be alive the same as other countries are, as to securing the British trade.

Now, what is the position in Canada? Will the supply that exists here at the present moment support a continuance of that trade? What has been the situation during the past year? Our packers in Toronto and Montreal have drawn from Western Canada—from Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton—in such a fashion that the price has continually raised up to an unprecedented figure, and hogs have been brought to Toronto from all the Western Provinces. Montreal has drawn from the Maritime, even against the difficulties of transportation. In Ontario and Quebec, you know the situation as well as I do or better. Further, our Ontario packers have been obliged, in order to make good their supplies, to send to Chicago packing houses. You may disagree with the principle of that, nevertheless, I have seen on the packers' tables stacks of orders that they could not fill, notwithstanding the fact that they had been drawing from all available sources to make Wiltshire bacon. There are 15 cent hogs in Montreal; \$13.75 and \$13.80, according to Mr. Duncan Anderson, was paid last week at Lucknow, where he saw \$10,000 worth of business done in one day, and where one man got \$300 for one litter of pigs. That is what is happening in the country, and yet our advices from all over the country do not indicate that there is any turn toward hog raising on the part of the breeders or farmers either east or west. I think that statement goes without contradiction. There is an increase of breeding here perhaps, with a decrease at some other point, but I repeat that neither east nor west is there a concerted turn toward hog raising.

I know that there is the question of the shortage of labor and the shortage of feed, and I know that there is a lack of confidence in the future of the market and a lack of confidence in the good faith of the packer to continue the trade when the present demand is over. Notwithstanding these three things, we believe confidently

that there can be no safer game for the farmer of Canada to play than to take up this hog raising business in an organized business-like fashion. (Applause). There is plenty of work to do in organization, plenty of work to safeguard your interests, plenty of work to see that one part contributes as the other part contributes, and to see that in different ways we build up and develop this trade so that in the future there shall be no come-back as there has been in the past. Notwithstanding the spade work that will have to be done, we take that view that there can be no safer business for the Canadian farmer now or in the future to develop than the swine business. We have never yet attempted seriously to organize on a commercial trade basis any live stock industry in this Dominion. That is rather a bold statement to make, and yet I am doubtful if you can contradict it. Denmark had to start at the beginning. The people took hold of the problem, and you know how it was built up, and how through a series of years connections were established with the Mother Country, and the product was standardized and the quality guaranteed. Breeding types were approved, co-operative marketings was fostered and in every fashion, right from the feeding of the animal to the breeding of the animal, and the sale of the animal on the British market, the whole thing was under control and regulation. It represents the acme of organization.

Now, what have we in Canada? We have some men in Alberta and some men in Manitoba, who are noted for hog raising. They are noted as individuals, and the packers are acting as individuals. There is a lack of trade connection between these and the export market, and if any of you had an opportunity to see it as I did last year, you would be struck at the importance of this country to continue the trade for any length of time. We can go into that in detail, but I want to say that we shall have to perfect our system and our organization, not only from the standpoint of the Government, but from the standpoint of the producer before we can expect to develop a trade that is worth while, and it will also mean the standardization of the product and the regulation of the trade and the perfecting of communication between the sale of the product here and the sale of the product in the British market, and it will also mean safeguards as between the feeders and the distributing agencies that take care of your product after it is sold, and it will mean the control of the breeding and feeding, such as we have not at the present time.

I would like to suggest that this is a place that such an organization as you have here could fill. The Government cannot of itself solve this problem for you, but we can do something unquestionably, and the Provincial Government can also do something; but I do not believe there is any organization apart from the producers that can solve that problem. You have here the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association. You are all interested in the breeding of pigs, and in the development of the trade, and you would all be gratified if something could be undertaken to make good the position of Canada in connection with the upbuilding of this bacon business. How are you going to effect it? I think this a question for you yourselves to answer. You pass by this meeting, and what will be done during the rest of the year? It seems to me that there is a duty that you can take up, a service that cannot be rendered by any Government or organization apart from yourselves. We need the support, we need an undertaking by the producers themselves that will go into this business in a minute business-like way, and develop it as it has never been developed before. Go to British Columbia or Alberta and study the problem there and consult with the Provincial Government, and see how what they are doing could be related to the whole industry here. Do the same thing in the Maritime Provinces, so that there may be union in activity and advances

such as never have been attempted before. We have as yet fallen shy on the question of breeds; it has been a matter that we have not been able to discuss publicly, and yet I want to say that the question of breeding will constitute a very serious matter in connection with the development of this trade. I believe that should be considered by yourselves. The trade that will stand behind Canada is the bacon trade and nothing else. We shall be obliged to build up our export business on that basis. It is bacon that the British people want, and whether we want it or not, our export product must be on the basis of what can be manufactured into bacon, and we must breed to that end, and we must use breeds that will serve that end. I would like to see that whole question of breeding studied until you can classify your breeds according to their ability to furnish sires that will develop a successful bacon type. There is much along that line that can be done because we have a number of breeders who know when they are purchasing a boar, whether he is going to furnish the bacon type or not.

In Western Canada, even the bacon breeds are falling down for certain reasons, and if there are difficulties in the Berkshires or Yorkshires or the Tamworths, somebody ought to say so. You will find another peculiarity everywhere through the country, and that is that all these breeds, I have mentioned, have been discredited from one standpoint or another, and yet the British breeds are the breeds that we must bank upon to build up this bacon trade.

I believe a great deal can be done along this line if somebody will only lead the way. Just one further word, and this is what seems to me to represent the best suggestion that I can make to you in connection with the development of this work. You have never yet saddled yourselves with the responsibility of developing the industry collectively from an organization standpoint. You have intimated that the colleges should lead the way, or that the Provincial or Federal Department should lead the way, but I do not think they should solve this problem for you. I do not think they could go far enough, because after all, what colleges will say or what Provincial or Federal Departments will say, will only be taken at half value by the great majority of the people in the country. We are not believed to be disinterested advisors, and it is thought that sometimes we are prejudiced in doing it; but we want a careful study to be made of the whole situation, and we will give you our best advice and judgment, and yet I say that half the people in the country will only take that at half its value. What I think should be done is that your Association should find a way of carrying out a programme throughout the year. You should find a way of going after this game itself, and carrying it forward. Perhaps it is not my business to suggest, but I am going to do it, and my suggestion is that you should find a man who will be yours—the people's man, the man who is chosen by yourselves to speak for you—to work for you and to organize for you both East and West. That will saddle upon yourselves and make you responsible for carrying on this work. Perhaps I am wrong, and perhaps there are better ways of doing it, but that is the suggestion that I make. If you get that man and put him to work for a year, set him to work in Ontario to discuss the matter here and in Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces and Western Canada, and that man through himself speaking and acting as your agent can make a uniform system for the whole Dominion, he can crystalize the work that is being done in Canada. I do not know of any service that any one can render, no matter how he is situated, that could equal the service of such a man; that is, if you get the proper person. I am, therefore, deliberately going to make that suggestion, and if I may go one step further, and I think I can do so without embarrassment to anybody, or without assuming something that is none of my business, there is one man in Canada—I

have not spoken to him about this, and he does not know what I am going to say; as a matter of fact, I have only spoken to two people to-day as regards what I thought of suggesting—but there is one man in Canada who is recognized perhaps as the best bacon authority in this country, a man who is acceptable to the producer and the packers and to the Government, and a man whom you yourselves will recognize as a safe guide in carrying this work through. And I believe that if you give him an opportunity to serve you in the way suggested, that he will be able with your authority, and with the authority of the pig breeders of Canada, to make an impression that will be incalculable in connection with the development of this business. I refer to Professor Day. (Applause)

That, gentlemen, is my contribution as I give it; suggesting a way by which you can take up this work and serve the end that we all have in mind. I know that there is plenty of work to do. I know that there are many safeguards to be provided. I know that there will be many who will come back with the argument that it cannot be done. Notwithstanding all that I believe we can do something with this business, that will make it of great benefit to Canada. We can do something that will bring returns collectively and individually, and which will be worth while in the future. I repeat again that only as we can have it in that organized way, only as we are prepared to link up all the Provinces and all the breeders will we be able to do much to secure our proper place after the war. That is what I would offer you as a way by which we can take up this work and succeed.

MR. FLATT: Mr. Arkell has been very kind to us in his suggestion, and we all appreciate it, but I think he has not gone far enough, he left out the most important part. I wonder if he could not suggest the salary to be paid to this official, and that it should be paid by the Federal Government; if he could do that I think we would be able to do something.

PROF. GRISDALE: Does Mr. Arkell suggest that this man to be appointed should circulate among the swine breeders of the Dominion and get their ideas and views and then try to put them into action? Or, does he suggest that this man should be a committee of one with power to go ahead and carry on experimental work according to his own ideas.

MR. ARKELL: I tried to put in a few words just what I had in mind. This is purely a commercial question. I do not believe that the swine business of this country can ever reach its maximum of results until such an organization as you have here conducts your business and relates it to a definite commercial propaganda. That has never been carried out in this country as representative of your organization work. You have been dealing with the matter of breeds, of registration, of exhibits, and of importations. I doubt if you have ever concerned yourselves with the matter of trade development.

PROF. GRISDALE: Have you in mind such lines of work as were conducted in Denmark.

MR. ARKELL: Every Province in the Dominion has its own ideas respecting what should be done in this direction. Every Provincial Swine Breeders' Association has its own ideas. There is no cohesion in the recommendations made. Prof. Day could help unify the work, better, I think, than any other person in the country, as your spokesman to the people of the country, and do more effective work than any Government official. He could help to pave the way for organization among the farmers. He could report upon methods of breeding. He could advise with different districts respecting the material that was coming from those districts and its adaptability to the end that we have in view. Some years ago the packers

had a good deal to do with the bacon campaign in the country; whether you criticize that or commend it, there can be no question, but that that campaign had a very great deal to do with determining the type of hog bred in Ontario. More than that, it has had a very great deal to do with our ability to sell our bacon on the British market. I do not want to say very much about the packers' end of the business. I believe that this programme is worth while, notwithstanding all the difficulties that are in the future. If we get behind it the Provinces and the Dominion and all the swine breeders in the country, we can safeguard the farmers in selling their product no matter what position the packers take. I believe there are ways by which that can be done. If you will only put your hands to the plough you will succeed in developing this trade in a way that will be worth while. I think that is your business, just as much as it is the business of the Government. Only as you get behind it and support it in a clear, cut definite fashion, can you expect to succeed in building up an immense trade in bacon products for Canada. This is a great opportunity for Canada, the biggest that has ever presented itself, and I do not think we should let that opportunity go without expressing ourselves in a clear cut definite fashion.

MR. BRIEN: As a start to this campaign some understanding should be made with those who handle our product. If the producers could have assurance that they would be dealt with fairly that would be a great help.

A MEMBER: If we could organize small swine-breeders' clubs in each county I think that would be a great help.

MR. WADE: It was the unwritten law under the old constitution that each Province would be given a proportion of the profits from the registration fees. The new constitution leaves it to the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association to say what they will do with the money. It does not say it shall be given back to the Provinces. It is for you to say whether you will proceed as in former years, and give the money to the Provincial Associations, or whether you will manage the funds. At the present time we have got on hand \$6,722.31, if you will refer to the report (distributed) you will see that it is recommended to give to each Province a certain proportion. Do you wish to continue that or do you prefer to allow the Provincial Associations to work out their own salvation, and your directors to undertake any other propaganda by which you think greater work can be done for the swine breeding industry of this country? You cannot do both. If we use the money for this work we cannot give it to the Provinces. If it were possible for us to have an expert such as suggested by Mr. Arkell, would we have sufficient funds to carry on the work? Travelling expenses, office assistance, printing, and other help to carry on the work will amount to quite a sum of money, and unless we get assistance from outside we will not be able to carry on the work. It is a question as to whether we should carry on that work and let the Provinces look after themselves, or give the Provinces part of the money, and use the balance for this work.

MR. J. E. BRETHER, Burford: I have listened to Mr. Arkell's suggestion with a great deal of interest, and I agree with them to some extent. I realize that the Swine Breeders' Association might look with suspicion on a question of this kind under other circumstances. Many of us think that the packers have not given us the treatment they should have. I have always maintained that if we produce an article that is worth more money, that we should have that extra money. The market that we have and the prospects for the future are very bright provided we take the proper steps. I do not say that these steps should be taken along any particular line. I believe that many of the breeds will conform to the conditions that are required. There are certain districts where one breed will do better than

another, and if we would confine these districts to certain breeds we would have better results. The black breeds will stand the cold better than some of the white breeds. That being the case certain breeds should be developed in certain districts. The British market demands a certain type, and whatever that type is we have to conform to it. The English market will pay a good price for what it requires. The interest of the packer and the breeder ought to be identical. The packers prepare the product for the market, and we have to pay for that preparation, it comes out of our pockets. If the breeder would furnish part of the funds for this work, and if the packer would furnish part of the funds, and the Government give us the balance, I do not think there would be any trouble in carrying out a work of this kind. It is a work in the right direction, and if we want results we must take strong measures. Competition is very keen in the Old Country, and if we do not look after our end of the business we may drop out of the market and hunt for another market that may not be as good as the one we have. We should work with the packers, and make them live up to their end of the business, and pay a proper price for the article they want. We must make them realize that they have got to work in conjunction with the producers. I think they would be willing to help out in anything of this kind.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have been breeding the bacon hog on our farm as long as I can remember, but when we come to sell to the drover he pays the same price for all kinds of hogs, and he tells us he does not get any more from the packer for one kind than another. I have had occasion to go to Montreal a number of times and have seen car loads of hogs unloaded, and the hogs are driven into different pens before they are weighed, and the drover is paid for the hogs according to what they are worth; bacon, or thick fat or fat hogs. The packer has been paying the drover a different price for bacon hogs than he pays for fat hogs, and it must be the drover who is not dealing fairly with the farmer.

MR. HUTTON: I think the question resolves itself into a matter of profit for the producer. If the bacon hog can be produced at a greater profit than any other kind of hog, then we will all go in for the bacon hog. In the Western part of Canada we have been importing from the United States Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires, and probably the Yorkshire is the third. We must produce our pigs on pasture. It takes a hog with considerable constitution to stand the hot sun and wind and the protection we give them in the West. I believe the Experimental Station at Lacombe should procure ten pigs from ten different breeders in order to find out the value of the different strains of hogs and economy of production. If that were done we would have one step gained, and would know the best hog for the foundation of our breeding stock. The second step has already been mentioned by Mr. Brethour, and that is the price we will obtain for our product. In the West we have taken one step towards securing that. We have a farmers' organization which will market our hogs. They will be marketed in Calgary. The hogs are shipped to Calgary, and sold at the top market price, and on the basis of quality. The bacon hog can be produced as cheaply as any other hog, and if we can secure a premium price on the market for the bacon hog, then we will all raise that kind of a hog. The third point is that we should own the packing plants that put up our product, and I believe the Western farmers have taken a step in that direction. The grain growers have built up in Winnipeg the biggest grain organization in the world, and the farmers of Alberta have merged their interests with the grain growers, and part of the platform of the new organization is the building of abattoirs, and the handling in Winnipeg of the swine products of the West. If we could go one step further and handle the whole swine product of Canada in one big

undertaking, then we would have an interest in the packing end of it, and that will permit us to sell our product to the highest bidder.

MR. W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.: I am a swine breeder from Manitoba, and it is looked upon as one of the coldest Provinces of the Dominion. The big question with us is the procuring of facilities for the handling of our product. We have 58,000 farmers, and if each one only raises ten hogs, we have about 600,000 hogs, and we have facilities at Winnipeg for taking care of only 242,000. What will we do with the balance? We have to ship them in car lots. We have had mixed farming preached to us from one end of the Province to the other. The farmers have all been advised to raise hogs, with the result that we had 442,000 hogs in Manitoba. In Saskatchewan we have 300,000, and in Alberta 500,000. Alberta can take care of only half of that number. The country was full of pork and no place to put it. The result was that we had to organize from Winnipeg to the Pacific, and now we have a Live Stock Association to take care of the live stock interests of Western Canada. We are going to build an abattoir at Winnipeg. We are anxious to see that the hog industry makes progress in the West. The only trouble we have is to get a market for our product. We can grow all the hogs that Canada and the British market can consume. (Applause). There is no Province in the Dominion where you can grow hogs better than in Manitoba. We have to get a hog that will stand our climate, and we find that the Berkshire crossed on a Yorkshire does very well. What we want in the West is co-operation, and we are working to that end, and we feel that we are going to make a success of it.

MR. S. V. TOMECKO: Our conditions in Saskatchewan are more serious than they are in Manitoba; the farmers in Saskatchewan have produced so many hogs that some of them had to take a gun and shoot them. I know one man who shot 80 pigs. The first thing we have to do is to find a market, and then the farmers will produce all the hogs that the market will take care of. Since 1914 the production of hogs has been reduced by 50 per cent. You can now travel from farm to farm and only find one or two sows. We had 25 sows at one time, but now we have only seven.

DR. RUTHERFORD: We have not had any serious difficulty in marketing hogs in Alberta for the past three years. It is quite true that a number of people in 1913, carried away by more enthusiasm than foresight went very deeply into the hog business. We had a short crop and dear feed. I am sorry to hear that in Saskatchewan they had to shoot their hogs. In Alberta they were forced to market them in a very unfinished condition. In Calgary in 1913, our best year, we only handled 26,000 hogs, and the next year 194,000, that shows how quickly they came. They came like rabbits, they are great multipliers if you only give them a chance. Our hogs sold remarkably well in 1914. We now have all the big buyers on our market, and we are getting good prices. I sold a bunch of hogs on the Calgary market a short time ago at \$12.65. They were six months old and averaged \$23.40. The man who raises hogs to that age and gets that price for them has not got much kick coming. I want to say to Mr. Tomecko that if he is wise he will get back his sows as quickly as he can. I am not selling any sows, and I am advising all farmers to hang on to their sows. I want to see them stick to the hogs, because if they do the hogs will stick to them. I believe that up in that country one good litter of pigs born at the right time in the spring is better than two in the year. There is no time when you can make pork cheaper than in the summer time, even in that Garden of Eden, Alberta.

DR. TOLMIE: The hog industry is making very good progress in British Columbia. We do not have to shoot them except when they have cholera, and I am

glad to say we have no hog cholera there at the present time, and have not had any for some time. We are breeding the bacon hog, the Yorkshire and Berkshire. Some people are inclined to bring in the thick American hog. We cannot begin to supply bacon for our army and navy, and the lumbering camps and mining camps. We have to depend very largely on the Province of Alberta. We grow two litters of hogs each year, and there is as much money in the hog business as any other line of farming. The hogs are kept outside all the year round. In fact our hogs do well out in a bush lot during the winter, where they root and eat grass, and are only fed a small amount of grain. At the Experimental Farm last winter 30 sows were maintained at a cost not exceeding 5c. per day.

MR. ANDREW GRAHAM: We have had great admiration for Denmark. The people of Denmark have produced what the market wanted, and that is how they made a success of the business. We have to educate the breeders as to the proper hog to keep, and the best way to educate a farmer is through the pocket. It has been said that the drover pays the same price for all hogs, and if I was a drover I would do that very same thing, if I could. We have got to let the drover understand that we will not take the same price for the bacon hog, and then he will have to pay more because it is the bacon hog he has to supply to the packing houses. We must produce what the market requires or we will lose the market. We saw the result of that in the horse business. We shipped to the United States the Clydesdale horse and they wanted the Percheron. The result was that we lost that market.

J. F. ROACH: The number of pigs that we keep in the Maritime Provinces is so small that I will have very little to say. We have in Nova Scotia 62,523, Prince Edward Island 40,000, and in New Brunswick 88,000. That apparently is only one man's herd in the West. I believe we are to have an abattoir at St. Johns. We have been shipping a few pigs to Quebec. The pig that we can make the most money out of is the medium type. We have more Yorkshires than any other breed. I think it will be a long time before we overstock.

MR. ARKELL: Mr. Graham says you ought to insist on the drover paying a better price for the bacon hog. Supposing you let this matter drop, who is going to do the insisting? The Government cannot do it. I think you should take some action, so that you can hold the balance of power in the future. We have studied this question thoroughly, and we know what is being done in the West, and we know how they are keeping hold of the question. I think you should take it up, and if you do we will make some progress; otherwise I do not think we shall.

A MEMBER: I think the best way to get after the drover would be to have a farmers' club in each county.

MR. BRIEN: These Western members have taken away my breath. I would move that the Association lay the matter over and that the Executive look into it.

MR. GRAHAM: It seems to me that this is a matter of very great importance. I think if the Swine Breeders would pay half this man's salary, and if he spent his time developing the market that the Federal Government should pay 50 per cent. of the expenses.

MR. BRETHOUR: I think we should take some action. I think if we appointed a committee something could be accomplished. I would move that the Board of Directors be recommended to take steps to carry out the suggestion presented to us by Mr. Arkell.

DR. RUTHERFORD: In Saskatchewan and Alberta we have a very large number of American settlers who do not believe in the bacon hog. We know that Mr. Arkell is right, and that in the long run it will pay us to produce a standard article

of the type he recommends. But the question arises if in a country like ours where they are straining every nerve to get the grain growers turned into animal husbandry and to devote more or less attention to mixed farming, we are going to antagonize the men who are now breeding the thick fat hog.

MR. ANDERSON: Let us go back for twenty years. I do not think the farmers were then consulted as to the kind of hog that was going to be used by the packers. This matter was started in 1896, and in 1904 we had made so much headway that in the Province of Ontario west from the City of Kingston, we sent \$15,000,000 worth of Wiltshire sides and hams to the British market. From 1904 until nearly the outbreak of the war what happened? Why our trade dropped nearly every year, and at the end of the fiscal year 1914 our trade was just about \$5,000,000. After the war started the Danes supplanted Germany because they could get more for their bacon from the Germans than they could on the British market. and as the Danes lost the British market we picked it up, with the result that the very next year it jumped up to \$11,000,000, and last year it was \$25,000,000. I believe we should do something along the line of Mr. Arkell's suggestion, and appoint a man like Professor Day to look after the interest of the swine breeders of the whole Dominion. During the last two and a half years the Duroc Jersey's have increased 50 per cent. They will not make Wiltshire sides; we may as well speak plainly on this question. During last August I made investigation in the Western States, Chicago, St. Paul, Sault City, Omaha, Kansas City, and St. Louis, and I think I am safe in saying I saw over one hundred thousand hogs, and I am quite safe in saying that out of that one hundred thousand hogs there was not five hundred of the bacon type. It means that the Americans have been breeding the thick fat hog, and they want to breed the same hog in this country. What will be the result? Compare the Toronto and Chicago market to-day. In Toronto 95 per cent. of the hogs are of the bacon type. At Toronto they are offering 14c, and at Chicago only 11c. I believe our trade in hog products can be increased to \$50,000,000 if we only take hold of this question in the right way. It is one of the best ways of distributing money among the farmers that I know of. We can only hold the trade by producing the right kind of a hog. I was at Lucknow last week, and 360 hogs were sold there in one day. \$10,000 was paid out in the town on that day, the banks kept open until six o'clock to pay the checks. Now that we have our hands on this export trade we should try and keep it, and the proper way to go about keeping it is by doing as suggested by Mr. Arkell.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will now put the motions. The original motion is moved by Mr. Brien and seconded by Mr. Cowan, "That this matter be deferred and taken up by the directors."

The amendment is moved by Mr. Brethour and seconded by Mr. Jones: "That this annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders, having heard the suggestions made by Mr. Arkell, would recommend to the Board of Directors of this Association the taking of measures for the carrying out of the said suggestions."

The amendment was carried.

Meeting adjourned.

Ontario Swine Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto, February 6th, 1917.

OFFICERS.

President JOHN I. FLATT, Hamilton, No. 2.
Vice-President WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin.
Executive Committee H. A. DOLSON, Cheltenham, No. 1; GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.
Secretary-Treasurer .R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Yorkshires: PROF. G. E. DAY, O.A.C., GUELPH; WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin; JOHN, I. FLATT, Hamilton, No. 2.
Berkshires: H. A. DOLSON, Cheltenham, No. 1; W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown.
Tamworths: GEO. DOUGLAS, Mitchell.
Chester Whites: W. F. WRIGHT, Glanworth.
Duroc Jerseys: GEO. CAMPBELL, Northwood.
Polands and Hampshires: GEO. GOULD, Essex, No. 4.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Central Canada Exhibition: JOHN I. FLATT, Hamilton; GEO. R. THOMAS, Ottawa.
Ottawa Winter Fair: J. W. BRANT, Ottawa; GEO. R. THOMAS, Ottawa; J. C. STUART, Osgoode; WM. HARTON, Richmond.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: PROF. G. E. DAY, Guelph; P. J. McEWEN, Wyoming; JNO. I. FLATT, Hamilton; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Grant:—Dominion Swine Breeders Association	\$1,201 30	
Balance owing from 1914	294 27	
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Total		\$1,495 57

Expenditures.

Grants:—		
Ontario Large Yorkshire Swine Breeders' Society	\$412 93	
Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society	267 58	
Canadian National Exhibition	150 00	
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	75 00	
Central Canada Exhibition	75 00	
Western Fair Association	75 00	
Exchange	30	
	<hr/>	
	\$1,055 81	
Cash on hand	439 76	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$1,495 57

G. E. DAY, *President.*
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—"THE BACON HOG."

G. E. DAY, O.A.C., GUELPH.

The members of this Association who attended the meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association would hear some illuminating facts regarding Canada's bacon trade and its possibilities. At this particular time I would like to call special attention to a few features in connection with our export bacon trade which, I believe, are frequently overlooked by the average swine breeder.

In the first place we must accept the fact that the United States ships immensely greater quantities of hog products to Great Britain than are sent from Canada. In addition to this, the United States farmer and hog raiser is especially equipped for preparing the lard or fat hog for market, and the American packer is also especially equipped and most fortunately situated for handling the product of the fat or lard hog. The result is that if Canada attempted to ship to Great Britain the products of the fat or lard hog, her products would come into direct competition with those of the United States.

Owing to the fact that Canada is not so well suited to the production of the lard hog as is the United States, and especially those States in the corn belt, our Canadian farmers and packers would be sure to suffer loss as a result of competition with the American product. More than twenty years ago our Canadian packers discovered the hopelessness of attempting to compete directly with American packers, and consequently they turned their attention to the production of what are known as Wiltshire sides, and they asked the Canadian farmers to produce the type of hog suitable for manufacturing into Wiltshire sides. American packers make no attempt to manufacture Wiltshire sides for export, and it is not likely they will ever engage largely in this line of business, because corn fed hogs are not generally suitable for the purpose. The great bulk of Wiltshire sides which came into the British market in the early days of our trade came from Denmark and Ireland, and our Canadian packers argued that it would be easier for them, and for the farmers of this country, to compete with Denmark and Ireland than to compete with the United States, because the Canadian farmer can feed hogs cheaper than the Irish or Danish farmer. Another and perhaps a more important factor, which made this trade attractive was the higher price commanded by choice Wiltshire bacon over the general run of hog products.

The wisdom of the course adopted by the packers is seen in the marked increase in exports of hog products to Great Britain, which followed the adoption of the manufacture of Wiltshire sides, and there is no disputing the fact that Wiltshire sides constitute about the only class of pork products which Canada can export to advantage at the present time. Our home market will absorb a large amount of the products coming from hogs not suitable for making Wiltshire sides, and so long as there is not an excess of this class of product going on the market, the products of the lard hog can be readily disposed of at home. Just so soon, however, as we have an excess of bacon to dispose of, we feel the need of the bacon hog, because, as said before, it is only the products of the bacon hog which we can export to advantage. In other words, it is the bacon hog which relieves the situation when we have a surplus above the requirements of our own market. If it were not for the bacon hog we would have to export a product similar to that exported by the United States, and would find ourselves confronted with the same hopeless competition which confronted us twenty-five or thirty years ago. From what has been said; surely every thinking person can see the

important position which the bacon hog occupies in this country and, no matter what breed of swine we may be handling, we should all be interested in the development of the bacon hog, because it is the existence of the bacon hog which maintains good prices for the products of the lard hog, for the reason that the bacon hog relieves the congestion in our markets. Perhaps it may be a novel claim that the breeder of the lard hog in this country is vitally interested in the success and development of the bacon hog. Nevertheless such is the case, and those of you present who will calmly think this matter out will, I believe, come to the same conclusion.

There is a common belief that the bacon type of hog is more expensive to produce than the lard type. In this connection I would refer you to results of fairly thorough experiments reported in O.A.C. bulletin 225. Every swine breeder should study these results carefully and then ask himself, after all, how much has breed to do with economy of production. As a matter of fact, it has never been proved that one breed will necessarily make cheaper gains than another, nor has it ever been proved that the lard type of hog will make cheaper gains than the bacon type. To produce cheap gains we require a healthy, thrifty, growthy hog, and it matters very little what breed or type he may possess, provided he has the qualifications just specified.

One of the great drawbacks to the development of our bacon trade has been the failure of buyers to discriminate in price in favor of bacon hogs. This condition of affairs is due to a number of factors, and amongst these factors we find a tendency for the farmer to depend entirely upon his individual effort. The individual has small chance against organized forces, and swine breeders organized in connection with bacon production would soon bring about a revolution in connection with the business. One of the weak spots in the live stock business of this country is the tendency, so common amongst farmers, to think that they should have something different from their neighbors. This is a very serious mistake, and works a great deal of injury to the individual and to the swine business as a whole. I take it that no man is breeding and feeding hogs merely as a matter of sentiment, but that he is in the business as a means of making money. If such is the case, he should be willing to follow along lines which will give him the best return and, so far as I can see, there is no way in which he can compel consideration for his superior product other than by combining with other men who are producing a similar superior product, and sending their products to market in bulk. Consider, for a moment, what the effect would be if a carload of hogs coming from a certain district was made up of hogs of the same color, the same type, and all about the same weight and degree of finish. Do you not think that such a condition of affairs would at once give rise to competition on the part of buyers as to who should secure this very valuable trade. Uniformity of product is one of the first principles to be observed if we wish to achieve a reputation and receive special consideration, and this fact holds true of hogs and their product, just as much as it holds true of cheese, butter, or any other line of produce.

In laying down the reins of office, I wish to thank the breeders for the confidence they have placed in me, and for the many evidences of good will which I have received at their hands, but I will appreciate it still more if each man present will carefully think over the present situation with which we are faced, and make up his mind whether it would not be worth his while to secure the co-operation of his neighbors in an attempt to secure recognition for a superior product.

Ontario Large Yorkshire Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto, February 6th, 1917.

OFFICERS.

President J. C. STUART, Osgoode.
Vice-President R. GARBUTT, Belleville.
Executive Committee WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin; J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
Secretary Treasurer R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

J. K. FEATHERSTON, Streetsville.	J. E. BRETHOUR, Burford.
JOHN DUCK, Port Credit.	J. C. STUART, Osgoode.
A. STEVENSON, Atwood.	R. GARBUTT, Belleville.
WM. JONES, Mt. Elgin.	

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Central Canada Exhibition: J. C. STUART, Osgoode; GEO. B. BOTHWELL, Ottawa.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$379 13	
Grant, Ontario Swine Breeders' Association	412 93	
Interest	14 10	
Total		\$806 16

Expenditures.

Grants:—		
Canadian National Exhibition	\$100 00	
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	100 00	
Central Canada Exhibition	75 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair	75 00	
Western Fair Association	50 00	
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	1 20	
Auditor	2 00	
Cash on hand	402 96	
Total		\$806 16

Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto, February 6th, 1917.

OFFICERS.

PresidentFRANK TEASDALE, Concord.
Vice-PresidentH. B. JEFFS, Bond Head.
Executive Committee W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown; ADAM THOMSON, Shakespeare
Secretary-Treasurer ..R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

ADAM THOMSON, Shakespeare.	FRANK TEASDALE, Concord.
W. W. BROWNRIDGE, Georgetown.	P. J. MCEWEN, Wyoming.
J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.	GEO. H. WEIR, Paris.
H. B. JEFFS, Bond Head.	

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Central Canada Exhibition: FRANK TEASDALE, Concord; W. A. WALLACE, Kars.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$317 56	
Grant, Ontario Swine Breeders' Association	267 58	
Interest	12 25	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$597 39

Expenditures.

Directors Expenses	\$8 00	
Grants—		
Canadian National Exhibition	75 00	
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	75 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair	50 00	
Central Canada Exhibition	40 00	
Western Fair Association	40 00	
Printing	20 20	
Auditor	2 00	
Cash on hand	287 19	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$597 39

H. M. VANDERLIP, *President.*
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held in Toronto, February 6th, 1917.

OFFICERS.

President LT.-COL. R. MCEWEN, London.
Vice-President JAMES BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.
Executive Committee W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin; J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.
Secretary-Treasurer R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin.	V. SYLVESTRE, Clairvaux, Bagot, Que.
J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.	JAMES BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.
LT.-COL. R. MCEWEN, London.	H. BARTON, Macdonald College, Que.
JAMES SNELL, Clinton.	F. T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask.
BURDEN GOODWIN, Baie Verte, N.B.	CAPT. H. J. A. EVANS, Lacombe, Alta.
JOHN F. MCCUTCHEON, Sardis, B.C.	W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin.
Western Fair, London: R. H. HARDING, Thorndale; H. M. LEE, Highgate.
Central Canada Exhibition: J. A. MUIR, Central Ex. Farm, Ottawa; LT.-COL. R. MCEWEN, London.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$5,771 40	
Registrations	5,555 70	
Membership	1,267 00	
Interest	109 66	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$12,703 76

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$239 55	
Grants—		
Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association	639 73	
Quebec Sheep Breeders' Association	427 70	
Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association	126 22	
Maritime Sheep Breeders' Association	82 71	
Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association	80 19	
Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association	76 16	
British Columbia Sheep Breeders' Association	37 29	
Association Cars, 1915	193 80	
Record Office, balance Expenses 1915	511 78	
Record Office, for conducting Records, 1916	720 00	
Printing Records	2,423 50	
Printing Annual Report and Notices of Meeting	21 80	
Printing Constitution	46 50	
Printing Shepherd's Hand Book	76 70	
Printing Ballots and Envelopes	26 00	
Reporting Meetings	10 00	
Auditor	4 00	
Miscellaneous	12 36	
Cash on hand	6,942 77	
	<hr/>	
Total		\$12,703 76

ROBERT MCEWEN, *President.*
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, February 6th, 1917, the President, Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, London, in the Chair.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

LT.-COL. MCEWEN, LONDON.

I am pleased to see so many out to-night. This is the first meeting we have had under our new constitution. It is framed with the idea of giving direct representation from every Province. The directors are elected to represent the views and conditions in each Province of the Dominion. With their presence here we feel sure that the interest of the sheep breeders throughout the Dominion will be properly taken care of and developed. I am sure that the development of sheep breeding at the present time requires very little encouragement. There is no phase of the business but what is very profitable. The price of mutton in itself is encouraging. We hope that with the encouragement that is given to the business, increased breeding will result, so that in the West there will be no necessity to import mutton for home consumption, and that in the Province of Ontario it will not be necessary to serve lamb that has been imported from the United States. It is always served as lamb but is not always that article.

Wool has appreciated in value as well as mutton and lamb. Wool has gone up in price to such an extent that cotton is now being used in its place. We hope, however, that with the experience we are gaining that those requiring good wearing material will understand that they must have wool for warmth and protection.

The care that wool has received has possibly not been all that could be desired. There has been a little friction between the wool buyer and the producer. We hope that means will be taken by which the product will go to the manufacturer in a better condition than it has in the past. We hope that the action taken by the Live Stock Branch as to co-operative selling of wool will have its effect in the producer receiving a higher price than he has in the past. We know that in the Western Provinces good results have been secured, and we hope that something can be accomplished in the Province of Ontario. I think wool can be brought to some centre and graded and offered for sale to a dealer or manufacturer. The manufacturer will have an opportunity of examining the wool and can then make his best bid. I am sure that if the Dominion Department of Agriculture can give us any assistance in that regard good results will accrue. This afternoon some of our representatives met some of the manufacturers, and they will give hearty support to anything that can be done along that line. They feel that in the past there has not been that sympathy that there should be between the producer and the manufacturer. We have with us to-night Mr. Bates, Editor of *The Textile Journal* of Montreal, and he will now address the meeting.

ADDRESS.

E. S. BATES, EDITOR OF THE TEXTILE JOURNAL, MONTREAL, QUE.

Col. McEwen referred to the meeting that took place this afternoon; this meeting was primarily for the purpose of getting at a basis upon which both sections of this huge industry could work. The wool manufacturers of this country recognize that the development of the woolen industry in Canada to its full possible extent depends upon the ability of the farmers of Canada to produce good useful wool.

You know that the price during the past two years has advanced from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent., and in some cases over 100 per cent. It is purely the abnormal demand that has brought that about, but we are now facing a shortage in the wool production of the world. We are now facing a shortage in the sheep population of the world. The abnormal demand for wool will continue after the war. I venture to say that we shall have the present level of high prices for a number of years. I do not know how many, but I should say at least three or four after the cessation of hostilities. That to my mind will give the Canadian producers of wool an opportunity to get established. Farmers breeding sheep want to produce wool at a profit, and the manufacturer wants to make a profit on his product, and he has to do it in competition with the world. In order to do this he must have clean wool.

No matter what fibres are discovered or developed, it does not appear probable that wool will ever have to step down from its leading position. Since pre-historic times wool has filled a great need of the human race, and to-day its importance as a world factor has been strongly emphasized by the part it has played in furnishing the clothing for the men at the front. This war demand has set up conditions in the woolen trade of the world that are unprecedented. The millions of yards of khaki cloth, blankets, hosiery goods, etc., required for the huge armies of Great Britain and her Allies which have been turned out in the United Kingdom and America, have taken such huge stocks of wool that all other branches of the trade have suffered, and prices have reached a record level. The steady rise in wool prices since early in 1915 is well known. At last the Army Council of the United Kingdom have taken the British and Australasian clips under control. This represents about 50 per cent. of the world's available supply of cross-bred and merino wools. These wools will be distributed by a commission composed of expert woolmen and woolen manufacturers appointed by the Council, and as the entire woolen industry of Great Britain is under Governmental control, we may look for a steady maintenance of existing conditions.

What about the future? I hesitate to prophecy. Perhaps one guess is as good as another, and it is surely our solemn duty to endeavor to anticipate future conditions to the fullest possible extent. Since the outbreak of the war, the world's stocks of woolen goods have been reduced to a minimum. With the woolen mills of the United Kingdom, and in large part, those of the United States and Canada, and those that are left in France, working on army clothing, the ordinary trade has been neglected. Outside the United States, people have practiced thrift in their purchases of suitings and woolen wear. Germany and Australia have more than exhausted their supplies. On the outbreak of peace, the demand for suiting from the men who have been wearing khaki will be prodigious. A large proportion of the uniforms will be retained by these men,

parts to be worn out, but thousands of uniforms will be kept as mementos. The consumption of woollens on active service is vastly greater than in normal times. The uniforms are worn out quicker, and while there will naturally be a great supply of wool stock returned to the mills; but even this cannot help but be far short of the supply that will be required.

In addition to this enormous demand for wool, the world is facing a serious decline in the population of wool-producers, due to the abnormal demands for meats during the past three years. I have no exact figures to show. However, reliable estimates place the increased slaughter in Australasia at over one million head. The Central Powers have undermined their supply, and Argentina has caused a reduction in her flocks to meet the great demand for chilled or frozen mutton during this war period. Even American flocks have been reduced during this period. The replenishing of these flocks will take years, and this during a time when the world's demands will be abnormal.

Canada is now turning more seriously to the development of the sheep raising industry. You gentlemen have watched the industry in the past, and can hardly have taken pride in its record. But during these years of what may be called retrogression, you have shown the world that Canada can produce sheep the equal of any in the world. Your records at the International Stock Show each year have proclaimed your leadership throughout the continent. To the uninitiated, therefore, it is strange that Canada does not cut a larger figure in the mutton and wool production of the world. I will not bother you with statistics. Suffice it to say that in neither of these commodities is Canada self-sustaining.

There is no need of my going into details as to the history of the industry. You are probably more familiar with that than I am. Nor am I here to discuss the past, neither from the woolen manufacturers' standpoint nor any other. There have been grievances on both sides. One, the low price you have received for your wool, and another, the wretched condition in which much of the wool has been offered to the mills. Both these factors are intermingled, and co-operate in making the domestic wool situation unsatisfactory from both the producers' and the users' point of view. But, you say, American buyers have given us better prices than the home trade, and have greatly improved our markets. Granted, your wool is so much superior to their own that they can find a ready market for it at top prices. But let us go a step further. American buyers bought heavily in Western Canada last year, and the year before they bought the wool on the sheep's back, *a la* Western States methods. They hauled the wool to Boston and it remained there unsold for many moons until war conditions boomed prices, and permitted them to get out with a profit. It will not be to your advantage to introduce American buying methods into your wool business. Rather should you lead the way in marketing your wools as you have in sheep breeding.

The retrogression of the sheep industry in Canada during the past twenty years, has been a matter of deep concern to our woolen manufacturers. They recognize the difficulties of the Canadian farmer in raising sheep. The dog nuisance was once a serious factor, but during later years it has been alleviated. From the producers' standpoint, the real trouble has been the lack of market and low prices. With reference to these latter conditions, let us examine some of the reasons. Until recent years there has been no systematic marketing of the domestic clip. During the clipping season, drovers, small wool merchants and the small general stores have gone around amongst the farmers buying their wool on the flat price basis. They knew little about wool, and taught the producer

less. The result was, they bought each farmer's lot at the lowest possible prices, dung-locks, sticks, stones, chaff, and all, and the farmers were soon discouraged. But they were also taught the value of dung-locks and stones. What did it matter to them whether the wool was light or heavy in condition, clean or dirty, tied with binder twine or paper twine. No matter what pains or pride they took with their clips, the returns were invariably unsatisfactory. These small dealers sold to larger dealers or to the mills. Sometimes the wools were partially graded and classed, but at best it would be a very poor attempt. And when it did finally come to the manufacturer he would find difficulty in estimating the condition. Shrinkage and loss from extraneous matters which must be extracted before the wool could be used.

The whole method was sufficient to provoke disaster to the industry. Good wools suffered because of the reputation of the poor wools, and when the manufacturer could obtain the necessary grades, clean and in good condition, from Australia landed at his mill at less cost to him than the domestic clip after it had been graded, cleaned and washed, the question is that he bothered with domestic wool at all. Prices must be low to inveigle him into purchasing it.

That is a sorry picture, and one that might be enlarged upon. But what I want to emphasize is that these conditions have been due to lack of education. Knowledge of the grades of sheep best adapted to climatic conditions in this country; husbandry as practised in countries where sheep raising has been found profitable; of the value of each grade of wool in each fleece, of proper marketing methods, and for the markets for wool in this country and elsewhere, has scarcely been evidenced by our wool producers in the past. But the order is changing. There is a growing appreciation of better methods. You, gentlemen, have done much to this end. Our agricultural colleges are doing much, and the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is doing much. All these efforts combined must result in better conditions. And I want to assure you that the woolen manufacturers of this country stand ready to give you their assistance and co-operation. They appreciate what can be done and are willing to do their share.

Now, gentlemen, I am here to talk wool, not mutton, although one is of as great moment as the other. But I shall leave that end of the industry to those who know a great deal more than I do on the subject. What I should like to discuss, however, are a few factors that are important from the wool users' standpoint. These may be defined as quantity, condition, grading and marketing of the domestic clip under present improved methods, and as we hope our entire clip will shortly be handled.

At no time during recent years has the domestic clip been sufficient in quantity to fill the needs of the Canadian woolen industry. Even before the removal of the tariff on wool by the United States, when over 90 per cent. of our clip was consumed in Canada, our mills were compelled to import large quantities of foreign wools. With the American market now open, our mills purchase only that part of the domestic clip as will suit their special purposes, and that at satisfactory prices, and they import the remainder from abroad. This must always be the case. Even England, the largest consumer of wool in the world, exports a large quantity of her home-grown wools. And so must Canada establish a market abroad for her clip. There is no limit to that market, but in order to get into the foreign markets successfully, our wool producers must establish a better reputation at home. This may sound like preaching to you,

but it is not. It is my firm opinion that if Canadian wool producers can produce and market their clips to the satisfaction of the Canadian woolen mills, the wool markets of the world will be opened to them. But I shall say more on that in a few minutes.

A large portion of the western clip is unsuitable for home consumption. However, I am advised that the western growers are now going in for the larger-bodied varieties of sheep, and that the purely range type is passing. Much of the Eastern clip is too long in staple and must be combed, that is used by the worsted spinners. But that is not a fault. When the Canadian clip, eastern and western, is properly graded and classed, and users are permitted to purchase only those lots that fill their especial needs, it will be found that all classes will find a ready market, and the better price obtained will pay the piper. This is what I mean by quantity. No matter how large our production of wool, if it is adequately graded and classed, and is sold by grades, the world is its markets. Grading then, should be understood by the wool grower.

There is scarcely need of my saying much to you gentlemen on the subject of condition. You all know that the value of wool, is its clean value. When a manufacturer buys wool, no matter what kind, he has to estimate its clean value in setting his price. He must not take chances. If the wool is dirty, full of dung-locks, sticks, vegetable fibre, or heavy in condition—that is, too greasy—he must estimate the shrinkage before he sets his price, and you may be certain the careful wool buyer seldom errs at his own expense. I will only mention tub-washed wool. It is the result of a condition of mind. Those who prepare wool in this distinctly Canadian fashion should never be let loose. They are killing your business. Wool should contain a certain quantity of grease or suint or wool-fat or whatever you like to call it. It preserves the fibre. If you keep out the dung-locks, chaff and other extraneous matter, condition, that is the quantity of grease contained in the fibre, will soon right itself. But superfluous condition is not to the advantage of the grower. Growers should learn that good handle which a properly conditioned fleece possesses. It will assist him in his washing operations, and will help him to know the real value of the fleece. To the wool producer, the weight of the fleece is an important consideration. The size of the carcass is a good second, and the quality of the mutton comes third. Wool is good when there is lots of it, when it is heavy, and when it brings a good price. This ideal is important to him. To produce good mutton, he must feed well, and this will produce a good staple. But the wool buyer knows condition, and knowledge of this item will assist the grower in the feeding of his sheep. Clean wool, and well-conditioned wool, finds favor with the buyer and, therefore, brings profit to the grower.

The grading performed by the representatives of the Federal Live Stock Branch, and by many independent producers, is along the proper lines. The value of proper grading cannot be too strongly emphasized. Woolen manufacture demands that the desired grades of wool be obtained. Few mills can use all grades to advantage. Therefore, when a mill is compelled to buy a lot of wool *en bloc*, something further than shrinkage must be considered. On the other hand when wools are graded, as under the co-operative system, and there are sufficient quantities of each grade available, the market for the wool is increased many times. It is perhaps folly to ask the individual grower to grade his clip. But here is where the co-operative system works to advantage. The production of good clean wool must be left to the individual, but once that is done under

the system of sheep raising most generally practised in Canada, further operations must be done collectively. I shall not discuss the work of the co-operative wool Associations, other than to place my heartiest approval on the work they are doing, and to state that so far as I am informed, their work is meeting with the approval of the woolen mills.

Marketing the clip calls up a variety of factors that I mean only to mention. Marketing the clip implies finding a market. I have already stated that the world is your market. Canada's proximity to the United States and Europe, as compared with that of Australasia, South America or South Africa must surely be in your favor. I believe that the Live Stock Branch is now working out an elaborate plan for the efficient grading and marketing of the domestic clip, both for the home and for the foreign markets. You will probably have heard sufficient about the work of the Live Stock Branch to be assured of the valuable assistance being given to the industry. I have no doubt that if you will co-operate in this work, an elaborate system will shortly be developed.

In closing, I have only a word to say regarding the attitude of the woolen mills in connection with the domestic wool clip. You hear many criticisms. I may have laid stronger emphasis on the dirty wools than is necessary. But invariably our manufacturers are in sympathy with any movement that will bring about more and better domestic wool for their use. Why can Canada not establish a wool trade as we have a wheat trade. I think we have started on a new era. Let us establish Canadian wool on the world's market as No. 1 Northern has been established, and we shall soon have a marketing system little less efficient than our wheat marketing methods. We will do our part. We will give you all the co-operation we can, and I am certain that if we both do our share we can produce wool in this country that will shortly be listed on Coleman Street, London, as Canadian Wool. That has never as yet been done. When that day comes the wool industry will be established in Canada.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we appreciate very much the address Mr. Bates has given us. Unfortunately, we have not had many opportunities to meet with the manufacturers, but the more often we get together the better understanding will we have, and we will be able to see what becomes of our wool after it leaves our farms.

MR. E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary Alberta Live Stock Association: I was very much interested in Mr. Bates' address. The wool question is certainly a very live one in the West. A week ago Saturday we had a meeting of all the Wool Growers' Associations of Alberta and Western Saskatchewan, and asked that some arrangement should be made in the East for the storage and marketing of wool. We found ourselves up against the problem of not having any competition in the purchase of our wool. At Calgary this year, we had 14 carloads of wool and only one bid. After three years' experience it does not look as if we are going to have any better opportunity to sell wool in the future than we have had in the past. We got a fairly good bid, but there was only one man in the market for it. It seems to be most important that there should be a warehouse in the East, close enough to the manufacturers so that we can hope to sell to them direct. The present condition of affairs has already resulted in a quantity of wool being shipped from the West to the National warehouse at Chicago. I do not think this work can be done by the organizations handling wool, because our output is not yet large enough. Our wool has been graded by the experts of the Live Stock Branch for the past three years. Our own

Association at Calgary sold for 21 breeders the first year, 88 breeders the next year and 335 this year. We thought we could interest a number of manufacturers to come out and buy our wool, and I sent out some 25 long night letters as soon as we got our wool graded to see if we could get some support, but I did not get one reply.

MR. W. A. DRYDEN: Is it your idea that a warehouse should be established to receive the whole consignment of any particular grade of wool?

MR. RICHARDSON: Of all grades of wool.

MR. DRYDEN: Don't you think that could be worked out by sending samples?

MR. RICHARDSON: From the wool that was in our warehouse this year I think it would be difficult to get a half dozen bales that would be representative of the sample. Before our sale there were four or five buyers looking over the wool, and I do not think they would have been satisfied to take any of it on sample. One breeder out there had a car and a half of wool to dispose of had a friend in the wool manufacturing business, and thought he would be able to sell his wool without any trouble; but when he wrote he received a reply stating: "I just require a certain line of wool, and I have to make my arrangements with a dealer to get that; and I am not permitted to buy little bits here and there." We passed a resolution along this line at our meeting, and I will read it to you.

Moved by MR. RICHARDSON, seconded by MR. HARDING, "That we ask the Dominion Department of Agriculture to provide storage and warehouse facilities for receiving the wool of the various Wool Growers' Associations throughout Canada, and to assist in marketing the wool." The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

MR. W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man.: The sheep industry is progressing in Manitoba, though it has not been fostered as much as it might have been. We have small flocks all over the Province of Manitoba, and we find that they are money makers along with the wheat out there. We feel that if the business was fostered a little more there would not be a shortage of mutton. We have the material to feed the sheep and put them on the market in a finished condition. In many fields the feed is going to waste, and it would pay to put sheep in and feed them. I will not take up more of your time, because there are a number here from other places where they haven't got as much grain and other things to contend with as we have in Manitoba.

DR. RUTHERFORD: It gives me pleasure to meet with the people of the East after having been nearly five years away from you. Sheep are certainly growing in favor in the West. The number of sheep in Alberta is increasing rapidly. Prices have been very good during the past two years. They are so good that they are almost incredible. The profits that have been made on sheep in the West have become known abroad, and that has induced a great many people who have no knowledge or experience of sheep raising to go into the business with sometimes disastrous results. I was brought up amongst sheep. You all know that almost any kind of a man can raise some kind of a steer or some kind of a hog. It is impossible to raise sheep and make money out of them unless one not only understands sheep, but loves them. Sheep are a most dangerous commodity for a greenhorn to take hold of. Owing to the campaign that was started several years ago, and in which Mr. Dryden took part, we have been getting on very well in the West. Until recently I had a fairly large flock of sheep. In selling the wool off these sheep in 1915 I was offered by a dealer 18c. per pound. I held out and was then offered 19c. and then 20c. and 22c. Then one man got

up as high as 25c. and then I got a very tempting offer of 27c. all around. I said "No, I am going to sell through the Alberta Association. I took the matter up with Mr. Richardson, who has been invaluable to us, and by holding out I got 30c. per pound for the wool. Last year I got an average of 31.77c., the bulk of it selling for 35c. I know perfectly well that if it were not for the co-operative measures that have been undertaken by the Department at Ottawa, we would not have received any such price.

I am in full sympathy with the resolution that has just been passed by this meeting. I think you would derive great benefit from it in Ontario, simply from the fact that you would have a wool storehouse, and the manufacturers would no longer have the excuse which they have been using for so many years of saying that Canadian wool does not suit them, and all the time they have been using practically the same kind of wool. These gentlemen come here and tell you that they are anxious to do everything for you and pay the highest price for your wool, when as a matter of fact they have been doing their very best to steal it from you all these years. (Applause.) I think you will reap very great benefit from that. I think you can show these people that you have the wool. You have all the different grades of wool that they want, and it is their business to buy Canadian wool. We didn't have a single Canadian manufacturer offering to buy our wool. Our wool went to Boston. A gentleman of the Hebrew faith came up from Boston and bought the wool and took it away. Our Canadian manufacturers had an opportunity of putting in a bid, but they did not do so. I am intensely interested in the sheep industry in Canada. I think it is a crime that we have allowed the sheep industry to reach the low level at which it is at the present time. We have an unlimited quantity of feed for sheep, and our conditions are favorable for sheep, and still we have only a miserable two million sheep in this country, as against thirty-four million in the United Kingdom, forty odd million in Argentina, and one hundred and ten million in Australia. We have been importing our mutton from Australia. There have been importations from Australia to St. John's, N.B., and we have been talking about this being a live stock country. We ought to get together on this business, and every sheep man in the country ought to do nothing else from year's end to year's end but preach the gospel of sheep—except, of course, look after his flock. There are stubble fields out West, and fields where there are lots of flowers, which look very beautiful, but on which sheep could make very good growth. There is no limit to the number of sheep that we can keep in that Western country, and there is no limit to the number of sheep that can be kept between here and the Atlantic Ocean if we would only take the trouble to get them in. Good money can be made out of the carcasses and out of the wool as well.

MR. HENRY GLENDENNING: What about allowing the wool to come into this country free? Previous to the war it was coming in absolutely free. What are the farmers going to do about it?

MR. T. R. ARKELL: It is supposed to be wool not of the same kind as wool raised here.

MR. EVANS: After you have listened to Dr. Rutherford I think I would only be wasting your time by making any remarks.

MR. J. F. MCCUTCHEON, Sardis, B.C.: I am about as far away from home as anybody here, except Dr. Tolmie, and he beats me by about 150 miles. I come from the garden spot of British Columbia, the Chilliwack Valley. My father

was the fifth white man to locate in that valley. This is my first visit east, and I have enjoyed it. I have met a good many stock breeders on this trip. I have always had a flock of sheep on the farm, and always will have, because I think it is easy money; especially in our part of the country. My sheep do not cost me anything. I just turn them on the road in the spring, and apart from losing one or two from bloating from over feeding, I have no trouble. They live out all winter, with the exception of during a snow storm, when I sometimes have to feed them. We want more sheep out there, and I want the names of several Ontario sheep breeders so that I can give them to my friends when I return. We are a milk producing community, and we are very short of help. There is not so much labor attached to sheep breeding, and it will be more popular than ever, and I think you will receive more orders from now on from British Columbia.

DR. TOLMIE: It affords me great pleasure to be with you again, in fact, I am getting to be an annual event. There must be some cause for the small number of sheep that we have in this country. One reason that there are not more sheep in British Columbia is because of the liberties that are given to the city dogs. They can do things on the city streets that no man dare try. They are more plentiful this year than they have been for a number of years. Owing to the fact that rabbits suffered from some disease last year, the coyotes have been more plentiful than ever before. They have actually tackled calves and other domestic animals. We are also bothered by panthers in certain sections. We are taking all these matters up with our Government, and we hope to be able to put through a dog law that will enable us to abate the dog nuisance. Down in South America they found it was almost impossible to keep sheep on account of the puma, which is almost the same as our panther, and they found that by giving large bounties the people went out after these animals and got rid of them. At the present time they pay \$15 for a panther and we propose to have that increased to \$30.

Co-operation has made a distinct difference in conditions as far as the wool market is concerned. This year we were able to secure 32c. for our wool. I think the manufacturer is co-operating with the other fellow instead of co-operating with the producer; and I would be just a little suspicious of him co-operating with you unless you are organized, because he is already working with the other man, and he will have a great advantage over you. A number of our leading men are co-operating because they realize that it will be a benefit to them. At the present time we are not able to supply British Columbia with mutton. We have to depend on the State of Washington, and we receive about 30,000 live sheep from there every year, and in addition to that we also import many dressed carcasses. I have noticed that some of these carcasses had whiskers on that you do not find on sheep. It is remarkable the number of goats that are slaughtered in the United States, but you never hear of any of them being shipped out of the country. We secure some of our mutton and lamb from Alberta. We find them of fair quality and nearly as good as the lamb we get in British Columbia.

I am very glad to hear the way in which this Association has received the proposition of a storage warehouse in the East. We have the reputation of being selfish in the West, but you will notice that we have selected an eastern point for this warehouse. I think we should all co-operate for the best interest of the sheep breeders of the Dominion, and forget that there is any East or West. We should ever keep in mind that we are Canadians. (Applause.)

MR. GOODWIN, Baie Verte, N.B.: It affords me a great deal of pleasure to

be at this meeting and meet with the breeders from different parts of the Dominion. We have no complaint as to the marketing of our wool. We get very good prices in Montreal. We received 37c. and 52c. for washed wool.

JAMES BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.: We have had co-operative Associations for the past three years, and this year we received an average of 41½c. for our wool. I think co-operation would be a good thing for the whole Dominion. If it helped us it would help you.

MR. SYLVESTRE, Clairvaux, Bagot, Que.: I am delighted to be with you this evening. It is a great thing to see all the Provinces represented at a meeting like this and to know that we are all working for the one aim, the betterment of the sheep industry of this Dominion. I trust we will always work together and that the sheep industry will flourish and blossom as the rose. We in Quebec are doing all we can, and I predict great things for the sheep men of Canada in the future.

PROF. BARTON, Macdonald Agricultural College, Que.: I would like to refer to the sheep situation as we have it in the Province of Quebec. We are making rapid strides there and the industry is in a pretty healthy condition. In connection with our college extension work we have been trying to feature things, one of them being the co-operative marketing of wool. We in Quebec have not any share in the pure-bred trade, except by way of purchase from Ontario breeders. We will probably continue to buy from Ontario breeders. I have always wondered why something could not be done in Quebec in the way of producing pure-bred stock. Last year we reached the position where we could say that we shipped sheep to every Province in the Dominion except one, and we also shipped to the United States.

You have probably heard of our work with the special breed called the Cheviot. We have been misunderstood with regard to our attitude towards the Cheviot. The breed serves the breeders in certain portions of Quebec. All other breeds have failed in these sections. We have a number of sheep in Quebec that you could hardly designate by the term of breed. We have a great many rough conditions, and after going over the situation I was convinced that our domestic breeds of sheep as a whole had fallen down a little bit in their mission in Quebec. We thought the Cheviot would suit our purpose very well. There was no intention to discourage the purchase of other breeds. We feel that we have a field down there that the Cheviots can very well occupy. I have not the slightest intention of defending the manufacturer, no doubt they merit all that has been said about them; but we have found a few exceptions to the guilty rule. If it had not been for two or three large manufacturing concerns I doubt if our co-operative plan would have been as successful as it has been.

We do not find the slightest difficulty in selling our wool, through the co-operative associations to the manufacturers.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ontario Horse Breeders' Association.

OFFICERS.

President WM. SMITH, Columbus.
Vice-President JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.
Executive Committee JAS. TORRANCE, Markham.
WM. GRAHAM, Claremont.
JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.
Secretary-Treasurer R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

Canadian Clydesdale Association.

WM. SMITH, Columbus.	WM. GRAHAM, Claremont.
JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville.	JAMES TORRANCE, Markham.
JOHN MOORE, Queensville.	W. F. BATTY, Brooklin.
PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.	F. RICHARDSON, Columbus.

Canadian Shire Association.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston.	C. E. PORTER, Appleby.
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Canadian Percheron Association.

E. C. H. TISDALE, Beaverton.	W. G. HILL, Queensville.
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Canadian Hackney Association.

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston.	H. M. ROBINSON, Toronto.
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Canadian Standard-Bred Association.

COL. W. J. COWAN, Cannington.	GEO. PEPPER, Toronto.
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Canadian Thoroughbred Association.

E. B. CLANCY, Guelph.	G. B. ELLIOTT, Newtonbrook.
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Canadian Pony Society.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn.	JAMES CREECH, Lambton.
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REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: WM. SMITH, Columbus.
Western Fair, London: WM. MOSSIP, St. Mary's; GEO. CHARETON, Duncrief.
Central Canada Exhibition: ADAM SCHARFE, Cummings Bridge.
Ottawa Winter Fair: WM. SMITH, Columbus; ADAM SCHARFE, Cummings Bridge;
 FRED RICHARDSON, Columbus; WALTER SCOTT, Sutton West.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: JOHN A. BOAG, Queensville; J. M. GARDHOUSE,
 Weston; FRED RICHARDSON, Columbus; PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$167 46
Memberships—	
Clydesdale Association of Canada	120 00
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	30 00
Canadian Standard-bred Association	15 00
Canadian Shire Horse Association	15 00
Canadian Pony Society	15 00

Grants <i>re</i> financing Co-operative Cars—	
Clydesdale Association of Canada	\$300 00
Canadian Hackney Horse Society	25 00
Canadian Shire Horse Association	20 00
Miscellaneous	4 00
Total	\$711 46

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$144 00
Grant, Open Air Horse Parade	25 00
Grant, Co-operative Cars	445 00
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	4 50
Auditor	3 00
Miscellaneous	4 45
Cash on hand	85 51
Total	\$711 46

WM. SMITH, *President.*
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday evening, February 8th, 1917.

The President, WILLIAM SMITH, M.P., occupied the Chair.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

WILLIAM SMITH, COLUMBUS.

Unfortunately I was not able to be with you a year ago. In my absence I fully expected that I would be relieved of the responsibility as President of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association. However, in your wisdom or otherwise, you saw fit to again elect me to that position.

That the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association is capable of doing good work, I fancy no one would criticize for a moment, but it seems to me that it is always to a certain extent surrounded with difficulties. One of the principal difficulties is that we have no money, and in that way we have been handicapped from the beginning. We have now arrived at another stage. The different associations that have been contributing to our existence are beginning to refuse their assistance, and I must confess I believe they have a good deal of right to make the objection. We are a Provincial Association; they are Dominion. Whether the position that they have taken is a correct one or not, I need not argue to-night, and I do not propose to object to it in any way.

Regarding the horse business throughout the Province during the past twelve months, I would like to make an observation or two. I had seen the letter from Sir Robert Borden before it was read in the minutes to-night, and I occupy somewhat the dual position of being a very strong supporter of the Government of which he is the head, and of being a farmer as well, and in that way, and other ways, I have seen some things that might not come under the observation of every member of the Association. Whilst there is a great deal of truth, and perhaps all truth in what the Premier has said—and I believe he thought he was right when he made that statement—I have reasons to believe that the Canadian Remount Depot

was broken up purposely, not because Canada would be benefited by it, but because it suited the purposes of those high in authority. And I have reason to believe the Premier was hoodwinked in connection with that matter. But on that point I am not in a position to speak with authority, because I could not produce the evidence.

The question has naturally arisen: Have the farmers of Ontario reaped to the full all the advantages of the war? Two years ago, I said I thought not. A year ago, I daresay, you thought the same thing, and now I am going to say I do not think we have. I hold in my hand here the answer which was given by the Premier the other day in the House to a number of questions which were asked. He says the Canadian Government did not purchase any horses for the British or Canadian armies since the summer of 1915 because Sir Charles Manning, the British Remount Officer, telegraphed that during the winter season no horses were purchased in Canada on account of the climatic conditions, and because it was impossible to keep horses in the open. You perhaps have noticed that reason given in the newspapers some months ago, and I daresay if you did not smile it was because you were not capable of having a smile upon your face. To say that the Canadian horses on account of climatic conditions are not well fitted for war purposes as those purchased in the United States is humorous. (Applause.) It seems to me like asking us to lay aside any judgment or reason we have. I care not who may be the Remount Officer, when he says to us Canadians that our horses are not as well fitted as the American horses for war purposes he is asking us to go a long way.

The Canadian horses in the Remount Depot at Salisbury two years ago were blanketed as much as possible, but General Alderson ordered the blankets taken off because he wanted them made hardy. Further, the purchase in Canada would be resumed in the spring. Between March and November last 6,079 were purchased in Canada, and last year 13,396 were shipped from Canada and Canadian ports. Of course many of these may have been American horses. At present, an average of 1,900 horses are being bought in the United States. It does not say whether that is weekly or monthly.

This is where I think the mistake was made. I believe the Canadian Remount Depot should have been kept in operation, and that would have always been filled up with Canadian horses, which has not been done for the simple fact that they have not been buying any Canadian horses. The Americans are getting the advantage of that.

We have been told that one of the reasons they did not buy horses as liberally in Canada as they should have done, was because if the difficulty arose that they could not buy in the States they could come to Canada. That is a very plausible reason, but it does not help the Canadian farmer very much.

They say they are going to buy horses from us in the spring. There will be, if I mistake not, a very considerable demand between now and the spring from our people in the North-West, and it is just possible we won't have a great many that we care to dispose of when they come to buy in the spring. Looking into the days that are to come one naturally asks the question, Is the future for the horse business a bright one? I have no hesitation in saying that for some years to come there is no doubt but that the prospects will be bright. Perhaps we won't get the extravagant prices we got a few years ago, but we can do without those extravagant prices, and then do well. As a farmer and breeder, I have no hesitation in saying to you that I think no one need be afraid to continue in the business. There will naturally be some little difficulties in connection with it as time drifts on and as changes must take place, such perhaps as Canada has never seen in the years that

are past, but I believe with the intelligence and sound common sense of our Canadian farmers, we will be able to overcome and override everything in that direction. If that be the case, we can look hopefully to the future as far as the horse trade is concerned. At the present time it is our duty to keep our shoulder to the wheel and do everything that is possible to bring this war to a successful conclusion, and in that we have a right to expect that our authorities, be they Provincial or Dominion, will do everything that is possible to assist us, not only to push on the business, but by making all the purchases it is possible for us to make in Canada.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement was then read by Mr. Wade.

MR. WADE: The grants from those three associations came to \$345, which was asked for by me one year ago. That money was paid sometime during 1916, not for the cars of 1916 but for the previous year which was not straightened up. The Ontario Horse Breeders were going to give \$100 to make up their share for 1915 along with other associations. There was \$100 that they had not made up in 1915, consequently, in the year 1916 they gave \$100 added to the \$345 given by the three associations, which makes \$445. I am going into that plainly because I want it thoroughly understood how that money was expended.

In the year 1916 the co-operative cars were financed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and there has been a number of reports in circulation for the last four days that anyone can see.

Mr. Wade then read a letter from the Dominion Railway Commission regarding an application by the express companies to raise their rates on shipments of horses.

THE CHAIRMAN: This came before the Board and was referred to the annual meeting. It is rather an important matter because it means an excess of twenty per cent on the rate per car.

A MEMBER: What will it figure out?

MR. WADE: It is just one-fifth more.

MR. PEPPER: In discussing that rate the transportation of horses by express should be taken up and gone into from first to last. It is a little disturbing to the ordinary person to receive notice that they are going to raise the weight 2,000 pounds. The express people should say that it means an increase of twenty per cent. on the rate, which it does.

As for rates on cars, I think it should be taken up in this way: The rate from Toronto to Hamilton, 40 miles, is \$40. The rate from Toronto to Buffalo and Fort Erie is \$90. If you are shipping a carload of horses by express through to any other part of the United States the rate is only \$60 to Buffalo, which is detrimental to our interests by \$30. The rate from Montreal to Ottawa, 121 miles, is \$75. The rate from Toronto to Montreal is \$100, which is perhaps a reasonable rate, but it is not a fair rate. The other rates are not fair in comparison with the rate between Toronto and Montreal, and that is held up to us by the railways as being a very cheap rate, but if you look at the other rates you will find the express rates on horses are excessive. I think the whole matter of rates should be taken care of at the time that the question of increase of weight takes place.

There was a recommendation to last year's Board to appoint a committee to look after those things, and if this committee was appointed it should be the committee to take this matter up and report on it at the present time.

MR. WADE: There was a motion by Mr. Robinson last year that the Executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, together with the other live stock associations, form a board. Immediately after the close of our last annual meeting I wrote to the secretaries of all our available associations—that is, I did not write to the Percheron out West or the Angus Association, but I wrote to all the others asking them to appoint a member or members for this board, and I believe I quoted the motion exactly. Some appointed one and some two members. I think perhaps there were two that did not appoint any. We had an executive meeting of the Ontario Horse and I gave the list of the names. The matter all hinged on the action of the Ontario Horse as they were the prime movers. Nothing concrete came out of that by which a board was formed.

MR. PEPPER: I take exception that that motion was not carried out. Mr. Wade says he wrote to the secretaries of the different organizations and asked for a committee to meet us and discuss the question as stated in that motion. Having appointed their delegates it was our duty to call them together. If that was not done we failed in our part, and let us remedy it now.

THE CHAIRMAN: It appears that this matter is to be taken up on Tuesday, February 20th, in Ottawa.

MR. H. ROBINSON: If that is the case we should have some committee from here to represent us.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT: I feel that this is an important subject. Sometime ago I took up very extensively the matter of express rates to the West. I had had some experience with the express rates in the States, and I thought we ought to have something corresponding to those. I found that the Americans have an average rate of \$200 a car from New York to the middle states, and I applied for a rate on our roads. I found they wanted to charge me about \$700 for a corresponding distance, and I have always thought that should be gone into with the railroads, and I am pleased to see this matter brought up here.

Comparing it to fruit the horseman has to load his shipment, but the fruit shipper has his loaded by railroad hands, and they have a rate from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a hundred, and we pay about \$7.00. I think there is something very wrong.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you ever taken this question up with the railway authorities?

MR. BRIGHT: This letter came very recently. I wrote to the different Provincial associations of the Dominion of Canada right away after I received it. I thought it was best to advise the different Horse Breeders' Associations, and we sent a copy of the letter to them. The meeting is to be held on the 20th of February, at the Central Station, Ottawa.

THE CHAIRMAN: What would you recommend?

MR. BRIGHT: I think it is in the interests of the horse industry that they should send a deputation to take up the other side. I am not sure but what we should engage some person such as a solicitor to go along. Mr. Peter White who has a thorough knowledge of this matter worked on it with the Commission for a long time. I think something should be done along that line, because if there is no opposition the Railway Commission are liable to be persuaded by the railway people with their reasons for raising the rates at this time.

MR. PEPPER: I might say that the express companies, four or five years ago, brought this same application before the Railway Commission and asked for an increase of fifty per cent. on their rates. It was fortunately blocked at that time. I would suggest that we form a committee and ask that committee to meet the race horse people, and join with them in putting up the strongest case we can to

prevent this raise, but to obtain a fair rate on all horses shipped throughout the Province of Ontario.

Referring to the rate from New York to Chicago of \$200, the rate from Toronto to Chicago would be something like \$300. I think this whole matter should be taken up and gone into very carefully, because the increase in the shipping of live stock and horses over the shipping of ordinary freight is beginning to be very marked. People who would not think of shipping by express are all going from freight to express, and once you get the rates raised in times such as these, it is going to be hard to get them brought back again when normal conditions arise, and strong action should be taken now to prevent that happening.

MR. ROBINSON: I would move that a committee be formed on the lines of the Live Stock Commissioner's suggestion, and that Mr. Peter White be one of the committee.

MR. WADE: It is not a question of law; it is a question of presenting the case of the shipper. It would be a grand thing to have as skilled a lawyer as Mr. Peter White act for us, but unless we have the finances we cannot ask a lawyer to go down and plead this matter for us, and when the times comes to pay the bill talk poor. If we had the money it would be a pleasure to engage Mr. White, but unless it was absolutely necessary that legal talent should be used, I think the Live Stock Commissioner could handle that. He has his traffic experts right in his own office, and he or a representative from the horse breeders and some member of his staff could present our case to the Commission.

MR. BRIGHT: The reason I mentioned Mr. White was because I know he has a great knowledge of this matter and has been before the Railway Commission. We need somebody who has been posted and knows how to meet the Commission. Everybody is not going to meet the Commission in a way that will produce the influential effect and bring to bear the same weight and knowledge before them as the railways that are putting up the proposition. I want to say that the railways are opposed to the race horse men. One of the main causes why they stopped the return rates from fairs was on account of the race horse. They have been more sympathetic to assist the breeders generally, and if it were only breeders, I do not think there would be any objection to the railways dealing with them without going before the Railway Commission. Any deputation you appoint should have that experience to go before them intelligently or else not go at all, because a bad witness is a good deal worse than no witness at all.

HON. NELSON MONTEITH: I quite agree with the view expressed by the Live Stock Commissioner that if a strong case was represented by the breeders of pure-bred stock it would weigh a great deal with the Commission, especially if we embraced this with a committee of the race horse men. As I understand and know, as a matter of public experience, the railways are sympathetic with the pure-bred interests. I think possibly every tub should stand on its own bottom, and if there is any way of separating the shipment of horses, it might possibly mean a good deal in presenting our case before the Committee.

MR. GARDHOUSE: I move that the matter be left in the hands of the Live Stock Commissioner to take the matter up and do what he thinks is in the best interest of the horse breeders, and he can get anyone he thinks necessary to assist him, and I have much pleasure in moving that resolution.

MR. PEPPER: I might say that the Western Live Stock Union Committee that has charge of transportation is already in the City and will be here for a day or two, and if you would ask two gentlemen from here to join you in taking the matter up and meeting them and formulate a recommendation, and then hand it

to our Live Stock Commissioner to be used before the Commission, I believe it would carry a great deal of weight, much more weight than by having the Department send some of their people without the backing of the Association.

MR. GARDHOUSE: My motion covers that. We are leaving it in the Live Stock Commissioner's hands to act in any way he wishes.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. ROBINSON, and seconded by Mr. GARDHOUSE, that the whole matter be left in the hands of the Live Stock Commissioner. Carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. MONTEITH, seconded by Mr. HENDERSON, that it is the sense of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Annual Meeting that the matter of increased express rates should be left wholly in the hands of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

Moved by John Gardhouse, seconded by Peter Christie, "That with a view of bettering the conditions at present existing in the Horse Breeding Industry of this Province, the President, Vice-President and the Secretary be a committee to interview the Minister of Agriculture for the Province towards obtaining his support for furthering the advancement of this important industry." Carried.

MR. PEPPER: Might I suggest that you follow up the resolution of last year asking the different associations to appoint a committee to meet a committee from this Association to take up the question of transportation in all lines of live stock for the coming year. If you remember, in September or October, the Railway Commission issued an order whereby the railways can raise all freight rates from seven and one-half to twenty per cent., showing them that they are justified in asking that rate. That will be taken up unquestionably this year on account of the conditions of transportation, and the railways will undoubtedly make the best of the argument that can be made, and that committee should be called together to get a thorough understanding of the situation and be prepared to take it up whenever any question arises as to the rates. I think that resolution of last year should be consummated as quickly as possible so that we will have a committee to counteract any action taken on the part of the railways.

MR. WADE: This was the motion passed last year:

Moved by H. W. ROBINSON, seconded by JOHN GARDHOUSE, "That the Executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association act in conjunction with other Live Stock Associations to form a Board which will have authority to act in all matters dealing with transportation, trade and all other matters affecting live stock interests generally." Carried.

After considerable discussion it was moved and seconded that the committee be continued, and are requested to deal with the question.

MR. ROBINSON: This is the first time that the various Horse Breeders' Associations have met since last June, so I can say what I would now. Mr. Chairman, you were good enough last June to present to the Minister of Militia a very handsome Blue Cross outfit to be used at the front. At that particular time you yourself said that you hoped that this outfit as you saw it at that date would go overseas intact. The reply Lieut.-Col. Clarke made to you was that he would see himself—he was acting on behalf of the Minister—that this outfit as presented to him would go overseas intact. Now I have had some correspondence about that matter, and as far as you are concerned, you have done everything to see that Col. Clarke's promise was carried out, but I am sorry to say to you that I learn from a letter I received from England the ambulance, the transport waggon and a box of instruments arrived in Great Britain quite safely, and as Col. Neil says, "They were serving their purpose very admirably, but he had received no horses."

This was gotten up purely and simply by the horse breeders for the alleviation of suffering among horses. We not only wished to send over the transport wagon and ambulance, steel covered and all as it was, but our object was to send to Great Britain and France a representative bunch of horses, both light and heavy, and I think you will bear me out that not a better representation of light and heavy horses could be gotten together. I hope you can elucidate the matter and tell us what has become of these horses.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Robinson has put rather a poser to me. It is true I had something to do with this outfit in the way of making the arrangements in Ottawa and in the presentation which took place here in the city, the outfit was something of which the horsemen of Ontario might well feel proud. It was a present which any department might well feel proud of having presented to them. Objection was made at the time that the horses could not be shipped over. I told Gen. McDonald and Col. Clarke that there was no use talking like that, because I knew better. If they wanted to send them over they could send them; they were shipping horses most of the time, and I could not see why these could not go as well. Time passed on and the horses passed into the hands of the Militia Department. They were taken over by Col. Clarke. Sometime ago, as I understand now, a number of horses landed at the Royal Military College at Kingston, and I was given to understand by the Department that they were all there, and I thought, in my innocence, that if they had not been taken across the ocean they were in comfortable quarters at least and were fairly well taken care of. The other day, in going down on the train I happened to run across the Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston. We were talking over different matters and after a bit I said, "You got rather a nice bunch of horses awhile ago?" "Yes," he said, "We got ten. They were a very nice bunch; they suited our purposes very well, but I do not know that there is anything extra about them at all." "Then," I said, "they cannot be the horses I am speaking of." He said, "I am sure I do not know. They answer our purposes." Those of you who saw the horses know they could not be the same bunch. The horses we sent were a credit to everybody concerned. Where the four heavy horses are I do not know; I cannot get any track of them at all. All I can get track of are the ten at Kingston, and as to the other six I do not know where they are.

My impression is this: Of course I cannot prove this unless these horses were seen by somebody who would recognize them, but my impression is that they were changed in some way or other, and the horses that we made a present of are somewhere in Canada. These that are at Kingston are the ones that were exchanged. Where the other six are I do not know. I was given to understand that the whole of the horses were at Kingston, but I think that is not true. That is the whole matter as I understand it.

It was not the intention of those who made the present that they should remain in Canada. General Macdonald and Col. Clarke tried to saddle me with saying that I agreed that these horses should be taken over by the Department and taken care of. I pointed out that they could be shipped to Great Britain, and we parted, as I understood, with the idea that they would be shipped over. The ambulance, transport wagon and the box of instruments have gone over, and there has been a certain amount of correspondence in connection with these.

MR. WADE then read a letter from Col. W. J. Neil, No. 2 Canadian Veterinary Hospital, Shorncliffe, England, dated October 2nd, 1916, regarding the receipt of the ambulance, transport wagon and instruments.

MR. ROBINSON: I think it is fair to our President that I should read this letter. It is dated at Ottawa, January 17th, 1917, and it is marked "Private."

(Mr. Robinson then read the letter which represented that it was impossible to secure steamship accommodation for the shipment of horses overseas, both on account of the lack of space and the cost, and that Mr. W. Smith, M.P., in discussing the matter with Col. Clarke had agreed that the Militia Department could make what disposition of the horses they saw fit. The ambulance, transport wagon and equipment had arrived in England where they were being usefully employed, and the horses were retained in Canada where they were being used in the service of the country for military purposes.)

MR. ROBINSON: These horses had no mark on them. We let the horses go just as they were, and I am reading the letter to show that no blame is attached to the President.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is very unfortunate that this has happened, because it was a splendid present. The horsemen thought they could do something to help on our cause, and I daresay the horses have been used somewhere for military purposes during the past summer. I was told at one time they were at Valcartier.

MR. PEPPER: The Minister of Militia and all the Department have a good deal of trouble just now. Knowing where they are just now won't help us much. Would not it be better to let this stand over and take it up later and find out who failed to do his duty.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it would be possible for Mr. Robinson to write Col. Clarke that the horse breeders are somewhat disappointed that the outfit had not all gone overseas, and you would like, for the information of those who contributed so liberally, to know what had become of the horses.

MR. ROBINSON: This is what I have done, and I cannot get any answer. That is the answer to my last letter that I have just read, and they have saddled the whole thing on you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Put it this way, that the horsemen would like to know just what has become of the horses.

MR. ROBINSON: I will do that.

THE CHAIRMAN: They should have trace of every animal.

MR. ROBINSON: These were not marked.

A MEMBER: Every horse that is taken into the army is marked with a militia number, and it is then registered, and if you inquired at Ottawa for the number of these horses you could follow them right through.

MR. ROBINSON: That does not appertain to horses that have been presented.

MR. WADE: After they have been handed over to the Militia Department they would be marked.

MR. ROBINSON: They were handed over to the principal veterinary officer and he shipped them to Montreal within twenty-four hours without marking them. He told me that.

The meeting then adjourned.

Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association

OFFICERS.

<i>President</i>	JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia.
<i>Vice-President</i>	Geo. L. TELFER, Paris.
<i>Executive Committee</i>	J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown. J. W. SPRINGSTEAD, Abingdon.
<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	R. W. WADE, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

<i>Cotswolds</i>	J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.
<i>Leicesters</i>	JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia.
<i>Lincolns</i>	E. ROBSON, Denfield.
<i>Oxfords</i>	J. E. COUSINS, Harriston.
<i>Shropshires</i>	J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford.
<i>Dorsets</i>	CECIL STOBBS, Leamington.
<i>Hampshires</i>	Geo. L. TELFER, Paris.
<i>Suffolk</i>	JAMES BOWMAN, Guelph.

GENERAL DIRECTORS.

H. M. LEE, Highgate.	W. WHITELAW, Guelph.
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REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: J. D. BRIEN, Ridgetown.
Western Fair, London: J. KELLY, Shakespeare; JAS. SNELL, Clinton.
Central Canada Exhibition: JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia; E. S. ARCHIBALD, Ottawa.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: GEO. L. TELFER, Paris; JOHN KELLY, Shakespeare;
 JAS. DOUGLAS, Caledonia; W. WHITELAW, Guelph.
Ottawa Winter Fair: JAS. BRYSON, Brysonville, Que.; LT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London;
 GEO. B. ROTHWELL, Cen. Exp. Farm, Ottawa; E. S. ARCHIBALD, Cen. Exp. Farm, Ottawa.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$1,393 66	
Grant, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association	639 73	
Interest	26 70	
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Total		\$2,060 09

Expenditures.

Directors' Expenses	\$97 70	
Grants—		
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	200 00	
Ottawa Winter Fair	100 00	
Belgian Relief Fund	200 00	
Cups for Competition at Ontario Provincial Winter Fair	200 00	
Printing notices for Annual Meeting	2 30	
Auditor	2 00	
Miscellaneous	1 62	
Cash on hand	1,256 47	
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Total		\$2,060 09

J. T. GIBSON, *President*.
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer*.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, Wednesday, February 7th, 1917, MR. T. R. ARKELL, of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, was present and gave a talk on the co-operative selling of wool, pointing out the common defects in fleeces: 1st, chaff in neck; 2nd, being kicked to pieces while being shorn; 3rd, tied with binder twine. All of these tended to create a low standard and consequently low value. He urged the discarding of overhead feeding racks; advised more care in handling fleece, and suggested the use of paper twine. Mr. Arkell gave the result of his experience in connection with co-operative sales and expressed his opinion that the Live Stock Branch would be willing to assist in whatever manner they might, if the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association organized for co-operative sales.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Financial Statement was also read and accepted.

JAMES DOUGLAS reported for Committee appointed to purchase Cups for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

J. W. SPRINGSTEAD reported for Committee appointed to interview Government *re* amendment to the Sheep and Dog Law and stated that the recommendations made by the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association were now incorporated in the Sheep and Dog Act.

It was moved by J. D. BRIEN, seconded by H. M. LEE, "That whereas Sheep Breeders' Associations of a similar nature in other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada have entered into and carried on the co-operative selling of wool on a graded basis, as a medium whereby the members might realize greater financial return from the sale of the wool grown by them, and at the same time place on the market a product more suitable for both the manufacturer and the dealer of wool: *Be it therefore resolved*, that this Association take advantage of the assistance offered by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, of expert wool graders' services, and undertake accordingly the co-operative selling of wool for their members, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to conduct all matters pertaining thereto." Carried unanimously.

Western Ontario Poultry Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held December 7th, 1916.

OFFICERS.

President J. H. SAUNDERS, London.
Hon. President WM. BARBER, 118 Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto.
First Vice-President G. G. HENDERSON, Hamilton.
Second Vice-President M. M. FERGUSON, London.
Secretary-Treasurer R. W. WADE, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

JOS. RUSSELL, Toronto.	J. L. BROWN, Seaforth.
A. W. TYSON, Guelph.	R. OKE, London.
STUART BRUCE, Hamilton.	ALEX. MCKEE, Windsor.
W. W. CADMAN, Ostrander.	MR. ANDREWS, London.

REPRESENTATIVES TO FAIR BOARDS.

Canadian National Exhibition: WM. MCNEIL, London.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: WM. MCNEIL, London; WM. BARBER, Toronto;
 A. W. TYSON, Guelph; PROF. W. R. GRAHAM, Guelph.
Western Fair: J. H. SAUNDERS, London; A. R. K. TOZER, London.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1916.

Receipts.

Cash on hand as per last Report	\$57 90	
Membership Fees	472 00	
Interest	85	
		\$530 75

Expenditures.

Grant, Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1915	\$400 00	
Directors' Expenses	68 50	
J. H. Saunders, services during Winter Fair, 1915	50 00	
Balance on hand	12 25	
		\$530 75

WM. BARBER, *President.*
 R. W. WADE, *Treasurer.*

Western Ontario Seed Growers' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held December 6th, 1916.

OFFICERS.

President A. MCKENNEY, Amherstburg.
Vice-President A. S. MAYNARD, Chatham.
Secretary-Treasurer R. W. WADE, Toronto.
Assistant Secretary R. E. MORTIMER, Toronto.
Auditors P. W. HODGETTS and G. A. PUTNAM, Toronto.

DIRECTORS.

<p><i>Wheat</i>: WILL BARRIE, Galt. <i>Oats</i>: L. D. HANKINSON, Aylmer. <i>Barley</i>: A. MCKENNEY, Amherstburg. <i>Corn</i>: J. O. DUKE, Ruthven. <i>Rye and Buckwheat</i>: WILL BARRIE, Galt. <i>Peas</i>: R. W. KNISTER, Comber.</p>	<p><i>Clovers and Grasses</i>: W. J. SQUIRRELL, O.A.C. <i>Roots</i>: A. McMEANS, Brantford. <i>Potatoes</i>: WM. NAISMITH, Falkenburg. <i>Vegetables</i>: J. W. CROW, O.A.C. <i>Beans</i>: A. S. MAYNARD, Chatham.</p>
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Representatives to Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: A. MCKENNEY, Amherstburg;
A. S. MAYNARD, Chatham.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For the Year Ending November 30th, 1916.

Receipts.

Membership Fees for 1915	\$35 00	
Membership Fees for 1916	43 00	
		\$78 00

Expenditures.

Printing Catalogue of Seed Grain	\$25 00	
Exchange on cheque	10	
Balance on hand	52 90	
		\$78 00

A. MCKENNEY, *President*.
R. W. WADE, *Treasurer*.

Members of Live Stock Associations

MEMBERS OF ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS.

- Adams, Albert and Morley, Brantford.
Airth, W. S., North Bruce.
Aitcheson, John, Stratford.
Aitken, James, Elora.
Annett, W. B., R.R. No. 2, Alvinston.
Arbogast Brothers, Sebringville.
Arbogast, John, Stratford.
Armstrong, George B., Teeswater.
Armstrong, John D., Strongville.
Armstrong, Robert, Strongville.
Bailey, G. A., Harold.
Baldwin, Charles, Hillsburg.
Balsdon, J. I., Markham.
Barber, Frank, Villa Nova.
Barnes, Thomas, & Son, Maidstone.
Barr, William, Douglas.
Barton, J. T., & Sons, Beeton.
Batty, W. F., Brooklin.
Bean, Charles, & Son, Ailsa Craig.
Beattie, W. R., Elora.
Begg, W. A., Tiverton.
Beith, Hon. Robert, Bowmanville.
Bell Brothers, Barrie.
Bell, David D., Shakespeare.
Bell, James, Wroxeter.
Bell, John M., Hensall.
Bell, William, Stratford.
Bennett, C. O., Claremont.
Berry, T. J., Hensall.
Black, William, Seaforth.
Boag, John A., & Son, Queensville.
Boag, Percy S., Queensville.
Boake, B. J., Weston.
Borland, J. G., Claremont.
Bothwell, George A., Owen Sound.
Bousfield, Wray, Jarvis.
Bowes, T. A., Concord.
Boyle, Thomas, Fenella.
Brander, W. T., & Son, Hagerman.
Brandon Brothers, Forest.
Brandon, R. C., Cannington.
Breakey, J. N., & Son, Milliken.
Breakey, J. W., Thornhill.
Broadfoot, A. & J., Seaforth.
Brock, John, Lindsay.
Brodie, G. A., Newmarket.
Brooks, Mark, Jerseyville.
Brown, F. L., Myrtle Station.
Brownlee, W. H., Bothwell.
Bull, L. J. C., Brampton.
Bunker, Fred, Brougham.
Bunker, S. C., Whitby.
Burgess, Wellington, Norwood.
Burnett, Wm. R., Markdale.
Burt, J. H., & Son, Hillsburg.
Butler, William, Mount Elgin.
Cain, M. F., Queensville.
Cameron, Colin, Etobicoke.
Campbell Brothers, Alvinston.
Campbell, Colin, Port Elgin.
Campbell, M. J., Alvinston.
Cargill, Limited, Cargill.
Carson, Robert T., Atwood.
Carstairs, Robert, Fenella.
Cassin, Ed., Macville.
Cation, E. C., Brampton.
Chebott, Anthony, Allenford.
Christie, Peter, Manchester.
Clark Bros., R.R. No. 4, Mount Brydges.
Clarke, Robert, Carlingford.
Coates, James H., Claremont.
Coats, Leslie, Port Perry.
Colquhoun, Arthur, Staffa.
Colquhoun, William, Mitchell.
Cook, James, Myrtle.
Cooper, Ford, Gorrie.
Costello, Ed., Downeyville.
Coulson, A. B., Unionville.
Cowan, W. J., Cannington.
Cowie, G. R., Milliken.
Cowie, John W., Markham.
Cowie, W. J., Locust Hill.
Cox, George A., Milliken.
Cox, W. J., Peterborough.
Crawford, A. M., Thedford.
Crawford Brothers, Brown's Corners.
Crawford, James, Elora.
Crowe, William, Cannamore.
Crowsten, James A., Markdale.
Cruickshank, John, Parkhill.
Cudmore, Charles, Sprucedale.
Culham, Nelson, Sheffield.
Cumming, Dougall, Russell.
Currie, Charles, Morriston.
Darroch, A. G., Palmerston.
Davidson, Estate of John, Ashburn.
Davies, Robert, Toronto.
Dawn, Albert, Fairmount.
Demary, O. R., Kerrwood.
Dennis, Edgar, Newmarket.
Devitt, S. A., Burketon.
Dix, William A., Fergus.
Doan, C. A., Queensville.
Doherty, Alexander, Wexford.
Dolson, W. D., Alloa.
Drover, William, Kippen.
Duff, Robert, Myrtle.
Dunlop, Charles, Billing's Bridge.
Eaid, Charles E., Simcoe.
Elliott, George B., Newtonbrook.
Faris, P. M., Bradford.
Farr, James E., Sharon.
Faulds, William, Muncey.
Faulds, W. M., Muncey.
Ferguson, R. D., Port Stanley.
Ferguson, Samuel, Conn.

Filsinger, Andrew, Ayton.
 Fleming, George J., Macville.
 Fletcher, J. A., Brampton.
 Ford, George B., Galt.
 Forfar, A. W., Ellesmere.
 Forgrave, R. T., Grand Valley.
 Forster, W. D., Markham.
 Francis, J. A., Pakenham.
 Frisby, A. E., Agincourt.
 Fuller, G. T., Watford.
 Fuller, J. A., Cheltenham.
 Gardhouse, J. M., Weston.
 Gee, George, Unionville.
 Gerrie, W. G., Belwood.
 Gleason, Joseph, Markham.
 Glendinning, Henry, & Son, Manilla.
 Goodfellow Brothers, Bolton.
 Gracey, Armer, Stittsville.
 Graham Brothers, Claremont.
 Graham, Oscar, Dixie.
 Graham, William, Port Perry.
 Grant, Ernest, R.R. No. 1, Dobbinton.
 Gray, Daniel, Hillsburgh.
 Green, Robert, Richmond.
 Greenlees, Hugh, Bowmanville.
 Gregg, David, Claremont.
 Groat, Charles, Oshawa.
 Groat, William M., Holstein.
 Grooms, W. W., Chatham.
 Grose, Stephen N., Thornton.
 Gropp, George, Milverton.
 Grove, David, Mount Joy.
 Guest, J. L., London.
 Hadden, George, & Sons, Blackwater.
 Hagarty, Michael, Bornholm.
 Hager, O. E., Caledonia.
 Hall, Thomas, Columbus.
 Hamilton, Angus, Sutton West.
 Hand, James, Alvinston.
 Hanlon, Henry, Ingersoll.
 Hanson, Charles, Dixon's Corners.
 Harley, Ernest, Princeton.
 Harris, Frank H., & Son, Mount Elgin.
 Henders, R. J., Janetville.
 Hewson, Albert, Malton.
 Hillman, G. M., Markham.
 Hird, Anthony, Brantford.
 Hisey, Norman, Stayner.
 Hodges, T. E., Lindsay.
 Hodgins, George A., Carp.
 Holmes, William, Otterville.
 Hotson, A., R.R. No. 4, Carlingford.
 Howard, Charles J., Hagersville.
 Howard, W. J., & Son, Fairbank.
 Hudson, Harri H., Bolton.
 Hummason, Fred, Embro.
 Hunter, A. J., Sleeman.
 Innes, Donald, Embro.
 Innes, James W., Woodstock.
 Jackson, George, & Son, Downsview.
 Jewell, W. E., Bowmanville.
 Johns, James T., Oshawa.
 Johnston, Ben W., Ravenshoe.
 Kay, W. H., Kirkton.
 Kelleher, W. J., Toronto.
 Kennedy, Samuel, Cannington.
 Kerslake Charles J., Hampton.
 Kilgour, Joseph, Eglinton.
 King, Frank, Sonya.
 Kneeshaw, J., Bradford.
 Knox, Andrew, Caledonia.
 Kuntz, E. G., Formosa.
 Kydd, Thomas, Sandford.
 Lamb, A. D., Milton West.
 Langdon, Thomas, Embro.
 Langmaid, W. J., Hampton.
 Larkin, J. D., Queenston.
 Law, William, & Son, Ringwood.
 Lawson, Alexander, Cherrywood.
 Leadley, Henry, Cookstown.
 Leask, James H., Seagrave.
 Leavens, Howard, Bloomfield.
 Lee, Alexander, Uxbridge.
 Legge, T. H., Temperanceville.
 Leonard, James, Schomberg.
 Loneryan, John, Indian River.
 Lyons, Percy, Dundas.
 MacGillis, D., Bainsville.
 McAllister, William, Zurich.
 McArthur, Donald, Greenbank.
 McAvoy, T. C., & Son, Claremont.
 McCallum, J. M., Shakespeare.
 McCallum, W. J., Brampton.
 McClure, Joseph, & Sons, Alloa.
 McComb, Samuel, Kincardine.
 McConkey, R. J., Stroud.
 McDougald, Neil, Tara.
 McElheron, Neil, Chatsworth.
 McEwen, Lieut.-Col. Robert, London.
 McGeachy, A. D., Dutton.
 McGill, William, & Son, Bethany.
 McGillawee, James, Stratford.
 McGregor, Alexander, Uxbridge.
 McIntosh, Donald, Embro.
 McIntosh, John A., Ilderton.
 McIntyre Brothers, Alvinston.
 McKee, Thomas, Manchester.
 McKinnon, D., & Sons, Hillsburgh.
 McKinnon, B. A., Hillsburgh.
 McKinnon, D. B., Hillsburgh.
 McKinnon, James, Bethany.
 McKinnon, Neil E., Hillsburgh.
 McLaren, Henry, Cobourg.
 McLean, T. D., Ormond.
 McLelland, Richard, Belwood.
 McMane, A., Milverton.
 McMichael, T. J., Seaforth.
 McMillan, John, North Keppel.
 McMillan, Thomas, Seaforth.
 McNab, John, Arthur.
 McNiven, Alexander F., St. Thomas.
 McNiven, W. A., Hamilton.
 McPhail, A. C., Vernon.
 McPherson, Donald, Argyle.
 McQuillan, William, St. Helen's.
 McTaggart, C. J., Appin.
 McTaggart, John A., Cresswell.
 McTavish, Alexander, Shakespeare.
 Mackintosh, William, Southampton.
 Madill, Wilmer, Brampton.
 Major, W. H., Whitevale.
 Mancell, W. H., Fletcher.
 Martin, Thomas H., Denfield.
 Martin, W. H., Rosseau.
 Martin, William R., Lucknow.
 Mason, Leslie, Agincourt.

- Mathewson, R. M., Brooklin.
 Maxwell, James, Locust Hill.
 Meadows, Charles E., Embro.
 Meharey, H. A., Russell.
 Meharey, William, Russell.
 Metherall, C. W., Dunedin.
 Miller, A., & Sons, Galetta.
 Miller Brothers, Claremont.
 Miller, George, Caledonia.
 Milne, A. S., Don.
 Monteith, Nelson, Stratford.
 Moore, John D., & Son, Queensville.
 Moore, Jonathan G., Mount Forest.
 Morden, W. H., Oakville.
 Moran, S. J., Trenton.
 Morenz, William, Bornholm.
 Morgan, D. M., Claremont.
 Mowat, John, Shelburne.
 Muir, James, St. Mary's.
 Murchison, Walter, Kenilworth.
 Murdoch, William, Palmerston.
 Ness, W. J., Gormley.
 Newton, R. W., Tavistock.
 Nichol, Robert, Brussels.
 Nichol, R., Hagersville.
 Nicklas, Henry, Tavistock.
 Noble, George, King.
 Norris, Robert, Bolton.
 Noyes Brothers, Denfield.
 Oehm & Sons, Stratford.
 Ogram, James, Wallenstein.
 Ormerod, W. C., Claremont.
 Osborne, T. C., Whitby.
 Peacock, J. T., Woodbridge.
 Pellatt, Sir Henry M., Toronto.
 Pendergast, John, Mono Road.
 Penny, John E., Box Grove.
 Perrin, Fernando, Newcastle.
 Peters & Son, Alvin, Hampton.
 Pettit, J. A. & H. M., Freeman.
 Phoenix, Albert F., Greenbank.
 Pinhey, Horace C., Dunrobin.
 Pinkerton, R. B., Essex.
 Potter, Hugh A., Caledon.
 Potts, William, Mitchell.
 Preston, T. H. E., Bethany.
 Prouse, S. J., Ingersoll.
 Prout, George, Cedar Brae.
 Pugh, Fred C., Claremont.
 Pugh, W. H., Claremont.
 Rae, Walter, St. Paul's Station
 Ratcliffe Brothers, St. Mary's.
 Rawlings, John, Forest.
 Redmond, S. F., Peterboro.
 Reid & Sons, R. H., Kincardine.
 Richardson, Frank, Columbus.
 Richardson, Fred, & Son, Columbus.
 Richardson, George E., Queensville.
 Riehl, Michael, Stratford.
 Rinn, William, Constance.
 Roberts, Samson, Columbus.
 Robertson, Col. D. M., Toronto.
 Robinson, Ed. W., Markham.
 Robinson, H. M., Erindale.
 Robson, R. S., & Son, Denfield.
 Rodman, William, Sonya.
 Rossiter, A., Crampton.
 Rothwell, Benjamin R., Ottawa.
 Ruskell, John, Mount Forest.
 Russell, T. A., Downsview.
 Ryan, Daniel, Toronto.
 Scharf, Adam, Cumming's Bridge.
 Scott, Robert J., Brussels.
 Scott, T., & Sons, Sutton West.
 Scott, Thomas, Tara.
 Scratch, R. V. L., Wheatley.
 Semple, Hugh, Grand Valley.
 Semple, John, Milverton.
 Shanahan Brothers, Shanty Bay.
 Shaw Brothers, Peterborough.
 Shaw, Estate of Richard J., Sharon.
 Shaw, M. W. E., Vars.
 Shellard, Morris, Galt.
 Sherick, Daniel, & Son, Bethesda.
 Sibbald, W. M., Jr., Sutton West.
 Sleightholm, J. A., Malton.
 Smillie, James, Hensall.
 Smith & Richardson, Columbus.
 Smith, H., Exeter.
 Smith, Robert B., Columbus.
 Smurthwaite, Thomas, Willowdale.
 Somersset, W. F., Port Sydney.
 Spears, Thomas, Cobourg.
 Sproule, Newton H., Schomberg.
 Stanley, Norman, Elmvale.
 Staples, Joseph F., Ida.
 Staples, W. H., Cavan.
 Steadman, W. S., Petrolia.
 Stevenson, William, Melbourne.
 Stewart, Daniel, Schomberg.
 Stewart, John, Eden Grove.
 Stewart, John, Appleton.
 Story, J. T., Stouffville.
 Stover, W. Arthur, Tupperville.
 Stringer, Warren, Dunnville.
 Summerfeldt, L., Unionville.
 Summers, David E., Winchester.
 Taylor, L. W., Stayner.
 Thom, Alexander, Morrisburg.
 Thompson, J. W., Ripley.
 Thompson, Nathaniel, Orangeville.
 Tindale, Joseph, Fergus.
 Toms, Fred, Nestleton.
 Torrance, James, Markham.
 Touriss, C. A., Arthur.
 Trathen, William J., Caledon.
 Underwood, John, Grafton.
 Vipond, John, & Son, Brooklin.
 Wagg, Nelson, Claremont.
 Waldbrook, William, Hagersville.
 Walden, T. H., Lindsay.
 Wallace, G. A., Elora.
 Walsh, Richard, Hastings.
 Watson, A., & Sons, St. Thomas.
 Watson, John, Seagrave.
 Watt, Robert R., Blyth.
 Webster, Albert E., Oakwood.
 Wells, J. H., King.
 Werden, Harvey, Alvinston.
 White Brothers, Brooklin.
 Whyte, George H., Clifford.
 Wilkinson, C. B., Brussels.
 Wilkinson, George, London.
 Williamson, George R., Sonya.

Williamson, John, Springfield.
 Wilson, I. L., Perth.
 Wilson, N. F., Cumberland.
 Winch, Stephen, Paisley.
 Wood, William, Bradford.

Woodley, William, & Sons, Dundas.
 Wright, Isaac, Wingham.
 Young, Richard, Queensville.
 Zettel, A., Walkerton.

PERCHERON BREEDERS.

Anderson, H. D., Rossmore.
 Anderson, W. E., Rossmore.
 Atkin, Norman, North Malden.
 Bawtinhimer, J. S., & Sons, Cainsville.
 Boulter, G. E., Picton.
 Gardiner, J. L. B., Merlin.
 Hill, W. G., Queensville.
 Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton.
 Hogate, J. B., Weston.
 Macauley, James, & Son, Kleinburg.
 Pears, William, West Toronto.

Peart, C. O., Hagersville.
 Renwick, J. G., & Sons, Wheatley.
 Roberts, John & Albert, Peterboro.
 Rosborough, W. A., Peterboro.
 Steinmann, Jacob, & Son, New Hamburg.
 Sullivan, F. J., Windsor.
 Vermilyea, N., & Sons, Belleville.
 Wigle, E. J., Kingsville.
 Wigle, L. P., Kingsville.
 Wilson, M. J., Chatham.

STANDARD-BRED BREEDERS.

Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro.
 Bateman Brothers, Christina.
 Clemons, P. F., St. George.
 Cowan, W. J., Cannington.
 Crow, T. A., Toronto.
 Cruickston Stock Farm, Galt.
 Davies, Estate of Robert, Todmorden.
 Edmonds, L. H., Blenheim.
 Entricken, F. W., Tavistock.
 Goodison, E. F., Sarnia.

Giffin, Proctor, Brockville.
 Guy, L. W., Sarnia.
 Heslop, F. A., Burlington.
 Hurdman, W. P., Ottawa.
 Jackson, George, & Son, Downsview.
 Johnston Brothers, London.
 McLachlan, D., Chatham.
 Mather, R., Leamington.
 Plewes, Simon, Coboconk.
 Stacey, G. E., Ottawa.

HACKNEY BREEDERS.

Allison, J. Wesley, Morrisburg.
 Anderson, George M., Guelph.
 Beith, Hon. Robert, Bowmanville.
 Carnegie, William, Paris.
 Gardhouse, J. M., Weston.
 Husband, J. F., Eden Mills.

Jewell, W. E., Bowmanville.
 Mitchell, A. W., Malton.
 Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.
 Percy, E. A., Claremont.
 Thacker, William, Ariss.
 Tilt, James, Brampton.

THOROUGHBRED BREEDERS.

Bird, T. J., Toronto.
 Campbell, David A., Toronto.
 Clancey, E. B., Guelph.
 Dymont, S. & A. E., Barrie.
 Elliott, G. B. Newtonbrook.
 Fraser, W. P., Toronto.
 Gartshore, George M., Hamilton.
 Giddings, H., Oakville.
 Glassco, E., Windsor.

Hendrie, George M., Hamilton.
 Hendrie, Sir J. S., Hamilton.
 Hendrie, Estate of William, Hamilton.
 Livingston, Mrs. Lily A., Cobourg.
 Madigin, J. H., Fort Erie.
 Perry, J. W., Toronto.
 Seagram, Joseph E., Waterloo.
 Walker, William, Toronto.
 Woods, T. Ambrose, Toronto.

SHIRE BREEDERS.

Gardhouse, John, & Sons, Highfield.
 Johnston Brothers, Croton.
 McLaughlin, Richard, Dunnville.
 Mellow, J. A., Strangfield.

Morden, G. E., & Son, Oakville.
 Mossom, Boyd & Co., Bobcaygeon.
 Porter Brothers, Appleby.

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN SUFFOLK HORSE SOCIETY WHO HAS BRED OR IMPORTED AT LEAST ONE ANIMAL DURING 1916 AND IS ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mossom, Boyd Company, Bobcaygeon.

MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN PONY SOCIETY WHO HAVE BRED OR IMPORTED AT LEAST ONE ANIMAL DURING 1916, AND ARE ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Creech, Joseph, Lambton Mills.
Lloyd-Jones, John, Burford.

Miller, John, Jr., Ashburn.

MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN BELGIAN DRAUGHT HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WHO HAS BRED OR IMPORTED AT LEAST ONE ANIMAL DURING 1916 AND IS ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ONTARIO HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Houck, W. C., Black Creek.

Certified correct,

J. A. ROBSON,
Registrar.

MEMBERS OF ONTARIO SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

BERKSHIRE BREEDERS.

Attridge, G. A., Muir Kirk.
Andrews, Joseph, Burks Falls.
Bailey, E., Thedford.
Bedlow, Richard, Brockville.
Blyth, C. M., Guelph.
Booth, E. W., City View.
Boynton, William, Dollar.
Brien, E., & Sons, Ridgetown.
Brownridge, W. W., Georgetown.
Campbell, C. A., & Son, Brantford, R. R. No. 4.
Cassidy, Frank, Centreville.
Clark, Jas., & Sons, Puslinch.
Carkner, Reuben W., Williamsburg, R. R. No. 1.
Cutting, George, Aurora.
Cowieson, J. B., Queensville.
Cowan, John S., Atwood, R. R. No. 2.
Cockshutt, Frank, Brantford.
Davidson, Andrew F., Clifford.
Dubs, Geo. A., Rodney.
Douglas, J. A., Mount Forest.
Dawson, R. I., Science Hill.
Dolson, H. A., Cheltenham.
Dolson, S., & Son, Norval Station.
Dolson, S. R. A., Norval Station.
Elliott, George B., Newtonbrook.
Gilliland, W. J., Forest, R. R. No. 5.
Harvey, Ortie, Union.
Hall, Wm. D., Cornwall, R. R. No. 2.
Hill, Wm., Forest, R. R. No. 5.
Hyslop, Robt., Brantford, R. R. No. 2.
Kean, D. M., Orillia, R. R. No. 3.
Kelly, John, & Son, Shakespeare.
Logan, Chas. D., Bobcaygeon.
Larkin, John D., Queenston.
Lang, C. J., Burketon Station.
Lemon, Simeon, Kettleby.
McIntyre, H. G., Claremont.
McLeod, D. A., Dalhousie Station.
McGregor, John C., Tilbury.

McEwen, P. J., Wyoming.
Mark, G. H., Little Britain.
Metcalfe, Ivan, Wheatley, R. R. No. 1.
Moore, Mrs. W. H., McKellar.
Ottawa Valley Journal, Ottawa.
Oliver, R. W., Princeton.
Ouellette, D. & A., Amherstburg.
Pearce, W. C., Hensall.
Pouget, Eugene, Amherstburg.
Rainboth, Nathaniel, Warton.
Rodger, David, Drumbo.
Rogerson, R. C., Fergus.
Robinson, R. F., Leamington.
Ross, E. E., Kinburn.
Reed, Isaac, Orillia, R.R. No. 3.
Shuttleworth Bros., Leamington, R. R. No. 1.
Stobbs, Cecil, Leamington.
Stevenson, F. C., London Junction.
Smith, G. L., & H. E., Meadowvale.
Sinclair, Peter J., Shakespeare.
Stiver, J. L. B., Unionville.
Stevenson, A., Atwood.
Tuttle, Geo. E., Metcalfe.
Teasdale, F., Concord.
Thomson, Adam, Stratford.
Vanderlip, H. M., Brantford, R. R. No. 1.
Wagler, M., Milbank.
Wallace, Wm. A., Kars.
Weir, John, & Son, Paris.
Wilson, William, Dartford.
Edwards, J. E., Kettleby.
Lloyd-Jones, J., Burford.
McLeod, Norman D., Dunvegan.
Snowden, Thos. M., Zurich.
Brownridge, T. J., Georgetown.
Cation, Edward C., Brampton.
Dewar, Geo. A., Wyoming.
Essex County Seed Farms, Ltd., Amherstburg.

CHESTER WHITE BREEDERS.

Anderson, Wm., Tillsonburg.	McGorman, Percy, Cottam, R. R. No. 3.
Barney, Martin J., Essex.	Martinson Brothers, Northwood.
Butts, F. C., Essex.	Metcalf, David, & Son, Wheatley, R. R. No. 1.
Balcomb, Wm., Langton.	McNeill, Robt. S., Oxford Mills.
Bennett, George, Charing Cross.	Parks, John, Amherstburg, R. R. No. 2.
Caldwell, S. A., Billing's Bridge.	Pillou, Maurice, Amherstburg.
Clark, Fred, Harrow.	Roberts, William, Peterboro.
Drew, A., & Sons, Mountain Grove.	Smith, Robt., Chatham.
Doyle, Chas. A., Chatham.	Simon, Russell, Ruscomb.
DeCourcy, D., Mitchell.	Stevenson, William, & Son, Science Hill. R. R. No. 1.
Froats, H. G., Morrisburg, R. R. No. 1.	Wright, W. E., Glanworth.
George, Mrs. E. D., & Sons, Mossley.	Wright, W. F., Glanworth.
Hendy, Chas., Hastings, R. R. No. 2.	Wigle, Theodore W., Kingsville.
Heatherington, Donald, Blytheswood.	Wilson, W. E., Merrickville.
Hills, Wm. L., Wheatley.	
Langis, George, McGregor.	

DUROC JERSEY BREEDERS.

Atkinson, George, Arner.	Freed, Geo. W., Harrow.
Archibald, A., St. Thomas, R. R. No. 8.	Harrington, J. W., Chatham.
Affleck, William, Harrow.	Haggan, Wallace, Port Burwell, R. R. No. 1.
Connor, Matthew, Aylmer.	Johnston, Christian, Kingsville, R. R. No. 2.
Cassels, William, Cottam.	Malott, Gilbert, Wheatley, R. R. No. 3.
Campbell, Mac, & Sons, Northwood.	McBeth, Thos., Cottam.
Derbyshire, J. B., Wheatley.	Malott, Wm. H., North Ridge.
Dawson, Stanley, Kingsville.	McGee, Edward A., North Malden.
Drury, A. L., Harrow.	Pardo, L. A., Charing Cross.
Duke, J. O., Ruthven.	Smith, R. A., Leamington, R. R. No. 2.
Elliott, W. D., Comber.	Smith, Gordon, South Woodslee.
Forbes, Harry, Tupperville, R. R. No. 3.	
Farough, Nicholas, Maidstone.	
Farough, Chas., Maidstone.	

HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS.

Hastings Brothers, Crosshill.	Robinson, Byron, Wheatley.
O'Neil, Artemas, Denfield, R. R. No. 2.	

POLAND CHINA BREEDERS.

Anderson, Walter C., Amherstburg, R. R. No. 1.	Malott, Gowan, Leamington.
Bailey, A. E., Arner, R. R. No. 1.	Schleihau, David J., West Lorne.
Bedford, J. B., Windsor.	Sellers, William, North Malden.
Cofell, John, Merlin.	Trothen, R. E., Wallacetown.
Gould, George G., Essex.	Wright, Geo. W., Maidstone.
Howe, I. N., Mossley, R. R. No. 2.	Wigle, E. J., & Son, Kingsville.

TAMWORTH BREEDERS.

Armstrong, A. B., Codrington.	Dods, Jas. L., Copper Cliff.
Armstrong, Bert, Teeswater.	Dooks, Harry, Islington.
Boynton, Chas., Dollar.	Dickhout, Wm. R., Dunnville, R.R. No. 7.
Bolton, H. G., Picton.	Douglas, D., & Sons, Mitchell.
Colwill, A. A., Newcastle.	Ellenton, J. G., Hornby.
Chalmers, Thos., Dorland.	Flanagan, Oakley, Sharon.
Currie, Chas., Morriston.	German, Herbert, St. George.
Carr, Geo. P., Dartford.	Hallman, A. C., Breslau.

Herold's Farms, Beamsville.
 Hill, D. J., Marvelville.
 Keith, Wm., & Son, Listowel.
 McPherson, W., & Sons, St. Ann's.
 McCallum, J., Shakespeare.
 McGeorge, Samuel, & Sons, Listowel.
 Martin, W. A., & Sons, Corbyville.
 McCoig, A. B., Chatham.
 McConkey, N. H., Straffordville.
 Ovens, T. & G., Ingersoll.
 Powell Brothers, Elizabethville.
 Peacock, Allison, Woodbridge, R. R.
 No. 1.
 Platz, William, Port Stanley, R. R. No. 2.
 Readman, T., & Son, Streetsville.
 Ruitter, Chas., & Sons, Cowansville.

Senn, J. F., & Son, Binbrooke.
 Shepherdson, W. J., Walters Falls.
 Stark, Jas., Georgetown, R. R. No. 3.
 Todd, John W., Corinth.
 Thomson, Dugal, Belton.
 Thompson, George, Orangeville.
 Watson, George, King.
 Webster, R. H., Uxbridge.
 Wilson, J. C., Harold.
 Dalgleish, Chas. H., Kenmore.
 Jepson, Wm. R., Jarvis.
 Pearson, J. J., Cooksville.
 Ashenherst, Jas., Georgetown.
 Frechette, J. Arthur, Chelmsford.
 McClure, S. D., Norval.
 Vanzant, Dr. C. A., Elora.

YORKSHIRE BREEDERS.

Armstrong, O. C. B., Mono Road.
 Brethour, J. E., & Nephews, Burford.
 Badger, S. J., King.
 Bowley, William H., Fergus.
 Buchanan, Daniel, Thamesville, R. R.
 No. 2.
 Bennett, Herbert J., Campbellville.
 Brandt, Jos. R., Ancaster.
 Ball, Thos., Uxbridge, Box 14.
 Barbour, Gavin, & Son, Crosshill.
 Brain, A. M., Hornby.
 Cloughley, M., Webbwood.
 Campbell, D. P. L., Vankleek Hill.
 Cook, Frank, Cache Bay.
 Cerswell, J. A., Bond Head.
 Chinnick, William, Chatham, R. R. No. 1.
 Conn, J. A., Heathcote.
 Capes, Henry, Wyoming, R. R. No. 2.
 Cooke, Thos., Embro.
 Duck, John, Port Credit, R. R. No. 1.
 Davis, L. L., Burnaby.
 Daniels, Edward, Ancaster.
 Davidson, W. T., & Son, Meadowvale.
 Downey, Oscar H., Myrtle Station.
 Duck, Thos., Port Credit.
 Featherston, J. Ken., Streetsville.
 Frisby, R. S., Unionville, R. R. No. 1.
 Foster, A. H., & Son, Richmond.
 Fletcher, George D., Erin, R. R. No. 1.
 Featherstone, E. E., Trafalgar.
 Flowers, W. T., Caledonia, Box 375.
 Francis, William, Copetown.
 Flatt, D. C., & Son, Hamilton.
 Graham, G. N., Udora.
 Gott, George, Amherstburg.
 Garbutt, R. J., Belleville.
 Glenhodson Farm, Brooklin.
 Hossfeld, Henry, Walkerton.
 Henderson, William G., Peterboro, R. R.
 No. 7.
 Hawkins, Herb., Cobden, R. R. No. 5.
 Harvey, Chas., Exeter.
 Honey, Richard, Dartford.
 Hardy, Homer, Thorndale.
 Houck, W. C., Black Creek.

Hume, Alex., & Co., Campbellford.
 Henry, T. J., Caledon East, R. R. No. 2.
 Hamilton, John F., Cromarty.
 Henderson, George, Tara, R. R. No. 5.
 Heslop, Arthur, Freeman.
 Harding, R. H., Thorndale.
 Jones, William, Mount Elgin.
 Knights, William, Jr., Mull.
 Hay, John S., Kippen, R. R. No. 2.
 King, T. A., Milton.
 Luker, R. T., & Son, Centralia, R. R.
 No. 1.
 Lecuyer, J. A., North Bay.
 Lerch, Jacob, Preston.
 Murdoch, William, Palmerston.
 McDiarmid, H. S., Fingal.
 McDonald, Rod., Manitowaning, Box 46.
 McMullen, G. B., Picton.
 Mercer, Thos., Markdale.
 McCamus, T. W., Millbrook.
 Miners, G. W., Exeter, R. R. No. 3.
 McColeman, J. D., Spring Bay.
 Marshall, K. R., Dunbarton.
 McCormack, Jas. M., Rockton.
 McLean, Matt., Dutton.
 McMurphy, Neil, King.
 McVilty, S. R., Muncey.
 McCalpin, F. J., Gananoque.
 Manning, Wm., & Sons, Woodville.
 Miller, Herbert J., Keene.
 Nesbitt, E. W., Woodstock.
 Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
 Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.
 Oak Park Stock Farm, Paris.
 Osborne, R. B., Galt, R. R. No. 7.
 Pickett, M. J., Cedarville.
 Pinkney, William, Cooksville.
 Poole, George, Warkworth.
 Redman, John H., Orton.
 Ross, James B., Meadowvale, R. R. No. 1.
 Richardson Brothers, Columbus.
 Scott, D'Arcy, Ottawa.
 Staples, Arnold, Cobourg.
 Smith, David H., Stella, R. R. No. 1.
 Sample, Colin C., Vankleek Hill.

Swale, Cecil, Wiarton, R. R. No. 3.
 Stewart, Andrew, Mount Forest.
 Thorburn, Alexander, Paisley.
 Thurston, R. E., Bobcaygeon.
 Weld Company, William, London.
 Wilson, Matthew, Fergus.
 Walker, J. W., Napanee, R. R. No. 4.
 Welstead, Arthur, St. Catharines, R. R.
 No. 1.
 Williams, W. A., Cobourg.
 White, R. W., Burnley.
 Warner, John, Cayuga.

Wilson, Henry, Georgetown.
 Christie, L., Fort Frances.
 Colton, H., Malton.
 Honey, G. L., Seagrave.
 Purdy, Lyman, St. Mary's.
 Robinson, H. M., Erindale.
 Stevenson, A., Atwood.
 Doherty, M. W., Dixie.
 Lockhart, John, Woodstock.
 Larkin, John D., Queenston.

BREED NOT GIVEN.

Experimental Farms (Director), Ottawa.
 Graham, Ira L., Essex.
 Hodgson, Thos. J., Wheatley.
 Jeffery, Macdonald, Leamington.

Leaver, Jacob A., Flesherton.
 McLean, J. W., Snelgrove.
 Wainwright, Ed., & H. H. Woodcock,
 Seagrave.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

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Cockburn & Son, Dundas.	Galt, E. Brown, Point Fortune, Que.
A. E. Field-Marshall, Beamsville.	Curtis Bros., Norham.
Joe Walker, Wardsville.	Thompson Bros., 119 Tisdale St. N., Hamilton.
Ralph Williams, M.D., Ingersoll.	Thos. Watts, Clinton.
A. G. H. Luxton & Sons, Mt. Forest.	
H. G. Whiting, London.	

BRAHMA, DARK.

G. E. Brown, Point Fortune, Que.	Curtis Bros., Norham.
C. A. R. Tilt, Doon.	Geo. H. Vaughan, 702 Maitland St., London.
Robt. Hauser, Canboro.	

COCHIN, BUFF.

G. E. Brown, Point Fortune, Que.	Holmhurst Poultry Yards, Whitby.
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COCHIN, PARTRIDGE.

G. E. Brown, Point Fortune, Que.	Holmhurst Poultry Yards, Whitby.
J. Handley, Concession St., Galt.	Curtis Bros., Norham.
C. A. R. Tilt, Doon.	C. H. Byam & Son, Maple.

COCHIN, BLACK.

Duncan Butler, Strathroy.	C. A. R. Tilt, Doon.
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COCHIN, WHITE.

J. O. Reed, 386 Davis St., Sarnia.	G. Anguish, Lambeth.
Duncan Butler, Strathroy.	R. W. Battram, Windham Centre.
G. E. Brown, Point Fortune, Que.	

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Holland Bros., 182 Clergy St., Kingston.	B. Stinchcombe & Son, Middlemarch.
Anderson Bros., Oakville.	Geo. L. Baker, 18 Elliott St., Windsor.
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LANGSHAN, WHITE.

A. G. H. Luxton & Sons, Mt. Forest.	B. Stinchcombe & Son, Middlemarch.
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Hy. Hulse, Newmarket.	G. M. Bolton, Rockwood.
F. J. French, Newmarket.	Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Milverton.
J. A. Betzner, Aldershot.	Chris. Schondelmayer, Waterloo.
Jno. A. Lambertus, Eganville.	Hessel Bros., 7 McAlpine Ave., London.
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Stewart Bruce, Burlington.	W. J. Colwill, Port Hope.
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John Pringle, Bank of Toronto, London.	Tedford & Reader, Alvinston.
Jno. R. Kerr, Milverton.	W. J. Spencer, Milverton.
Taylor & Evans, 2 Hardy St., Guelph.	Jno. A. Nash, 367 Maitland St., London.
H. A. Bald, 22 York St., St. Catharines.	G. Morton & Son, Glanford Station.
G. A. McInnis, Prescott.	Long & Bisby Farm, Hamilton.
C. C. Hinds, Barrie.	Jas. E. Metcalfe, Hanover.

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J. A. A. Seguin, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	J. C. Cole, Burlington.
L. A. Hay, 133 St. James St., London.	W. F. Corbett, Cornwall.
Beamer Bros., Ridgeville.	Curtis Bros., Norham.
Peter Gould, 287 Waterloo Ave., Guelph.	Fred A. Andrews, 161 Oxford St. W., London.
J. Cook, Drumbo.	Riddick Bros., 1053 Talbot St., London.
Rymal W. Smith, Dunnville.	C. R. Fendley, Norval.
J. R. Skinner, Galt.	
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Peter Gould, 287 Waterloo Ave., Guelph.	C. H. Byam & Son, Maple.
Wm. Moore, 19 Oxford St., London.	Hirchenrader Bros., 66 Samuel St., Kitchener.
G. G. Henderson, 162 Prospect St., Hamilton.	

PLYMOUTH ROCK, PARTRIDGE.

Buffin Forster, Hanover.	D. N. Cameron, 170 Wharnccliffe Rd. W., London.
Arthur S. Whiles, Parkhill.	F. T. Hall, 23 Russel Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Rev. T. M. Fothergill, Bothwell.	Long & Bisby Farm, Hamilton.
J. H. Karn, 536 Metcalfe St., Guelph.	
G. H. Fendley, Brampton.	

PLYMOUTH ROCK, COLUMBIAN.

W. F. Elliott, 126 Prospect St., Port Arthur.	Jno. A. Nickason, 16 John St., Guelph.
Robt. E. Middlemiss, Brantford.	J. H. Karn, 536 Metcalfe St., Guelph.
	Riddick Bros., 1053 Talbot St., London.

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Robt. Patterson, 226 Exhibition St., Guelph.	Curtis Bros., Norham.
R. H. Sanders, 870 Hamilton Rd., London.	N. Washburn, Almonte.
A. Flawn, 158 Wharnccliffe Rd., London.	Hughes Bros., Bowmanville.

WYANDOTTE, SILVER.

Thos. Lumb, Hespeler.	Wm. F. Garland, 420 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa.
H. Barlow, 530 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.	Burt M. Wees, Sarnia.
Beamer Bros., Ridgeville.	A. Flawn, 158 Wharnccliffe Rd., London.
Chas. Hamilton, 177 Sherwood St., Toronto.	H. Grayston, 39 Huron St., Ottawa.
Geo. J. Northcott, Hampton.	Wilber Lemon, Lynden.
Robt. Patterson, 226 Exhibition St., Guelph.	N. Washburn, Almonte.
	Arthur Ainsley, Newmarket.
	Sam Lumb, 63 Arundel Ave., Toronto.

WYANDOTTE, BLACK.

Chris. Grimoldby, Owen Sound.	Robt. Patterson, 226 Exhibition St., Guelph.
A. E. Doan, Thedford.	Hirchenrader Bros., 66 Samuel St., Kitchener.
Beamer Bros., Ridgeville.	
A. Flawn, 158 Wharnccliffe Rd., London.	

WYANDOTTE, BUFF.

A. C. MacNicol, 161 Hill St., Port Arthur.	Robt. Patterson, Guelph.
Beamer Bros., Ridgeville.	C. H. Byam & Son, Maple.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER PENCILLED.

Robt. Patterson, Guelph.	Wm. G. Wells, 10 Wood St., Guelph.
Arthur Ainsley, Newmarket.	

WYANDOTTES, WHITE.

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M. J. Duffy, 66 Barton St. E., Hamilton.	W. B. Powell, Galt.
Jno. Poole, Fonthill.	D. A. Hopper, Waterdown.
Archer Bros., Paisley.	Ed. Kechnie, 39 Pinkie St., Kitchener.
Bert C. Gerry, 351 N. Vicar St., Fort William.	Wm. H. Reid, Waterdown.
Jno. R. Henderson, 267 Maxwell St., Sarnia.	Chas. Massie, Port Hope.
Jas. Nuttall, Brent Park, Port Arthur.	Bert W. Snively, Waterford.
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REPORT
OF THE
Stallion Enrolment Board
OF
ONTARIO
1916

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
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1916

Printed by
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Corner Queen and John Streets
TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel
in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned begs to present for the consideration of Your Honour the
Report of the Stallion Enrolment Board for 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1916.

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ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

PETER WHITE, K.C., Toronto, Ont., *Chairman.*

LIEUT.-COL. R. McEWEN, London, Ont.

F. C. GRENSIDE, V.S., Guelph, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

R. W. WADE, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., *Secretary.*

REPORT
OF THE
STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD
1916

TO THE HONOURABLE JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

SIR,—

The Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board has the honor to transmit herewith its report for the stallion year ending July 31st, 1916.

It will be observed that the number of stallions enrolled was 2,731, of which 1,905 were pure bred and 826 grades, which means that practically 70 per cent. of the stallions of the Province are pure bred. The percentage of grades is gradually being reduced, as 36 per cent. of horses enrolled in 1913 were grades. Eighty-five grade horses formerly enrolled will be refused certificates for next year on account of unsoundness.

The Act, from our observations, is being much more appreciated than formerly and the thanks of the Board are due to the stallion owners generally for their co-operation in its enforcement.

In some cases stallion owners have not seen fit to have their horses inspected at regular inspections, which has rendered the administration of the Act somewhat more difficult and has resulted in extra expense to the owners concerned. The Board desires to urge upon all owners the desirability of presenting their horses for inspection at the regular times and places appointed for that purpose.

The working out of the Act has been satisfactory and horsemen generally in the Province seem to realize more than ever that the results are bound to be beneficial to the horse industry. It seems now to be recognized that some form of regulation is necessary. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that even in Scotland a form of inspection has been adopted, as will be seen by reference to page 22 of this Report.

Special attention is called to a statement appearing on page 18 showing by breeds the number of stallions enrolled in some of the leading live stock States of the American Union. A comparison of the figures for Ontario will be a matter of pride to our breeders, showing as it does that while in some States there are many more horses than in Ontario, the percentage of pure bred in our Province is much higher than most and considerably higher than the average.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

PETER WHITE, *Chairman.*
R. W. WADE, *Secretary.*

Toronto. August 19th, 1916.

“The Ontario Stallion Act”

Chap. 249, R.S.O. 1914.

As amended by 4 Geo. V, chap. 44 and 5 Geo. V., chap. 20, sec. 22.

1. This Act may be cited as THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT.

2. For the purpose of this Act,

(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture shall appoint four persons who, with the Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, shall constitute the Stallion Enrolment Board, hereinafter called “The Board.”

(2) The Director of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture shall be the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Board.

3. The Minister of Agriculture may from time to time appoint competent persons to act as inspectors under the direction of the Board.

4. The appointed members of the Board and the Inspectors shall receive such per diem remuneration and allowance for necessary travelling expenses as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council out of monies voted by the Assembly.

5.—(1) No person shall stand, travel or offer for use or sale any stallion unless and until the name, description and pedigree of such stallion has been enrolled, and such stallion has been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this Act and a certificate of such enrolment and inspection has been issued as hereinafter provided.

(2) For the purposes of enrolment the owner of every stallion shall submit to the board all evidence of the breeding and ownership of such stallion.

(3) The owner of every stallion shall submit the same for inspection under this Act at such times and places as may be fixed by the board, who shall give notice thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations. Persons having stallions inspected shall submit to the board such evidence of the breeding and ownership of the stallion as may be required by the regulations and a report of such inspection shall be made to the Board.

(4) Upon the receipt of the report of inspection and the evidence of breeding and ownership and upon payment of the fee, the Board shall issue a certificate accordingly, and all certificates of enrolment and inspection shall be renewed annually in accordance with the regulations and upon payment of the prescribed fee.

6.—(1) The board shall keep a register for the enrolment of stallions which register shall be kept in such form and shall contain such particulars, including the report of inspection, as may be prescribed by the regulations and the certificate shall be issued in accordance therewith.

(2) Every stallion shall be enrolled in the name of the owner at the time of the enrolment, and in case of a change of ownership the enrolment shall be deemed to be cancelled unless within thirty days thereafter evidence of the change of ownership satisfactory to the Board has been furnished to the Board, in which case a transfer certificate shall be issued by the Board.

(3) When a certificate of enrolment has been issued after the first day of August in any year the enrolment and certificate of enrolment and inspection of the stallion shall remain in force until the 31st day of December in the next succeeding year, and when the enrolment has been made before the first day of August in any year the enrolment and certificate thereof shall remain in force until the 31st day of December next following.

(4) When a stallion has reached the age of seven years the first inspection thereafter shall be the final inspection and the enrolment made on the report of such final inspection shall continue to form part of the enrolment and a certificate shall be granted in accordance therewith on each subsequent renewal of such enrolment.

(5) In the case of any other stallion the report of inspection shall be valid for two years only except as provided in subsection 3.

7. On and after the first day of August, 1916, no grade stallion having any of the diseases or malformations mentioned in the regulations passed in pursuance of this Act shall be allowed to stand, travel or be offered for service in the Province of Ontario and from and after that day no fees shall be collectible for the services of such stallion.

8. On and after the first day of August, 1918, no "grade stallion" as defined in the said regulations shall be allowed to stand, travel or be offered for service in the Province and, on and after such day, no fees shall be collectible for the services thereof.

9. In case of dissatisfaction the owner of any stallion may appeal to the board from any inspection, and upon the owner depositing with the Board an amount sufficient in the opinion of the Board to cover the expenses of an additional inspection the Board shall direct a further inspection which shall be final.

10. The Board upon consideration of the report of the Committee and after the inspection of the papers supplied relating to the breeding and ownership of the stallion, and upon payment of the fee fixed by this Act, shall make such enrolment of the name, description and pedigree of the stallion in the register herein provided for as may be deemed warranted and shall issue a certificate in accordance with such enrolment to the owner of the stallion.

11.—(1) The certificate of enrolment and inspection of any stallion shall form a prominent part of any newspaper or other printed advertisement issued to advertise such stallion.

(2) Every poster issued shall contain a copy of the certificate of enrolment printed in bold face and conspicuous type and shall not contain any illustrations, pedigree or other matter which is untruthful or misleading.

(3) Where no posters are used to advertise a stallion, the owner of the stallion shall exhibit to the owner of each mare, at the time of service, if demanded, the original enrolment certificate issued for such stallion.

12.—(1) The fees to be paid to the Board before the issue of any certificate shall be:

For enrolment	\$2.00
For inspection	3.00
For renewal of enrolment	1.00
For transfer certificate .....	.50

(2) The fees received by the Board under this Act shall be paid over to the Treasurer of Ontario for the use of the Province.

13. The Board, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make such regulations as may be deemed proper and necessary for the better carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

14. Every person who is guilty of a contravention of any of the provisions of this Act shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25, nor more than \$100, recoverable under The Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

REGULATIONS PASSED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF SECTION 14 OF "THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT."

1. Meetings at regular intervals may be arranged by the Board by resolution and shall be known as regular meetings. Special meetings of the Board may be held upon notice by letter addressed by the Secretary to the home address of each member of the Board and regularly posted in Toronto at least five days previous to the meeting. A meeting may be held at any time without notice where all the members of the Board are present or signify by letter their consent to the holding of such meeting.

2. At any meeting whether regular or special, three members shall form a quorum for the transaction of any business of the Board.

3. A chairman shall be appointed who shall have the right to vote on any question before the Board, and in case of a tie, shall have a second or casting vote.

4. Application for enrolment shall be made in such form as the Board may prescribe, said application shall be accompanied by the necessary fees.

(a) The following shall be included as part of the application: "In consideration of the certificate to be issued and delivered to me in pursuance of this application, I hereby agree that I will deliver the same up to the Board upon demand, and will, in case of a sale of the above named stallion, execute a transfer of the said stallion to the purchaser in the form prescribed by the Board and thereupon deliver the said certificate with said transfer so executed, to the Board or to the purchaser as the case may require. It is further agreed that the certificate shall always be the property of the Board and subject to their control and direction at any time."

5. A report shall be issued by the Board annually, showing the names and addresses of the owners of stallions enrolled, the number of stallions and such particulars regarding the stallion as the Board may decide upon, and such other matters as the Board consider advisable.

6. Each certificate shall be issued under the seal of the Board authenticated by the signatures of the Chairman and the Secretary, who are authorized to issue the same in accordance with the decisions of the Board.

7. In case of the transfer of a stallion a new certificate shall be issued in the name of the transferee, and except in cases of dispute as to ownership, the Chairman and Secretary are, where a transfer of ownership has taken place, authorized to issue new certificates without reference to the Board, provided the regulations of the Board dealing therewith have been complied with. If a dispute as to ownership arises subsequently to the issue of the new certificate, the Board may recall such new certificate.

8. The Board may appoint a Vice-Chairman, who during the absence of the Chairman shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Chairman.

9. Each certificate issued shall, as the case may require, be in one of the following forms:

Inspection is necessary every second year until the horse has passed seven years, but this Certificate must be renewed each year.

Enrolment No. APPROVED FORM 1

Certificate of Enrolment and Inspection
OF THE
PURE BRED
STALLION

Registered in the Stud Book as No.

Owned by of Foaled in

has been enrolled under THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT. Inspected on the day of
..... 19....., and Passed.

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

..... Chairman Secretary

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the day of 19

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Application for Renewal and Transfer on back of Certificate.

Inspection is necessary every second year until the horse has passed seven years, but this Certificate must be renewed each year.

Enrolment No. FORM 2

Certificate of Enrolment and Inspection
OF THE
PURE BRED
STALLION

Registered in the Stud Book as No.

Owned by of Foaled in

has been enrolled under THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT Inspected on the day of
..... 19....., and found to

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

..... Chairman Secretary

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the day of 19

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Application for Renewal and Transfer on back of Certificate.

Enrolment No.

FORM 3.

Certificate of Enrolment and Inspection
OF THE
GRADE
STALLION

..... Color and markings

Owned by of

Foaled in, has been enrolled under THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT, and was inspected on the
..... day of 19, and found to be free from the Malformations and
Diseases named in the Regulations under the said Act.

THE ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

.....
Chairmen

.....
Secretary

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, the day of 19

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Application for Renewal and Transfer on the back of Certificate

10. After the first day of August, 1916, no certificates in form 4 shall be issued.

After the first day of August, 1918, no certificates in either form 3 or form 4 shall be issued.

11. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) A pure-bred stallion shall be considered to be one registered in one of the records affiliated with the Canadian National Live Stock Recorders, or in case there is no such record for the breed, in one of the records recognized as authentic by the Canadian National Live Stock Record Board.

(b) A grade shall be considered to be any other stallion.

12. The following shall be considered diseases or malformations, as the case may be, under these regulations: Bone spavin; curb, when associated with a formation of hock which predisposes to curb; bog spavin, when associated with a formation of hock which predisposes to bog spavin; ring bone; string-halt; side bone; roaring or whistling; periodic ophthalmia; navicular disease; and radical defect or defects or general defectiveness of conformation rendering the stallion unsuitable for use in the stud.

13. In the case of a pure-bred stallion of a breed for which there is a Canadian Record the Board shall as evidence of breeding and ownership require a certificate of registration issued by the Canadian National Live Stock Record Board showing the applicant for enrolment to be the recorded owner, and in the case of a pure-bred stallion of a breed for which there is no Canadian Record, a Certificate of Registration of a foreign record recognized as reliable by the Canadian National

Live Stock Record Board, showing the applicant for enrolment to be the recorded owner. In the case, however, of certificates of such foreign records the Board may accept such evidence of ownership as to the Board seems proper. Provided that in case of a dispute as to ownership or if a vendor for any reason refuses or is unwilling or unable, or neglects to execute a proper transfer, the Board may accept such evidence of ownership as to it seems sufficient and issue a certificate accordingly.

14. In the case of grades, a signed statement shall be submitted to the Board by the owner, giving such information as he may be able to give regarding the breeding, and he must make a further statement that such information, to the best of his knowledge, is correct, and that he is the owner of the said stallion. In the case of a dispute as to ownership, the Board shall have power, upon such evidence as the Board may think proper, to determine the matter for the purpose of issuing the enrolment certificate.

15. The certificate issued by the Board shall be the property of the Board, and each applicant for a certificate of enrolment or transfer shall be required in his application to agree to surrender to the Board upon demand the certificate to be issued, and in case of the sale of the stallion mentioned in such certificate, to agree to sign a transfer to the purchaser in the form prescribed by the Board. The Board shall have such status and power as may be necessary to enforce such agreements in any court of competent jurisdiction.

16. The purchaser of an enrolled stallion shall, upon the sale, obtain from the vendor the certificate of enrolment and inspection with a transfer endorsed thereon in the prescribed form and signed by the vendor (who, if the law and these regulations have been complied with will be the owner according to the record of enrolment), and forthwith transmit the same to the Secretary of the Board. The Board will, upon receipt of the same, properly signed, issue a new certificate in the name of the purchaser.



17. The Seal, an impression of which appears in the margin hereof, shall be the Seal of the Board.

18. The Board may cancel any certificate of enrolment which has been issued by it upon representation subsequently proved to its satisfaction to have been incorrect.

19. A notice of the time and place of inspections may be given by advertisement in such local papers as may be designated by the Board in at least two issues thereof.

20. Each owner of a stallion shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board a copy of every poster or other advertisement issued or used for the purpose of advertising such stallion forthwith after the issue thereof. In default of compliance with this regulation, the Board may cancel any certificate issued for such stallion.

21. The Register of Enrolment shall be kept in a book and shall be in the form and contain the particulars indicated by the following form:

REGISTER OF ENROLMENT

File No. Enrolment No. Breed

Name of Stallion Registration No.

Color Year of Birth

Inspected by Date

Report

Inspected by Date

Report

Inspected by Date

Report

Inspected by Date

Report

Cert.	Date Issued.	Date of Sale.	Owner.	Address.	County.
.....
.....
.....
.....
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.....
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.....

The Board may, from time to time, alter the above form, and vary or add to the above indicated particulars.

22. Notice of cancellation of a certificate shall be in writing, signed by the Secretary of the Board, and regularly posted in Toronto by registered post, addressed to the owner at his address, according to the record of enrolment, and cancellation, except as provided by section 6, subsection 2 of the Act, shall be deemed to take place at the end of the tenth day after the day upon which such notice was so posted.

23. Where a certificate is cancelled by reason of failure to comply with subsection 2 of section 6 of the Act, or for other cause, the Board may issue a new certificate to the owner upon his application.

24. All stallions imported to the Province shall be inspected within two months from date of arrival. Importers shall notify the Board immediately upon the arrival of importations, and the Board shall send inspectors to the stable of the importer or such other place as may be agreed upon within said two months from date of arrival.

25. (a) In case of necessity, where an application cannot be dealt with immediately by the Board, the Chairman and Secretary may issue an interim certificate, which shall be valid for all purposes under the Act, until the application is dealt with by the Board, and which shall be in the following form:

ONTARIO STALLION ENROLMENT BOARD.

This is to certify that
ofhas applied for enrolment of the
Stallionand that such application is being considered
by the Board.

....., Secretary., Chairman.

Toronto,

..... 19....

(b) Interim certificates may be issued for a certain specified time.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF RECORD-

Name of Breed.	Book of Record.	Name of Association.
Clydesdale.....	Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada ..	Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada.
Hackney.....	Canadian Hackney Stud Book ...	Canadian Hackney Horse Society.
Shire.....	Canadian Shire Horse Stud Book ..	Canadian Shire Horse Association.
Percheron.....	Canadian Percheron Stud Book ..	Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association.
Thoroughbred...	Canadian Thoroughbred Stud Book	Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society.
Belgian Draft...	Canadian Belgian Draft Stud Book	Canadian Belgian Draft Horse Breeders' Association.
French-Canadian	French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Stud Book	French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association of Canada.
Shetland, Welsh, New Forest, Polo and Riding, Exmoor and Hackney Ponies.....	Canadian Pony Stud Book	Canadian Pony Society.
French Coach...	Canadian French Coach Stud Book	Canadian French Coach Horse Breeders' Association.
Suffolk Horse...	Canadian Suffolk Horse Stud Book	Canadian Suffolk Horse Society.
Standard Bred..	Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book	Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society.

RECOGNIZED FOREIGN RECORDS FOR WHICH THERE IS NO CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.

Name of Breed.	Book of Record.	Name of Association.
Cleveland Bay...	Cleveland Bay Stud Book	Cleveland Bay Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Numthrope, R.S.O., England.
Yorkshire Coach	Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud Book.	Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Bolton Perdy, R.S.O., England.
Morgan.....	American Morgan Register	American Morgan Register Association, Middlebury, Vt., U.S.A.
Saddle Horse....	American Saddle Horse Register .	American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, Louisville, Ky., U.S.A.
German Coach..	Ostfriesisches Stutbuch	Landwirthschaftlichen, Hauptverein fur Ostfriesland, Norden, Germany.
	Stutbuch der Munsterlandisch-Oldenburgischen Geest	Zuchterband des Sudlichen Zuchtgebietes, Oldenburg, Germany.
Oldenburg.....	Oldenburger Stutbuch	Verband der Zuchter des Oldenburger elegaten schweren Kutschpferdes, Oldenburg, Germany.
Holstein Coach..	Gestutbuch der Holsteinischen Marschen	Verband der Pferdezuhter in den Holsteinischen Marschen, Holstein, Germany.
Hunter.....	Hunter Stud Book	Hunter's Improvement Society, 12 Hanover Square, London, Eng.

The above are the various Horse Associations, registration certificates from which are necessary before a stallion can be enrolled as a pure-bred.

Not only must the registration certificate from the above Associations be furnished, but the registration certificate must show that the person making application for the enrolment of a stallion is the recorded owner.

In buying a stallion, the buyer should make it one of the articles of agreement that the animal purchased shall be recorded in his (the buyer's) name in the stud book established for that particular breed of horse.

The fees charged by the various Horse Associations for the transfer of ownership in the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa are given below:—

	Member.	Non-Member.
Clydesdale	\$0 50	\$0 50
Hackney	1 00	2 00
Shire	0 50	0 50
Percheron	0 50	0 50
Thoroughbred	1 00	2 00
Belgian Draft	0 50	0 50
French-Canadian	0 25	0 50
Canadian Pony Society	0 50	0 50
French Coach	0 50	0 50
Suffolk	0 50	0 50
Standard Bred	0 50	1 00

The reason that horses to be enrolled as pure-breds must be recorded in the name of the owner is to ensure the owners of mares that the certificate of service furnished by the stallion owner will be accepted by the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa when the owner of the mare makes application to register the progeny.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SAMPLES OF CANADIAN REGISTRATION, SERVICE AND TRANSFER CERTIFICATES.

CANADIAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK RECORDS

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Incorporated under the Act respecting Live Stock Record Associations at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

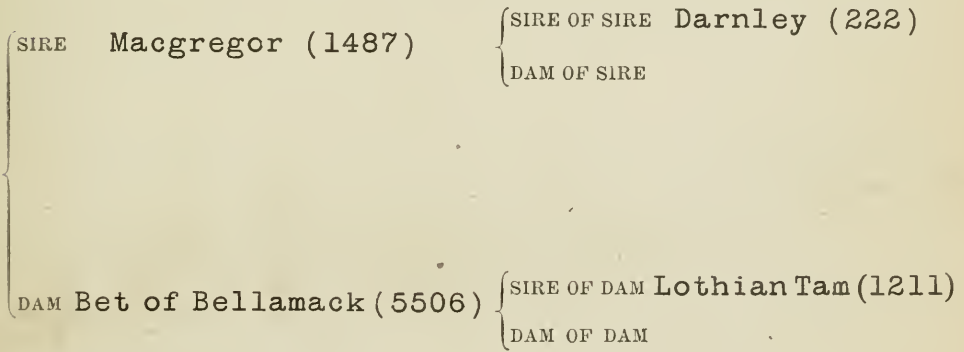
Certified Copy of Pedigree Recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada

If a change of ownership occurs, this certificate with application for transfer and transfer fee should immediately be forwarded to Record Office.

MACQUEEN (imp) [462] (5200)

Bay, white hind legs, grey fore legs, white on face; foaled 15th May 1885. Bred by Peter Kerr, Bellamack, Castle Douglas, Scotland, imported 1886 by and property of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

(See other side for transfer to next owner.)



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the above pedigree is on record in volume Approved Typed by

For Minister of Agriculture. Registrar.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

This slip, when presented with and attached to the certificate, will be authority for the agent of the railway company to waybill at the reduced rates agreed to with the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This slip must be detached from the certificate by the agent and forwarded with the waybill.

CLYDESDALE R. R. SHIPPING VOUCHER No. 3.

Age..... Name of Animal..... Certificate No..... Signature of Shipper..... P.O.....

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

CANADIAN NATIONAL RECORDS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby Certify that the Animal

Name.....

Record Number.....Breed.....

Owned by.....

Was Served by.....Record Number.....on

the.....day of.....19

Dated at.....

Owner of Sire.

CANADIAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK RECORDS

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Incorporated under the Act respecting Live Stock Record Associations at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on the.....day of.....191....

I sold toP.O.....

County.....Province.....the following described CLYDESDALE

Name of Animal..... Stud Book No. [...]

I HEREBY AUTHORIZE the Transfer of Ownership as above on the Records of THE CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Date of Delivery..... Signature of Seller.....

In case of death Legal Representative must sign.

N.B.—This application must be filled out in ink and at once forwarded, with necessary remittance, together with Certificate of Registration, to the Accountant, Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, Canada.

LIST OF STATES HAVING STALLION REGISTRATION LAWS
AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF SAME

CALIFORNIA.

J. L. McCarthy, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Sacramento, Cal.

COLOBADO.

H. McCrillis, Secretary State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, Denver, Col.

IDAHO.

Dr. V. C. White, State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Boise, Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

B. M. Davison, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Springfield, Ill.

INDIANA.

H. E. McCartney, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Lafayette, Ind.

IOWA.

A. R. Corey, Acting Secretary Board of Agriculture, Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS.

C. W. McCampbell Secretary State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kan.

MICHIGAN.

O. J. Howard, Secretary State Veterinary Board, Coloma, Mich.

MINNESOTA.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, University Farm,
St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA.

Prof. R. W. Clark, Agricultural College, Bozeman, Mont.

NEBRASKA.

Dr. L. C. Kigin, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Lincoln, Neb.

NEW JERSEY.

Prof. F. C. Minkler, Secretary Live Stock Commission, New Brunswick, N.J.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Prof. J. H. Shepperd, Animal Husbandman, Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D.

OHIO.

Dr. Paul Fischer, State Veterinarian, Division of Stallion Inspection, Columbus, O.

OREGON.

Carl N. Kennedy, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Corvallis, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Carl W. Gay, State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Harrisburg, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

F. R. Cock, Secretary State Live Stock Sanitary Board, Pierre, S.D.

UTAH.

Prof. John T. Caine, Animal Husbandman, Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. H. T. Grave, Acting Commissioner Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.

WISCONSIN.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, Secretary Stallion Registration Board, Madison, Wis.

ENROLMENT BY BREEDS OF STALLIONS IN THE FOLLOWING STATES.

Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, New York, New Jersey.

Breed.	Number.	Percentage of Pure Breds.
Percheron	18,022	53.225
Standard-Bred	4,214	12.445
Belgian	4,091	12.082
French Draft	2,116	6.249
Shire	2,104	6.214
Clydesdale	1,279	3.777
German Coach	502	1.483
Shetland Pony	301	.889
Morgan	296	.874
Hackney	273	.806
Thoroughbred	233	.688
French Coach	181	.535
American Saddler	120	.355
Suffolk	60	.177
Cleveland Bay	25	.074
Non-Standard Trotters	25	.074
Arabian	18	.053

PERCENTAGE OF UNSOUNDNESS BY BREEDS IN THE FOLLOWING STATES

New Jersey, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Washington, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, Oregon, Kansas, and Indiana.

Breed.	Number of Animals,	Number Unsound.	Per cent. Unsound.
Non-Standard	8	1	12.5
Cleveland Bay	28	3	10.7
French Coach	99	8	8.1
Hackney	100	7	7.0
Standard bred	2,667	168	6.3
Grades and Scrubs	18,539	1,062	5.7
German Coach	282	16	5.7
French Draft	1,540	84	5.5
Percheron	11,193	482	4.3
Thoroughbred	53	2	3.8
Morgan	133	5	3.7
American Saddler	83	3	3.6
Belgian	2,798	95	3.4
Shire	1,263	42	3.3
Clydesdale	782	16	2.0
Jacks	3,155	62	1.9
Shetland	102	1	1.0
Suffolk	31	.....	0.0
Total	42,856	2,075	Average 4.9

STALLIONS ENROLLED IN 1915

State.	Clyde.	Percheron.	Shire.	Belgian.	Other Draft.	Standard-Bred.	Hackney.	Thoroughbred.	Arab.	Fr. Coach.	Gr. Coach.	Cleveland Bay.	Morgan.	American Saddle.	Jacks.	Ponies.	Pure Breds.	Grades.	Totals.
California.....	22	437	72	143	47	186	3	13	3	10	32	...	...	10	295	....	1,277	354	1,631
Idaho.....	10	199	50	50	19	28	2	1	....	2	4	....	2	....	4	....	371	474	845
Illinois.....	173	2,855	454	397	277	974	37	9	....	31	111	7	65	50	....	63	5,503	3,187	8,690
Indiana.....	75	1,272	101	611	109	444	9	....	....	2	48	2	11	9	1,164	19	3,876	2,252	6,128
Iowa.....	321	2,716	485	766	469	689	16	8	....	27	72	1	53	23	52	33	5,731	2,958	8,689
Kansas.....	38	2,088	88	201	296	416	9	8	....	18	37	6	25	34	....	10	3,224	2,511	5,735
Michigan.....	10	130	13	36	7	36	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	235	101	336
Minnesota.....	93	1,244	52	326	130	142	5	....	....	11	21	....	23	2	....	4	2,053	1,898	3,951
North Dakota.....	117	1,037	61	207	85	76	3	8	....	....	14	....	....	....	3	....	1,616	1,423	3,039
Oregon.....	52	312	55	92	27	72	2	5	....	3	31	2	10	4	24	3	694	618	1,312
Pennsylvania.....	20	518	30	124	31	211	22	14	....	8	33	1	10	10	6	5	1,043	1,210	2,253
Wisconsin.....	74	1,052	46	166	65	276	6	....	4	17	19	....	22	2	16	6	1,771	1,271	3,042
	1,005	13,810	1,507	3,119	1,562	3,550	115	66	7	129	423	19	222	144	1,564	143	27,394	18,257	45,651

60 % Pure Breds,

21,003, 76% of all Pure Breds are Draft Horses.

SUMMARY OF ENROLLED HORSES FOR THE YEARS 1913-1916.

County.	1913		1914		1915		1916	
	Enrolled Horses.	Grades.	Enrolled Horses.	Grades	Enrolled Horses	Grades.	Enrolled Horses.	Grades.
Brant	28	11	44	16	43	15	35	11
Bruce	103	35	114	41	99	28	91	30
Carleton	65	31	76	30	70	21	54	15
Dufferin	51	11	58	11	57	12	51	11
Dundas	44	19	41	22	43	18	38	16
Durham	60	18	63	14	67	14	52	8
Elgin	65	32	75	31	76	22	46	9
Essex	69	29	91	30	94	29	76	26
Frontenac	31	19	42	25	42	27	38	22
Glengarry	34	14	48	23	54	24	48	16
Grenville	37	21	32	16	28	13	21	8
Grey	108	25	121	29	118	26	94	19
Haldimand	47	24	50	21	54	20	50	16
Halton	27	7	29	6	25	5	32	8
Hastings	82	61	87	59	72	41	65	34
Huron	112	31	142	41	130	29	123	30
Kent	130	40	136	34	133	34	122	36
Lambton	113	25	134	40	126	29	108	24
Lanark	58	22	76	31	71	21	61	20
Leeds	50	32	52	31	40	23	25	13
Lennox & Addington	45	30	42	22	33	14	29	10
Lincoln	27	14	33	14	31	16	15	7
Middlesex	128	36	158	43	154	39	142	32
Norfolk	57	18	60	20	53	16	40	15
Northumberland	50	20	51	16	48	18	53	17
Ontario	101	16	108	21	124	25	96	12
Oxford	77	25	86	27	90	24	77	18
Peel	52	9	72	8	70	8	65	6
Perth	81	16	102	21	105	24	86	14
Peterboro	46	22	46	22	52	24	44	20
Prescott	46	34	57	39	42	29	37	25
Prince Edward	29	17	27	13	36	18	26	15
Renfrew	85	35	91	42	78	33	55	26
Russell	39	18	52	32	38	24	33	20
Simcoe	139	41	157	52	145	47	120	32
Stormont	32	18	35	18	27	14	23	14
Victoria	48	15	66	23	62	23	70	22
Waterloo	48	13	59	22	54	15	47	11
Welland	17	7	28	16	28	12	26	9
Wellington	104	26	117	27	115	30	87	17
Wentworth	50	25	60	27	56	17	35	9
York	119	25	148	29	157	27	135	20
New Ontario	12	3	16	5	120	67	129	75
Outside points	14	3	19	8	17	7	21	8
Totals	2,760	993	3,201	1,118	3,177	1,022	2,731	826
Percentage of Grades	36 %		34½ %		32 %		30 %	

SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE
NUMBER OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF STALLIONS ENROLLED
DURING 1916.

County.	Clyde.	Per.	Shire.	Bel. Dr.	Fr. Can.	Suff.	Stan. Br.	Thor.	Hack.	Fr. Ch.	Ger. Ch.	Ponies and Morgans.	Total Pure Breds.	% of Pure Breds.	Grades.	Total Horses.
Brant	8	7	1	1	1		2	3				1	24	69	11	35
Bruce	43	7	2				6	1	1			1	61	67	30	91
Carleton	31	3	1	1			2					1	39	72	15	54
Dufferin	31	3					4	1		1			40	78	11	51
Dundas	12	3					3	1	3				22	58	16	38
Durham	31	2		1			4		4		1	1	44	85	8	52
Elgin	14	8	4		1		6	2	1		1		37	80	9	46
Essex	21	18		3			7		1				50	66	26	76
Frontenac	4	5					6			1			16	42	22	38
Glengarry	18	6					5		3				32	67	16	48
Grenville	3	3		1			5	1					13	62	8	21
Grey	60	6					6	1	1	1			75	79	19	94
Haldimand	17	6	3				7		1				34	68	16	50
Halton	11	5	2		1		3	1	1				24	75	8	32
Hastings	13	6				1	10		1				31	48	34	65
Huron	58	8	7				19		1				93	76	30	123
Kent	31	31	2	1			19					2	86	70	36	122
Lambton	54	6	6	1			15		1		1		84	78	24	108
Lanark	25	4	2	1			5		4				41	67	20	61
Leeds	5	3			1		1		2				12	48	13	25
Lennox & Addington	9	6	1				2		1				19	66	10	29
Lincoln	6	1					1						8	53	7	15
Middlesex	62	14			1		26	3	2		2		110	77	32	142
Norfolk	7	11					4		2		1		25	62	15	40
Northumberland	19	10					5	2					36	68	17	53
Ontario	62	9					7	1	5				84	87	12	96
Oxford	39	8	1				9	1	1				59	77	18	77
Peel	32	9	3				8	3	3	1			59	90	6	65
Perth	51	5	1				11	3	1				72	84	14	86
Peterboro	18	5					1						24	54	20	44
Prescott	5	4	1		1		1	1					12	33	25	37
Prince Edward	4	5					2						11	43	15	26
Renfrew	14	11			1		8	2	3				39	60	26	65
Russell	9	3					1						13	39	20	33
Simcoe	60	11		1			10		5	1			88	73	32	120
Stormont	5	3					1						9	39	14	23
Victoria	37	4	1			1	2	1	2				48	68	22	70
Waterloo	26	5					3		1		1		36	77	11	47
Welland	2	5	4	2			3		1				17	65	9	26
Wellington	51	11					3	2	3				70	80	17	87
Wentworth	9	5	1	1			8		2				26	74	9	35
York	66	19	4				14	9	2	1			115	85	20	135
New Ontario	32	15					5		1	1			54	41	75	129
Outside points	10	1			1		1						13	62	8	21
	1,125	320	47	15	5	4	270	36	63	7	7	6	1,905	70	826	2,731

REGISTERING OF STALLIONS IN SCOTLAND

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland has instituted a register of stallions, which have passed a veterinary examination. As a result of this register, the smaller farmers are better able to obtain the use of sound sires. The register contains the names of stallions which have been examined by the veterinarians appointed by the Board and the names and addresses of the owners. No animal whose name does not appear in this register is eligible to receive aid from the government funds.

In order for a stallion to be admitted or retained in the register, it must be annually certified to be sound and suitable for breeding purposes and to be free from the following diseases and defects:—Cataract, Roaring, Whistling, Ringbone (high and low), Sidebone, Bone Spavin, Navicular Diseases, Shivering, Stringhalt, Defective Genital Organs.

LIST OF PROVINCES HAVING STALLION LAWS

Province.	Act Effective.
Alberta	1904
British Columbia	1907
Manitoba	1906
New Brunswick	1917
Nova Scotia	1913
Ontario	1913
Prince Edward Island	1913
Saskatchewan	1903

NOTES REGARDING INSPECTION.

An alphabetical list of counties is given, which shows the district in which each county is situated, and by referring to that district each stallion owner may ascertain the inspection point most convenient for himself.

Stallion owners will present horses at the hour stated, as the inspectors have only a limited time to stay at each inspection point.

All horses marked with a star in this Report require inspection.

All horses which have never been inspected should be presented.

All communications should be addressed to R. W. Wade, Secretary, Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN ONTARIO, SHOWING IN WHICH DISTRICT EACH COUNTY IS SITUATED.

County.	In District Number
Brant	3
Bruce	4
Carleton	10, 11
Dufferin	5
Dundas	9, 10
Durham	7
Elgin	1, 2, 3
Essex	1
Frontenac	9
Glengarry	10
Grenville	9, 10
Grey	4, 5
Haldimand	3
Halton	3, 5
Hastings	8, 9

	In District Number
Huron	2, 4
Kent	1
Lambton	1, 2
Lanark	9, 11
Leeds	9
Lennox & Addington	9
Lincoln	3
Middlesex	1, 2, 3
Norfolk	3
Northumberland	8
Ontario	6, 7
Oxford	3
Peel	5, 6
Perth	2, 4
Peterboro	8
Prescott	10
Prince Edward	8
Renfrew	11
Russell	10
Simcoe	5, 6
Stormont	10
Victoria	7
Waterloo	2, 3, 4, 5
Welland	3
Wellington	3, 4, 5
Wentworth	3
York	6, 7
New Ontario	12

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 1.

Consisting of the Counties of Essex and Kent and part of the Counties of Elgin, Lambton, and Middlesex.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
St. Thomas	Queen's Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Shedden	The Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Thursday, " 19th
Dutton	McIntyre House	4.30 p.m.	" " 19th
Rodney	Royal Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Friday, " 20th
Muirkirk	Blacksmith Shop	4.30 p.m.	" " 20th
Ridgetown	Arlington Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Saturday, " 21st
Blenheim	Truax Feed Barn	3.00 p.m.	" " 21st
Merlin		9.30 a.m.	Monday, " 23rd
Port Alma		2.00 p.m.	" " 23rd
Wheatley	The Hotel	10.30 a.m.	Tuesday, " 24th
Blytheswood		8.00 a.m.	Wednesday, " 25th
Leamington		1.00 p.m.	" " 25th
Kingsville		1.00 p.m.	Thursday, " 26th
Harrow		8.30 a.m.	Friday, " 27th
McGregor	The Hotel	1.00 p.m.	" " 27th
Essex	Stot's Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Saturday, " 28th
Maidstone		2.00 p.m.	" " 28th
Comber		7.53 a.m.	Monday, " 30th
Tilbury	Balmoral Hotel	2.00 p.m.	" " 30th
Belle River		8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, " 31st
Tecumseh		10.30 a.m.	" " 31st
Chatham	Garner Hotel	2.30 p.m.	" " 31st
Paincourt		11.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Nov. 1st
Dresden	Westcott House	11.00 a.m.	Thursday, " 2nd
Croton		3.00 p.m.	" " 2nd
Wallaceburg	Dupont Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Friday, " 3rd
Sombra	Smith's Hotel	1.00 p.m.	" " 3rd
Thamesville	Empire Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Saturday, " 4th
Bothwell	Central Hotel	3.00 p.m.	" " 4th
Glencoe	McKellar House	10.00 a.m.	Monday, " 6th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 2.

Consisting of part of the Counties of Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth and Huron.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
New Hamburg	Imperial	11.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Stratford	Commercial Hotel	4.30 p.m.	" 18th
St. Mary's	Constable's Hotel	1.00 p.m.	Thursday, " 19th
Thorndale	Fairclock	8.30 a.m.	Friday, " 20th
London	Queen's Hotel	11.30 a.m.	" 20th
Byron		1.30 p.m.	" 20th
Lambeth	Queen's	3.30 p.m.	" 20th
Wilton Grove		5.00 p.m.	" 20th
Komoka	Graham	1.00 p.m.	Saturday, " 21st
Strathroy	American Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Monday, " 23rd
Watford	Roger's Hotel	1.00 p.m.	" 23rd
Wyoming	Central Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Tuesday, " 24th
Petrolia	Tecumseh House	1.00 p.m.	" 24th
Oil Springs		8.30 a.m.	Wednesday, " 25th
Oil City		9.30 a.m.	" 25th
Courtright		11.30 a.m.	" 25th
Brigden	Spooner's Hotel	3.00 p.m.	" 25th
Inwood	Royal Exchange	10.00 a.m.	Thursday, " 26th
Alvinston	Revere House	4.45 p.m.	" 26th
Melbourne	Wellman's	10.30 a.m.	Friday, " 27th
Muncey		8.30 a.m.	Saturday, " 28th
Iderton	Cunningham	9.30 a.m.	Monday, " 30th
Denfield	Bowman	2.00 p.m.	" 30th
Ailsa Craig	Munro	10.00 a.m.	Tuesday, " 31st
Parkhill	Arlington Hotel	2.30 p.m.	" 31st
Theford	Holwell	9.30 a.m.	Wednesday, Nov. 1st
Camachie	Church Shed	3.30 p.m.	" 1st
Forest	Franklin House	9.30 a.m.	Thursday, " 2nd
Centralia		8.30 a.m.	Friday, " 3rd
Woodham		1.30 p.m.	" 3rd
Dashwood	Zimmer's Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Saturday, " 4th
Zurich	Raus Hotel	11.00 a.m.	" 4th
St. Joseph		2.00 p.m.	" 4th
Brucefield	Hotel Walker	11.00 a.m.	Monday, " 6th
Clinton	Rattenbury Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Tuesday, " 7th
Goderich	Colborne House	1.00 p.m.	" 7th
Londesboro	Hotel	4.00 p.m.	" 7th
Seaforth	Kling's Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Wednesday, " 8th
Mitchell	Hich's House	9.30 a.m.	Thursday, " 9th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 3.

Consisting of the Counties of Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford, Brant, and part of the Counties of Elgin, Middlesex, Waterloo, Wellington, and Halton.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Freeman	Freeman House	9.30 a.m.	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Hamilton	Dominion Hotel	1.30 p.m.	" 18th
Dundas		3.00 p.m.	" 18th
Ancaster		4.30 p.m.	" 18th
Binbrook		1.30 p.m.	Thursday, " 19th
Glanford Station		4.30 p.m.	" 19th
Grimsby	Van Dyke's Stables	10.15 a.m.	Friday, " 20th
Vinemount		1.00 p.m.	" 20th
Smithville	Village Inn	4.00 p.m.	" 20th
Penwick		1.00 p.m.	Saturday, " 21st
Niagara Falls	Spencer Maple Leaf Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Monday, " 23rd
Queenston		1.00 p.m.	" 23rd
Merriton		8.30 a.m.	Tuesday, " 24th
Ridgeway	White's Hotel	1.30 p.m.	" 24th
Stevensville	Hawkin's Hotel	4.00 p.m.	" 24th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT No. 3.—Continued.

PLACE.	TIME	INSPECTION	DATE.	
	COMMENCES.			
Lowbanks	11.00 a.m.	Wednesday,	Oct. 25th	
Dunnville	4.00 p.m.	"	" 25th	
Selkirk	1.00 p.m.	Thursday,	" 26th	
Jarvis	Gus. Willis' Feed Barn	8.30 a.m.	Friday,	" 27th
Nanticoke	10.30 a.m.	"	" 27th	
Simcoe	Dr. Burt's Stable	2.00 p.m.	" 27th	
Port Rowan	Freeman Foster's Stable	1.00 p.m.	Saturday,	" 28th
Delhi	Darby Hotel	1.00 p.m.	Monday,	" 30th
Langton	4.00 p.m.	"	" 30th	
Tillsonburg	9.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	" 31st	
Port Burwell	Commercial Hotel	1.30 p.m.	" 31st	
Mt. Elgin	Frank Harris'	5.00 p.m.	" 31st	
Ingersoll	9.30 a.m.	Wednesday,	Nov. 1st	
Belmont	Charles	1.30 p.m.	" 1st	
Putnam	8.00 a.m.	Thursday,	" 2nd	
Beachville	10.30 a.m.	"	" 2nd	
Woodstock	1.30 p.m.	"	" 2nd	
Thamesford	5.08 p.m.	"	" 2nd	
Embros	1.00 p.m.	Friday,	" 3rd	
Norwich	Brown's Hotel	1.00 p.m.	Saturday,	" 4th
Otterville	Dr. Vere's	3.30 p.m.	" 4th	
Burford	Henderson's Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Monday,	" 6th
Brantford	Smith's Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Tuesday,	" 7th
Caledonia	11.00 a.m.	"	" 7th	
York	3.30 p.m.	"	" 7th	
Paris	Canadian Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Wednesday,	" 8th
Bright	Arlington Hotel	1.00 p.m.	" 8th	
New Dundee	C. Mayers' Hotel	3.30 p.m.	" 8th	
Tavistock	8.00 a.m.	Thursday,	" 9th	
Galt	Iroquois Hotel	1.30 p.m.	" 9th	
Puslinch	8.00 a.m.	Friday,	" 10th	
Milton	McGibbon's Hotel	10.00 a.m.	" 10th	

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 4.

Consisting of the County of Bruce and part of the Counties of Grey, Wellington, Waterloo, Perth, and Huron.

PLACE.	TIME	INSPECTION	DATE.	
	COMMENCES.			
Milverton	Queen's Hotel	10.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Oct. 18th	
Walton	Walton Hotel	1.00 p.m.	" 18th	
West Monkton	Bauer's Hotel	4.00 p.m.	" 18th	
Blyth	Mason's Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Thursday,	" 19th
Belgrave	1.00 p.m.	"	" 19th	
Ripley	Commercial House	10.00 a.m.	Friday,	" 20th
Kincardine	Queen's Hotel	1.30 p.m.	" 20th	
Tiverton	4.00 p.m.	"	" 20th	
Lucknow	Cain House	10.00 a.m.	Saturday,	" 21st
Bluevale	3.30 p.m.	"	" 21st	
Wroxeter	Town's Hotel	4.30 p.m.	" 21st	
Wingham	Queen's Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Monday,	" 23rd
Teeswater	2.00 p.m.	"	" 23rd	
Brussels	Gordon McDonald Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Tuesday,	" 24th
Ethel	1.30 p.m.	"	" 24th	
Atwood	Hotel Atwood	4.30 p.m.	" 24th	
Listowel	Grand Central Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Wednesday,	" 25th
Gowanstown	1.30 p.m.	"	" 25th	
Linwood	Linwood Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Thursday	" 26th
Palmerston	Imperial Hotel	5.00 p.m.	" 26th	
Drayton	Queen's Hotel	10.00 a.m.	Friday,	" 27th
Holstein	2.30 p.m.	"	" 27th	
Mount Forest	Collin's Hotel	4.30 p.m.	" 27th	

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT No. 4.—Continued.

PLACE.	TIME INSPECTION		DATE.
		COMMENCES.	
Conn	Bulger's Hotel	10.30 a.m..	Saturday, Oct. 28th
Cedarville .....	.....	2.00 p.m..	" " 28th
Harriston	Collison House	9.00 a.m..	Monday, " 30th
Clifford	Mansion House	11.00 a.m..	" " 30th
Neustadt .....	.....	3.00 p.m..	" " 30th
Walkerton .....	.....	9.30 a.m..	Tuesday, " 31st
Cargill .....	.....	1.00 p.m..	" " 31st
Paisley	Balmoral Hotel	9.30 a.m..	Wednesday, Nov. 1st
Port Elgin	Arlington Hotel	1.30 p.m..	" " 1st
North Bruce .....	.....	3.30 p.m..	" " 1st
Elmwood .....	.....	10.00 a.m..	Thursday, " 2nd
Chesley	McDonald House	1.00 p.m..	" " 2nd
Dobbinton .....	.....	9.30 a.m..	Friday, " 3rd
Allenford .....	.....	1.30 p.m..	" " 3rd
Hepworth .....	.....	4.00 p.m..	" " 3rd
Purple Valley .....	.....	10.30 a.m..	Saturday, " 4th
Dyer's Bay .....	.....	4.00 p.m..	" " 4th
Warton	Pacific Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Monday, " 6th
North Keppel .....	.....	11.00 a.m..	" " 6th
Presque Isle .....	.....	3.30 p.m..	" " 6th
Owen Sound	Queen's Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Tuesday, " 7th
Woodford .....	.....	11.00 a.m..	" " 7th
Bognor .....	.....	3.30 p.m..	" " 7th
Chatsworth	Mahe's Hotel	9.30 a.m..	Wednesday, " 8th
Markdale	Markdale House	4.30 p.m..	" " 8th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 5.

Consisting of the County of Dufferin and part of the Counties of Grey, Simcoe, Peel, Halton, Wellington, and Waterloo.

PLACE.	TIME INSPECTION		DATE.
		COMMENCES.	
Norval .....	.....	8.30 a.m..	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Rockwood	Hurst's Hotel	1.00 p.m..	" " 18th
Guelph	Winter Fair Building	7.30 a.m..	Thursday, " 19th
St. Jacob's .....	.....	10.00 a.m..	" " 19th
Elmira	Zilliax Hotel	1.00 p.m..	" " 19th
Wallenstein	Post Office	2.30 p.m..	" " 19th
Floradale	Floradale Hotel	4.00 p.m..	" " 19th
Elora	Iroquois Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Friday, " 20th
Fergus	Sargent's Hotel	10.00 a.m..	" " 20th
Alma	Temperance Hotel	1.00 p.m..	" " 20th
Arthur .....	.....	4.00 p.m..	" " 20th
Grand Valley	Forgrave's Hotel	9.30 a.m..	Saturday, " 21st
Orton	Orton Hotel (Dean's)	11.30 a.m..	" " 21st
Belwood	Murdoch's Hotel	3.00 p.m..	" " 21st
Erin	Bush's Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Monday, " 23rd
Inglewood	Dent's Hotel	11.00 a.m..	" " 23rd
Balinafad	Ferguson Bros. (Blacksmith)	2.00 p.m..	" " 23rd
Terra Cotta .....	.....	4.00 p.m..	" " 23rd
Caledon East	Beamish's	8.30 a.m..	Tuesday, " 24th
Caledon .....	.....	10.30 a.m..	" " 24th
Alton .....	.....	4.00 p.m..	" " 24th
Orangeville	Queen's Hotel	8.00 a.m..	Wednesday, " 25th
Hockley .....	.....	11.00 a.m..	" " 25th
Mono Centre .....	.....	1.30 p.m..	" " 25th
Laurel	Church Shed	4.00 p.m..	" " 25th
Dundalk	Queen's Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Thursday, " 26th
Hopeville	Hockbridge Stables	11.00 a.m..	" " 26th
Proton	Wakey's Hotel	3.00 p.m..	" " 26th
Melancthon	Blacksmith Shop	9.00 a.m..	Friday, " 27th
Honeywood	R. E. Mortimer's Barn	1.00 p.m..	" " 27th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT No. 5.—Continued.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Creemore		9.30 a.m..	Saturday Oct. 28th
Collingwood	Foulies' Hotel	2.00 p.m..	" 28th
Heathcote		9.30 a.m..	Monday, " 30th
Fairmount		1.00 p.m..	" 30th
Mansfield	Post Office	9.30 a.m..	Tuesday, " 31st
Stanton		11.00 a.m..	" 31st
Rosemont	Temperance House	1.30 p.m..	" 31st
Alliston	Dominion Hotel	4.30 p.m..	" 31st
Tottenham	Maple Leaf Hotel	10.00 a.m..	Wednesday, Nov. 1st
Palgrave		10.00 a.m..	Thursday, " 2nd

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 6.

Consisting of part of the Counties of Simcoe, Ontario, York, and Peel.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Toronto		9.30 a.m..	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Lambton Mills		3.00 p.m..	" 18th
Malton	The Hotel	10.00 a.m..	Thursday, " 19th
Brampton	Victoria Hotel	2.00 p.m..	" 19th
Cooksville		8.30 a.m..	Friday, " 20th
Weston	Central Hotel	4.30 p.m..	" 20th
Bolton	Queen's Hotel	10.00 a.m..	Saturday, " 21st
Kleinburg	Station	5.58 p.m..	" 21st
Beeton	Commercial House	8.30 a.m..	Monday, " 23rd
Cookstown	Coulter's House	10.00 a.m..	" 23rd
Newton Robinson	Herman Lennox	2.00 p.m..	" 23rd
Allendale		9.00 a.m..	Tuesday, " 24th
New Lowell		1.00 p.m..	" 24th
Stayner	Wilcox House	4.00 p.m..	" 24th
Strongville		10.30 a.m..	Wednesday, " 25th
Minesing	Johnston's Basket Factory	3.30 p.m..	" 25th
Elmvale	Queen's Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Thursday, " 26th
Hillsdale		10.00 a.m..	" 26th
Perkinsfield	Albert Heasman's Stables	1.30 p.m..	" 26th
Wyebridge		4.00 p.m..	" 26th
Penetanguishene	Palmer House	8.30 a.m..	Friday, " 27th
Lafontaine	Thos. Marchildon	1.00 p.m..	" 27th
Coldwater	Temperance Hotel	9.00 a.m..	Saturday, " 28th
Moonstone	R. C. Hipwell	11.30 a.m..	Saturday, " 28th
Orillia	Orillia House	5.00 p.m..	" 28th
Brechin		9.00 a.m..	Monday, " 30th
Rathburn		1.00 p.m..	" 30th
Hawkstone		10.00 a.m..	Tuesday, " 31st
Craigville		7.30 a.m..	Wednesday, Nov. 1st
Bradford	Queen's Hotel	10.00 a.m..	" 1st
Aurora		2.00 p.m..	" 1st
Schomberg		4.30 p.m..	" 1st
King		9.00 a.m..	Thursday, " 2nd
Gormley		2.00 p.m..	" 2nd
Newmarket	Prince George Hotel	8.30 a.m..	Friday, " 3rd
Queensville		10.30 a.m..	" 3rd
Ravenshoe		1.00 p.m..	" 3rd
Belhaven		2.30 p.m..	" 3rd
Sutton West		4.30 p.m..	" 3rd
Mt. Albert	Rea's Hotel	9.30 a.m..	Saturday, " 4th
Pine Orchard		3.00 p.m..	" 4th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 7.

Consisting of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, and part of the Counties of Ontario, York and Haliburton.

PLACE.	TIME	INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Scarboro Jct.	7.45 a.m.	Wednesday,	Oct. 18th
Unionville	10.00 a.m.	"	" 18th
Green River	5.00 p.m.	"	" 18th
Markham	7.45 a.m.	Thursday,	" 19th
Stouffville	10.00 a.m.	"	" 19th
Ringwood	3.00 p.m.	"	" 19th
Uxbridge	8.30 a.m.	Friday,	" 20th
Blackwater Jct.	10.30 a.m.	"	" 20th
Sonya	3.30 p.m.	"	" 20th
Woodville	9.00 a.m.	Saturday,	" 21st
Beaverton	1.00 p.m.	"	" 21st
Argyle	3.00 p.m.	"	" 21st
Kirkfield	11.00 a.m.	Monday,	" 23rd
Victoria Road	3.00 p.m.	"	" 23rd
Kinmount	3.00 p.m.	Tuesday,	" 24th
Lochlin	9.30 a.m.	Wednesday,	" 25th
West Guildford	3.00 p.m.	"	" 25th
Fenelon Falls	10.00 a.m.	Thursday,	" 26th
Cameron	5.30 p.m.	"	" 26th
Lindsay	10.00 a.m.	Friday,	" 27th
Bobcaygeon	1.30 p.m.	"	" 27th
Franklin	8.00 a.m.	Saturday,	" 28th
Janetville	10.00 a.m.	"	" 28th
Reaboro	3.00 p.m.	"	" 28th
Millbrook	10.00 a.m.	Monday,	" 30th
Cavan	4.30 p.m.	"	" 30th
Burketon Jct.	9.00 a.m.	Tuesday,	" 31st
Nestleton	1.30 p.m.	"	" 31st
Myrtle	9.00 a.m.	Wednesday,	Nov. 1st
Claremont	1.30 p.m.	"	" 1st
Brooklin	9.00 a.m.	Thursday,	" 2nd
Columbus	12.30 p.m.	"	" 2nd
Whitby	3.30 p.m.	"	" 2nd
Pickering	7.30 a.m.	Friday,	" 3rd
Bowmanville	10.00 a.m.	"	" 3rd
Newcastle	3.45 p.m.	"	" 3rd
Kendal	5.00 p.m.	"	" 3rd

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 8.

Consisting of the Counties of Peterboro, Northumberland, and Prince Edward, and part of the Counties of Hastings and Haliburton.

PLACE.	TIME	INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Peterboro	9.00 a.m.	Wednesday,	Oct. 18th
Indian River	1.30 p.m.	"	" 18th
Warsaw	9.00 a.m.	Thursday,	" 19th
Burleighs Falls	2.00 p.m.	"	" 19th
Norwood	9.00 a.m.	Friday,	" 20th
Cordova Mines	4.30 p.m.	"	" 20th
Havelock	9.30 a.m.	Saturday,	" 21st
Eldorado	4.30 p.m.	"	" 21st
St. Ola	10.30 a.m.	Monday,	" 23rd
Cheddar	6.00 p.m.	"	" 23rd
Maynooth	1.00 p.m.	Tuesday,	" 24th
Greenview	4.00 p.m.	"	" 24th
Madoc	3.00 p.m.	Wednesday,	" 25th
Ivanhoe	5.00 p.m.	"	" 25th
Foxboro	11.00 a.m.	Thursday,	" 26th
Stirling	4.30 p.m.	"	" 26th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT No. 8.—Continued.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Campbellford	Kerr's Hotel	8.30 a.m.. Friday,	Oct. 27th
Myersburg		2.00 p.m., "	" 27th
Hastings		9.30 a.m.. Saturday,	" 28th
Belleville	Hotel Quinte	5.00 p.m.. "	" 28th
Rossmore		9.00 a.m.. Monday,	" 30th
Shannonville	Albion Hotel	1.00 p.m.. "	" 30th
Frankford	Clark House	8.00 a.m.. Tuesday,	" 31st
Wooler	L. N. Easterly	10.30 a.m.. "	" 31st
Codrington		1.00 p.m.. "	" 31st
Hilton		3.00 p.m.. "	" 31st
Consecon		8.30 a.m.. Wednesday,	Nov. 1st
Allisonville		11.00 a.m.. "	" 1st
Wellington	Alexandria Hotel	3.30 p.m.. "	" 1st
Picton	Globe Hotel	8.30 a.m.. Thursday,	" 2nd
Adolphustown		11.00 a.m.. "	" 2nd
Elmbrook		3.00 p.m.. "	" 2nd
Bloomfield	Town Hall Sheds	10.30 a.m.. Friday,	" 3rd
Colborne	Brunswick House	8.30 a.m.. Saturday,	" 4th
Burnley		10.00 a.m.. "	" 4th
Cobourg	Balmoral Hotel	1.00 p.m.. "	" 4th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 9.

Consisting of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, and part of the Counties of Hastings, Lanark, Grenville, and Dundas.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Napanee	Royal Hotel	10.00 a.m.. Wednesday,	Oct. 18th
Moscow	Van Leuven Bros. Stable	7.30 a.m.. Thursday,	" 19th
Marlbank	Hotel	10.00 a.m.. "	" 19th
Roblin	Dan Lasher	3.00 p.m.. "	" 19th
Tweed	Hynch House	10.30 a.m.. Friday,	" 20th
Flinton	Yanch's Hotel	4.00 p.m.. "	" 20th
Sharbot Lake		10.00 a.m.. Saturday,	" 21st
Perth	W. J. Flett	4.00 p.m.. "	" 21st
Lanark	Victoria Hotel	11.00 a.m.. Monday,	" 23rd
Elphin		4.00 p.m.. "	" 23rd
Franktown		9.00 a.m.. Tuesday,	" 24th
Smiths Falls	Russell House	1.00 p.m.. "	" 24th
Bishop Mills		5.00 p.m.. "	" 24th
Merrickville	Burchill's Hotel	7.30 a.m.. Wednesday,	" 25th
Oxford		10.00 a.m.. "	" 25th
Prescott	Daniel House	5.30 p.m.. "	" 25th
Domville		7.50 a.m.. Thursday,	" 26th
Cardinal	Dillon House	4.00 p.m.. "	" 26th
Iroquois		5.45 p.m.. "	" 26th
North Augusta		10.00 a.m.. Friday,	" 27th
Jelly		1.00 p.m.. "	" 27th
Toledo	H. Leggett's Hotel	4.30 p.m.. "	" 27th
Mallorytown		10.00 a.m.. Saturday,	" 28th
Lansdowne		3.30 p.m.. "	" 28th
Gananoque	Shield's Hotel	9.30 a.m.. Monday,	" 30th
Sunbury		4.00 p.m.. "	" 30th
Joyceville		5.00 p.m.. "	" 30th
Kingston	Grimason Hotel	9.00 a.m.. Tuesday,	" 31st
Wolfe Island	Island Inn	2.30 p.m.. "	" 31st
Verona		11.00 a.m.. Wednesday,	Nov. 1st
Westport	Hogan's Hotel	5.30 p.m.. "	" 1st

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 10.

Consisting of the Counties of Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell, and part of the Counties of Grenville, Carleton, and Dundas.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Morrisburg	Windsor Hotel	10.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Summerstown		5.15 p.m.	" " 18th
Cornwall		10.00 a.m.	Thursday, " 19th
Newington	McAvoy's Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Friday, " 20th
Apple Hill	Lalonde Hotel	11.00 a.m.	" " 20th
Martinstown	Commercial	3.00 p.m.	" " 20th
Chesterville	McClusky's Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Saturday, " 21st
Winchester	Hotel Winchester	10.30 a.m.	" " 21st
Ormond		1.00 p.m.	" " 21st
Morewood	Stephenson's Hotel	3.30 p.m.	" " 21st
Kemptville		11.00 a.m.	Monday, " 23rd
South Mountain		4.00 p.m.	" " 23rd
Osgoode Station	Nixon's Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Tuesday " 24th
Kars		11.00 a.m.	" " 24th
North Gower	J. McCurdy's Hotel	3.30 p.m.	" " 24th
Manotick	Clark's Hotel	10.30 a.m.	Wednesday, " 25th
Ottawa	Howick Pavilion	8.00 a.m.	Thursday, " 26th
Billing's Bridge		11.00 a.m.	" " 26th
Cumming's Bridge		3.00 p.m.	" " 26th
Crysler	A. M. Robert's Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Friday, " 27th
Marvelville		2.00 p.m.	" " 27th
Bear Brook		9.30 a.m.	Saturday, " 28th
Piperville		1.30 p.m.	" " 28th
Vars		4.00 p.m.	" " 28th
Moose Creek	Wm. Brunet's Hotel	8.30 a.m.	Monday, " 30th
Maxville	Duperrow Hotel	10.30 a.m.	" " 30th
Alexandria	Ottawa Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Tuesday, " 31st
Dalhousie Station		11.00 a.m.	" " 31st
Dalhousie Mills	Union Hotel	2.00 p.m.	" " 31st
Dalkeith	McDougal's Hotel	9.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Nov. 1st
Kirkhill		11.00 a.m.	" " 1st
St. Anne de Prescott	St. Anne De Prescott Hotel	2.30 p.m.	" " 1st
Hawkesbury	Royal Hotel	9.30 a.m.	Thursday, " 2nd
L'Original	Ottawa House	1.00 p.m.	" " 2nd
Vankleek Hill	Windsor Hotel	4.45 p.m.	" " 2nd
Caledonia Springs		10.40 a.m.	Friday, " 3rd
Alfred	Prescott Hotel	1.00 p.m.	" " 3rd
Fournier	Sandinee & Shenier	3.00 p.m.	" " 3rd
Curran		4.30 p.m.	" " 3rd
Bourget		8.30 a.m.	Saturday, " 4th
Martels Corners		11.00 a.m.	" " 4th
Lemieux	Mrs. Doupuois' Hotel	1.30 p.m.	" " 4th
Clarence Creek		3.30 p.m.	" " 4th
Cumberland		10.30 a.m.	Monday, " 6th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 11.

Consisting of the County of Renfrew, and parts of the Counties of Lanark, and Carleton.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Carleton Place	Queen's Hotel	10.00 a.m.	Wednesday, Oct. 18th
Pakenham		4.00 p.m.	" " 18th
Almonte	Davis House	8.30 a.m.	Thursday, " 19th
Stittsville	Geo. Green's Hotel	11.00 a.m.	" " 19th
Richmond	Reilly House	2.30 p.m.	" " 19th
Belles Corners	Temperance House	11.00 a.m.	Friday, " 20th
Dunrobin		2.00 p.m.	" " 20th
Woodlawn		3.30 p.m.	" " 20th
Carp	Dooley House	10.00 a.m.	Saturday, " 21st
White Lake		3.30 p.m.	" " 21st

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT No. 11.—*Continued.*

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Arnprior	Campbell House	8.30 a.m.. Monday,	Oct. 23rd
Douglas	Neville's Hotel	11.00 a.m.. "	" 23rd
Renfrew	Ottawa House	3.00 p.m.. "	" 23rd
Haleys	Jas. Crozier	9.00 a.m.. Tuesday,	" 24th
Cobden	McCoy's Hotel	1.00 p.m.. "	" 24th
Beachburg	Tracey's Hotel	3.30 p.m.. "	" 24th
Pembroke	H. E. Jenk's Hotel	9.00 a.m.. Wednesday,	" 25th
Alice		11.00 a.m.. "	" 25th
Woitto		3.00 p.m.. "	" 25th
Golden Lake	S. Sumstrum Hotel	9.30 a.m.. Thursday,	" 26th
Killaloe	Beresford House	1.30 p.m.. "	" 26th
Barry's Bay	John Billing's Hotel	4.00 p.m.. "	" 26th
Quadville	J. Cuddy (Stopping Place)	11.00 a.m.. Friday,	" 27th
Egansville	Central Hotel	9.00 a.m.. Saturday,	" 28th
Lake Clear	Michael Connors	1.00 p.m.. "	" 28th

ROUTE OF STALLION INSPECTORS IN DISTRICT NO. 12.

Consisting of the Districts of Northern Ontario.

PLACE.		TIME INSPECTION COMMENCES.	DATE.
Parry Sound		10.00 a.m.. Wednesday,	Oct. 18th
Broadbent		9.30 a.m.. Thursday,	" 19th
Bala		4.00 p.m.. "	" 19th
Sahanatien		11.00 a.m.. Friday,	" 20th
Mt. Stephen		2.30 p.m.. Monday,	" 23rd
Reay		10.30 a.m.. Wednesday,	" 25th
Bracebridge		10.30 a.m.. Thursday,	" 26th
Port Sydney		10.30 a.m.. Friday,	" 27th
Huntsville		4.00 p.m.. "	" 27th
Birkendale		10.00 a.m.. Saturday,	" 28th
Sprucedale		10.00 a.m.. Monday,	" 30th
Burk's Falls		4.40 p.m.. Tuesday,	" 31st
Alderdale		3.30 p.m.. Wednesday,	Nov. 1st
Bonfield		1.00 p.m.. Thursday,	" 2nd
Eau Claire		1.00 p.m.. Friday,	" 3rd
Sturgeon Falls		9.45 a.m.. Saturday,	" 4th
Markstay		2.30 p.m.. "	" 4th
Hanmer		1.30 p.m.. Monday,	" 6th
Sudbury		9.30 a.m.. Tuesday,	" 7th
Worthington		2.30 p.m.. "	" 7th
Massey		10.30 a.m.. Wednesday,	" 8th
Walford		10.30 a.m.. Thursday,	" 9th
Blind River		11.00 a.m.. Friday,	" 10th
Wharnccliffe		2.00 p.m.. Saturday,	" 11th
Rydal Bank		2.00 p.m.. Tuesday,	" 14th
Gordon Lake		2.00 p.m.. Wednesday,	" 15th
Fort Francis		10.30 a.m.. Monday,	" 20th
Rainy River		4.30 p.m.. "	" 20th
Fort William		9.30 a.m.. Tuesday	" 21st
Kenora		9.00 a.m.. Wednesday,	" 22nd
Sheguindah		11.30 a.m.. Saturday,	" 25th
Gore Bay		3.00 p.m.. Monday,	" 27th
Barrie Island		3.00 p.m.. Tuesday,	" 28th
Larchwood		2.30 p.m.. Wednesday,	" 29th
Charlton		2.30 p.m.. Thursday,	" 30th

ENROLMENT BY COUNTIES.

BREEDS: Clydesdale, Hackney, Suffolk, Morgan, Shire, Percheron, Thoroughbred, Belgian Draft, French Coach, French-Canadian, Standard Bred, German Coach
 ABBREVIATIONS: Clyde. Hack. Suff. Morg.

BRANT COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. ment. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Griffin	1383		2373	1907	F. R. Hanks	Brantford (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3
Johnny Goldring	1863		2688	1907	Hiram S. Howey	Brantford	F. 1914	3
Peter Alexander	1620	St. Br.	4514	1910	W. H. Littlefield	Brantford	S. 1915	1*
Argument (imp.)	4733	Per.	4426	1902	W. H. Littlefield	Brantford	S. 1915	1
Royal Ardliehen	6902	Clyde.	3883	1904	Miller & Millan	Brantford	S. 1915	1
Whitegate Royal George (imp.)	807	Hack.	4906	1913	Miller & Millan	Brantford	S. 1916	1
Prince Arthur	240		441	1900	Thos. Robson	Brantford	S. 1914	3
Cholderton Prime Minister (imp.)	76	Suffolk.	3313	1911	W. J. Roddick	Brantford	F. 1914	1*
Brilliant Boy	4549	Clyde.	1644	1904	J. E. Brothour	Burford	S. 1914	3
Prince Gartly Donside	15991	Clyde.	2643	1911	A. & W. McIntyre	Burford	S. 1916	1
Norwell Chieftain (imp.)	823	Shire.	798	1908	George Allen	Burford	F. 1914	1*
Bonar Law	4301		4738	1911	Carl Terryberry	Burford	S. 1916	3
Absalon (imp.)	3727	Per.	864	1901	J. S. Bawtinhimer & Sons	Cainsville	F. 1912	1
Barney Stinson	2559		1986	1896	Millar Lawrason	Cathcart	S. 1915	3
Teddy R.	4404		4907	1906	Stephen Duckworth	Farrington Hill	S. 1916	3
Longwynd Nobby (imp.)	23	Welsh Pony	4824	1913	Stephen Duckworth	Farrington Hill	S. 1916	1
Riband Junior	960		1781	1909	Peter Johnson	Hagersville	F. 1914	3*
Harley Baron	14733	Clyde.	2183	1910	John Brown	Harley	F. 1914	1*
Joker	4539	Per.	5011	1913	Daniel House	Middleport	S. 1916	1
Prince Erskine of Woodroffe	5246	Clyde.	1332	1904	Thos. Mathews	Middleport	S. 1914	1
Warwick	615	Hack.	4803	1909	Morgan E. Harris	Mohawk	S. 1916	3
Dr. John, Jr.	964		1799	1905	Arthur L. McIntyre	Mohawk	F. 1914	3
Golden Solway Chief	1105		2680	1904	J. S. Miller	Onondaga	S. 1915	3
King Edward	1373		1387	1904	J. A. Walker	Onondaga	S. 1913	3
Englen (imp.)	675	Per.	381	1904	C. W. Gurney	Paris	F. 1912	1
Eman De St. Amand (imp.)	526	Bel. Dr.	1481	1909	C. W. Gurney	Paris	F. 1914	2*
Boulder Grange Prince	4827	Per.	4908	1914	C. W. Gurney & Sons	Paris (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	1
Islam (imp.)	3031	Per.	618	1908	Haas Brothers	Paris	S. 1915	1
Junior (imp.)	3824	Per.	3399	1909	Haas Brothers	Paris	S. 1916	1
Belmont Conqueror (imp.)	12674	Clyde.	246	1908	Geo. Rogerson	Paris (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Baron Carrick (imp.)	8106	Clyde.	283	1904	Geo. Rogerson	Paris (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Warwick Albert (imp.)	421	Hack.	3304	1904	Robert M. Ross	Paris	F. 1914	1

High Private 747
 Duke of Wellington 3672
 Brant Charming 17662

3
 S.F.

BRUCE COUNTY.

Royal Purse (imp.)	11857	91	Clyde	686	1908	Anthony Chebott	Allenford	F. 1914	1*
Favori	2246	2246	Clyde	1873	1901	Favori Syndicate Co.	Armow	F. 1914	3
Jack Wilkes	1226	1226	Clyde	1983	1892	Wm. Stewart	Armow	F. 1914	3
Scotland's Blend (imp.)	7668	335	Clyde	243	1905	Scotland Blend Syndicate	Armow	F. 1914	1
Young Gartly Gold	938	938	Clyde	1664	1910	J. B. Blackwell	Bervie	F. 1914	3*
De Galifat	297	297	Clyde	1385	1899	Archibald Shearer	Cape Chin	F. 1914	3
Racipault (imp.)	3124	1066	Perf.	597	1902	John Beebarger	Cargill	F. 1912	3
Matchless (imp.)	8912	454	Clyde	1355	1906	Jas. D. Campbell	Cargill	S. 1914	1
Ryecroft Model	12379	3376	Clyde	3845	1910	Cargill, Limited	Cargill	F. 1914	1*
Baron Chimes	4413	4413	Clyde	2897	1908	A. J. Hanmore	Cargill	S. 1916	4
John Jones	2198	2198	Clyde	2959	1909	C. J. McPherson	Cargill	S. 1915	3*
Sylvi (imp.)	1350	319	Perf.	128	1903	Geo. Beebarger	Chepstow	F. 1912	1
Jack Darkey	4500	4500	Clyde	4787	1912	John Cassidy, Sr.	Chepstow	S. 1916	4
Kaplan	857	637	St. Br.	693	1897	Jos. Acton	Chesley	F. 1914	1
Baron Ratho (imp.)	7183	678	Clyde	108	1902	Jos. Acton	Chesley	F. 1912	1
Captain Hunter II.	175	175	Clyde	974	1904	John Miller	Clavering	F. 1914	3
Scottish Blend	15657	4076	Clyde	4625	1913	Wm. H. Calhoun	Dobbinton	S. 1915	1*
Copper Mine (imp.)	584	584	Clyde	1503	1901	Chris Ernest	Dobbinton	F. 1914	3
Silver Cloud (imp.)	8797	138	Clyde	718	1905	E. H. Foster	Dobbinton (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1
Prince McCammon	2030	2030	Clyde	2780	1908	Richard Boyle	Dyer's Bay	F. 1914	3*
Winsome King	11478	3327	Clyde	114	1910	Dan. McNicol	Elmwood	F. 1914	1*
Lord Lowther (imp.)	3895	3328	Clyde	3800	1900	Dan. McNicol	Elmwood	F. 1914	1
Knottingley Baronet (imp.)	988	647	Shire	687	1905	Manno Rodey	Elmwood	F. 1914	1
Eel W.	1588	1588	Clyde	2198	1907	Ephriam Rody	Elmwood	F. 1914	3
Invergowrie (imp.)	11468	320	Clyde	110	1909	Michael Graf	Formosa	F. 1914	1
Earl Bickett (imp.)	12493	1916	Clyde	1931	1909	Neil McClure	Glamis	F. 1914	1*
Lord Ascot (imp.)	8669	2078	Clyde	2758	1906	L. N. McLean	Glamis	S. 1915	1
Prince of Kirkside (imp.)	5883	12	Clyde	244	1899	Anthony Symon	Glamis	F. 1912	1
Davie (imp.)	736	2827	Hack	3151	1899	John Forsyth	Greenock	F. 1914	1
Baron Hood (imp.)	8489	45	Clyde	112	1900	Levi. Good	Greenock	F. 1912	1
MacAuries (imp.)	8266	2640	Clyde	2120	1900	Levi. Good	Greenock	F. 1914	1
Baron Hopetoun (imp.)	10851	46	Clyde	113	1906	Levi. Good	Greenock	F. 1914	1
Gartly Baron	14625	1319	Clyde	1879	1911	Andrew Good	Greenock	F. 1914	1*

* Requiring Inspection.

BRUCE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. No.	Enrol- ment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Ichnobate (imp.)	3858	2875	Per.	3387	1908	Levi. Good	Greenock	S. 1916	1
Makwira (imp.)	15279	3267	Clyde.	3754	1908	Levi. Good	Greenock	F. 1914	1*
Captain McKinney	1403	3473	St. Br.	105	1895	Chas. Sewers	Greenock (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1
O. U. McKinney	1404	4542	St. Br.	4755	1913	Chas. Sewers	Greenock (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Bonnie Laird	10474	2662	Clyde.	167	1907	Primmer Brothers	Hepworth	F. 1914	1
Billie W.		3227		3440	1909	Jas. Walker	Hepworth	F. 1914	3*
Green Mountain Rifleman	5451	1287	Morgan.	1501	1906	Ben. Elliott	Kincardine	F. 1914	1
General Cormier	4372	4654	Per.	5035	1914	Ben. Elliott	Kincardine (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	1
Buchlyvie Mhor (imp.)	11300	2253	Clyde.	1710	1909	Archib. Robinson & Co.	Kincardine (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	1*
Sable Simmons		4531		5002	1898	J. L. Shelton	Kincardine	S. 1916	3
Dunmarie (imp.)	11693	4143	Clyde.	2844	1906	Ben. Moulton	Kingarf	S. 1915	1
Dungannon	16731	3813	Clyde.	4401	1913	Abe Stringer	Kingarf	S. 1916	1
Puri		2165		1613	1901	Conrad Schop	Lion's Head	S. 1913	3
Slander Junior		1742		1808	1900	J. J. Stout	Lorne	F. 1914	3
Bay King Traveler	1351	3171	St. Br.	3700	1906	W. E. Henderson	Lucknow	F. 1914	1*
Our Choice		822		1905	1910	Stuart E. Robertson	Lucknow	F. 1914	1*
Bruno Brino		2519		3219	1906	Wm. Hucks	Mildmay	S. 1915	3
Dansire	1931	4383	St. Br.	4794	1913	Frank J. Steffler	Mildmay	S. 1916	1
Fyvie Peer (imp.)	16338	3874	Clyde.	4253	1912	Wm. Airth & Co.	North Bruce	F. 1914	1*
Kentucky Bill		990		1556	1910	J. H. Steffert	North Bruce	F. 1914	3*
Heather Jock		458	Thor.	2235	1901	Wm. Rowand	Paisley	S. 1915	2
Scottish Crest		4643		5063	1913	Stephen Winch	Paisley	S. 1916	3
Coronation	12339	2408	Clyde.	3130	1910	Duncan Stewart	Paisley (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1*
Fascinator (imp.)	13912	1147	Clyde.	2087	1910	W. J. Wilson	Pinkerton	F. 1914	1*
Baron Burtle		2130		2883	1911	Wm. J. Craig	Port Elgin	F. 1914	3*
Silver Mine	11542	1623	Clyde.	2438	1910	J. W. Hopper	Port Elgin	F. 1914	1*
Jake of Fairfield (imp.)	11757	573	Clyde.	207	1909	A. J. McLean	Port Elgin (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Orrie's Pride	15515	3928	Clyde.	4468	1912	Hugh Crawford	Purple Valley (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1*
Gallant Carruchan (imp.)	8353	1635	Clyde.	1216	1902	David Campbell	Ripley (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Spruce Hill	14202	3854	Clyde.	4446	1912	Jas. A. Harris	Ripley	S. 1915	1*
Poolinjay (imp.)	11984	575	Clyde.	218	1909	Robt. McTavish & Wylie	Ripley (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Drumburle Again	16395	4104	Clyde.	4078	1913	Morgan & Cuthbertson	Ripley	F. 1914	1*
Harold G.		2292		3027	1906	Wm. Smith	Ripley (R.R. 4)	F. 1914	3
Moonlight		4389		4836		Geo. G. Shular	Southampton	S. 1916	3
Iron Mask	15444	3404	Clyde.	3867	1912	Neil C. Swinton	Southampton (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Panama (imp.)	1471	3188	Per.	205	1904	Jos. Hatt	Spry	F. 1914	2

Annandale (imp.)	7150	1055	Clyde.....	860	1904	E. C. Scott	Spry	1	F. 1912
Royal Knight (imp.)	15294	3252	Clyde.....	3530	1910	Geo. Henderson	Tara (R.R. 5)	1*	F. 1914
Charming Sturdy	13540	4141	Clyde.....	4490	1911	Jas. McCauley	Tara	1*	S. 1915
Leacastle Gay Boy (imp.)	873	2721	Shire.....	1496	1909	Geo. Thompson	Tara	1*	F. 1914
Cumberland Recruit (imp.)	13372	1972	Clyde.....	2327	1909	Geo. B. Armstrong	Teeswater	1*	F. 1914
Ernest Wilkes	.....	2228	.....	2906	1909	Geo. Hardy	Teeswater	3*	S. 1915
King of Bruce	.....	4644	.....	5089	1913	John Keir	Teeswater (R.R. 3)	3	S. 1916
Prince Mark (imp.)	13370	676	Clyde.....	103	1909	Jas. Moffat	Teeswater	1*	F. 1914
Baron Byron (imp.)	7744	677	Clyde.....	104	1903	Jas. Moffat	Teeswater	1	F. 1912
Craigsla's Favorite	.....	4642	.....	5020	1912	Hugh Semple	Teeswater	3	S. 1916
King Brice	1683	3958	St. Br.....	4163	1911	C. Sewers	Teeswater	1*	F. 1914
Kap Belsire	.....	4641	.....	4859	1914	Thos. O'Malley	Teeswater	3	S. 1916
Jeffrey	.....	1018	.....	1470	1910	Robt. Kinmond	Tiverton	3*	S. 1915
King Darrel	12906	3797	Clyde.....	4311	1911	Hugh McDougall	Tiverton (R.R. 1)	1*	S. 1915
Paddy S.	.....	2298	.....	2755	1905	Duncan McLean	Tiverton	3	F. 1914
Institut (imp.)	1336	688	Per.....	115	1908	Jas. B. Cohoon	Walkerton	1*	F. 1914
Pink	.....	2227	.....	2169	1907	Henry Ernest	Walkerton	3	S. 1915
Kentucky Star Wilkes	.....	3331	.....	3802	1897	Henry Ernest	Walkerton	3	S. 1915
Lorraine (imp.)	4440	3702	Per.....	4243	1911	A. G. Fortune	Walkerton	1*	F. 1914
Young Picador	.....	2439	.....	2973	1895	Jas. Gladstone	Warton	3	F. 1914
Lord MacQueen	5452	3222	Clyde.....	1460	1905	J. W. Hodgins	Warton	1	F. 1914
Auld Lang Syne (imp.)	16066	3169	Clyde.....	3693	1905	Geo. Stephenson	Warton	1	F. 1914

CARLETON COUNTY.

Rosebank (imp.)	4100	1914	Clyde.....	2053	1900	Parker Kennedy	Almonte	1	F. 1914
Cock of the North	.....	256	.....	674	1899	A. McEwen	Ashton	4	F. 1912
Memento Silver Rapids (imp.)	14927	3953	Clyde.....	4050	1912	Jas. Burt	Bell's Corners	1*	S. 1915
Last Word	14290	3719	Clyde.....	4182	1812	Chas. Dunlop	Billing's Bridge	1*	F. 1914
Koonelin (imp.)	4460	3771	Per.....	4083	1910	A. Armstrong	Carp (R.R. 1)	1*	F. 1914
Lord Carrick	5563	586	Clyde.....	375	1905	P. A. Byrne	Carp	1*	F. 1914
Royal Erskine (imp.)	13699	2848	Clyde.....	3391	1911	Howard K. Hodgins	Carp (R.R. 1)	1*	S. 1915
Whitney	13012	4496	Clyde.....	4837	1911	Geo. A. Hodgins	Carp (R.R. 1)	1	S. 1916
Solon (imp.)	15426	4537	Clyde.....	4984	1910	Ed. H. Graham & Son	Carp	1	S. 1916
Sir Torrance (imp.)	7648	500	Clyde.....	1417	1901	Thos. McDaniel	Carp	1	S. 1915
Loyal Montrose	8517	1657	Clyde.....	2562	1905	W. J. Wilson	Carp	1	S. 1915
Lavis (Imp.)	3897	2871	Per.....	3298	1911	J. H. Skuce	Carp	1	S. 1914
Young Sir Ned	.....	257	.....	675	1907	Robt. Pressley	Carsonby	1	S. 1916
							Carleton Place (R.R. 2)	3	F. 1914

* Requiring Inspection.

CARLETON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Lucky's Heir	16102	Clyde.....	4940	1913	Adam Scharf	Cummings Bridge	S. 1916	1
Fyvie Jr.	16256	Clyde.....	4429	1913	Adam Scharf	Cummings Bridge	S. 1915	1*
Sir Wm. Torrance	15572	Clyde.....	4610	1913	Horace C. Pinhey	Dunrobin	S. 1915	1*
Baron Silloth (imp.)	6128	Clyde.....	80	1903	A. Miller & Sons	Galetta (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Sir Donald Elrig	14956	Clyde.....	4721	1912	Ed. Whalen	Kars (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1*
Balgove Champion (imp.)	17264	Clyde.....	5013	1911	Robert Armstrong	Kinburn (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	1
Bon Accord Tom (imp.)	17265	Clyde.....	5014	1913	Robert Armstrong	Kinburn (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	1
John A. Patchen	2768	Bel. Dr.....	3299	1901	Moore Dalglish	Malakoff	S. 1915	4
Blondin De Rouvetoy (imp.) ..	660	Bel. Dr.....	3615	1910	Thos. Costello	Manotick	F. 1914	1*
Nobleman	2520	Bel. Dr.....	3220	1901	Andrew Findlay	Manotick Sta.	S. 1915	3
Klondyke	23	Bel. Dr.....	1325	1910	H. J. M. Tomkins	Manotick Sta.	F. 1914	3*
Little Bobs	13368	Clyde.....	3126	1910	Norman J. McCormick	Marvelville	S. 1915	1*
Dandy	2531	Clyde.....	3119	1903	Robert Bell	North Gower	S. 1914	3
Verona Leader	866	Shire.....	2032	1909	Jas. Callander	North Gower	F. 1914	1*
Hapathique (imp.)	1518	Per.....	869	1907	G. E. Lewis	North Gower, Box 1	F. 1914	1
Baron Flashknot	15530	Clyde.....	4186	1913	Jas. Mackey	North Gower	F. 1914	1*
Keswick Jr.	4017	Clyde.....	4194	1902	Antoine Leduc	Orleans	F. 1914	3
Tifty's Pride (imp.)	13820	Clyde.....	1159	1909	John Pyper	Osgoode Station	S. 1915	1*
Koyama	8029	Clyde.....	872	1906	Wm. Allen	Osgoode Station	F. 1914	1
Silver Band	13423	Clyde.....	4183	1911	Samuel Wyatt	Osgoode	F. 1914	1*
Dunnottar (imp.)	13906	Clyde.....	3403	1911	B. Bothwell	Ottawa (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Prince Blue	1315	St. Br.....	3448	1912	M. H. W. Cameron, Howick Place, Ottawa	Ottawa	S. 1915	1*
Paul	891	St. Br.....	1565	1900	W. J. Loughren, 547 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa	Ottawa	S. 1915	3
Wilkes Hal	3893	St. Br.....	4313	1907	W. J. Loughren, 547 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa	Ottawa	S. 1915	3
Gay Larabie	969	St. Br.....	2314	1906	Edward O'Malley, 337 Queen St., Ottawa	Ottawa	F. 1914	2
Rex	4991	Morg.....	2536	1900	J. C. Cameron	Ramsayville	F. 1914	1
Jolly Chimes	4297	Clyde.....	4827	1913	John W. Buchanan	Richmond	S. 1916	3
Gartly Pride 2nd	16181	Clyde.....	4654	1911	Edward H. Good	Richmond	S. 1916	1
Cedric 2nd	8563	Clyde.....	4758	1908	E. H. Good	Richmond	S. 1915	1*
Golden Thistle	10283	Clyde.....	1341	1909	Isaac Pratt	Richmond	S. 1916	1
Acres Star Bender	3298	Clyde.....	3738	1909	Horace Boucher	Stanley Corners	F. 1914	1*
Duke of Kenmore	9638	Clyde.....	672	1909	T. A. Bradley	Stittsville (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	4
Young Rosebank	2769	Clyde.....	669	1906	Jos. Lewis	Stittsville	F. 1914	1*
Craigie Swell (imp.)	15428	Clyde.....	3406	1912	David Scharf	Stittsville	F. 1914	3
Lord Kintore (imp.)	8451	Clyde.....	374	1906	Thos. Burke	South March	S. 1915	1
On Guard's Baron	16861	Clyde.....	4834	1914	D. J. Kennedy	Vernon	S. 1916	1

Farmer 2341
 Duke of Forest View 9133
 Duke of Springbrook 14997
 Prince of Huntley 836
 Black Prince 3792

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

Cowar Chief (imp.)	13818	783	Clyde	1909	Geo. E. Wilson	Belwood	F. 1914	3*
Robert Joe	1502	1502	Clyde	1898	A. & E. Colley	Corbetton	F. 1912	2
Prince Marmion	15073	4374	Clyde	1911	Thos. McFadden	Glen Cross	S. 1916	1
Marquis' Own	16389	4223	Clyde	1913	Geo. Clayton	Grand Valley	F. 1914	1*
Tom McNab (imp.)	9800	1067	Clyde	1904	Wm. Clayton	Grand Valley	F. 1912	1
Gladstone Mack	5514	2181	Clyde	1905	Jas. Greenwood	Grand Valley (R.R. 3)	S. 1915	1
Linton Again (Royal Salute)	3260	3747	Clyde	1910	Wm. Martin	Grand Valley	F. 1914	3*
Gateside Favorite (imp.)	15226	3153	Clyde	1912	Jas. H. Platt	Grand Valley	F. 1914	1*
Glendale Count (imp.)	15193	3124	Clyde	1911	S. T. & J. H. Platt	Grand Valley	F. 1914	1*
Kings Reward (imp.)	10453	1634	Clyde	1907	Joshua Montgomery	Grand Valley	F. 1914	1
Scottish Moncrieffe	14169	4506	Clyde	1912	M. C. Ward	Grand Valley	S. 1915	1*
Sir Manuel (imp.)	13754	716	Clyde	1908	J. Lee & Wilson Irwin	Hockley	F. 1914	1*
Malton Maynard	14179	2765	Clyde	1911	John C. Broderick	Honeywood	F. 1914	1*
Jobard (imp.)	2208	1097	Per.	1909	Thos. W. Dunseath	Honeywood	F. 1914	1*
Ganymede III.	3193	1782	Per.	1902	Geo. Allan	Hornings Mills	F. 1914	3
Harfang (imp.)	10017	2065	Clyde	1907	Jas. H. Bell	Laurel (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1
Lord Kinnoul (imp.)	14453	1616	Clyde	1907	Robt. Fife	Laurel	F. 1914	1*
Albion (imp.)	12030	1478	Clyde	1910	Geo. Hepton	Laurel	F. 1914	1*
Young Champion	379	124	Clyde	1909	W. E. Smith	Laurel (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	3*
Prince of Cardow (imp.)	14770	379	Clyde	1909	R. J. Ormsby	Mansfield (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Starite Jim	1310	1732	Clyde	1907	H. C. Thompson	Mansfield	F. 1914	4
Portrack Prince (imp.)	12673	1310	Clyde	1900	John Donkin	Melanchton	F. 1914	1
King's Fancy (imp.)	14499	2050	Clyde	1906	John Donkin	Melanchton	F. 1914	1
Royal Tower (imp.)	15407	2902	Clyde	1911	Ernest & Norman Ferrier	Melanchton	F. 1914	1*
Prohibition King	13286	975	Clyde	1910	S. G. Shaw	Mono Centre	F. 1914	3*
Great Times	12122	4377	Clyde	1913	Wm. J. Cullen	Orangeville	S. 1916	1
Golden Ball (imp.)	1695	1113	Clyde	1908	John S. Graham	Orangeville	F. 1914	1*
Kirminnock Mac (imp.)	1833	1833	Clyde	1908	Nathaniel Thompson	Orangeville	F. 1914	1*
Todd Bell	850	4011	St. Br.	1912	T. C. Peavoy	Orangeville	S. 1915	1*
Spier Simmons	3578	3578	St. Br.	1910	W. H. Riddell	Orangeville	F. 1914	1*

* Requiring Inspection.

DUFFERIN COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Gallant Baron (imp.)	8003	1304	Clyde	1948	1906	John Suggitt	Orangeville	F. 1914	1
Very Direct		3780		4393	1907	N. L. McQuarrie	Orangeville	S. 1915	3
Mackie (imp.)	4061	1982	Clyde	2424	1901	Wm. Morrow & J. Kanninan	Orangeville	S. 1913	1
King Alfred	10873	396	Clyde	1365	1910	Geo. I. Nodwell	Orangeville	F. 1914	1*
The Roman		2120		2748	1897	R. N. Forgrave	Orton	F. 1914	4
Montrave Viceroy	12805	1487	Clyde	533	1910	Jas. R. Gibson	Orton	F. 1914	1*
Montrave Rajah (imp.)	9548	553	Clyde	542	1905	Geo. Fletcher	Rosemont	F. 1914	1
Jim Direct	1707	4148	St. Br.	4118	1912	G. Fletcher	Rosemont	F. 1914	1*
Chief Melbourne		287		1347	1909	J. J. Hand	Rosemont	F. 1914	3*
Harpon (imp.)	15	1488	Fr. Ch.	541	1907	John J. Hunter	Rosemont	F. 1914	1
Northern Light (imp.)	13909	803	Clyde	1825	1909	Wm. Thompson	Rosemont	F. 1914	1*
Jeannin (imp.)	3074	3248	Per.	3741	1909	Wm. Thompson	Rosemont	F. 1914	1*
Antillo Jr.		288		1350	1907	R. Galbraith	Shelburne	S. 1915	3
Rich Hill Baron		3041	Clyde	3603	1912	J. J. Hammond	Shelburne	F. 1914	1*
Black Knight		1762		917	1906	Alex. Mann	Shelburne	S. 1915	3
Mograzia	155	2689	St. Br.	518	1903	John Mowat	Shelburne	F. 1914	1
Baron Co'umbus (imp.)	6106	749	Clyde	530	1905	John Mowat	Shelburne	F. 1914	1
Captain Jinks	15938	4856	Clyde	4829	1913	W. G. Noble	Shelburne (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	1
Cormorant		536	Thor.	2366	1896	Samuel Lindsay	Shelburne	S. 1916	1
Lord Thomas (imp.)	11487	378	Clyde	539	1908	Wm. T. Ferris	Stanton	F. 1914	1*
Pride of Amaranth	14791	1170	Clyde	916	1910	Nelson Teeter	Waldemar	F. 1914	1*

DUNDAS COUNTY.

Chestnut Chief	1228	1977	1904	1977	1904	John C. Adams	Brinston	F. 1914	4
Young King of the West		1011		1393	1906	Henry Hanson	Brinston	F. 1914	4
Zenobia	3250	3278		1130	1903	W. J. Haynes	Brinston	F. 1914	3
Honest Charlie		3278		3773	1907	Frank Milligan	Brinston (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Black Charley		1554		2297	1907	Patrick Mullen	Brinston (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	3
Larry Larable		3122		3611	1911	Simeon Bogart	Chesterville	F. 1914	3*
Scottish Ring (imp.)	13862	4623	Clyde	5068	1910	Calvin M. Munro	Chesterville	S. 1916	1
A Night Rider	1346	3788	St. Br.	4319	1907	T. J. Ellis	Chesterville	S. 1915	1
Cecil Custer	350	2587	St. Br.	3196	1911	A. S. Morrison	Chesterville	F. 1914	1*
Prince Logan	7180	2167	Clyde	2924	1905	D. C. Mulloy	Inkerman	S. 1915	1

Cecil R.	3838	4143	1912	Anchl Ault	Iroquois	S. 1915	3*
Chestnut Chief Jr.	1243	1787	1899	Geo. W. Ellis	Iroquois	S. 1915	4
Black Prince	959	1780	1910	Benjamin Henry	Iroquois	S. 1915	3*
Royal of St. Lawrence	12300	1643	1909	Stephen Leizert	Iroquois	S. 1916	1
Richorn Prince (imp.)	11791	3348	1908	John A. McLeod	Morewood	F. 1914	1*
Major	245	1405	1900	John Wagner	Morewood	S. 1914	3
Island Forest King	669	4951	1911	J. Wesley Allison	Morrisburg	S. 1916	1
Admiral Jelicoe	4433	4809	1913	G. C. McKenzie	Morrisburg (R.M.D.)	S. 1916	1
Prince of St. Lawrence	11639	1123	1910	Reddick Bros.	Morrisburg	F. 1914	1*
Bright Guard	3999	4199	1910	Alex. Thom	Morrisburg	F. 1914	1*
Sir John of St. Lawrence	13051	1126	1911	Alex. Thom	Morrisburg	F. 1914	1*
Everard Hy. (imp.)	13552	1868	1904	W. H. Latourell	Mountain	F. 1914	1
Grison (imp.)	1524	647	1906	Per Stallion Association	Mountain	F. 1914	2
Ormond Hero	3743	4206	1911	A. E. McLean	Ormond	F. 1914	1*
Duke of Ormond	2155	2877	1909	Thos. D. MacLean	Ormond	F. 1914	1*
Young General	962	1783	1903	David Hess	South Mountain	F. 1914	3
Mountain Prince	602	794	1909	Elgin Montgomery	South Mountain	F. 1914	1*
Lucky Mack	13468	3258	1910	J. E. Montgomery	South Mountain	F. 1914	1*
Silver Boy	123	797	1905	Geo. Lannin	South Mountain	S. 1915	3
Farmer Boy	622	932	1904	I. Pitts & B. H. Cochran	Williamsburg	F. 1912	3
Hantan (imp.)	1521	836	1904	Geo. S. Prunner	Williamsburg	F. 1912	3
Young Burnside	2493	796	1907	Williamsburg Percheron Horse Assn.	Williamsburg	F. 1914	1
Jalac (imp.)	1557	649	1902	Henry C. Barkley	Winchester	S. 1915	3
Scotch Hero	17125	931	1906	Ira Christie & Sons	Winchester	F. 1914	1
Coveney Marmion (imp.)	329	4848	1913	Milton Coons	Winchester	S. 1916	1
Crystal Worthly	58	799	1903	Thos. Irving	Winchester	F. 1912	1
Gallant Baron	12988	2140	1908	Thos. Irving	Winchester	F. 1914	1*
		3405	1911	Robt. Simzer	Winchester	S. 1916	1

DURHAM COUNTY.

Sure Security	15571	4865	1913	T. H. E. Preston	Bethany	S. 1916	1
Prince Carpathia	15001	4592	1912	Wm. McGill & Son	Bethany	S. 1915	1*
Dolphington (imp.)	9762	2473	1907	Jas. H. McKinnon	Bethany	F. 1914	1
Hugo's Model (imp.)	12647	721	1910	R. M. Cale	Bowmanville	F. 1914	1*
Montrave Immeralist (imp.)	12646	720	1908	R. M. Cale	Bowmanville	F. 1914	1*
Lancier De Petit (imp.)	61	965	1905	G. W. Soper	Bowmanville	F. 1914	1
Terrington Cetewayo (imp.)	401	437	1905	Robert Beith	Bowmanville	F. 1914	1

* Requiring Inspection.

DURHAM COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Mainspring	721	2821	Hack.....	3352	1911	Robert Beith	Bowmanville	F. 1914	1*
Baron's Best (imp.)	13930	603	Clyde.....	439	1901	Robert Beith	Bowmanville	F. 1912	1
Maidenhall (imp.)	8459	63	Clyde.....	1039	1906	Chester Power	Bowmanville	F. 1914	1
Alcyonlum Boy Jr.		2601		3255	1908	W. W. Down	Bowmanville	S. 1915	3
Pilot Boy	536			1032	1906	R. F. Bruce	Burketon (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Lewie Macinnes	4447	1959	Clyde.....	2107	1903	Thos. Hyland	Burketon	S. 1913	1
Antevolo Rysdyk	51	1525	St. Br.....	2103	1910	S. A. Devitt	Burketon	F. 1914	1*
Dunure Beauileu (imp.)	12681	845	Clyde.....	1741	1910	J. W. Lowes	Cavan (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Attractive Tom (imp.)	8438	705	Clyde.....	1064	1908	W. H. Staples	Cavan	F. 1914	1*
Hubert Waxford	2727			1389	1899	D. J. Whitte	Cavan (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Pride of Balmyle (imp.)	9753	2484	Clyde.....	3177	1906	Rupert Winslow	Cavan	S. 1915	1
Royal Ribbon (imp.)	13932	602	Clyde.....	438	1910	Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Assn.,	Darlington	F. 1914	1*
Baron Jackson	15910	4016	Clyde.....	4239	1912	Geo. L. Wilbur	Ennistillen	F. 1914	1*
Joe Gleam	16716	3729	Clyde.....	4261	1912	A. W. Wilson	Franklin (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Royal Prince	11916	1138	Clyde.....	2118	1909	A. W. Wilson	Franklin	F. 1914	1*†
Mahratta (imp.)	13374	1450	Clyde.....	2218	1907	Richard Wilson	Franklin	F. 1914	1
Kello Rover (imp.)	15908	3431	Clyde.....	3886	1909	Grandy Bros.	Ida (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Prince Palatine (imp.)	15907	3432	Clyde.....	3887	1910	Grandy Bros.	Ida (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Lewie Gordon		171		977	1897	John Cathcart & Son	Ida (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Golden Gleam (imp.)	8783	64	Clyde.....	1065	1900	Joseph F. Staples	Ida	F. 1912	1
Chaiseley Admiration (imp.)	323	1051	Hack.....	1063	1905	J. F. Staples	Ida	F. 1914	1
Golden Dawn	15704	4445	Clyde.....	4964	1913	J. F. Staples	Ida	S. 1916	1
Prince of Mertoun (imp.)	9591	364	Clyde.....	432	1907	Henry Henders	Janetville (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1
King Sable	961	1939	St. Br.....	433	1902	Hugh Mc Gill	Janetville (R.R. 2)	F. 1912	1
Anagram (imp.)	13823	2279	Clyde.....	1143	1911	McIntyre Thornton	Janetville	S. 1915	1*
Isonzo (imp.)	1646	2797	Per.....	964	1908	G. H. Luxon	Kendall	F. 1914	1*
Hachis (imp.)	1992	1139	Per.....	960	1907	G. W. Soper & Sons	Kendall	F. 1914	1
Yukon		2591		2547	1899	W. E. Leth	Millbrook	S. 1915	3
Sir Pride	16441	3982	Clyde.....	4314	1912	H. L. Carson	Millbrook	S. 1915	1*
Sir David Junior	14458	483	Clyde.....	760	1909	John Hutchinson	Millbrook	S. 1915	1*
Alois	5277	1996	Ger. Ch.....	2707	1907	J. D. Deyell & H. Nattross.	Millbrook	F. 1914	1
Dunure Baron (imp.)	6150	1262	Clyde.....	2055	1903	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	F. 1914	1
Lord Derwent (imp.)	9336	1263	Clyde.....	2054	1904	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	F. 1914	1
Dunure Henry (imp.)	9756	1268	Clyde.....	2056	1907	Patterson Bros.	Millbrook	F. 1914	1
Baron Polwarth (imp.)	11298	365	Clyde.....	435	1908	James A. Rowan	Nestleton Sta. (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Lord Spencer (imp.)	13287	926	Clyde.....	261	1908	Jamleson & Dwyer	Newcastle	F. 1914	1*

Star Prince	2746	2629	1902	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	F. 1914	3
Sir John Jr.	2745	2630	1899	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	F. 1914	3
Morgan Rifleman	5653	2628	1905	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	F. 1914	1
Hockwold Imperial (imp.)	285	2561	1901	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	F. 1914	1
Lord Goshen	1215	3511	1905	W. J. Moore	Newcastle	F. 1914	3
Proud Gambler	3471	3888	1901	M. F. Chalk	Port Hope	F. 1914	1
Gleuavon	11467	3427	1907	Wm. Lingard	Port Hope	S. 1916	1
Vice Crystal	1367	4991	1908	I. Walters	Port Hope	S. 1916	1
Barron (imp.)	3212	1360	1897	Geo. Smith	Starkville	F. 1914	1

ELGIN COUNTY.

Hofwart	2078	473	1907	East Elgin Coach Horse Assn., Aylmer		F. 1914	1
Radium (imp.)	13314	951	1905	David Robins	Aylmer	F. 1914	1
Sidmont Sprague	1178	476	1901	C. J. Weisbrod & Co.	Aylmer	F. 1912	1
Captain Mack	2390	1011	1903	Thos. Rooney	Aylmer West	F. 1914	4
Mouchoir (imp.)	425	4342	1912	John Buchanan	Campbellton	S. 1915	1*
Kuroki 2nd (imp.)	626	3247	1902	John McVannel	Dutton	F. 1914	1
Dominion Chief	797	4615	1911	Chas. Little	Dutton	S. 1915	2*
Tupelo 2nd	2162	2904	1910	A. D. McKellar	Dutton	F. 1914	3*
Dalrioch Prince (imp.)	12543	485	1910	Alex. G. Duncanson	Dutton (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Lindenwold Warrior (imp.)	1166	3901	1908	W. F. Glover	Fingal	S. 1915	1
Elect Winters	1001	482	1907	W. A. Sloan	Fingal	S. 1915	1
Kartonnier (imp.)	2998	486	1910	W. A. Sloan	Fingal	S. 1915	1*
Mimulus Junior	17223	4853	1913	W. A. Sloan	Fingal	S. 1916	1
Morrison's Pride	11897	1586	1908	R. H. McNabb	Iona Station	F. 1914	1*
Pride of Huron	12124	3134	1909	J. C. Burke	Lawrence Station	F. 1914	1*
Jasper of Walnut Grove (imp.)	573	698	1908	Andrew A. Miller	Middlemarch	F. 1914	1*
Klaustal (imp.)	4469	4080	1910	F. Dunsford	New Sarum	F. 1914	1*
Snowflake	201	474	1907	Verlin Tisdale	Orwell	F. 1914	3
Laharpe (imp.)	4459	4059	1911	Jas. Brackebury	Port Burwell (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Dr. Ames	895	426	1902	G. A. Van Order	Port Burwell	F. 1914	1
Midas	540	2566	1903	R. H. Hewitt	Port Burwell	S. 1915	1
Kozan (imp.)	3855	3385	1910	C. E. Glasgow	Port Stanley (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Glenlea Pride	17844	4933	1913	John McLean & Son	Rodney	S. 1916	1
Ben Carrick	710	2649	1899	Conrad Schweitzer	Rodney	S. 1916	1
Waldorf Favorite	16693	4784	1913	G. P. Schlehauf	Rodney (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	1
Laborimede	15157	3995	1911	Robert J. Spence	Rodney	F. 1914	1*

* Requiring Inspection.

† Sold to Sask.

ELGIN COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrol. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
T. J. Lewis	294	1720	St. Br.	2505	1905	John Barnes	St. Thomas	F. 1914	1
Butley Major (imp.)	32	1794	Suff.	2166	1908	Frank Leach	St. Thomas	F. 1914	1*
Mimulus (imp.)	10681	1279	Clyde	2167	1907	A. F. McNiven	St. Thomas	F. 1914	1
Idlewild	1686	2173		2836	1906	Geo. A. Lawton	St. Thomas (R.R. 4)	F. 1914	3
Kinglymoore	1686	2319	St. Br.	2902	1899	Frank Comfort	Shedden	F. 1914	1
Brown Todd	3472	3472		3346	1909	Grant Colley	Shedden	F. 1914	3*
Tyrolien (imp.)	3615	2066	Per.	2641	1900	Hallum Keillon	Shedden (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	2
King Lar	1631	3971	St. Br.	4392	1909	J. W. Horton	Shedden	F. 1915	1*
Old Darnley	10317	844	Clyde	1738	1909	B. V. Beharrell	Shedden (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1*
Cardyke Prince (imp.)	522	2738	Shire	3011	1903	W. C. Montgomery	Shedden	F. 1914	1
Young Dexter	8295	592		424	1902	Wm. H. Nickerson	Vienna	F. 1912	3
Prince William	8295	109	Clyde	787	1906	Geo. W. Teall	Vienna (R.R. 2)	S. 1914	1
Belgium King	773	2436	Per.	88	1904	W. A. Travis	Vienna	F. 1912	3
Irish Jack	3513	225		36	1908	Geo. B. O'Malley	Wallacetown	S. 1915	1
Gericault	13367	3187	Per.	8370	1912	Geo. B. O'Malley	Wallacetown	S. 1916	1
Chester Charming	11736	2443	Clyde	2690	1906	Jas. McMullen	Wallacetown	F. 1914	1
Black Duke	8367	143	Clyde	748	1907	Robert Liddle	Wardsville	S. 1915	1
Highland Laddie	2021	79	Clyde	387	1908	John A. Lamont	Wardsville (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Young Lord Russell	525	815		2731	1903	Alex. Matheson	West Lorne	S. 1914	4
Cope	4342	949		1069	1903	Babcock & Langa	Yarmouth Centre	F. 1914	3

ESSEX COUNTY.

Rustywood	3709	4026	1897	Theodore Langlois	Amherstburg	F. 1914	3
Arner's Coquette	1746	2608	1908	John Arner	Arner	F. 1914	3*
Jean Le Blanc	3360	3739	1909	J. K. Findlay	Arner	F. 1914	3*
Duke of Anderdon	2210	2933	1910	Dolphus H. Drouillard	Auld	F. 1914	3*
Northlynd Crown	12564	2090	1910	L. Lavole	Belle River	F. 1914	1*
George	1216	2039	1906	Adlor Reno	Belle River	S. 1914	4
Kelr Jimmie	12968	3617	1911	David Coultter	Blytheswood	F. 1914	1*
Robbie Burns	10108	2702	1909	Chas. Corbett	Belle River (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Frank	1749	2599	1911	Remi Dauphinas	Belle River	S. 1915	3*
Frederic	525	1880	1906	Robert Meston	Blytheswood	S. 1914	1
Blythe King	4342	4753	1913	W. J. Fox	Blytheswood	S. 1916	3

Isaac P.	1943	349	Per.....	304	1909	W. J. Fox	Blytheswood	F. 1914	1*
Sir Willfrid	3309	3789	Clyde.....	3789	1906	Christopher Stevenson	Blytheswood (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1
Wilbur (imp.)	4204	1756	Bel. Dr....	1756	1908	Canard River Horse Breeders' Assn., Canard River	S. 1915	S. 1915	1
Tulloch Again	14284	4067	Clyde.....	5094	1912	Adam Knister	Comber	S. 1915	1*
Bonnie Lad	14432	4096	Clyde.....	4032	1912	Robert Knister	Comber	F. 1914	1*
Fred Steele	1427	3253	St. Br.....	3644	1910	W. W. Hill	Comber	F. 1914	1*
Baron's King	12786	3461	Clyde.....	3905	1911	W. J. Roadhouse	Comber, box 141	F. 1914	1*
Sky Bryson	2010	4461	St. Br.....	4033	1909	D. B. Entricken	Comber	F. 1914	1*
Luke Bennett	1124	830	Per.....	1922	1901	W. J. Goslin & Sons	Cottam	F. 1914	1
Black Ore	1000	1726	St. Br.....	2471	1905	R. J. Goslin & Sons	Cottam	F. 1914	2
Doctor Highwood	1150	3948	St. Br.....	4491	1907	R. J. Goslin & Sons	Cottam	S. 1915	1
Harlequin (imp.)	1112	805	Per.....	1828	1907	R. J. Goslin	Cottam	F. 1914	1
Tornathon Prince	8513	2631	Clyde.....	1473	1902	Geo. H. Malott	Courtland	F. 1914	3
Royal Richardson	11673	3039	Clyde.....	3586	1910	J. A. Coulter	Essex	F. 1914	1
Royal Arch	9970	1447	Clyde.....	2230	1909	A. C. Doan	Essex	F. 1914	1*
Baron Freeland	4057	3037	St. Br.....	1754	1903	A. C. Doan	Essex	F. 1914	1*
Lucky Loo	059	854	Clyde.....	1755	1909	Chas Lesperance	Essex	S. 1915	3*
Brown Pepper	11069	305	Clyde.....	1466	1908	Daniel Kennedy	Essex	F. 1914	1
Royal Bob	14750	4487	Clyde.....	4031	1912	Wm. J. Lapain	Essex (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	3*
Jerry	7018	62	Clyde.....	1090	1901	R. B. Pinkerton	Essex	F. 1914	1*
King of Keirs	3293	224	Per.....	3853	1903	Alfred Trudell, Hickory St., Ford City	Essex	F. 1912	1
Keir Democrat (imp.)	4620	2692	Per.....	2686	1904	Edward Affleck	Harrow	F. 1914	3
I. X. L.	1596	1383	Per.....	298	1905	C. C. Bondy	Harrow (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	4
Biblus 2nd	4235	4235	Per.....	3816	1897	A. & C. Bondy	Harrow	S. 1915	1
Dynamite	4237	3624	Per.....	3518	1908	Antoine Bondy	Harrow	S. 1914	3
Journal (imp.)	4239	3625	Per.....	3532	1910	Harrison Ford	Harrow	S. 1915	3
Auctioneer (imp.)	909	4204	Bel. Dr....	4631	1913	C. Forman	Harrow	F. 1914	1*
Shadeland Nutamber	745	4337	Per.....	4741	1907	C. E. Forman	Harrow	F. 1914	1*
Shadeland	4226	3397	Per.....	3156	1904	Geo. W. Freed	Harrow	S. 1915	1*
Rodrigue, Jr.	2250	4266	Per.....	4018	1912	R. A. McLean	Harrow	S. 1916	3
Mayor	4107	2996	Per.....	3750	1910	Thos. Clark	Kingsville	F. 1914	1
Max	4105	4315	Per.....	2085	1910	Christian Johnson	Kingsville	F. 1914	4
McGregor	4225	2087	Per.....	4912	1913	Edward Hickmott	Kingsville (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Fendlair (imp.)	4108	4315	Per.....	3528	1910	E. J. Wigle	Kingsville	S. 1916	1
Denmark	4225	2087	Per.....	4911	1913	Lambert P. Wigle	Kingsville	F. 1914	1*
Prince Albert	4225	2087	Per.....	3761	1910	E. J. Wigle	Kingsville	S. 1916	1
Toney Boy	4225	2087	Per.....	2803	1907	Christian Johnson	Kingsville	F. 1914	1*
Tozo	4225	2087	Per.....	2803	1907	John Lampman	Kingsville	S. 1915	3
Korail (imp.)	4225	2087	Per.....	2803	1907	John Lampman	Kingsville	S. 1915	3
Roubaux	4225	2087	Per.....	2803	1907	John Lampman	Kingsville	S. 1915	3
Brilliant Lad	4225	2087	Per.....	2803	1907	John Lampman	Kingsville	S. 1915	3
Bay Jocko	4225	2087	Per.....	2803	1907	John Lampman	Kingsville	S. 1915	3

* Requiring Inspection.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Mac Custer .....	.....	2896	St. Br.	3464	1909	Chas. Campbell	Leamington	F. 1914	3*
Patch Minor	087	4378	.....	4770	1911	Ed. Mather	Leamington, Box 460	S. 1916	1
Star Pointer Jr. ....	.....	1032	.....	305	1905	Lewis Wigle	Leamington	F. 1914	3
Witcham Adonis (imp.)	715	3199	Hack.	302	1903	Lewis Wigle	Leamington	F. 1914	1
Celtic Park	15131	3663	Clyde.	4110	1912	Thos. Barnes & Son	Maidstone (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Pleasant Park Jim	13644	3106	Clyde.	3568	1911	Thos. Barnes & Son	Maidstone (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Keir of Colchester	16157	3726	Clyde.	4021	1913	Wm. Hyland	Maidstone	F. 1914	1*
Gallant Clyde	14771	3721	Clyde.	4109	1912	Thos. Phillips	Maidstone	F. 1914	1*
Gabeleur (imp.)	2277	3514	Per.	3930	1906	Jos. Phillips	Maidstone	F. 1914	2
Celtic Prince (imp.)	5323	729	Clyde.	1670	1904	Jos. Phillips	Maidstone	F. 1914	1
King Robert	12033	1386	Clyde.	1669	1909	Jos. Phillips	Maidstone	F. 1914	1*
Keir Democrat 2nd	14751	4523	Clyde.	4148	1912	Jas. Charette	McGregor	F. 1914	1*
Napoleon Britain	4457	4380	Per.	4781	1913	Norman Atkin	North Maiden	S. 1916	1
Jusant (imp.)	2140	517	Per.	564	1909	J. D. Malott	Ruthven	F. 1914	1*
Lille .....	.....	3943	.....	4019	1905	Clarence Banhaus	Scudder	F. 1914	3
King Fyvie	13071	810	Clyde.	1774	1911	Archie McIntosh	Staples	F. 1914	1*
Carnot De Gemel Jr. ....	.....	4665	.....	5093	1913	J. B. Lalonde	Stoney Point	S. 1916	3
Gazouilleur (imp.)	1048	4263	Per.	4332	1906	Frank Demers	Stoney Point	S. 1915	1
Ganzenplukker (imp.)	452	492	Bel.	1319	1908	Geo. Cecile	Tecumseh	F. 1914	1*
Maplehurst Forest King .....	.....	4446	.....	4934	1909	Armond Palmer	Tilbury	S. 1916	3
Dan Sphinx	1689	3215	St. Br.	359	1902	D. H. Gillan	Wheatley	F. 1914	1
Dominion Boy .....	.....	3637	.....	1557	1902	Chas Manchester	Woodslee	S. 1915	3
Royal Lanty .....	.....	4213	.....	2162	1907	Chas Bauer	Woodslee	F. 1914	4
Alpha .....	.....	1860	.....	2684	1899	Geo. Christie	Woodslee	F. 1914	3

FRONTENAC COUNTY.

Prince Lyon .....	.....	3707	Clyde.	4210	1911	Wm. Tryan	Arden	F. 1914	3*
Sir John Simpson (imp.)	10910	3074	.....	3251	1908	Timothy Steele	Arden	F. 1914	1*
Black Harry .....	.....	194	.....	239	1907	Wm. W. Sleeth	Battersea	F. 1914	4
Norman Royal, Jr. ....	.....	1025	.....	1505	1905	John Truedell	Collin's Bay	F. 1914	3
Dan .....	.....	4034	.....	4518	1912	Oliver Bedore	Crow Lake	S. 1915	3*
Allen Direct .....	.....	4547	.....	370	1906	W. J. Lyons	Harrowsmith	S. 1916	3
Joe the Banker Jr. ....	.....	206	.....	373	1903	Geo. Smith	Harrowsmith	F. 1912	3

Benton Wilkes	1580	1422	1906	Edward Whitty	Harrowsmith	F. 1914	3
Aberlady 2nd	50	235	1910	Jas. Greenlee	Joyceville	F. 1914	1*
Farmer's Pride	2777	3102	1906	John Alarie	Kingston (R.R. 1)	S. 1914	1
Joe H. Patchen	2849	3410	1909	John Bannister	Kingston	F. 1914	3*
Prince Harmony	578	236	1904	John Bullock	Kingston (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Babe Dillon	4293	4736	1913	Jas. P. Daly, Queen's Hotel.	Kingston	S. 1916	1
Fitz-James	940	1667	1908	Fred. Gerdis	Kingston (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3
Bernard McKinney	4492	4893	1913	Wm. H. Eves, 262 Montreal St.,	Kingston	S. 1916	1
Julian	4159	3388	1909	L. Martin	Kingston	S. 1915	3*
Colonel	2763	2099	1907	L. Martin	Kingston	S. 1915	2
Lord Direct	1034	307	1906	Thos K. Nicholson, 75 Main St.,	Kingston	F. 1914	3
Penalty	4299	4890	1911	W. C. Randall, 73 John St.,	Kingston	S. 1916	1
Gyman	1338	1639	1906	Jas. J. Taugher	Kingston	F. 1914	1
Exaltim	3300	3787	1910	E. S. Steen	Kingston	F. 1914	2*
Cambushinnie Crest (imp.)	92	691	1908	J. A. Wilmot & Jas. Henderson,	Kingston (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1
Judge Murphy	1029	315	1908	Fred. Whitney, 29 Brock St.,	Kingston	F. 1914	1*
Justin (imp.)	1085	1568	1909	W. W. Asselstine & Co.	Moscow	F. 1914	1*
Dock Direct	4549	4941	1913	Walter Hegadorn	Odessa	S. 1916	3
Young Wattie	505	1165	1907	Oliver R. Clow	Farham	F. 1914	3
Capton Porter	253	664	1906	D. S. Hannah	Farham	F. 1914	3
Kabot (imp.)	521	557	1910	The Storrington Stock Co.	Sunbury	F. 1914	1*
Marquis Junior	3262	2287	1910	Chas. Smith	Sydenham	S. 1916	4
Model Farmer	1033	306	1908	R. H. Smith	Sydenham	S. 1915	3
Royal Major	184	383	1908	T. L. Reynolds	Verona	F. 1914	3*
Sidney Pointer Jr.	189	317	1905	Wm. Gologby	Westbrook	S. 1915	3
C. O. Q.	50	2259	1902	Harry B. Card	Wolfe Island	F. 1914	1
Tip	4157	4652	1913	J. G. Greenwood	Wolfe Island	S. 1915	3*
Amandale	1858	5044	1913	Oliver Hawkins	Wolfe Island	S. 1916	1
Sandy McPherson	3759	4029	1911	E. J. Horne	Wolfe Island	F. 1914	3*
Brino Dillon	4163	2133	1913	Clarence Kenny	Wolfe Island	S. 1915	3*
Beauchemier	4544	4943	1913	Geo. E. Keys	Wolfe Island	S. 1916	1

GLENGARRY COUNTY.

Del Monte Bond	1672	2479	1906	N. M. Bellamy	Alexandria	F. 1914	1
Silver Joe	1716	2519	1905	I. B. Sauve	Alexandria	F. 1914	3
MacLeod	3243	3516	1905	Emmanuel Brunet	Alexandria	F. 1914	1
Joigny (imp.)	1619	1676	1909	M. Fitzgerald & J. Kerr	Alexandria	F. 1914	1*

* Requiring Inspection.

GLENGARRY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Royal Charlie	4060	3798	Clyde	4569	1912	John Munroe	Alexandria	S. 1915	3*
James	4494	4994	Clyde	4881	1912	Damien Quenville	Alexandria	S. 1915	3*
Young Larable	6992	2574	Clyde	4765	1912	Jas. Kippen	Apple Hill	S. 1916	4
Prince	4273	4273	Clyde	3187	1909	Robert Mark	Apple Hill	F. 1914	3*
Lord Howick (imp.)	2853	2853	Clyde	1949	1907	John D. Fraser	Athol	F. 1914	1
Honest Tom	4403	4403	Clyde	4897	1908	F. W. Loney	Cornwall	F. 1915	3
Nigger	3979	3979	Clyde	3445	1910	F. H. Beauchamp	Dalhousie Mills	F. 1914	3*
Captain Flush	6297	2146	Clyde	4881	1913	D. A. McLeod	Dalhousie Station	S. 1916	1
Landerneau (imp.)	2126	2126	Clyde	3650	1911	Alex. McKay	Dalhousie Station	F. 1914	1*
Doune Chief (imp.)	3005	2209	Clyde	2793	1903	Duncan J. Clark	Dalkeith	F. 1914	1
Jack	2209	835	Clyde	2867	1908	W. J. Denovan	Dalkeith	F. 1914	3*
Aberdeen's Pride	12350	12350	Clyde	3553	1911	George N. Vogan	Dalkeith	S. 1915	1*
Invader	1204	857	St. Br.	2934	1902	George N. Vogan	Dalkeith	S. 1915	3
Major Flush	2668	6127	Clyde	1716	1910	Neil McLeod	Dalkeith	F. 1914	1*
Golden Result	6126	258	Per.	4974	1904	{ W. A. Cairns } { Sandy Fraser, Agent } { N. McLeod } { St. John, N.B. }	{ Dunvegan, Ont. } { Dunvegan, Ont. } { Dunvegan, Ont. }	S. 1916	1
Clan McLagan (imp.)	8948	1076	Clyde	1603	1897	Wm. McLeod	Dunvegan	S. 1916	2
Castle Baron (imp.)	2245	1526	Clyde	1911	1904	Wm. McLeod	Dunvegan, Box 38	F. 1914	1
Fyvle Prince (imp.)	1526	3323	Clyde	1910	1904	Wm. McLeod	Dunvegan, Box 38	F. 1914	1
Percheron (imp.)	1526	3323	Clyde	1675	1902	R. J. & J. D. McLeod	Dunvegan	F. 1914	1
Bruce	1526	3323	Clyde	323	1908	Joseph St. Onge	Dunvegan	F. 1914	1
Impeccable (imp.)	1526	3323	Clyde	323	1908	Joseph St. Onge	Glen Robertson	S. 1915	1
Hibscus (imp.)	1526	3323	Clyde	1558	1908	W. S. Jamieson & D. McMillan	Glen Sandfield	S. 1915	1
Young Top Gallant Jr.	1526	3323	Clyde	888	1907	The Greenfield Percheron Assn.	Greenfield	F. 1914	1
Craigie Ian (imp.)	15247	4364	Clyde	1094	1902	J. R. Kippen	Greenfield	F. 1912	3
Horicoon	1126	4340	St. Br.	8745	1911	D. A. McGilivray	Kirkhill	F. 1914	1*
Auto Speed	16592	4444	Clyde	4891	1907	Hector Gray	Lancaster	S. 1916	3
Cock of the North	782	4427	Hack	4746	1913	C. W. Cresswell	Martintown	S. 1916	1
Duke of Connaught	1052	2413	St. Br.	4745	1914	Hugh A. Robertson	Martintown	S. 1916	1
Pap Larable	292	3786	St. Br.	4797	1912	D. C. McArthur	Martintown	S. 1916	2
King Royal	13015	4366	Clyde	1077	1900	J. E. McIntosh	Martintown	F. 1914	1
Hortensis Jr.	4444	685	Clyde	2932	1911	C. W. Cresswell	Martintown	F. 1914	1*
Vivacity 2nd	164	145	Hack	4398	1911	John Russell	Martintown	F. 1914	1*
Vivacity (imp.)	15154	3745	Clyde	839	1911	Hugh A. Robertson	Martintown	S. 1915	3*
Smylett Performer (imp.)	164	145	Hack	1083	1902	Duncan McNaughton	Maxville	F. 1914	1*
Sir Homer	15154	3745	Clyde	708	1900	J. J. Anderson & J. Stuart	Maxville	F. 1914	1
			Clyde	4197	1912	D. K. Sinclair	Maxville	F. 1914	1*

Pap Larable 2nd	4436	4899	1912	R. A. Campbell	McCrimmon	S. 1916	3
Watlington Squire (imp.)	686	1940	1904	A. D. Loynachan	Williamstown (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Bold Archer	5477	1135	1903	P. & D. McCrimmon	Williamstown	F. 1912	1
Great Eastern (imp.)	15162	3766	1907	P. & D. McCrimmon	Williamstown	F. 1914	1
Sir Thomas	3160	3672	1907	Jo. Gauthier	St. Raphael's West	S. 1915	3
Rigolo (imp.)	1625	1481	1902	McRae, MacDonald & O'Day	St. Raphael's West	S. 1914	1
Prince Ambrose	2313	1317	1902	D. R. McDonald	St. Raphael's West	S. 1914	3
Springfield	22	1326	1904	John W. Chisholm	Summerstown Station	F. 1914	3
Victor of St. Lawrence	12721	855	1909	Donald Hope	Summerstown	S. 1915	1*

GRENVILLE COUNTY.

Jay Bird 2nd	1672	3996	1911	Wm. Johnston	Bishop's Mills	F. 1914	1*
Bellbolear	401	1701	1909	Rufus McCoy	Bishop's Mills	F. 1914	1*
Gitchie Manato	920	2970	1899	Geo. E. Lane	Cardinal (R.R. 1)	S. 1914	1
Grand March	3425	3878	1912	W. J. Stethem	Cardinal	F. 1914	3*
Patchen Hal	039	739	1909	Bowman Wright	Domville	F. 1914	1*
Young Ingram	2706	2708	1910	Joshua Morrison	Easton's Crs. (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	3
Lombric (imp.)	4148	3332	1911	W. J. Adams	Kemptville	F. 1914	1*
Hal Clause	017	545	1909	T. M. Griffin	Kemptville	S. 1915	1*
Gaston D'Oettinghen (imp.)	659	4111	1910	T. J. Mundie & Son	Kemptville (R.R. 3)	S. 1915	2*
Wilkes B., Jr.	3674	4296	1909	Raymond Bros.	Kemptville (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	3*
Kirk's Hero	4361	4870	1913	Benjamin Taylor	Kemptville (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	3
Gartly Baron	10423	2717	1909	Leonard T. Sunderland	North Augusta	F. 1914	1*
Kirkfield	280	3653	1904	A. B. Murphy	Oxford Mills	S. 1915	1
Pone	2539	1792	1908	Louis Typhair	Oxford Station	F. 1914	3*
Buenos Ayres	2647	1181	1901	Hugh Kelso	Prescott	F. 1912	3
Gasteropade (imp.)	1528	1182	1906	The Prescott Syndicate	Prescott	F. 1914	1
Young Curzon	507	1183	1908	Samuel Simons	Prescott	F. 1914	3*
Prince Byron	14589	4923	1912	John Willoughby	Smith's Falls	S. 1916	1
Drummond Chief 2nd	14588	4924	1912	John Willoughby	Smith's Falls (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	1
Young Bell Boy	185	756	1900	Wilfred Dukelow	Spencerville	F. 1914	3
Gaulois (imp.)	1523	73	1906	R. W. Kingston	Spencerville	S. 1914	2

GREY COUNTY.

Carnament (imp.)	22	82	1906	Frederick Hfintze	Allan Park	F. 1914	1
Era Chimes	4441	2504	1903	Peter Hume	Ayton	F. 1914	3
Mardi (imp.)	4441	3712	1912	W. M. Atchison	Bognor	F. 1914	1*

*Requiring Inspection.

GREY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Lockwood Chief	1437	3660	Clyde	4049	1912	P. J. Ryan	Cedarville	F. 1914	1*
King Millmain	17684	4560	Clyde	4983	1913	John Black	Chatsworth (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	1
King of Kelton	11764	2722	Clyde	3106	1909	Wm. J. Campbell	Chatsworth	F. 1914	1*
King Richardson	11046	1281	Clyde	2154	1910	Norman Merriam	Chatsworth	F. 1914	1*
King Patchen 2nd	1520	4651	St. Br.	4857	1913	M. R. Ramage	Chatsworth (R.R. 5)	S. 1916	1
Sensation	3359	418	Per.	723	1899	Walter Agnew	Chesley	F. 1914	1
Mistleoe Mac	14501	3886	Clyde	4158	1912	Peter McFavish	Chesley	F. 1914	1*
Surmise	157	1108	Thor.	2083	1898	R. R. Kinnell & W. T. Neithercot	Dundalk	F. 1914	1
Hyacinthus (imp.)	11251	2076	Clyde	2750	1904	S. W. & J. M. Mills	Dundalk	S. 1914	1
Prince Allerton	1044	1044	Clyde	1117	1904	Chas. Palmer	Dundalk	F. 1912	3
Seneca (imp.)	13915	1477	Clyde	2362	1910	J. J. Jandt	Elmwood	F. 1914	1*
King of the Clydesdales	14030	4451	Clyde	153	1909	Jas. A. Myles	Fairmount (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	1*
Grande's Last (imp.)	13947	913	Clyde	1573	1911	Wm. Fulford	Fairmount (R.R. 4)	F. 1914	1*
King Chattan (imp.)	8315	487	Clyde	1162	1903	Jas. Arnott	Feversham	F. 1912	1
Kentucky Sam	856	736	St. Br.	1163	1905	Geo. H. Whiteoak	Feversham	F. 1914	1
Ronald of Tangy (imp.)	12238	2758	Clyde	689	1907	Isaac Eby	Hanover	F. 1914	1
State Secretary (imp.)	3588	1631	Clyde	2197	1899	John W. Julian	Heathcote	S. 1913	1
King's Bounty (imp.)	9163	2234	Clyde	2190	1906	John W. Julian	Heathcote	F. 1914	1
Kamichi (imp.)	3065	2145	Per.	2673	1910	Jas. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Canada	13532	2194	Clyde	2187	1910	Jas. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	F. 1914	1*
Brigham Lord (imp.)	414	2195	Hack.	2185	1905	Jas. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	S. 1913	1
High Lord (imp.)	11485	2196	Clyde	2186	1908	Jas. A. Myles & Co.	Heathcote	F. 1914	1*
Royal Tie (imp.)	11890	26	Clyde	1312	1908	Edward Hoy	Holstein	S. 1916	1
Queen's Regent (imp.)	12683	2326	Clyde	2983	1909	Edward Hoy	Holstein	S. 1916	1
Stalwart (imp.)	7813	384	Clyde	901	1902	W. M. Groat	Holstein (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1*
St. Ivel (imp.)	15227	3077	Clyde	3616	1911	Alexander McDonald	Holstein	F. 1914	1*
Favourite's Heir 2nd	16737	3963	Clyde	4138	1912	Alexander McDonald	Holstein	F. 1914	1*
Lord Roberts	4121	4121	Clyde	4504	1911	W. B. Smith	Holstein	S. 1915	4
Copernicus	14054	3837	Clyde	4277	1912	Wm. Dingwall	Hopeville	F. 1914	1*
Predominant (imp.)	12490	1663	Clyde	2527	1909	R. R. Kinnell	Hopeville (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Fortune Teller (imp.)	8739	1662	Clyde	2528	1899	R. R. Kinnell	Hopeville (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1
Vital Spark (imp.)	8000	1713	Clyde	2526	1905	R. R. Kinnell	Hopeville (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1
Lord Russell	5483	3714	Clyde	4606	1905	Sandv McFayden	Hopeville	S. 1915	1
Royal Prince	3793	3793	Clyde	4325	1908	Dan Wheppler	Keedy	S. 1915	3
Fairy King (imp.)	9300	1717	Clyde	2516	1904	John M. Clarke	Kemble	F. 1914	1
Baron Hamilton (imp.)	3986	1900	Clyde	2472	1901	Alex. Taylor	Kemble	S. 1915	1

Royal Luck (imp.)	15281	2929	Clyde.....	3407	1911	James A. Crowston	Markdale	S. 1916	1
Dominion Prince	17707	4495	Clyde.....	4851	1913	James A. Crowston	Markdale	S. 1916	1
Cupbearer	444	793	St. Br.....	1777	1906	James A. Crowston	Markdale	F. 1914	1
Nigel (imp.)	9648	55	Clyde.....	332	1905	James A. Crowston	Markdale	F. 1914	1
Joe McGregor	1438	4190	St. Br.....	4415	1901	James A. Crowston	Markdale	S. 1915	1*
King of the Nation	14942	2911	Clyde.....	3469	1912	W. R. Burnett	Markdale	F. 1914	1
Prize of All	6455	914	Clyde.....	1577	1905	W. R. Burnett	Markdale	F. 1914	1
Cairnbrogie Stamp	2527	1425	Clyde.....	1797	1898	James H. Lever	Markdale	F. 1914	3
Performer	.....	943	Clyde.....	1696	1903	M. Manarey	Markdale	F. 1914	3
Horizon (imp.)	16341	3751	Clyde.....	4979	1911	Wm. Foster	Markdale	F. 1914	1*
Goliath	6456	2965	Clyde.....	3005	1906	Albert Stafford	Markdale	F. 1914	1
Peter Burtwood	.....	4010	Clyde.....	4157	1909	J. E. Marsh	Markdale	F. 1914	3*
Baillie Boy (imp.)	13766	612	Clyde.....	633	1910	Angus Melniss	Markdale (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1*
Grattianice	.....	4610	Clyde.....	4910	1909	J. E. Marsh	Markdale	F. 1914	3
Baron Challoch (imp.)	5761	2355	Clyde.....	2440	1904	Thos. Mercer	Markdale	S. 1916	1
Lakeview Baron	17885	4476	Clyde.....	4914	1911	Thos. Mercer	Markdale	S. 1916	1
Baron Rosedale (imp.)	13907	1148	Clyde.....	2086	1907	Howard Mills	Meaford	F. 1914	1
Buttress (imp.)	6812	2669	Clyde.....	1621	1905	Howard Mills	Meaford	F. 1914	1
Tony Dare	.....	2299	Clyde.....	2395	1906	E. O. Cooper	Meaford	S. 1915	3
Duke John (imp.)	12377	1474	Clyde.....	2357	1910	John Gilstorf	Mount Forest	F. 1914	1*
Prince	.....	3580	Clyde.....	3957	1910	Balzer Knapp	Neustadt	F. 1914	3*
Tomeden (imp.)	13731	3629	Clyde.....	1249	1909	Geo. Graham	North Keppel	F. 1914	1*
Jupin (imp.)	2336	2382	Per.....	2775	1909	Jas. T. Ward	North Keppel	F. 1914	1
Heron (imp.)	1594	417	Per.....	688	1907	James T. Ward	N. Keppel (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1
President Roosevelt (imp.)	7759	2716	Clyde.....	82	1902	Milton E. Bebee	Owen Sound	F. 1914	1
Lord Helsington (imp.)	9802	928	Clyde.....	1190	1905	Christopher Brock	Owen Sound	F. 1914	1
Clifton Swell (imp.)	13285	1125	Clyde.....	1246	1909	Joseph Croome	Owen Sound	F. 1914	1*
Baron Lovat	.....	2602	Clyde.....	3227	1910	Thomas Lake	Owen Sound (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	3
Walter Wilkes	.....	1962	Clyde.....	2666	1905	Stephen Leach	Owen Sound	F. 1914	3
Manor Prince	.....	2846	Clyde.....	3251	1910	John & M. A. McIntyre	Owen Sound	S. 1916	3
Sir Crossley (imp.)	11785	816	Clyde.....	1884	1907	R. J. Norton	Owen Sound	F. 1914	1
Crown Parole	1831	4322	St. Br.....	4729	1904	W. J. Patterson	Owen Sound, Box 169	S. 1916	1
Prince Gambit	.....	3547	Clyde.....	3946	1909	John T. Reeve	Oxenden	F. 1914	3*
Lainshaw Castle (imp.)	13807	1083	Clyde.....	1778	1909	Grey Clydesdale Assn.	Presque Isle	F. 1914	1*
Weldonian McKinney	114	441	St. Br.....	857	1910	J. A. Mackenzie	Presque Isle	F. 1914	1*
Silver Strand (imp.)	9643	515	Clyde.....	1307	1904	Louis Frook	Priceville	F. 1914	1
King's Abbot (imp.)	9807	1995	Clyde.....	1058	1907	Daniel McLeod	Priceville	S. 1916	1
Fortune Prince	14201	457	Clyde.....	1138	1910	Robert Grummett	Proton	F. 1914	1*
Bonnie Charlie	10142	53	Clyde.....	1056	1909	Robert G. Acheson	Proton	F. 1914	1*
Batchelor's Fidelity	14923	3887	Clyde.....	4155	1912	Samuel Batchelor	Proton Station	F. 1914	1*
Argus	.....	106	Clyde.....	1348	1905	W. J. Love	Proton Sta. (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	3

*Requiring Inspection.

GREY COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Newton Don 2nd	3783			4344	1912	Chas. McCutcheon	Proton Station	S. 1915	3*
Lord Kelvin	5736		Clyde	1713	1905	Isaac Brown	Rocklyn (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1
Macnelligence Jr.	2025			2749	1900	Everett Martin	Rocklyn	F. 1914	2
Nicobar	2099		Per	1541	1905	Jas. Scott	Rocklyn	S. 1915	3
Royal Mason	6526		Clyde	2773	1905	Thos. Betts	Rock Mills	S. 1915	1
Chief Imperial Jim	2645			2254	1907	Joseph Lundy	Shallow Lake	S. 1915	4
Moncreiffe Buchlyvie	16648		Clyde	5037	1913	James H. Lemon	Silcote	S. 1916	1
Silver Dollar (imp.)	15340		Clyde	5087	1913	Geo. Henderson	Tara	S. 1916	1
Kinclairney (imp.)	9286		Clyde	1055	1904	C. R. Reid & Wm. S. Atcheson	Varney	F. 1912	1
Buffalo Bill 2nd	997			1591	1905	John Scott	Varney (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Bonnie Doon (imp.)	8446		Clyde	1260	1905	W. J. Shepardon	Walter's Falls	S. 1915	1
Albion's Glory (imp.)	8732		Clyde	3099	1906	Geo. Schwandt	Williamsford	S. 1914	1
Bath Jr.	104			980	1908	J. H. Baker	Woodford	F. 1914	3*
Secretary Junior	17852		Clyde	4996	1912	Wm. J. Matthews	Woodford	S. 1916	1

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

Kinburnie (imp.)	7817	495	Clyde	1171	1905	Fred. Moore	Caledonia	F. 1914	1
Briton	5978	727	Clyde	1110	1905	Orliff Hager	Caledonia	S. 1915	1
Cayuga Chief	504	485		1107	1905	J. T. Arrell	Caledonia	F. 1914	3
Canada's Ideal	764	485	St. Br.	1108	1907	L. J. Smeicer	Caledonia	F. 1914	1
Jokal (imp.)	3073	1110	Per	2085	1909	Russell Clark	Caledonia	F. 1914	1*
All Gold	3479	488	Clyde	1169	1901	Tanner Bros.	Caledonia	F. 1912	1
Bold Boy's Heir	3689	489	Clyde	1170	1900	Tanner Bros.	Caledonia	F. 1914	1
The Squire (imp.)	8751	462	Clyde	967	1902	John Downey	Caledonia	F. 1912	1
Calstar Boy	1079	2715	St. Br.	3018	1907	Archie Phillips	Canboro	F. 1912	1
Monksman Junior	123	123		1175	1903	H. K. Garner	Canfield	S. 1915	1
Premier Asquith	4961	4464	Per	4882	1913	Peter Armstrong	Canfield	F. 1912	3
Pioneer Lad	7938	516	Clyde	1356	1907	John Forbes	Cayuga (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	2
Jabloir	4019	3678	Per	3989	1909	W. E. Brown, Mgr.	Churchville, N.Y.	S. 1916	1
Friar Tuck	506	506		1174	1904	Dunnville Percheron Horse Assn.,	Dunnville, Box 26	.....	1*
Tuttlebrook Esquire (imp.)	760	569	Shire	503	1909	J. E. Follick	Dunnville	F. 1912	3*
Sailor	107	107		1293	1892	Chas. Patton	Dunnville	F. 1914	1*
						Jas. A. Crumb	Dunnville	F. 1912	3

Holdenby Knight (imp.)	692	1399	Shire.....	875	1908	Richard McLaughlin	Dunnville	S. 1915	1
Gay Prince	725	2457	Shire.....	3911	1911	Martin Michener	Dunnville	F. 1914	1*
Toronto Wilkes	818	4078	St. Br.....	1766	1903	Hiram F. Midaugh & Son.	Dunnville	F. 1914	3
Kentucky Owyho	929	1187	St. Br.....	576	1907	Geo. F. Windecker	Dunnville	S. 1915	1
Celeritas	3053	3511	Per.....	1532	1903	W. A. Thomas	Dunnville	F. 1914	1
Janac (imp.)	780	646	St. Br.....	2971	1909	Nicholas Bacher	Fisherville	S. 1916	1
Doctor John	424	1183	Per.....	681	1896	Wm. J. Alward	Hagersville	F. 1912	1
Montaigu (imp.)	8641	4261	Clyde.....	1969	1905	Wm. & Thos. Beswetherick	Hagersville	S. 1913	1
Riband	6989	645	Clyde.....	4471	1895	F. W. Crain	Hagersville	S. 1915	4
Opulence (imp.)	11880	415	Clyde.....	677	1902	Geo. Gilbertson	Hagersville	F. 1912	1
Gay Spark (imp.)	12127	2134	Clyde.....	680	1901	Geo. Gilbertson	Hagersville	F. 1912	1
Sir Harold (imp.)	13620	277	Clyde.....	678	1907	John Gilbertson	Hagersville	F. 1914	1
The Tester (imp.)	17025	4598	Clyde.....	1102	1907	John Gilbertson	Hagersville	F. 1914	1
Argyle Duke	15475	4321	Clyde.....	979	1911	Henry Hammond	Hagersville	S. 1915	1*
Wilfrid King	.....	4105	Hack.....	4905	1913	Anthony Harris	Hagersville (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	1
Lord Commodore	.....	4284	Clyde.....	4764	1913	Murray Martin	Hagersville (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	1
Red Elk	.....	4284	St. Br.....	3779	1892	Wesley McDougall	Hagersville	S. 1915	3
Prince Aberdeen	.....	4284	Clyde.....	3200	1904	Jas. Swing	Hagersville	S. 1915	3
Elsing Lambert Shales	.....	4284	St. Br.....	4586	1912	G. H. Walmsley	Hagersville	S. 1915	1*
Johannie Mac.	.....	4284	Clyde.....	1384	1906	Wm. E. Winger	Hagersville	F. 1914	1
Balboa	.....	4284	St. Br.....	676	1899	Weil & Hewson	Jarvis	F. 1912	1
Young Coronation	.....	4284	Clyde.....	4705	1911	Samuel Jacques	Jarvis	S. 1915	3*
King of Gretna (imp.)	.....	4284	Per.....	1223	1909	Montague, Nichol & Martin	Jarvis	F. 1914	1*
Janassa (imp.)	.....	4284	Clyde.....	617	1909	Lake Shore Percheron Assn.	Lowbanks (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Baron Leven (imp.)	.....	4284	Clyde.....	679	1902	Milo A. Wood	Nanticoke	F. 1912	1
Sir Harry Wilkes	.....	4284	Clyde.....	1782	1889	Robert Stone	Nanticoke	F. 1914	3
Prince y Harold	.....	4284	Clyde.....	3982	1912	Alexander Bartlett	Nanticoke (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Black Astor	.....	4284	St. Br.....	1631	1899	Joseph Wiederrick	Nanticoke	S. 1915	3
Haimon Jr.	.....	4284	Per.....	3431	1911	G. H. Yocom	Selkirk	F. 1914	3*
K. L. Todd	.....	4284	St. Br.....	3908	1909	H. A. Lamb	Selkirk	F. 1914	1*
Star Bingen	.....	4284	Per.....	4076	1910	H. A. Lamb	Selkirk	F. 1914	3*
Britton Jr.	.....	4284	Per.....	1294	1909	Jas. Spittal	York	S. 1915	3*
Young Garneyland Castle	.....	4284	Per.....	2703	1907	Wm. B. Hamilton	York (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Bold Boy Junior	.....	4284	Per.....	2224	1911	Harvey J. Hannah	York (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3*

HALTON COUNTY.

Prince Poteath	.....	2850	Fr. Can....	3319	1907	Thos. Storey	Acton West	F. 1914	3
Quebec Boy	.....	611	Clyde.....	412	1903	W. W. Boyd	Burlington	F. 1912	1
Everest Again (imp.)	.....	1173	Clyde.....	508	1906	H. M. Robinson	Erindale	F. 1914	1

*Requiring Inspection.

HALTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. No.	Enrol- ment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Baron Fickle	15453	4357	Clyde.....	4832	1913	H. M. Robinson	Erindale	S. 1916	1
Menteith Again (imp.)	12469	3044	Clyde.....	3597	1911	Geo. A. Bell & Son	Freeman (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Challock Baron	13513	4265	Clyde.....	4320	1909	F. A. Heslop	Freeman (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	1*
Ace of Diamonds .....	.....	1836	.....	2648	1898	J. P. Griffin	Freeman (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	3
Royal Torrance (imp.)	6621	1382	Clyde.....	2206	1905	Watson Bros.	Freeman	F. 1914	1
Proportion (imp.)	582	360	Shire.....	404	1907	Porter Bros.	Freeman (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1
Rock Mario	18040	4506	Clyde.....	4455	1913	Ellery Brownridge	Georgetown	S. 1916	1
Captain Dillard .....	.....	4040	.....	4166	1806	Andrew Vance	Georgetown	F. 1914	3
Baron Audubon	757	659	St. Br.	1371	1905	A. Sachs	Georgetown	F. 1914	1
King George .....	.....	4305	.....	4821	1913	S. Nixon	Kilbride	S. 1916	3
Sporty Boy .....	.....	304	.....	1431	1911	Wm. Gunby	Millgrove	S. 1916	3
Tommie .....	.....	3246	.....	3213	1910	Wm. Bell	Milton	S. 1915	3*
Star Wilkes .....	.....	2212	.....	994	1899	Archie McDougall	Milton	F. 1914	3
Warwick Performer .....	.....	4018	Hack.....	4552	1909	J. D. McGibbon	Milton	S. 1915	1*
Harold Todd	1024	3151	St. Br.	3680	1910	John D. McGibbon	Milton	F. 1914	1*
Jaures (imp.)	3072	1473	Per.....	2356	1909	Jas. McKenzie	Milton	S. 1915	1*
Sir Milton	14273	3502	Clyde.....	3919	1910	Jas. McKenzie	Milton	S. 1915	1*
King Brunstane	11818	1301	Clyde.....	1953	1910	Neil Gillies	Milton	S. 1915	1*
Luth (imp.)	4470	3991	Per.....	4086	1911	W. E. McCready	Milton West	F. 1914	1*
Special Royal Favorite	15449	3488	Clyde.....	3918	1911	Jos. Telfer	Milton West	F. 1914	1
Hydrogene (imp.)	1051	1941	Per.....	626	1907	W. E. McCready	Milton West	F. 1914	1
Lampiste (imp.)	3291	397	Per.....	1366	1903	Wm. E. McCready	Milton West	F. 1914	1
Jason (imp.)	3818	2937	Per.....	3476	1909	W. E. McCready	Milton West	F. 1914	1*
Haxshire ex Illumination	2028	4662	St. Br.	5092	1905	Stewart A. Lister	Oakville	S. 1916	1
Baron Kitchener	356	3147	Shire.....	3228	1800	G. E. Morden & Sons	Oakville	S. 1915	1
Baron Montrave (imp.)	16896	4043	Clyde.....	1414	1904	A. G. Farrow	Oakville	F. 1914	1
Main Chance	524	361	Thor.....	406	1904	Jacob E. Lucas	Palermo	F. 1912	1
Lothian Treasurer	15360	4307	Clyde.....	3182	1912	David Cordingly	Streetsville (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	1

HASTINGS COUNTY.

Riverside Coin	5746	731	Clyde.....	870	1907	Eldon Roy	Actinolite	S. 1915	1
Royal Bruce .....	.....	4415	.....	4048	1912	Harvey M. Bierwirth	Bancroft	S. 1916	3
Black Knight	5490	931	Clyde.....	1379	1903	W. W. Carter	Bancroft	S. 1916	1

Bourbon Brook	1665	2609	St. Br.	177	1899	M. L. Shue	Bancroft	F. 1912	1
Rustic	1989	1908	Clyde	2734	1908	Arthur Reno	Birds Creek	S. 1915	3
St. Patrick	8479	453	St. Br.	1354	1908	Arthur Burkitt	Bellview	S. 1915	1
Bartlett	251	3954	St. Br.	4326	1911	Jas. Redclife	Bellview	S. 1915	1*
Diamond Success	4563	4563	St. Br.	5036	1913	W. E. Sartinshaw	Bellview	S. 1916	4
Rouget Jr.	1218	2033	Clyde	2033	1908	Frank Fine	Bogart	F. 1914	3*
Acme Yet	10381	554	St. Br.	565	1910	Geo. W. Anderson	Belleville	F. 1914	1*
Black Prince	1548	2248	St. Br.	2248	1905	Chas. F. Robinson	Belleville	F. 1914	3
Prodigo	1877	4481	Clyde	4942	1913	Wallace Parks	Belleville	S. 1916	1
Yorick (imp.)	14089	4601	Per.	1189	1910	John J. Fitzgerald	Belleville (R.R. 6)	S. 1916	1
Konsel (imp.)	4050	2949	Per.	3495	1910	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	F. 1914	1*
Klinis (imp.)	4049	2948	Per.	3494	1910	N. Vermilyea & Sons	Belleville	F. 1914	1*
Sheriff Todd	4267	4267	St. Br.	2421	1909	H. E. Fairfield	Belleville	F. 1915	3*
Robert Patch	184	4270	St. Br.	2042	1904	W. J. Orr	Belleville	F. 1915	1
French Monarch	4341	4341	Clyde	4747	1904	E. J. McConnell	Bronson	S. 1916	3
Duke of Fame	3556	3556	St. Br.	3368	1904	Patrick Cassidy	Deseronto	S. 1914	3
Belle Boy 2nd	1381	14623	St. Br.	1561	1910	F. A. Comerford	Eldorado	F. 1914	1*
Judge Carman	1073	4197	St. Br.	4691	1913	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	S. 1915	1*
George Rayner	026	3551	St. Br.	3835	1912	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	F. 1914	1*
McMartin	46	392	St. Br.	572	1909	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	F. 1914	1*
Alick	645	4323	St. Br.	4215	1912	Ashley Stock Farm	Foxboro	F. 1914	1*
Ridton	782	524	St. Br.	51	1902	Cyrus Garrison	Frankford	F. 1912	1
Negro 2nd	172	172	Clyde	976	1900	S. M. Rombough	Frankford	F. 1914	3
Silloth Again	12147	1991	Clyde	79	1910	Wm. J. Douglas	Greenview	F. 1914	1*
Tobe	2192	2192	Clyde	2941	1910	J. E. Wellman	Gunter	F. 1914	5*
Baron Curzon (imp.)	7762	1078	Per.	170	1905	Robt. C. Wright	Holloway	F. 1914	1
Kambodge (imp.)	3756	2979	Clyde	3525	1910	Frank McAvoy	Ivanhoe	F. 1914	1*
Pioneer Prince	8608	1605	Clyde	169	1908	Samuel Ray	Ivanhoe	F. 1914	1*
Barney	1644	1644	Clyde	2400	1910	Wm. A. Miller	Madoc	F. 1914	3*
Royal Ross 2nd	2358	2358	Clyde	3079	1905	Frank Kelly	Malone	F. 1914	3
French Ross	1988	1626	Clyde	1626	1902	John Green	Maynooth	F. 1912	4
Prince George	1631	202	Per.	202	1905	John E. Green	Maynooth	S. 1915	3
Young Goldstone	9372	3369	Clyde	3369	1911	Walter Rouse	Maynooth	S. 1916	3
Young Rustique	2317	3055	Clyde	3055	1909	John Hinze	Maynooth Station	S. 1915	3*
Black Charley	6391	455	Clyde	455	1901	Wm. J. Burley	Marbank	F. 1914	3
Romulus	241	457	Clyde	457	1910	John Wilson	Marbank	F. 1914	3*
Acme's Echo	11623	2430	Per.	3185	1910	Patrick Maloney	Marmora	F. 1914	1*
Ancona Louis	5995	2469	Per.	50	1901	George Wellman	Marmora	F. 1912	1
Winchester (imp.)	282	2607	Hack	49	1901	Flynn & McCullough	Marmora	F. 1912	2
Golden Prince Jr.	238	238	Clyde	413	1901	John S. McAlister	Marysville	F. 1912	3
Prince Edward	10860	2852	Clyde	3047	1909	William Gunter	Millbridge	S. 1916	1

*Requiring Inspection.

HASTINGS COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
City Patch	4359	4835	1914	Blake Collins	Plainfield	S. 1916	3		
The Don	4271	4720	1910	W. P. Buckley	Read	F. 1915	4		
Dexter Tariff	4410	4725	1912	Eleazer Williams	Shannonville	S. 1915	3*		
Young Duke of Fame	4242	4713	1912	W. S. Dies	Shannonville	S. 1915	3*		
Tom Tariff	1245	1691	1905	Eleazer Williams	Shannonville	S. 1914	3		
Walter	2039	2824	1905	David Moore	Steenburg	F. 1914	3		
Young Pioneer	3760	4226	1912	Ernest Fitzgibbon	Steenburg	F. 1914	3*		
Starlight Dan	3479	3485	1911	John C. Haggerty	Stirling	F. 1914	3*		
Houlton Pride	144	4213	1913	James McGowan	Stirling	F. 1914	1*		
Sir Wilfred Jr.	223	55	1908	Wm. F. Hanna	Stirling	F. 1914	3*		
Juiten (imp.)	4465	4663	1909	W. Kingston, J. Belshaw & A. Tweedie, Stirling	F. 1914	1*			
Jackson	4121	3758	1909	Daniel Whalen	Stoco	F. 1914	1*		
Sidney Pointer Jr.	192	173	1902	John Carson	Stoco	F. 1912	3		
Tim Alert	1985	2417	1903	David Moore	The Ridge	S. 1913	3		
Angus Bingen	274	1533	1908	Jos. E. Vassaw	Trenton	S. 1915	1		
Peter the Hermit	1615	2214	1905	C. V. Noble Crosby	Trenton, Box 386	F. 1914	3		
Bladnoch's Heir	751	788	1907	Sim. McCrea	Tweed	S. 1916	1		
King David II.	3018	3533	1905	S. McCrea	Tweed	F. 1914	3		
R. L. Baron	4558	4953	1912	Daniel Henderson	The Ridge	S. 1916	3		
Ben	2019	2726	1902	R. W. O'Brien	The Ridge	F. 1914	4		
Senator	3125	1394	1900	Jas. & George Kelly	Wood	F. 1914	2		

HURON COUNTY.

Colston Leader (imp.)	5188	1637	Clyde	403	1900	Raymond McConell	Auburn	F. 1912	1
Maitland Boy	12338	2625	Clyde	2609	1907	Henry Wagner	Auburn	F. 1914	2
Tetinus (imp.)	2266	588	Per.	396	1908	Robert Penhale	Bayfield	F. 1914	2*
Lord Mansfield	1734	1734	Clyde	2385	1904	James Evans	Pee h'wood	S. 1914	3
King Gartsherrle	10219	2311	Clyde	2311	1909	H. F. Kirkby	Belgrave	F. 1914	1*
Jazeneull (imp.)	2909	1471	Per.	1471	1909	Scott Bros.	Belgrave	F. 1914	1*
Drumburle Chief (imp.)	5318	1849	Clyde	1849	1903	John W. King	Bluevale	F. 1914	1
Mascot (imp.)	4598	1850	Clyde	1850	1902	John W. King	Bluevale	F. 1914	1
Dunure Gold Link (imp.)	9600	1330	Clyde	1848	1907	John W. King	Bluevale	S. 1915	1

Incident (imp.)	2677	2671	Per.....	2875	1908	Nelson Hayden	Bluevale (R.R. 2)	.....	F. 1914	1*
Mac Thistle	2011	4471	St. Br.....	4895	1906	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	.....	S. 1916	1
Ike Medium	1070	2936	St. Br.....	3474	1909	L. O. Charlesworth	Blyth	.....	F. 1914	1*
Blyth Orphan Boy	14481	3266	Clyde.....	3753	1910	Jonathan Bentley	Blyth, Box 182	.....	S. 1915	1*
Bankfield's Baron (imp.)	498	2639	Shire.....	2219	1896	W. Cook & J. Buchanan	Blyth (R.R. 3)	.....	F. 1914	2
East Huron Prince	17982	4129	Clyde.....	3966	1909	John Wells	Blyth	.....	F. 1914	1*
Lucky Jim	14967	3834	Clyde.....	4372	1912	John Johnston	Brucefield	.....	S. 1915	1*
Earl O'Clay (imp.)	12035	699	Clyde.....	953	1905	Robert Murdoch	Brucefield	.....	S. 1915	1
Index (imp.)	3140	363	Per.....	421	1908	Wm. Berry	Brucefield	.....	F. 1914	1*
Border Chief	.....	906	Clyde.....	1426	1907	Allan Speir	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	1
Royal Artist	.....	177	.....	709	1908	Robert L. Taylor	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	3*
Silk Vale	.....	2563	.....	3235	1909	Peter Scott	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	4
Blaisdon Colin (imp.)	307	2766	Shire.....	116	1898	Henry Bone	Brussels	.....	S. 1915	1
Archie Hunter	.....	1013	.....	1433	1907	Mark L. Cardiff	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	4
Shethin Stamp (imp.)	.....	1280	Clyde.....	2155	1907	A. F. Embury & Son	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	2
Ruby's Choice	.....	3610	.....	3201	1907	Daniel Machon	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	3*
Lothian Type (imp.)	8914	756	Clyde.....	1364	1906	James Parr	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	1
Cannyman (imp.)	13181	1446	Clyde.....	2239	1895	Roderick McLean	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	3*
Drumburle's Best	16079	3951	Clyde.....	4165	1912	James Speir	Brussels	.....	S. 1915	1
Minor Todd	2022	4336	St. Br.....	4735	1912	A. C. Baeker	Brussels	.....	F. 1914	1*
Lamberton Hero (imp.)	11463	3831	Clyde.....	4317	1908	R. T. Luker	Centralia (R.R. 1)	.....	S. 1916	1
Pathfinder (imp.)	17676	3830	Clyde.....	1035	1912	W. T. Colwill	Centralia	.....	S. 1915	1
Sceneshipper (imp.)	16521	4442	Clyde.....	4920	1913	W. T. Colwill	Centralia	.....	S. 1916	1
Ben Howatson	16046	4573	Clyde.....	4919	1913	J. Bengough	Centralia (R.R. 1)	.....	S. 1916	1
College Dandy	.....	2536	.....	1672	1906	Sterling Haskins	Clifford (R.R. 1)	.....	F. 1914	3
Balmerino (imp.)	11579	3459	Clyde.....	3903	1907	William Fear	Clinton	.....	F. 1914	1
Red Franklin	1117	2780	St. Br.....	3034	1903	J. J. McCaughey	Clinton	.....	F. 1914	2
Jerry J.	0101	4419	St. Br.....	4926	1913	Ed. Johnston	Clinton	.....	S. 1916	1
Seagull Danegelt	.....	302	.....	1420	1906	O. R. Forster	Clinton (R.R. 2)	.....	F. 1914	3
Charming Prince (imp.)	11477	1601	Clyde.....	2577	1909	Jas. Cockwill	Crediton	.....	S. 1916	2
Tatler (imp.)	14584	1656	Clyde.....	2571	1910	Eli. King	Crediton	.....	F. 1914	1*
Rex Downing	1642	3855	St. Br.....	4447	1909	Mrs. Jas. Hannan	Dashwood	.....	S. 1915	1*
Harry Bars	1804	3299	St. Br.....	3781	1904	Jonas Hartleib	Dashwood	.....	F. 1914	2
Electric Mac	.....	4532	.....	5016	1913	Norman Kellerman	Dashwood	.....	S. 1916	3
Rastus Axworthy	.....	3410	.....	3756	1912	Duncan Snider	Dashwood	.....	F. 1914	3*
French Giron (imp.)	3542	2348	Per.....	2838	1909	Isalah Tetreau	Dashwood	.....	F. 1914	2*
Humide (imp.)	.....	376	Per.....	524	1907	Ezra Witzel	Dashwood	.....	F. 1914	1
The Miller 2nd (imp.)	743	1660	Shire.....	2544	1907	J. Kellerman, Tleman & Edlghoffer, Dashwood	Dashwood	.....	F. 1914	1
College Chum (imp.)	1047	1661	Shire.....	2543	1894	Willis & Guenther	Dashwood	.....	F. 1914	1
Cedric King (imp.)	16340	3873	Clyde.....	4251	1913	Thos. Vodden	Ethel	.....	F. 1914	1*
Clan MacGregor (imp.)	5566	1335	Clyde.....	1717	1897	Samuel Baskerville	Exeter	F. 1914	1

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HURON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. ment. No.	Enrol-ment. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Eel's Image	4371	4371	St. Br.	4925	1909	William Schroeder	Exeter	S. 1916	3
Red McKinney	1002	1151	St. Br.	1688	1905	James Berry	Edmondville	S. 1913	1
Lord of the Manor	1418	3264	St. Br.	2815	1892	H. H. Brown	Exeter (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1
John Smollett	1419	3263	St. Br.	2814	1905	H. H. Brown	Exeter (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1
Mystic Gem's Jap	1714	2336	St. Br.	2969	1906	W. J. Westlake	Exeter	S. 1915	1
Kiosque (imp.)	3195	3616	Per.	3971	1910	Thos. Voddén	Ethel	F. 1914	1*
Willie Groverland	1285	3615	St. Br.	4	1904	Thos. Voddén	Ethel	F. 1914	1
Gartly Ideal (imp.)	15163	4498	Clyde.	3426	1911	Thos. Voddén	Ethel	S. 1916	1
Joe Hal	.....	4635	.....	4931	1909	Melvin Johnson	.....	S. 1916	3
Damo King	.....	3391	.....	3853	1895	Flick Bros.	.....	F. 1914	4
Haltos's Hero	3389	369	Clyde.	462	1907	Geo. A. Bell & Son	.....	F. 1914	1
Glenlivet Chief (imp.)	6077	2278	Clyde.	2756	1903	Aaron & Ezra Fisher	Goderich (R.R. 4)	F. 1914	1
Blagdon Stonewall (imp.)	1066	2000	Shire.	1998	1904	George J. Ferguson	Goderich (R.R. 5)	S. 1913	1
Aidin	.....	3457	.....	3072	1901	Thos. Gundry	Goderich	S. 1915	3
Walter Eddy	958	1776	St. Br.	1427	1908	A. M. Polley	Goderich	F. 1914	1*
Billy Lochinvar Jr.	.....	2197	.....	2960	1909	John Porter	Goderich	S. 1915	3*
Tommy Bars	.....	2422	.....	2908	1907	Albert Stevenson	Goderich	F. 1914	3
The Eel	.....	4596	.....	5054	1911	Sterling McPhail	Goderich	S. 1916	3
Baron Lorn Jr.	.....	1239	.....	1945	1907	E. Krohn	Goderich	S. 1915	3
Colonel Graham (imp.)	9255	1370	Clyde.	2331	1902	T. J. Berry	Hensall	S. 1915	1
Cumberland's Glory	15788	3614	Clyde.	3970	1911	T. J. Berry	Hensall	S. 1915	1*
King Thomas (imp.)	9254	1366	Clyde.	2330	1902	T. J. Berry	Hensall	S. 1915	1
Jabot (imp.)	3139	1369	Per.	2332	1909	T. J. Berry	Hensall	S. 1915	1*
Commodore (imp.)	9596	1681	Clyde.	2284	1907	T. J. Berry	Hensall	S. 1915	1
Andy Red Lac	.....	4458	.....	4921	1909	Berry & Bossenberg	Hensall	S. 1916	3
Diamond Cup (imp.)	.....	1323	.....	1865	1910	Fred. Ellerington	Hensall	S. 1916	3
Starlight (imp.)	10974	683	Clyde.	401	1904	W. J. Cooper	Hensall	F. 1912	1
Attractive Prince (imp.)	16471	3922	Clyde.	4359	1901	W. J. Cooper	Henfryn	S. 1915	1
Peter Templeton	.....	4459	.....	4759	1913	J. Garnet Datars	Hensall (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	3
Huron Chief	.....	3548	.....	3947	1909	T. Murdock	Hensall	S. 1915	3*
Roadmaster Jr.	.....	2344	.....	3071	1904	T. Murdock	Hensall	S. 1915	3
King John (imp. in dam)	17226	4363	Clyde.	4887	1913	W. H. Kay	Kirkton	S. 1916	1
Pearl Gift (imp.)	16085	3296	Clyde.	3157	1904	John Hanna	Kirkton	F. 1914	1
Bridgebank Blend (imp.)	11102	540	Clyde.	1540	1908	Alex. Anderson	.....	S. 1915	1
Coniston (imp.)	9560	1339	Clyde.	1614	1906	Kenneth Farrish	.....	F. 1914	1
Mascot's Heir	11115	4328	Clyde.	4172	1908	Jas. Forster	.....	S. 1916	1
Honest John	12083	2	Clyde.	397	1910	Jos. & Wm. Gray	Londesboro	F. 1914	1*

Emulation (imp.)	817					Jas. Leiper	Londesboro	1909	1885	1909	3*
Sir Hector of Westfield (imp.)	14060					Thos. Inglis	Lucknow	1907	948	1907	1
Moulton William (imp.)	1065					Richard Twamley	Lucknow (R.R. 7)	1900	1647	1900	1
Moustrooper Champion (imp.)	3346					Wm. W. Wodden	Londesboro	1900	755	1900	1
Nile Boy	4661					Arthur Jones	Nile	1913	5084	1913	3
Eel 2nd	3484					Thos. J. Hall	Parkhill (R.R. 8)	1911	3876	1911	3*
Silver McKinney	1860					N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1907	3965	1907	2
Ashland Todd	3681					N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1912	4073	1912	3*
Emperor McKinney	1653					N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1909	4341	1909	1*
Radguil Jr.	4354					N. A. Cantin	St. Joseph	1907	3796	1907	1
Doug. Davis	1550					Wm. Cudmore	St. Joseph	1909	4330	1909	1*
Huron's Hiawatha	12947					Jas. Carlin	Seaforth	1911	4322	1911	1*
Hal C.	2277					John Carter	Seaforth	1906	3006	1906	4
King's Fashion (imp.)	6585					John Campbell	Seaforth	1902	1439	1902	2
Shawhill King (imp.)	547					Wm. J. Dale	Seaforth	1908	2811	1908	1*
Spot (imp.)	9797					Horton & Steep	Seaforth	1903	2122	1903	1
Sandy Favourite	17042					Archie Kerr	Seaforth	1913	4707	1913	1*
Lord Ronald	11414					Thos. McMichael & Son	Seaforth	1909	1936	1909	1*
International	14969					Thos. McMichael & Son	Seaforth	1912	3439	1912	1
Glen Rae	8353					Thos. McMichael & Son	Seaforth	1907	1935	1907	1
Jim Spinx	4552					G. R. McCartney	Seaforth	1911	4978	1911	3
Jay Medium	1071					R. B. Govenlock	Seaforth	1904	2741	1904	1
Willow City	16959					J. W. Elliott	Seaforth	1912	4664	1912	1*
Star Line	16960					J. W. Elliott	Varna	1912	4673	1912	1*
Lord Zetland Jr.	3849					Henry Hayter	Varna	1903	4373	1903	3
Cumberland Gem (imp.)	13978					John J. McGavin	Varna	1910	2329	1910	1*
Royal Jimmie	5217					Wm. A. Reid	Wingham	1903	1918	1903	1
Kingsmount (imp.)	16025					George Coward	Woodham	1908	3640	1908	1*
King Gartly	9503					J. R. Creery	Woodham	1908	3161	1908	2*
Ivory's Joy	15417					James Bell	Wroxeter (R.R. 1)	1913	4233	1913	1*
Scotch Bobbie	15754					G. W. Gibson	Wroxeter	1912	4389	1912	1*
Raisuli	8499					John Baker	Zurich	1908	3642	1908	1*
Non Parole	840					Edw. Bossenberry	Zurich	1900	1467	1900	1
Southport (imp.)	347					Wm. Calfas	Zurich	1899	1758	1899	1
Prince George	3656					R. T. Dunlop	Zurich	1903	3986	1903	3
Mr. Templeton	1010					G. T. Troyer	Zurich	1908	2131	1908	2*

* Requiring Inspection.

KENT COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	File No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Ascot Prince	9721	1095	Clyde	11	1909	J. E. & J. A. Doolittle	Bear Line	F. 1914	1*
Toupet (imp.)	1066	1179	Per.	10	1905	John E. Doolittle	Bear Line	F. 1914	1
Regal Chattan	9542	41	Clyde	41	1909	Elam Hind	Bear Line	F. 1914	1*
Black Prince	968	902	Shire	1597	1910	Brush Bros.	Blenheim	S. 1916	1
Gearing Boy	1363	3316	St. Br.	3514	1910	Sparham Bros.	Blenheim	F. 1914	1*
Marchfield Baron (imp.)	8432	868	Clyde	1637	1904	Norman Cooper	Blenheim	F. 1914	1
Brilliant	779	1643	Per.	2493	1901	Rufus Earl	Blenheim	S. 1916	1
Coquet (imp.)	366	568	Per.	389	1896	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	F. 1912	2
Golden Key (imp.)	9997	1570	Clyde	390	1906	L. H. Edmonds	Blenheim	F. 1914	1
Pluton	3614	1694	Per.	1835	1905	A. D. Forbes	Blenheim	F. 1914	1
Burnellan	909	1997	St. Br.	394	1903	Jas. B. McCracken	Blenheim	F. 1912	1
Earl Fife (imp.)	11581	1250	Clyde	2030	1908	David McLeod	Blenheim	F. 1914	1*
Gearing	918	1756	St. Br.	29	1900	Henry Brewer	Bothwell	F. 1912	1
Amiral (imp.)	3611	1757	Per.	28	1903	Henry Brewer	Bothwell	F. 1912	1
Cresslight	2098	4648	St. Br.	26	1906	R. H. Johnston	Bothwell	F. 1914	2
Reside	.....	4632	.....	5079	1904	S. D. Randall	Bothwell	S. 1916	4
Hartland's Favorite	5727	3023	Clyde	27	1905	Mrs. Ellen Coleman	Bothwell	F. 1914	1
Lord Fisher	.....	300	.....	1402	1897	Paul Dalton	Bothwell	F. 1914	3
Ad Baron	.....	1496	.....	44	1903	Charles Luke	Bothwell	F. 1912	3
Atri Bells	936	1495	St. Br.	5	1901	George Wright	Charing Cross	F. 1912	1
Oulton Lowe Model (imp.)	1212	4054	Shire	4591	1906	Dell Drury	Charing Cross	S. 1915	1
Black Porte	1896	3103	Per.	2156	1909	James R. Cook	Coatsworth	S. 1915	1*
Dan, O'Malley Jr.	.....	3301	.....	3780	1911	Albert Hillman	Coatsworth	F. 1914	3*
Billy Wallace	.....	1530	.....	1459	1905	Otis Knead	Coatsworth	S. 1915	3
Oaklands Pride	10308	772	Clyde	1487	1909	W. R. McGuigan	Cedar Springs	F. 1914	1*
Oaklands Jewel	33314	4462	Clyde	3987	1913	W. R. McGuigan	Cedar Springs	F. 1914	1*
Libidneux (imp.)	3854	2872	Per.	3383	1911	Reuben Brend	Chatham	S. 1916	1
The Great Widower	1681	4406	St. Br.	4932	1913	A. D. Chaplin	Chatham	S. 1915	1
Great Onward	1400	3824	St. Br.	4364	1908	A. D. Chaplin	Chatham	S. 1915	1
Togo B.	872	566	St. Br.	356	1906	Alfred Dingman	Chatham	F. 1914	1*
Ixode (imp.)	3141	1371	Per.	2333	1908	James Downie	Chatham	S. 1915	1
Grand Allerton	.....	32	St. Br.	6	1905	John Hales	Chatham	F. 1914	1
Sidney Dillard	.....	1814	.....	63	1908	Stanley Lethbridge	Chatham	S. 1916	3
Highland King	11906	1257	Clyde	2012	1910	John Jinks	Chatham	S. 1916	1
Wild Brino Custer	.....	3172	.....	2747	1906	Maurice O'Neill	Chatham (R.R. 6)	F. 1914	3
Prosperity	.....	2105	.....	2869	1906	Maurice O'Neill	Chatham	F. 1914	4

Alto Dewey	985	2724	St. Br.	3192	1907	D. McLachlan	Chatham	F. 1914	2
McClellan	8340	3658	Per.	4034	1912	Samuel McSmvth	Chatham	F. 1914	1*
Belquet	5199	4585	Per.	4981	1912	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham (R.R. 3)	S. 1915	1
Vaillant	3511	4288	Per.	4039	1912	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	S. 1916	1
Normand	3510	4289	Per.	4040	1912	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	S. 1916	1
Compo	3423	4391	Per.	4844	1908	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	S. 1916	1
Mignon	786	3415	Per.	3872	1904	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	F. 1914	1
Fringant	3430	3416	Per.	3873	1910	McGarvin Bros.	Chatham	F. 1914	1*
Wild Bars	1062	2488	St. Br.	1929	1900	Fred Willmore	Chatham	S. 1913	1
Huit (imp.)	1597	1583	Per.	601	1907	J. H. & J. A. Carr	Dresden	F. 1914	1
Royal Major	13590	3305	Clyde.	2452	1911	John Campbell	Dresden	S. 1916	2
Darrien	377	3976	St. Br.	4055	1908	J. H. Elgie	Dresden	F. 1914	1*
Waiole Lad	8836	405	Clyde.	603	1907	Jos. Elgie & Son	Dresden	F. 1914	1
Victor Forbes	724	2576	St. Br.	3199	1910	John Graham	Dresden	S. 1915	3*
Logan "O"	7014	404	St. Br.	598	1902	N. C. Houston	Dresden	F. 1912	1
Young McKinnon B. S.	7014	1869	Morg.	600	1903	Joseph Richards	Dresden	F. 1912	3
Frank Dillard	7014	1780	Morg.	1757	1908	John Thompson	Dresden	S. 1916	2
Sam	3402	3402	Per.	3862	1908	Peter Letourneau	Dover Centre (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3
George Black	4275	4275	Per.	4723	1905	Levi Tetreault	Dubuque	F. 1915	3
George Brown	4276	4276	Per.	4722	1911	Levi Tetreault	Dubuque	F. 1915	4
Kelly Jr.	4171	4171	Per.	4655	1912	William Hanson	Eberts (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3*
MacQueen's Model	6576	459	Clyde.	1334	1906	Joli Thorpe	Electric	F. 1914	1
Lord Ronald	12415	4652	Clyde.	4383	1911	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	S. 1915	1*
Lord Laurie	11819	3308	Clyde.	3749	1909	W. H. Mancell	Fletcher	S. 1915	1*
Kaboul (imp.)	3079	1285	Per.	2001	1910	J. G. Plnder	Mull	F. 1914	1*
Sir Archle	11508	1899	Per.	2500	1910	G. E. Atkinson	Merlin	S. 1915	1*
Archer	3300	1315	Per.	1894	1910	J. L. B. Gardiner	Merlin	F. 1914	1*
Baron Erie	10579	1389	Clyde.	357	1909	David Hall	Merlin	F. 1914	1*
Baron Hillbrae 2nd	11083	1153	Clyde.	358	1910	David Hall	Merlin	F. 1914	1*
Lord Sterling	13886	4178	Clyde.	4561	1912	T. B. Harvey	Merlin (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	2*
Balcon Yet	2984	2984	Per.	2063	1906	Alex. Houston	Merlin	S. 1915	3
Peswick Freeman	2985	2985	Per.	2064	1904	Alex. Houston	Merlin	S. 1915	3
Southend Performer	2986	2986	Per.	2065	1904	Alex. Houston	Merlin	S. 1915	3
Colonel Steel	666	666	Per.	8	1907	Calvin T. Marriott	Merlin (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	3*
Jouv (imp.)	3821	3104	Per.	3420	1909	George D. Ferguson	Muirkirik (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Bourbon	190	190	Clyde.	301	1910	James Johnstone	Morpeth	F. 1914	3*
Lost Heir	13352	2826	Clyde.	2356	1911	Alex. Osborne	Merlin	F. 1914	1*
Texas Chief	236	236	Per.	361	1899	Milton Simpson	Merlin	F. 1912	3
Gladstone (imp.)	2001	2663	Per.	1800	1906	J. W. Tackaberry	Merlin	F. 1914	1
Louis	160	160	Per.	1292	1904	J. W. Tackaberry	Merlin	F. 1914	3

* Requiring Inspection.

KENT COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Victor Napoleon	3173	3173	Per.	3694	1906	Freaze Smith	Mcperet's	F. 1914	3
Ganganelli (imp.)	3488	766	Per.	1445	1906	James L. Clark	Northwood	F. 1914	1
Kilkerran (imp.)	4296	42	Clyde.	42	1898	Lesley Johnston	Northwood	F. 1912	1
Victor Hugo	783	855	Per.	1776	1898	Matthew E. Miller	Northwood	S. 1914	1
Lord Marchfield	12416	4126	Clyde.	4380	1911	Robert Timbers	North Buxton	S. 1915	1*
Young Joyeux	2558	2558	Clyde.	1476	1908	Edward Caron	Paincourt	F. 1914	3*
Joseph	3561	1905	Per.	2431	1910	Napoleon Caron	Paincourt	F. 1914	1*
Wild Brino Jr.	2561	2561	Per.	2025	1898	Charles Crowe	Prairie Siding	F. 1914	3
Courbide	775	4604	Per.	4035	1906	Napoleon Bourdeau	Paincourt	F. 1914	1
Prince Dillard	4538	4538	Per.	4997	1906	Thomas Bourdeau	Paincourt	S. 1916	3
Carnot De Gemel (imp.)	164	909	Bel. Dr.	1291	1907	George Peltier	Paincourt	F. 1914	1
King's Cupbearer (imp.)	9955	1608	Clyde.	2111	1907	R. C. Buchanan	Ridgetown	S. 1915	1
Sunbeam Junior	15159	2831	Clyde.	3223	1911	Alvin Murray	Ridgetown (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Simon	1407	3218	St. Br.	3471	1890	E. C. Scarlett	Ridgetown	F. 1914	1
Kerjolla	1341	3075	St. Br.	3540	1911	Cryderman & Ferguson	Thamesville	F. 1914	1*
Lloyd George	823	626	St. Br.	1	1908	R. C. Coates	Thamesville	F. 1914	1*
Samson	13058	2877	Clyde.	2071	1910	Weeks & McMillan	Thamesville	S. 1916	1
Gold Ring Jr.	6744	310	Morg.	38	1898	John Mowbray	Thamesville	F. 1912	1
Napanee	38	38	St. Br.	39	1908	G. J. Watts	Thamesville	F. 1914	3*
Earl of Chester	950	2236	St. Br.	71	1902	C. M. McCall	Thamesville	F. 1912	1
Hurlour (imp.)	1599	1081	Per.	2	1907	Thamesville Per. Horse Breeders' Ass.,	Thamesville	F. 1914	1
Royalist of Drumlanrig (imp.)	12584	1167	Clyde.	1406	1909	Selton Clyde Co.	Thamesville	F. 1914	1*
Baron Mansfield (imp.)	11466	4094	Clyde.	1930	1908	Arthur Holmes	Tilbury	F. 1914	2*
The Farmers Friend	3111	3111	Clyde.	3645	1909	Henry Trudell	Tilbury	F. 1914	3*
Brown Gem	805	1070	St. Br.	355	1905	L. Perley Cottingham	Tilbury	F. 1914	1
George	4311	4311	St. Br.	4793	1913	W. B. Annesser	Tilbury	S. 1916	3
Teddy	4555	4555	St. Br.	5041	1910	Frank Benno	Tilbury	S. 1916	3
Major Hal	063	2257	St. Br.	2853	1907	Alex. Trudell	Tilbury	F. 1914	1
Keltic	845	616	St. Br.	602	1900	F. R. Burns	Tupperville	F. 1912	1
Acares	2001	2001	Per.	590	1902	Edward Huff	Tupperville	F. 1912	3
Jours (imp.)	4013	4499	Per.	4431	1909	Richard Rosebrugh	Turnerville	F. 1914	1*
George of Kent	15466	2599	Clyde.	3260	1910	Frank Grant	Valetta (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Joyeux Jr.	250	250	Clyde.	585	1907	Robert Bishop	Wallaceburg	S. 1915	4
Right Again	8556	37	Clyde.	588	1908	S. J. Harper	Wallaceburg	F. 1914	1*
Paron O'Brogle	13985	549	Clyde.	1599	1910	Harrett & Shaw	Wallaceburg	F. 1914	1*
Charles Derby Jr.	900	1096	St. Br.	605	1904	Louis Jackson	Wallaceburg	F. 1912	1

Miner	3703	4054	1911	P. J. Vanesbroeck	Wallaceburg	F. 1914	3
Arnim	3704	4053	1911	P. J. Vanesbroeck	Wallaceburg	F. 1914	3*
Prince Arch	11250	594	1909	Whitmarsh Bros.	Wallaceburg	S. 1915	1*
Brist	3157	3523	1903	John Goodison	Wheatley	S. 1915	3
Baron Hillbrae (imp.)	7477	2446	1904	Ross Hetherington	Wheatley	F. 1914	1
Theodore	4267	1829	1903	I. R. Hodgson	Wheatley	S. 1916	1
Glasdone Junior	3929	4830	1913	J. G. Renwick & Sons	Wheatley	F. 1914	1
Harrison (imp.)	1391	2445	1907	Herman Smith	Wheatley	F. 1914	1
Brown Arthur	631	587	1904	Stephen Lane	Whitebread	F. 1912	4
Bob Bennett	3094	4000	1912	J. G. Renwick & Sons	Wheatley	F. 1914	2*
Dick Bennett	3093	3999	1912	J. G. Renwick & Sons	Wheatley	F. 1914	1*

LAMBTON COUNTY.

Dunure David (imp.)	13674	2018	1910	William D. Benstead	Alvinston	F. 1914	1*
Revelanta Stamp (imp.)	11584	702	1908	W. D. Benstead	Alvinston	F. 1914	1*
Brave Wallace (imp.)	9886	3211	1906	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston (R.R. 5)	S. 1915	1
Lord of Fife	14843	2375	1909	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	F. 1914	1*
Lord Stair (imp.)	8670	2377	1907	Campbell Bros.	Alvinston	F. 1914	1
Letanna S.	2046	4988	1912	H. H. Laird	Alvinston	S. 1916	1
Alvinston	.....	5043	1914	W. A. McLean	Alvinston	S. 1916	3
High Ross	897	1374	1903	J. B. McColl	Arkona	S. 1914	1
Joney (imp.)	3035	611	1909	John Buckingham	Becher	F. 1914	1*
Keir Prince	14487	2326	1911	F. J. Baynton	Bothwell	S. 1915	1*
King's Prolie (imp.)	12586	1944	1910	Walter H. Brownlee	Bothwell (R. R. 5)	F. 1914	1*
Parkside Major	877	842	1909	John F. Burr	Brigden	F. 1914	1*
Viscount Tynedale (imp.)	11881	742	1906	George Nicol	Brigden	F. 1914	1
Bombest's Footprint	14247	3457	1912	John Poland	Brigden	F. 1914	1*
Lavender 2nd	4536	733	1904	Wm. S. Tucker	Brigden	F. 1912	1
Fil D'Or	3509	3218	1910	Charles Osier	Cairo	S. 1916	1
Gay Laddie	15630	4356	1913	Frank Holling	Camlachie	S. 1915	1*
Canadian Prince	10763	1021	1903	Frank Holling	Camlachie	F. 1914	1*
Silver Star	14102	4873	1912	Thos. Parker	Camlachie	S. 1916	1
Prince Elders	14103	4874	1912	Thos. Parker	Camlachie	S. 1916	1
Young Barongale	1379	3444	1911	Fred. Wilson	Camlachie	F. 1914	1*
Royal Charlie	.....	1870	1905	Ralph Rogers	Camlachie	F. 1914	4
Copleston	3589	1017	1902	James L. Salisbury	Copleston	F. 1914	3
Altabel	1820	4043	1912	Malcolm McAlpine	Croton (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	2*
Chester Prince (imp.)	7153	2805	1899	Angus A. McAlpine	Croton (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1
King Junior (imp.)	1068	2642	1908	Johnston Bros.	Croton (R. R. 1)	S. 1916	1

*Requiring Inspection.

LAMBTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- ment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince Charles of Waresley	1067	Shire	2925	1899	Johnston Bros.	Croton	S. 1915	1
Sydenham Boy	960	St. Br.	37	1909	Alex. Thomson	Croton	F. 1914	2*
Gogo (imp.)	1581	Per.	596	1906	Garnet T. Delve	Dresden (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1
King's Guard	14985	Clyde	3362	1912	Skinner Bros.	Dresden	S. 1916	1
Success	411	Shire	1805	1899	Thomas A. Wilson	Dresden	S. 1914	1*
Hermilus (imp.)	14476	Clyde	1947	1908	Brandon Bros.	Forest	F. 1914	1*
Dunure Gulf Stream (imp.)	16559	Clyde	4578	1910	Brandon Bros.	Forest	S. 1915	1*
Ravensraig (imp.)	16860	Clyde	4577	1912	Brandon Bros.	Forest	S. 1915	1*
Tanton	2959	St. Br.	3507	1911	W. L. Fraser	Forest	S. 1915	1*
Ainsworth (imp.)	7694	Clyde	1877	1903	Klingston & Skinner	Forest	F. 1914	1
Vincent Forbes	051	St. Br.	3330	1912	J. H. Pickering	Forest	S. 1915	1*
Sir Audubon	2617	St. Br.	2470	1911	John McE. Shaw	Forest	F. 1914	3*
Pal O'Mine (imp.)	15480	Clyde	3723	1911	C. McKeighan & A. Watson	Forest (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Wait On Me	4813	Clyde	2692	1903	Roche & Goldsmith	Forest	S. 1915	1
Modell's Best	4656	Clyde	5040	1913	A. Watson	Forest	S. 1916	3
Sir Baron Wallace	15960	Clyde	4800	1913	A. Watson & Sons	Forest	S. 1916	1
King's Mint (imp.)	13176	Clyde	1482	1907	Henry Mawlam	Florence (R. R. 3)	F. 1914	1
Gamev	2452	Clyde	3143	1902	Frank Geromette	Grand Bend	S. 1915	3
Prince Pona'd (imp.)	5367	Clyde	2728	1903	Walter Brown	Inwood	F. 1914	2
Major Sensor	1340	St. Br.	3542	1902	J. W. Johnston	Inwood	F. 1914	1
Millhill Garty (imp.)	7578	Clyde	2376	1904	A. B. Gurr & W. McCabe	Inwood	F. 1914	1
Pal Actor	038	St. Br.	2222	1910	George S. Silk	Inwood	F. 1914	1*
Hillhead King (imp.)	15478	Clyde	3488	1911	George S. Silk	Inwood	F. 1914	1*
Lord Oswald (imp.)	8671	Clyde	327	1907	James T. Smille	Inwood	F. 1914	1
King's Crown	12281	Clyde	2231	1910	John Spearman	Inwood (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Piebisette	1225	Clyde	1985	1899	Bert. Cruickshank	Mooretown	F. 1914	3
Pride of Warwick	12119	Clyde	1921	1910	Bert. Cruickshank	Mooretown	F. 1914	1*
Tony Boy	16072	Clyde	3722	1911	W. Roy Bass	Oil City	F. 1914	1*
Bonnie Baset	1227	Clyde	1980	1900	John H. McClure	Oil Springs	S. 1915	3
Young Darnley	2510	Clyde	3215	1897	Thomas McClure	Oil Springs	S. 1916	3
Barrow Albert	1576	Clyde	767	1901	F. C. Pearce	Oil Springs	S. 1916	3
Jack De Rassilly (imp.)	614	Bel. Dr.	2517	1909	Cecil R. Salts	Oil Springs	F. 1914	1*
Jack Wilkes	2016	St. Br.	1020	1908	J. W. Kerr	Petrolia	F. 1914	1*
Freddy W.	2321	Clyde	3037	1910	Thomas Portsmouth	Petrolia	F. 1914	4
Sagamore	14983	Clyde	3774	1910	Maw & Marshall	Petrolia	F. 1914	1*
Royal Hampton Jr.	274	Clyde	1014	1907	W. H. Harding	Petrolia	F. 1914	1*
Porta	1887	St. Br.	4927	1913	Thos. H. Eady	Petrolia	S. 1916	1
Baldy McGregor (imp.)	12879	Clyde	3550	1911	Archie Springsstead	Petrolia	S. 1915	2*
Peter Vinegar	1676	St. Br.	5024	1913	William McEwen	Petrolia	S. 1916	1

Grandeur's Heir	2838	3489	Clyde.....	2620	1900	Amos Kerr	Petrolia	1
Briuo Winters	.....	1706	.....	2568	1910	Edward Humphries	Port Franks	3*
Royal Prince Bob	16987	4063	Clyde.....	4622	1913	George H. Reid	Port Lambton	1*
Or'dur	2627	861	Ger. Ch.....	1820	1901	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	1
St. Patrick	2862	567	Per.....	588	1900	Wm. Barnes	Sarnia	1
Doctor Czar	.....	4657	.....	5064	1907	R. S. Fletcher	Sarnia	3
Sir Robert L.	1827	4399	St. Br.....	4866	1913	W. H. Haney	Sarnia	1
McKinney Coast	1011	2143	St. Br.....	2525	1904	W. H. Chapman	Sarnia	1
King Easy (imp.)	7856	728	Clyde.....	1024	1906	D. W. James	Sarnia	1
Grand Don (imp.)	.....	2548	.....	3147	1908	Edward Powers	Sarnia (R.R. 2)	4
Chief Mascarot	.....	303	.....	1429	1911	H. C. Strangway	Sarnia	4
Rocker Prince Jr.	.....	3645	.....	3086	1902	Mrs. M. J. Rogers	Sarnia	4
Bourbon Mann	.....	3781	.....	4230	1910	Mrs. Charles Owen	Sarnia	3
Young Prince Dillard	.....	3622	.....	3939	1911	Ellen Carroll	Sombra	3*
General Bruce	11278	402	Clyde.....	595	1910	John E. Dupuis	Sombra	1*
The Star	11689	3407	Clyde.....	3836	1908	A. M. Crawford	Theford	1*
Clandeboye Godolphin	14794	4526	Clyde.....	4864	1912	Henry Curtis	Theford	1
Trusty King (imp.)	11690	869	Clyde.....	1638	1908	A. M. Crawford	Theford	1*
Blacon King (imp.)	11686	4243	Clyde.....	3243	1908	Crawford & McLachlan	Theford	1*
Bright Stone (imp.)	5361	3073	Clyde.....	2136	1903	Henry Curtis	Theford	2
Inca MacGregor	14404	4262	Clyde.....	4726	1912	William Rumford	Theford	1*
The Orphan	.....	3823	.....	4061	1904	R. C. Severson	Theford	3
Barrow Tom	.....	3076	Shire.....	3614	1911	Wm. E. Hardick	Tupperville	1*
King George	.....	3049	.....	3589	1912	James H. Eves	Tupperville (R.R. 2)	3*
Lord Young (imp.)	12582	850	Clyde.....	1746	1907	W. B. Annett	Waiford (R. R. 3)	1
Milleraig Duke (imp.)	15669	3026	Clyde.....	2498	1904	Robert Campbell	Waiford	1
Jay Bars	.....	4090	.....	4617	1910	Nell A. Fair	Waiford (R. R. 8)	3*
Royal Argyle (imp.)	12555	700	Clyde.....	1008	1909	Emerson Kilmer	Waiford (R. R. 2)	1*
Baron's Jim	8488	66	Clyde.....	1010	1906	William P. Reid	Waiford	1
Urban (imp.)	1591	3542	Per.....	2534	1905	David Skillen	Waiford	1
Gay Clyde (imp.)	7435	701	Clyde.....	1009	1902	James Dodge	Waiford	1
Ferhier (imp.)	2202	278	Per.....	1025	1907	David Shannon & Co.	Wanstead (R. R. 1)	1
Cralgte Heritor (imp.)	14449	3634	Clyde.....	3974	1910	Stewart Smith	Warwick	1
King George	11844	1689	Clyde.....	2050	1909	John W. Dawson	Wilkesport (R.R. 1)	1*
King David	4985	401	Clyde.....	539	1903	Joseph Hayward	Wilkesport	1
Prince Albert	1198	4382	Shire.....	4792	1913	F. C. Pretty	Wilkesport	1
Prince McKinney	.....	4631	.....	5046	1913	Hugh Montgomery	Wyoming	3
Earl Dud'ev (imp.)	12453	623	Clyde.....	1013	1909	Hugh McLean	Wyoming	1
Lothian's Brand (imp.)	10083	1693	Clyde.....	1836	1903	Ben. Bryson	Wyoming (R. R. 2)	1*
Diana's Chief (imp.)	14446	874	Clyde.....	1652	1906	Charles King	Wyoming	2
Guelph Reformer	.....	1163	Hack.....	1538	1899	D. A. Graham	Wyoming	1
Dr. "B"	.....	1005	.....	1619	1904	John Bremner	Wyoming	3
My Direct	.....	3377	St. Br.....	3607	1905	F. R. Page & A. Brent	Wyoming	1

*Requiring Inspection.

LANARK COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- ment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Sovereign	10574	Clyde.....	22	1907	G. & W. Patterson	Almonte	F. 1914	1
King's Champion (imp.)	13174	Clyde.....	280	1903	T. & H. Goodfellow	Almonte	F. 1912	1
All Fours	145	Hack.....	17	1900	Andrew Stewart	Almonte (R. R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Killarney (imp.)	3354	Clyde.....	21	1900	W. R. More	Almonte	F. 1912	1
Cecil (imp.)	2352	Clyde.....	20	1900	W. R. More	Almonte	F. 1912	1
Golden Cresceus	980	St. Br.....	2961	1906	William Giles	Almonte	F. 1914	1
Baron Gibson	14478	Clyde.....	673	1910	Wm. J. Graham	Almonte	F. 1914	1*
Deemster of Kenmore	15582	Clyde.....	4185	1913	John Stewart	Appleton	F. 1914	1*
Young Schiehallion	1224	Clyde.....	1987	1905	William J. Craig	Brightside	F. 1914	3
Baltimore (imp.)	332	Hack.....	2644	1903	Thomas N. Bowes	Carleton Place	F. 1914	1
Samson	255	Clyde.....	671	1909	William Poole	Carleton Place	F. 1914	3*
Cashel Lad	1934	Clyde.....	2412	1911	W. A. Nichols	Carleton Place	F. 1914	1*
Phonograph	4287	Per.....	873	1908	George Presley	Carleton Place	F. 1914	2*
Hypocras	1154	Clyde.....	25	1907	William Khull	Clayton	F. 1914	1
Acme's Prince	15620	Clyde.....	3861	1912	A. H. Wilson	Elphin	F. 1914	1*
Young Blitz	1930	Per.....	2556	1902	Thomas H. Irvine	Franktown	S. 1915	4
Joyeux (imp.)	2999	Per.....	3499	1909	William Kidd	Franktown	F. 1914	1*
Honest Sandy	1562	Per.....	2351	1909	Thomas Kinsella	Franktown	F. 1914	3*
Young Killarney	2231	Hack.....	2217	1901	Roy Taylor	Hopetown	F. 1914	4
Symmetry's Hero	222	Hack.....	2435	1910	Thomas A. Conroy	Hopetown	S. 1915	2*
Tregarthon (imp.)	309	Hack.....	751	1907	James Legary	Lanark	F. 1914	3
Young Hypocras	3059	Clyde.....	3541	1912	Robert White	Lanark	F. 1914	1
Young Schley	2799	Clyde.....	3322	1910	George Stead	Lanark (R. R. 4)	F. 1914	2*
Concord Mac	10413	Clyde.....	5019	1907	Henry Pratt	Maberly	F. 1914	4
Belmont	9811	Clyde.....	1906	1908	W. B. Yuill	Maberly	S. 1916	1
Pioneer	7929	Clyde.....	643	1906	Pierce Murphy	Merrickville	F. 1914	1*
Snaefael, Jr.	3803	Clyde.....	4299	1912	George B. Taylor	Middleville	F. 1914	1
Prince George Thomas	16388	Clyde.....	2848	1908	John H. Dunlop	Pakenham	S. 1915	3*
Baron Rowena 2nd	15255	Clyde.....	4748	1913	Charles Russell	Pakenham	F. 1914	2*
Baron Symmetry	2748	Shire.....	3286	1911	Charles Russell	Pakenham	S. 1916	1
Anthony Waterer	376	Clyde.....	1705	1902	Albert H. Steen	Pakenham	S. 1916	3
Johnnie Canuck	16031	Per.....	376	1902	Alfred Cavanagh	Perth (R. R. 6)	F. 1914	1
Hoqueton (imp.)	1558	St. Br.....	4517	1907	J. & J. Ebbs	Perth (R. R. 2)	F. 1912	1
Tom Millerton	721	St. Br.....	703	1908	Thomas H. Ireton	Perth (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1
Patron	1195	St. Br.....	4517	1907	T. J. Devlin	Perth	S. 1915	3*
Judge Red	2756	St. Br.....	703	1908	George A. Jackman	Perth	F. 1914	3*
			658	1900	McMillan Bros.	Perth	F. 1912	3

Pertth's Hero	12824	643	Clyde	666	1909	John J. Gillespie	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Monomanlac	242	347	St. Br.	662	1902	John A. Kerr	Perth	F. 1912	1*
Rudgate Squire (imp.)	1052	2108	Shire	2779	1910	John Johnston	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Lanark Hero	6519	2666	Clyde	1353	1906	George Mathews	Perth (R. R. 5)	F. 1914	1*
Carnation	10569	820	Clyde	1892	1909	Alfred Cavanagh	Perth (R. R. 6)	F. 1914	1*
Border Laird (imp.)	7301	1274	Clyde	2073	1904	M. McMullen	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Drummond Chief	2556	1275	Clyde	2072	1899	M. McMullen	Perth (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Baron Killarney	13366	3738	Clyde	3719	1911	Wm. McLaren	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Prince Charlie	10475	394	Clyde	584	1908	James L. P. McLaren	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Patron (imp.)	595	1130	Bel. Dr.	2161	1910	James L. P. McLaren	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Porther (imp.)	3875	409	Per.	659	1901	James L. P. McLaren	Perth	F. 1914	1*
Blantyre	11612	1892	Clyde	2645	1910	T. A. Campbell	Perth	F. 1912	1*
Young Wellington		282	Clyde	1288	1900	John Marquett	Smith's Falls	F. 1914	1*
Gold Hal	030	36	St. Br.	92	1902	E. Sloan & Company	Smith's Falls	S. 1914	3
Belmont Hal	4431	4431	St. Br.	4761	1908	J. E. Code	Smith's Falls	S. 1916	4
Bird Peter	1868	4416	St. Br.	4810	1908	A. L. Ferguson	Smith's Falls	S. 1916	1
Bourbon King		4333	Hack.	4732	1914	Hugh S. Hunter	Smith's Falls	S. 1916	3
Aeroplane	591	1137	Clyde	2000	1908	H. S. Hunter	Smith's Falls	S. 1916	1*
Brooklin Chief	16577	4384	Clyde	4795	1913	W. A. Bisonette	Smith's Falls	S. 1916	1
Dapple Dale Chief	4174	4174	Clyde	4651	1912	Robert B. Wills	Smith's Falls	S. 1915	3*
Brown Acme	13613	3801	Clyde	4424	1912	John McEwen	Smith's Falls	S. 1915	1*
Lanark Pride		1230	Clyde	424	1905	John Fournier	Snow Road	S. 1916	3
Prairie Rocket		115	Clyde	23	1908	John Lee	Tadlock	S. 1915	3
Bruce Hurworth	10730	367	Clyde	447	1906	J. H. Fair	Watson's Corners	F. 1914	1

LEEDS COUNTY.

Prince Royal 2nd	879	4477	French	4831	1910	William Nedd	Addison	S. 1916	1
Twynholm Chief (imp.)	7244	4483	Clyde	4894	1905	Henry R. Crummy	Athens	S. 1916	1
Justo the Great	1988	4591	St. Br.	4980	1913	Proctor Giffin	Brockville	S. 1916	1
Grey Collins		4429	Clyde	4737	1912	Mrs. E. E. Sterry	Charleston	S. 1916	4
Prince Dodge Ruby	17768	4580	Clyde	4993	1911	H. D. McDougall	Fairfield East	S. 1916	1
Palmer		579	Per.	237	1909	Albert E. Goff	Gananoque	F. 1914	3*
Idalion	3917	3942	Per.	4438	1912	W. J. Webb	Gananoque	F. 1914	1*
Gauleton (imp.)	1525	1166	Per.	1469	1906	The front of Leeds & Lans-	Gananoque	S. 1915	1
Baron of Perth	15815	3832	Clyde	4117	1913	down, per H. Syn.	Gananoque	S. 1915	1
Young Schallion		680	Clyde	134	1905	Robert Cavanagh	Jellyby (R. R. 1)	S. 1915	1*
Fred		290	Hack.	1369	1902	Thomas Freeman	Jones Falls	S. 1915	3
Anticipator (imp.)	258	1391	Hack.	754	1902	William H. Cook	Lansdowne	S. 1914	3
						W. T. Foley	Lansdowne	F. 1914	1

*Requiring Inspection.

LEEDS COUNTY.—Concluded.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- ment No.	Rec. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Victorious (imp.)	1981	57	Per.	1191	1900	Lansdowne, Per. Horse Asso.	Lansdowne	F. 1912	1
Russell Wilks	2256	2825	Hack.	2699	1910	Arthur McCreedy	Lansdowne	F. 1914	3*
Merry Andrew (imp.)	354	2825	Hack.	94	1900	Allan S. Mainse	Lynchurst	F. 1912	1
Black Deal	111	4061		138	1904	Charles Covey	Lynchurst	F. 1912	3
Royal George	4061	3586		4570	1905	John T. Slack	Lynchurst	S. 1915	3
Alex. Jr.	1214	2397		3941	1906	James Davis	Mallorytown	S. 1915	4
Donald	2397	5848		2094	1908	Dewitt Williams	Mallorytown (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	3*
Percheron William	5848	316	Clyde	3113	1904	Mathew Davis	North Augusta	F. 1914	3
Northlynd Baron	14958	924	Clyde	139	1905	Joseph Gainford	Seeley's Bay	S. 1915	1
Confidence (imp.)	3617	4430	Clyde	4409	1912	Richard Willis	Smith's Falls	S. 1915	1*
Leeds Percheron	3617	4430	Clyde	1535	1909	James A. Whitmore	Toledo	F. 1914	3*
King of the Porter	4430	308	Clyde	132	1908	John F. Mulville	Westport	F. 1914	3*
Coronation	308	4430	Clyde	4752	1912	John F. Mulville	Westport	S. 1916	4

LENNOX & ADDINGTON COUNTY.

Prince Cairndale	13649	1388	Clyde	58	1910	Asa A. Armstrong	Adolphustown	S. 1915	1*
La Premiere (imp.)	1356	443	Per.	888	1907	W. S. Fenwick & Sons	Enterprise	F. 1914	1
Gay MacQueen	3520	2349	Clyde	3066	1900	A. W. Milligan	Centerville	F. 1914	1
Bay Prince 9th (imp.)	523	400	Shire	975	1903	Dowling & Joyce	Deseronto	F. 1914	1
Sir Donald's Pride	13030	1423	Clyde	1662	1910	H. A. Jifkins & E. A. Murphy	Erinsville	S. 1916	1
Northern Prince	3351	3819	Clyde	3819	1909	Philip Bosley	Flinton	S. 1915	4
Sandy of St. Lawrence	14398	3045	Clyde	3594	1912	R. J. Campbell	Flinton	F. 1914	1*
Rommay (imp.)	4094	1191	Per.	1286	1900	Van Luven Bros., & H. Martin	Moscow	F. 1912	1
Bindare	1612	3924	St. Br.	4412	1912	D. R. Benson	Napanee	S. 1915	1*
Commissioner	1459	150	Per.	769	1909	George S. Chambers	Napanee	F. 1912	3
Grey Squirrel	1390	147	Per.	705	1898	George S. Chambers	Napanee	F. 1914	1*
Kleber (imp.)	2570	146	Per.	706	1903	G. Chambers & C. D. Browne	Napanee	F. 1914	1
Sultan (imp.)	15731	591	Clyde	419	1908	W. H. Hunter	Napanee	F. 1914	1*
Lewie's Pride	181	2301	Hack.	416	1901	Archibald Parks	Napanee	F. 1914	1
Hamlet	15705	2935	Clyde	3375	1910	Walter Gear	Napanee	F. 1912	1
George Mason	3635	2935	Clyde	2393	1900	A. F. Asselstine	Napanee	S. 1913	3
General Gordon	3833	308	Clyde	308	1902	James R. Frink	Napanee	S. 1915	3

Oddafellow	205	415	1909	Norman O'Neil	Napanee	F. 1914	3*
Bob Lyon's Trustwell	4296	4807	1913	Gilbert James Wood	Odessa	S. 1916	3
Dick Quintin, Jr.	4440	4888	1913	Chester Card	Odessa	S. 1916	3
Soutar Buchlyvie	14906	4124	1912	Jas. N. Richmond	Robin (R. R. 2)	S. 1915	1*
Young Duke	1201	318	1904	George Reed	Sandhurst	F. 1912	3
Abe Dillion	2555	782	1901	Joseph Bray	Stella	F. 1914	1
Cheri (imp.)	3741	2091	1902	W. H. Preston & A. E. Howard	Stella	F. 1913	1
J. K. Wilkes	2728	3188	1905	Walter Wemp	Stella	F. 1914	3
Young Saint Nicholas	243	511	1906	Edward Schoucraft	Tamworth	F. 1914	3
Prince of Kinellar 2nd	3236	777	1900	Frank York & J. E. Harrison	Tamworth	F. 1912	1
Novar	3459	699	1901	Stuart Simmons	Wilton	F. 1914	2

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Jeanetes (imp.)	1922	562	1909	Annable & Fountain	Grimsby	S. 1915	1*
Kinleith Pride (imp.)	2654	813	1907	John D. Larkin	Queenston	F. 1914	1
Pride of Glencairn (imp.)	10377	820	1908	John D. Larkin	Queenston	F. 1914	1*
Pilot of Glencairn	3686	4152	1912	John D. Larkin	Queenston	F. 1914	1*
Blacon of up to Tlme	2945	3510	1911	S. D. Furminger	St. Catharines	F. 1914	1*
Messenger	1763	1053	1902	Thomas Bray	St. Catharines	F. 1912	3
Baron Kelton (imp.)	470	1052	1907	C. H. Claus & Son	St. Catharines	F. 1914	2
Ryshawk, Jr.	1343	910	1900	Jos. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	S. 1915	3
Young Galther	3808	4427	1913	J. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	S. 1915	3*
Fitz Bingen	1929	2371	1901	Jos. E. Swartz	St. Catharines	S. 1915	3
Goble	1377	2225	1905	I. E. Springstead	Smithville	F. 1914	1
Bingen Royal	3020	3569	1910	A. D. Middaugh & E. B. Durham	Smithville	F. 1914	3*
Meteor	3535	3688	1897	A. D. Middaugh & H. H. Hitchcock	Smithville	F. 1914	3
Norfolk King	548	1555	1908	W. E. Heaslip & J. C. Hill	Wellandport	S. 1915	1
Siberler's Heir	1729	2462	1907	E. E. Hannigan	Vineland (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	3

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

General	4629	5075	1902	Daniel McIntyre	Ailsa Craig (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	3
Pride of Skeog (imp.)	3926	1768	1908	Sidney Morley	Ailsa Craig	S. 1915	1
Tupelo, Jr.	4535	5038	1911	John Leitch	Ailsa Craig	S. 1916	3

*Requiring Inspection.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fy. No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Pride of Parkhill	4518			4995	1912	Johnson Tweddle	Ailsa Craig	S. 1916	3
Black Baronet (imp.)	10350	1168	Clyde	999	1908	Charles Bean & Sons	Ailsa Craig (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Hall Caine (imp.)	13933	2087	Clyde	2813	1909	Charles Bean & Sons	Ailsa Craig	F. 1914	1*
Pentland Pride (imp.)	9552	812	Clyde	1876	1905	Charles Bean & Sons	Ailsa Craig	F. 1914	1
Killelan Chief (imp.)	11582	439	Clyde	348	1907	Donald McIntyre	Ailsa Craig	S. 1915	1
Halfing (imp.)	196	1823	Thor.	2612	1892	James McFarlane	Ailsa Craig	F. 1914	1
Lord Howatson (imp.)	10703	843	Clyde	1736	1899	T. W. Hodgson	Ailsa Craig	F. 1914	1
Young Lacedemone		180		692	1904	George W. Jeffrey	Appin	S. 1914	3
Branton Surprise (imp.)	10349	438	Clyde	845	1907	Alex. P. McTavish & Son	Appin	F. 1914	1
Royal Dennis	16364	4551	Clyde	4975	1913	Richard Pettit	Appin	S. 1916	1
Dundonald	8212	2083	Clyde	2797	1906	James T. Bartram	Arkona	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Roxborough 2nd	15958	1213	Clyde	2095	1909	E. G. Legge	Belmont	F. 1914	1*
Golden Dan		4473		4575	1906	John D. McVivar	Belmont (R. R. 2)	S. 1916	3
Pride of Evelyn	15568	4491	Clyde	4856	1913	S. W. MacMurray	Belton (R. R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Labour (imp.)	3853	2919	Per.	3472	1911	John D. McGregor	Bryon (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Wheel of Fortune (imp.)		3180		3442	1903	George Young	Clandeboye	S. 1914	3
Tony Cadell	16626	4137	Clyde	4649	1912	Ira Bice	Clandeboye	S. 1915	1*
Tommy McNamara	7	1627	St. Br.	2386	1903	Edgar Darling	Clandeboye	F. 1914	1
Bel Bars		3216		3729	1911	T. H. Hedley	Denfield	F. 1914	3*
Bright Star	11536	2060	Clyde	2486	1907	Currie Brothers	Denfield	F. 1914	1
Cawdor Laird (imp.)	11455	1830	Clyde	2024	1907	Arthur F. O'Neil	Denfield (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	2
Dunure Scotch Mist (imp.)	15198	3001	Clyde	3545	1911	J. M. & H. C. Robson	Denfield	F. 1914	1*
Sidon	4725	1810	Ger. Ch.	2380	1905	H. T. Rigney	Denfield (R. R. 4)	F. 1914	1
King George (imp.)	16024	3083	Clyde	3642	1908	Martin H. Rosser	Denfield	F. 1914	1*
Master Raymond (imp.)	15477	3013	Clyde	3552	1909	W. A. Vall & Co.	Denfield	F. 1914	1*
Buller		3339		3808	1897	J. A. Scott	Delaware	F. 1914	3
Young Roslin		1767		2968	1905	R. A. Sutherland	Dorchester Sta.	S. 1913	3
Cricklade (imp.)	554	2800	Thor.	2490	1902	W. H. Shore	Glanworth	S. 1913	1
Prince Melrose	1015	2390	St. Br.	2491	1907	W. H. Shore	Glanworth	F. 1914	1
Baron Star	10638	2500	Clyde	3054	1910	George Devlin	Glanworth	F. 1914	2*
Blackband (imp.)	6194	25	Clyde	1313	1901	D. M. McRae & Jas. Dalgety	Glencoe	F. 1914	1
Imperial Royal	2673	494	Per.	1352	1905	W. W. Gordon	Glencoe	F. 1914	2
Silverwood		289		1351	1909	W. W. Gordon	Glencoe	F. 1914	3*
Sunny Glow	17473	4482	Clyde	4740	1913	Wm. N. Hillman	Glencoe	S. 1916	1
Golden Glow	11275	1918	Clyde	1809	1909	James Gilbert	Glencoe	F. 1914	1*
Stately Mac	10995	1919	Clyde	1765	1909	D. M. Webster	Glencoe (R. R. 4)	F. 1914	1*
Lauriston's Best	15559	4621	Clyde	5010	1913	George M. McRobert	Granton	S. 1916	1

Gladlator 2nd	17237	4348	Clyde	4791	1913	A. M. Dickie	Hyde Park	S. 1916	1
Gordon G.	1116	3566	St. Br.	3174	1908	George C. Wooley	Ilderton	S. 1915	2
Stamp of Brookdale	13132	3087	Clyde	3619	1911	J. M. & H. C. Robinson	Ilderton	F. 1914	1*
Masterpiece (imp.)	8036	919	Clyde	1589	1899	John Crapp	Ilderton	S. 1915	1
Chippewayan	264	3724	Thor.	4044	1908	J. B. Carmichael	Ilderton	F. 1914	1*
Dunure Link (imp.)	13042	1091	Clyde	729	1902	Graham, Long & Paisley	Ilderton	F. 1912	1
Sir Marcus (imp.)	7790	3336	Clyde	3785	1903	J. H. Patrik	Ilderton	F. 1914	1
Scottish Dean	999			1600	1905	Joseph Whimp	Ilderton	F. 1914	3
Hatinal (imp.)	1590	4150	Per.	2150	1907	I. Shoebottom	Ilderton	F. 1915	1
Huronic		4653		1027	1904	Richard Inch	Kerwood	S. 1915	3
Sir Alexander	6781	801	Clyde	1819	1904	James Peteh	Kerwood	S. 1915	3
Billy Boy	15753	3105	Clyde	3562	1911	B. D. Sells	Komoka	F. 1914	1*
Blacon Beau (imp.)	8127	918	Clyde	1588	1904	Thomas Crapp	Lambeth	S. 1915	1
Karnot (imp.)	3817	3482	Per.	3558	1910	Frederick Fonger	Lambeth	F. 1914	1*
Victor		4443		4027	1901	Alex. D. Jackson	Lambeth	F. 1914	3
Wild Mayo		4679		5099	1904	Adam Beck	London	S. 1916	3
Lord Armstrong (imp.)	9309	3809	Clyde	4151	1904	Irwin Harris & T. Crapp	London	S. 1915	1
Kothorpe (imp.)	3004	518	Per.	559	1910	Guest & Wilkinson	London	F. 1914	1*
Red Helr	956	2593	St. Br.	1131	1906	Harry Ralson	London	S. 1915	1
Lauriston Pride (imp.)	11801	1393	Clyde	2301	1905	Wilkinson & Guest	London	S. 1913	1
Japhetique (imp.)	4081	4411	Per.	4762	1913	John W. Guest	London (R. R. 5)	S. 1916	1
Cyknus	2629	2168	Oldenbugei	1136	1899	Albert Smith	London	F. 1912	1
The Governor General	899	3778	St. Br.	1118	1909	Johnson Brothers	London	F. 1914	2*
Matchless McKinney	1137	2789	St. Br.	1133	1905	Johnson Brothers	London	S. 1915	1
Medio McKinney	1138	2790	St. Br.	1134	1906	Johnson Brothers	London	F. 1914	1
Henry Winters	1136	2791	St. Br.	1112	1902	Johnson Brothers	London	F. 1912	1
Pepper Pod	1106	2920	St. Br.	2996	1907	George Banghart	London	S. 1916	1
Hazelton		4646		4782	1912	D. I. Wood	London	S. 1916	3
Hygrade		3595		2993	1907	W. A. Jenkins	London	F. 1914	4
Unko	183	2265	St. Br.	2894	1905	Uriah Pierce & Bateman Bros.	Longwood	S. 1914	1
Antlon		1598		1677	1898	Eli Hodgins	Lucan	S. 1915	3
Mystic Bell	2023	4318	St. Br.	4922	1910	D. D. Revington	Lucan	S. 1916	1
True Movement (imp.)	13977	1103	Clyde	2041	1907	Ryan Brothers	Lucan	F. 1914	1
Royal Eldershe	14210	3276	Clyde	3766	1912	Duncan A. McLean	Melbourne	F. 1914	1*
Black Knaught	14261	1935	Clyde	2192	1910	Duncan A. McLean	Melbourne	F. 1914	1*
Paddy Boy		1362		1844	1903	James Showers	Melbourne	F. 1914	3
Bath		2690		746	1902	James Showers	Melbourne	S. 1913	3
Oakland J.	1987	4564	St. Br.	5042	1911	James Showers	Melbourne	S. 1916	1
Scottish Coronet (imp.)	12776	1828	Clyde	156	1909	Armin Rossiter	Mosley (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Baron Scot (imp.)	1834	1834	Clyde	160	1903	Armin Rossiter	Mosley	F. 1912	1
Golden Jubilee		2445		158	1903	George Gray	Mosley (R. R. 3)	F. 1912	3

*Requiring Inspection.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Victor M.	3890	1777		4028	1901	J. H. Thompson	Mount Brydges	F. 1914	3
Bepo	2642	3524	St. Br.	8142	1903	G. A. Carruthers	Mount Brydges	S. 1913	1
The Angelus	592	608	French	3757	1905	C. E. Bateman	Mount Brydges	F. 1914	1
Chateauguay Boy	3524	3524		3958	1909	J. H. Thompson	Mount Brydges	F. 1914	3*
Billy Wilkes	3521	1020		4484	1909	Francis H. Waters	Mount Brydges	F. 1914	3*
Barney	1020	4086	Clyde	4478	1913	W. J. Clark	Muncey	F. 1915	1*
Hiawatha Mac	15524	1251	Clyde	4478	1913	W. M. Faulds & Son	Muncey	S. 1915	1*
Petty Chieftan (imp.)	13676	2600	St. Br.	2023	1911	S. R. McVitty	Muncey	F. 1914	1
King Melrose	1003	3984	St. Br.	2278	1900	S. R. McVitty	Muncey	S. 1915	1*
Lord Cedric	16531	2156	Clyde	4294	1912	John Atmore	Parkhill (R. R. 4)	S. 1915	1*
Woodlands Performer	68	3847	Hack	1061	1896	John A. Clark	Parkhill	F. 1912	1
Red Smith	1986	4824	St. Br.	4434	1908	Charles Barrett	Parkhill	S. 1915	1
Peter V. Dillon	1895	4092	St. Br.	4768	1912	Charles Barrett	Parkhill	S. 1916	1
Ashboleer	1350	68	St. Br.	4339	1912	William Patton	Parkhill	S. 1915	1*
Sir Otto	13636	715	Clyde	1002	1910	John Cruickshank	Parkhill (R. R. 7)	F. 1914	1*
Imperial Chief (imp.)	13753	2230	Clyde	1253	1908	Elgin Hodgins & A. B. Erskine, Parkhill (R. R. 8)	F. 1914	1*	
Wigtown	2230	704	Clyde	1062	1893	A. P. Knight	Parkhill	F. 1912	1
Joe Bars	1005	2138	St. Br.	1978	1906	W. M. McKenzie	Parkhill	F. 1914	1
Dunrobin Darnley	11146	2907	Clyde	1703	1909	Arthur S. Pedlar	Parkhill	S. 1916	1
Prince Triumph	14796	2216	Clyde	2955	1911	Peter MacKinnon	Parkhill	S. 1916	1
Kif-Kif (imp.)	3760	3236	Per.	3710	1910	D. McKenzie & J. W. & H. A. Ross, Parkhill	S. 1914	2*	
Sir Simon Romeo	16919	4083	Clyde	4612	1912	J. D. McKichan	Parkhill	S. 1915	1
Cooper's Burgie (imp.)	12554	2054	Clyde	2129	1909	J. J. McKichan	Parkhill	S. 1915	2*
Baronson	17627	4504	Clyde	4814	1913	J. J. McKichan	Parkhill (R. R. 2)	S. 1916	3*
Senator Grattan	3422	721	Per.	3874	1912	John McLeod	Parkhill (R. R. 8)	F. 1914	1*
Eel (imp.)	2335	4666	Clyde	5082	1913	A. G. Shortt	Parkhill	S. 1916	3
Esol of the Nile	14299	3342	Clyde	2058	1908	Elwood M. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	F. 1914	1*
Mamaluke (imp.)	15677	4038	Clyde	4513	1913	Elwood M. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	F. 1914	3
Colonel Everard	12390	67	Clyde	1007	1910	Elwood M. Zavitz	Poplar Hill	S. 1915	1*
Lord Gray (imp.)	10797	1190	Clyde	1359	1909	Andrew Erskine	Parkhill	F. 1914	1*
Pride of Roxburgh	30	1650	Per.	2605	1900	John H. & Frank Hicks	Putnam	S. 1915	1
Cerus (imp.)	1749	4208	St. Br.	4003	1905	Thomas Bogue & Sons	Strathroy (R. R. 7)	F. 1914	1
Monotel	17877	908	Clyde	1342	1902	Harold Currie	Strathroy	F. 1914	1
Luis (imp.)	17877	4098	Clyde	4497	1912	Mackey Brothers	Strathroy	F. 1914	1*
McIntosh Best	520	2994	St. Br.	3512	1911	McIntosh Brothers	Strathroy	S. 1915	1*
King of the Dale	520	2994	St. Br.	3512	1911	J. W. Galsworthy	Strathroy	F. 1914	1*

L. C. I. (imp.)	3027	1682	Perf.	616	1908	Parker & Campbell	Strathroy	F. 1914	1*
Basham Wilkes	.....	1740		2340	1892	William McKeen	Strathroy	S. 1914	3
Sir Romeo	.....	1240	St. Br.	1916	1906	C. McKeigan & L. Knight	Strathroy	F. 1914	3
Glennard	.....	1866	St. Br.	4850	1909	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	S. 1916	1
John Whitley	.....	1813	St. Br.	4936	1914	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	S. 1916	1
Lord Macellus (imp.)	.....	15379	Clyde	3487	1910	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	S. 1916	1
Togo	.....	211	St. Br.	2031	1903	Colin McKeigan	Strathroy	F. 1914	1
Baron Von Buhlow	.....	15213	Clyde	4451	1912	Elmer Orr	Strathroy (R. R. 6)	S. 1915	1*
Jr. Kena Democrat	.....	2159		2892	1909	Gordon Aitken	Southwood Sta.	S. 1915	3
Norfolk Performer	.....	131	Hack	89	1901	Bert Cadey	Springfield	F. 1912	1
Heather Beau	.....	15964	Clyde	3858	1911	Campbell & McEnteer	Tambling's Corners	F. 1914	1*
Airdrie Dix (imp.)	.....	12611	Clyde	2204	1909	William Ardell	Thorndale	F. 1914	2*
Black Directioneer	.....	1402	St. Br.	4045	1912	L. A. Foster	Thorndale	F. 1914	2*
Colwood, Jr.	.....	4434		4877	1904	Ivan H. Riddell	Thorndale (R. R. 1)	S. 1916	3
Albert Belsire	.....	1001		1607	1909	Walter S. Riddell	Thorndale	S. 1915	3*
Gatignol (imp.)	.....	1127	Perf.	781	1906	Colin C. Munroe	Walkers	F. 1914	1
Drefus	.....	3282	Perf.	1409	1898	Colin C. Munroe	Walkers	F. 1914	1
Blacon's Favourite	.....	14652	Clyde	4734	1912	Neil McNeil	Walkers	S. 1916	1
Kernel	.....	2428	Perf.	3877	1902	Thomas Jones	Wardsville	F. 1914	1
Holmwood's King	.....	15033	Clyde	4783	1912	J. M. Brown	Wilton Grove	S. 1916	1
Roving Lad	.....	1451		2212	1909	John Treharne	Wilton Grove	S. 1914	3
Dunure Acknowledgement (imp.)	.....	1385	Clyde	1113	1906	Robert Brown	Wilton Grove	F. 1914	1
Walter Gearing	.....	910	St. Br.	1392	1908	Robert Brown	Wilton Grove	F. 1914	1*
Kossuth (imp.)	.....	3003	Perf.	1630	1910	David Jackson	Wilton Grove	F. 1914	1*

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Samson	.....	1205	Hack	99	1898	John Finch	Clear Creek	F. 1912	3
Count of Roseberry	.....	2992		2226	1900	J. W. Franklin	Clear Creek	F. 1914	1
Goy Rex Jr.	.....	2615		2381	1910	Richard Shearer	Delhi (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	3*
Steel Arch Jr.	.....	1741		1802	1906	Roy Nix	Delhi	F. 1914	3
Napoleon	.....	1048		1900	1908	Wilbur Sovereign	Delhi	F. 1914	3*
Echao 2nd	.....	307		1485	1908	W. J. McCord	King Lake	S. 1916	3
North Briton (imp.)	.....	9466	Clyde	336	1905	T. H. Collings	Langton	F. 1914	1
Emerald (imp.)	.....	2328		2999	1908	Langton Horse Breeders' Assn.	Langton	F. 1914	3*
Carenot (imp.)	.....	2327	Clyde	2946	1908	John Cameron	Langton	F. 1914	1*
Wide Awake	.....	966		1833	1901	Hiram Trembley	La Salette	F. 1914	3
Sir Donald Jr.	.....	2320		3036	1906	D. H. Misner	Lynedoch	F. 1914	3
Cadet (imp.)	.....	1600	Perf.	607	1905	E. Meredith & J. E. Blayney	Nixon (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1
Sir Wallace	13007	Clyde	2079	1910	B. Miller & H. M. Wrightman	Port Rowan	F. 1914	1*

*Requiring Inspection.

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Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrol. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
British Lion	660	660	Ger. Ch.	1514	1899	Franklin Becker	Fort Rowan	S. 1914	3
Haimon	1600	2616	Ger. Ch.	2450	1904	John Law & Wm. Veit	Simcoe	S. 1915	1
Metallis King	465	15	St. Br.	1349	1903	K. A. Shaw	Simcoe	S. 1914	1
Jade (imp.)	206	1342	Per.	1543	1909	Aquilla Steinhoff	Simcoe (R.R. 5)	S. 1915	1*
Hassard's Pride (imp.)	8018	1053	Clyde.	988	1905	John Hawthorne	Simcoe	F. 1914	2
Hesope (imp.)	1592	3568	Per.	614	1907	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	S. 1915	1*
Baron Howes (imp.)	7791	3281	Clyde.	520	1905	W. C. Everett	Simcoe	F. 1914	1
King's Chocolate (imp.)	342	2177	Hack.	2919	1904	Miss E. Viau	Simcoe	S. 1915	1
Kavaignac (imp.)	4468	4013	Per.	4087	1910	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	F. 1914	1
Royal George	4698	4142	Per.	4600	1912	W. Burt & A. Evans	Simcoe	S. 1915	1*
Kodi (imp.)	4462	3941	Per.	4170	1910	Milton Porter	Simcoe	F. 1914	1*
General Cord	2017	4521	St. Br.	5005	1909	W. S. McColl	Simcoe	S. 1916	1
Kalrouan (imp.)	3819	2953	Per.	3505	1910	R. Hamilton & Son	Simcoe	F. 1914	1*
The Baronet	1026	3116	St. Br.	3596	1909	G. E. Everett & F. S. Chadwick	Simcoe	F. 1914	1*
Golden Crown	2562	2215	St. Br.	2215	1898	R. J. Davis	Simcoe	S. 1915	3
Hal "H"	3046	3046		623	1905	C. E. Everett	Simcoe	F. 1914	3
Hal "H"	1211	1211		2102	1904	William Fredenburg	Walsh	F. 1914	3
Sam	2851	2851		3344	1910	Alexander Terry	Walsingham (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	3
Sir Walter	298	298		1390	1903	D. W. Smith & Son	Waterford	S. 1915	3
Picador	3343	182	Per.	631	1902	Ezra Mason	Waterford	F. 1912	1
Bonniere	3105	4303	Per.	4790	1912	Louis Beemer	Waterford	S. 1916	1
Stadacona Edward	11366	870	Clyde.	1642	1909	F. L. Flanders	Waterford	S. 1916	1
Crater (imp.)	1059	2416	Per.	2968	1905	Louis Beemer	Waterford	F. 1914	1
Steel Edge	1006	2057	St. Br.	2286	1905	George L. Woodley	Waterford	F. 1914	1
Arbutskan II.	3944	3944		4477	1905	John Myerscough	Wilsonville	S. 1915	3
Baron Herron	14626	614	Clyde.	629	1910	Robert J. Herron	Windham Centre	S. 1915	1*
Judas (imp.)	3036	1816	Per.	1970	1909	Albert Erwin	Villa Nova	F. 1914	1*

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Inverurie Chief (imp.)	11683	1785	Clyde.	2384	1909	John Dillon	Burnley	F. 1914	1*
King Edward	1973	428	Per.	786	1905	James Irwin, Jr.	Campbellford	F. 1914	1
Star Hal	3677	3677		4225	1900	Fred. Peake	Campbellford	F. 1914	3
Craigie Junior	17080	4358	Clyde.	4833	1914	Alfred Meirell	Campbellford	S. 1916	1
Surprise	1601	432	Per.	810	1909	Macoun, Locke & Co.	Campbellford	F. 1914	1*

D. O. D.	2537		1706	1899	D. J. Arkles	Castleton	S. 1914	3
Willie De	945		1702	1906	Stanley McBride	Centreton	F. 1914	3
Kinellar Prince (imp.)	13929		1995	1910	George Isaac	Cobourg	S. 1915	1*
Stanhope 2nd (imp.)	140		1606	1899	Mrs. L. A. Livingston	Cobourg	S. 1915	1
Kingship	855		4742	1907	Mrs. L. A. Livingston	Cobourg	S. 1916	1
Craigie Banner (imp.)	13759		1228	1910	Edward Budd	Cobourg	F. 1914	1
Dunure Captain (imp.)	14126		1961	1910	Dr. Adam Watson	Cobourg	F. 1914	1*
Lord Beachly	983		2383	1904	Robert F. Massie	Cobourg	S. 1916	1
Laddie Eastfield	12031		1887	1909	Matthew Linton	Cobourg	F. 1914	1*
Prince Wilks	3981		4219	1912	D. R. Hennessy	Codrington	F. 1914	3*
Kosu (imp.)	3534		2029	1910	P. W. & J. Brown	Coborne	F. 1914	1*
Paturot (imp.)	1972		2312	1904	P. W. & J. Brown	Coborne	F. 1914	1
Dauntless B.	4538		4223	1912	P. W. & J. Brown	Coborne	F. 1914	1
Archib Abbott	272		961	1904	Sydney Earl	Coborne	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Annandale	15182		2250	1911	John Usher	Coborne	F. 1912	3
Lord Chancellor	2658		3428	1896	Joshua McCarthy	Cold Springs	S. 1914	1
Prince Victor	1513		1525	1908	Fred Cox	Frankford	S. 1915	4
Prince George	10936		2820	1909	Andrew Kehoe	Frankford	F. 1914	1*
Jamour (imp.)	3032		3327	1909	Herbert Parry	Hastings	S. 1916	3
Young Gay Prince	4352		4818	1908	William A. McGee	Hastings	F. 1914	1*
Jamlon (imp.)	2333		2635	1909	R. Walsh	Hastings	F. 1914	1*
Jim Shell	257		2636	1911	R. Walsh	Hastings	F. 1914	1*
Liard (imp.)	3759		3627	1911	R. Walsh	Hastings	F. 1914	1*
Dunure Shapely (imp.)	9597		3707	1907	R. Walsh	Hastings	F. 1914	1*
Laddie the 2nd	2509		3216	1910	George Herrington	Hilton (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1
J. Leviathan	2682		3493	1911	W. L. Anderson	Hoards Station	F. 1914	1*
Young Abbott	4027		4611	1905	Claud Russ	Mill Valley	S. 1915	3
Nydo	2021		4880	1914	J. C. Anderson	Morganstown	S. 1916	1
Brilliant Light	976		1708	1904	J. C. Anderson	Morganstown	F. 1914	1
Juvenile (imp.)	3856		3318	1909	J. C. Anderson	Morganstown	F. 1916	1
Young Major	1026		1521	1908	James Nelson Poole	Meyersburg	S. 1916	1
Craigie Squire (imp.)	13755		1235	1909	W. J. Ross	Meyersburg	F. 1914	3*
Glenavon's Chancellor	16978		4868	1912	Henry McLaren, Jr.	Plainville	F. 1914	1
Baron's Glory	17743		4928	1914	Thomas Carew	Roseneath	S. 1916	1
Baron's Choice	9357		892	1907	Wilfred Carew	Roseneath	F. 1914	1
Haldimand's Pride	3055		1790	1904	Cecil Radley	Roseneath	F. 1914	3
Nuthurst "W."	1573		893	1897	Eldridge Thackeray	Roseneath	F. 1912	1
Craigie Duke (imp.)	10071		1590	1907	Wm. Whittington	S. Monaghan	S. 1915	1
Star of the West	2099		2209	1910	Samuel Scott	Trent River	S. 1915	3*
Gay Baron	2090		2819	1906	J. T. Parks	Trenton (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1
Lionel Baron	4628		5077	1914	Lewis B. Stinson	Trenton	S. 1916	3
Paddy	4627		5073	1906	Lewis B. Stinson	Trenton (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	3

*Requiring inspection.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

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Baron Electricity	17154	4347	Clyde.....	4788	1912	M. I. Way	Trenton	S. 1916	1
Young Rys-Hawk	2489	2489	Clyde.....	2624	1903	William Dingman	Warkworth	F. 1914	3
Direct Brook	3680	3680	Clyde.....	4224	1909	W. H. German	Warkworth	F. 1914	3*
MacInnes 2nd	4098	2659	Clyde.....	3031	1901	George A. Runchman	Warkworth	S. 1914	1
Blacon St. Clair	13354	3772	Clyde.....	4211	1911	Burton Ferguson	Wooler	F. 1914	1*
Ben Rupert	.....	1866	Clyde.....	223	1907	John N. Casement	Wooler	F. 1914	3

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Lyon MacQueen	3632	1691	Clyde.....	1925	1901	Joseph H. Millard	Alkona	F. 1914	2
Ross MacGregor	15203	4042	Clyde.....	4258	1912	Lew Richardson & Son	Ashburn	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Barglass (imp.)	12679	2081	Clyde.....	2783	1909	William T. Hopkins	Balsam	F. 1914	1*
Lacis (imp.)	3857	3016	Per.....	3561	1911	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	F. 1914	1*
Ailes D'Or (imp.)	224	514	Thor.....	1446	1900	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	F. 1914	1
Malitor (imp.)	3849	3711	Per.....	4247	1912	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	F. 1914	1*
Douglas Heir (imp.)	13171	4210	Clyde.....	4680	1911	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	S. 1915	1*
Koumis (imp.)	3850	2874	Per.....	3386	1910	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	S. 1916	1
Miraton (imp.)	4444	3713	Per.....	4246	1912	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	F. 1914	1*
King's Top Knot (imp.)	12685	2543	Clyde.....	989	1909	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	F. 1914	1*
Niguot (imp.)	4442	4486	Per.....	4962	1913	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	S. 1916	1
Jovial (imp.)	3005	519	Per.....	560	1909	Hodgkinson & Tisdale	Beaverton	S. 1916	1*
Edward Moir (imp.)	13172	781	Clyde.....	1492	1909	George Grant	Beaverton	F. 1914	1
Celtic Premier	16668	4414	Clyde.....	4749	1913	Donald McRae	Beaverton	F. 1914	1*
Celtic Champlon	12242	1795	Clyde.....	2172	1909	Donald McRae	Beaverton	F. 1914	1*
Mack Baron	15959	3096	Clyde.....	3651	1911	Charles E. Hepburn	Beaverton	F. 1914	1
Gilbert Parker	1034	2270	St. Br.....	2171	1903	Charles E. Hepburn	Beaverton	S. 1913	1
Billy McKerron	1757	4317	St. Br.....	4917	1913	Wm. McRae	Beaverton	S. 1916	1
Derwent Pride	15957	4457	Clyde.....	4867	1913	F. H. Ward	Bethany	S. 1916	1
Corner Stone (imp.)	3505	1715	Clyde.....	2523	1898	James J. Leask	Blackwater Jct.	S. 1914	1*
Acme's Erskine	15835	3844	Clyde.....	4337	1912	John L. Beaton	Blackwater (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3
Rock Fullerton	.....	4188	Clyde.....	4636	1903	D. McPhail	Blackwater	S. 1915	1
Prince Acme	15573	4516	Clyde.....	4999	1913	James Innes	Blackwater	S. 1916	1
Acme's Best	14952	3843	Clyde.....	4338	1912	James Rennie & Son	Blackwater	S. 1915	1*
Royal Fverett	16351	3754	Clyde.....	4248	1912	Patrick Gaughan	Brechin	F. 1914	1*
Pollignac (imp.)	3556	1161	Per.....	1620	1901	Harris Bros.	Brechin	S. 1913	1

Tim Belgownie	17918	4524	Clyde.....	4375	1913	Peter Kelly	Brechin	S. 1915
Prince Roderick	14443	3593	Clyde.....	3959	1912	John Vipond	Brooklin	F. 1914
Moncrieffe Albion (imp.)	12500	1676	Clyde.....	1219	1909	John Vipond	Brooklin	F. 1914
King's Courtship (imp.)	14115	1677	Clyde.....	1217	1906	Oscar Wilson	Brougham	F. 1914
Prince of the Park 2nd	17804	4576	Clyde.....	4977	1912	William J. Hubbard	Cannington	S. 1916
Baron Elect	1765	2286	St. Br.....	1919	1901	John H. Pringle	Cannington	F. 1914
Gipsy Lad	16360	4515	Clyde.....	4982	1913	George B. Johnston	Cannington	S. 1916
Wild Brino Chief	1292	4244	St. Br.....	2920	1899	Samuel Ainsworth	Canalington	F. 1912
Pianiste (imp.)	3941	1821	Per.....	1155	1902	Simon Fenfound	Cedar Dale	F. 1912
Colorito (imp.)	333	1114	Hack.....	2112	1902	Graham Bros.	Claremont	S. 1913
Two-in-One	2383	1118	Clyde.....	1221	1894	Graham Bros.	Claremont	F. 1912
Spartan	.....	4626	Clyde.....	5070	1910	Graham Bros.	Claremont	S. 1916
Lansdowne (imp.)	8450	580	Clyde.....	247	1906	Graham Bros.	Claremont	F. 1914
Baron Minto (imp.)	13980	3877	Clyde.....	4257	1906	Graham Bros.	Claremont	F. 1914
Lord Gleniffer	13837	4055	Clyde.....	1214	1905	Graham Bros.	Claremont	S. 1915
British Gold (imp.)	13288	3126	Clyde.....	1237	1910	Graham Bros.	Claremont	F. 1914
Royal Line (imp.)	11231	1270	Clyde.....	2216	1908	Graham Bros.	Claremont	F. 1914
Glassford Laird (imp.)	11875	767	Clyde.....	1449	1907	Nelson Wagg	Claremont	F. 1914
Knight of Maryfield (imp.)	7760	4527	Clyde.....	5026	1904	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	S. 1916
Baron Crawford (imp.)	9592	758	Clyde.....	1407	1908	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	F. 1914
Scotia's Pride (imp.)	16331	4085	Clyde.....	4235	1910	Smith & Richardson	Columbus	F. 1914
Rez	.....	3861	Clyde.....	4458	1900	J. McWhinnie	Dunbarton	S. 1915
Brogie Lad	12814	744	Clyde.....	1218	1909	K. R. Marshall	Dunbarton	S. 1915
Aldorf	.....	275	Clyde.....	1039	1910	Hugh S. Pugh	Glen Major	F. 1914
Edward Darnley (imp.)	9609	216	Clyde.....	1200	1904	R. J. Dafeo	Green River	F. 1912
Gay Prince Khan	16850	4256	Clyde.....	4712	1912	R. Milne & Sons	Green River	S. 1915
City Boy	.....	1812	Clyde.....	2463	1900	Wallace Barton	Leaskdale	S. 1915
Devitt's Bonny	2880	3986	Clyde.....	4144	1900	John A. Smith	Loring	S. 1915
Jim	.....	4245	Clyde.....	4572	1909	C. A. Helmckay	Maple Lake Station	S. 1915
Sir Acme	16172	4428	Clyde.....	4815	1913	Peter Christie	Manchester	S. 1916
Ivory Everlasting	18067	4605	Clyde.....	5065	1913	Alfred Carmichael	Myrtle	S. 1916
Baron Elect (imp.)	5629	746	Clyde.....	1257	1903	W. H. Pugh	Myrtle Station	F. 1912
Terrington Bellman (imp.)	294	745	Hack.....	1256	1903	W. H. Pugh	Myrtle Station	F. 1912
Fairview Rufus (imp.)	568	3144	Hack.....	3117	1908	Charles Groat	Oshawa	F. 1914
King Saul (imp.)	9588	2517	Clyde.....	3116	1907	Charles Groat	Oshawa	F. 1914
Harry Wilks	.....	4395	Clyde.....	4860	1901	William Harvey	Oshawa (R.R. 2)	S. 1916
Brown Gallant	17019	4227	Clyde.....	4688	1913	J. S. Beare	Pickering	S. 1915
Lord Regent	1413	3717	St. Br.....	1245	1912	Thomas Maddaford	Pickering	F. 1914
Bright Smile (imp.)	13840	1124	Clyde.....	1245	1909	Alonzo Nidderly	Port Perry (R.R. 2)	S. 1915
Royalist	13486	3313	Clyde.....	3793	1911	George Mackie	Port Perry	S. 1915
Pomeroy	777	3032	St. Br.....	3409	1909	A. G. Dowson	Port Perry	S. 1916

* Requiring inspection.

ONTARIO COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Helsington Glory (imp.)	11465	469	Clyde.....	1042	1906	William J. Henders	Port Perry	F. 1914	1
Chattan's Buchlyvie	14350	3826	Clyde.....	4129	1912	W. C. Platten	Port Perry (R.R. 3)	S. 1915	1*
Dunure Ivory	16171	4437	Clyde.....	4846	1913	W. J. Henders & Son	Port Perry	S. 1916	2
Dunure Soutar (imp.)	9598	467	Clyde.....	1034	1907	W. J. Henders	Port Perry	F. 1914	1
King Rose Patchen		2113		2732	1910	Patrick Hayes	Rathburn	F. 1914	3*
Prince Soutar	16576	4663	Clyde.....	5097	1914	Wallace Bruce	Seagrave (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	1
Clan Favorite (imp.)	10684	1169	Clyde.....	1030	1905	Wesley Frise	Seagrave	F. 1914	1
Money Acme	18102	4649	Clyde.....	5088	1914	James Leask	Seagrave (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	1
Ardlaw Chief (imp.)	14711	1259	Clyde.....	2006	1909	J. M. MacFarlane	Sonya	F. 1914	1*
Fittendynie Royal (imp.)	1471	1260	Clyde.....	2005	1910	J. M. MacFarlane	Sonya	F. 1914	1
Hillhead Comet (imp.)	14710	1284	Clyde.....	2003	1909	J. M. MacFarlane	Sonya	F. 1914	1*
Craigin of Brookdale	11066	694	Clyde.....	907	1909	Alfred Yakley	Stouffville	F. 1914	1
Involuteur (imp.)	2146	2233	Per.....	1653	1908	W. R. Ashenhurst	Sunderland	F. 1914	1
Royal Eastfield Lad	8166	2063	Clyde.....	2677	1904	Nelson McDonald	Sunderland	S. 1914	1
Royal Baron 3rd	13780	1455	Clyde.....	2207	1910	George R. A. Miller	Sunderland	S. 1916	1
Speers	951	1364	St. Br.....	936	1903	Hall & Shields	Sunderland	F. 1912	1
Brown Hal		4119		4507	1902	S. Hallett	Sunderland	S. 1915	4
Royal Archer (imp.)	5866	491	Clyde.....	1259	1903	John Warren	Udney	F. 1912	1
MacQueen		1781		2322	1904	Edwin A. Christie	Uxbridge	F. 1914	3
Whitegate Pimple (imp.)	806	3827	Hack.....	4259	1912	L. E. Shirk	Uxbridge	F. 1914	1*
Lord Rodney (imp.)	7751	922	Clyde.....	1031	1903	Walter F. Waines	Uxbridge	F. 1912	1
Simon Grand		1563		2363	1904	Peter Ganton	Uxbridge	S. 1915	3
Chattan's Glory (imp.)	11480	890	Clyde.....	1507	1908	Alexander McGregor	Uxbridge	F. 1914	1
Eucephalus (imp.)	3338	2698	Clyde.....	2570	1899	S. C. Bunker	Whitby	F. 1914	1
Gallant Solway (imp.)		604		440	1910	R. J. Fleming	Toronto	S. 1916	3
Little Briton (imp.)	704	3356	Hack.....	3326	1909	R. J. Fleming	Toronto	F. 1914	1*
Sir Oliver Whitby	16092	4221	Clyde.....	4658	1909	John A. Hallett	Whitby	S. 1915	2*
Laron Lion	14775	4512	Clyde.....	4944	1912	James MacRae & Son	Whitevale	S. 1916	1
High Tide (imp.)	13838	1112	Clyde.....	1210	1908	Henry Thompson	Zephyr	F. 1914	1*

OXFORD COUNTY.

Wilkes McEwen		3483		3604	1908	Richard Parsons	Beachville	F. 1914	3*
King of the Saxons (imp.)		711	Clyde.....	1265	1910	W. B. Parker	Bright	F. 1914	1*
Prince Expectant	6309	839	Clyde.....	1724	1905	John J. Innes	Bright	S. 1915	1
Prince of Shasta	15577	4568	Clyde.....	4903	1913	J. J. Innes & F. Slater	Bright and Hickson	S. 1916	1

Sky Pilot	855	2513	St. Br.	1105	1900	R. J. Chamberlain	Bright	F. 1914	1
Pat L. McGregor	95	1904	St. Br.	2448	1901	F. N. Case	Burgessville	S. 1915	1
Napollan	3993	3878	Clyde	4430	1912	Thomas Hopkins	Burgessville	F. 1914	3
Glen Armour	14233	3990	Per.	4085	1911	J. A. Kneal	Burgessville	S. 1915	1*
Longtemps (imp.)	4466	1100	Clyde	1623	1905	W. B. Parker	Cassel	F. 1914	1*
Horatio (imp.)	9111	4344	Clyde	4766	1911	Kyle Brothers	Drumbo	F. 1914	1
Canadian Boy		333	Clyde	231	1909	Harry Bell	Eastwood	S. 1916	3
Gallant Godolphin	13794	4387	Clyde	4816	1913	Wm. E. McCorquodale	Embro	S. 1915	1*
Barney McGregor	16777	1098	Clyde	1050	1904	W. B. McKay	Embro (R. R. 5)	S. 1916	1
Faraway Blend (imp.)	9006	4369	St. Br.	4915	1913	Henry E. Schaefer	Embro	F. 1914	1
Gregory Dare	1645	4448	Clyde	1823	1914	John H. McKay	Harrington West	S. 1916	1
Crown Dick	16947	1849	Clyde	4863	1912	George Chesney	Innerkip	S. 1916	1
Roberts		2468	Clyde	1114	1910	John A. McKenzie	Innerkip	S. 1916	3
Favourite Blend	13427	665	Shire	157	1907	John Zinn	Innerkip	F. 1914	1*
Tarriff Reform 2nd (imp.)	771	983	Clyde	4011	1911	J. W. Knox	Ingersoll	F. 1914	1
Macnicking, Jr.	12956	4561	Per.	4994	1913	Alonzo Johnson	Ingersoll	S. 1915	3
Sir Edward		4566	Clyde	2014	1897	Henry Hanlon	Ingersoll	S. 1915	1*
Young Clan Bain		4458	Clyde	4872	1912	J. A. Fallofield	Ingersoll (R. R. 5)	F. 1914	3
Nogent		226	St. Br.	981	1907	G. D. Hutcheson	Ingersoll (R. R. 3)	S. 1916	1
Dan Cummings	14550	463	Clyde	162	1906	W. J. Nancekevill	Ingersoll	S. 1916	1
Young Woodland Performer		779	St. Br.	164	1897	A. E. Dean	La Salette	F. 1914	4
Sonney Heart	779	1296	Clyde	1965	1903	Daniel & Belore	Mount Elgin	F. 1914	1
Sir Daniel (imp.)	5755	4559	Clyde	4963	1913	William Butler	Mount Elgin	F. 1914	1
Victor Hugo Junior	15591	2074	Clyde	2744	1911	Chas. Dantels	Mount Elgin (R. R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Dunure Marquis	13011	1467	Clyde	2270	1909	C. Gill & E. Moulton	Mount Elgin (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Oxford's Pride	14818	1741	Clyde	1802	1906	Andrew Farrell	Norwich	F. 1914	1*
Steel Arch, Jr.		1204	Clyde	162	1906	E. Merriam	Norwich	F. 1914	3
King George		229	Clyde	4324	1911	Ephraim James	Norwich	F. 1914	3
Goy Rex	13946	4453	Clyde	4789	1914	Horace H. Palmer	Norwich	F. 1912	1*
Regal Grand Duke	17159	2834	St. Br.	1871	1901	Henry Schlichter	New Dundee	S. 1915	1
Duke of Ardlethan	1290	3966	Clyde	4395	1911	William M. Fletcher	Ostrander	S. 1916	1
Abdell	12922	323	Clyde	163	1909	M. E. Adair	Otterville	S. 1915	1*
Golden Powis	12921	17001	Clyde	4676	1912	William Holmes	Otterville	S. 1915	1*
Baron Gilchrist	9541	4234	Clyde	3017	1904	William Holmes	Otterville	S. 1915	1*
Bohrangus 2nd	17001	3585	St. Br.	3668	1909	H. C. Treffry	Otterville	F. 1914	2*
Golden Lad	1697	3149	Clyde	2788	1907	Andrew S. Fleming	Otterville	S. 1915	1*
Wick Brno	11548	2082	Per.	2788	1907	J. R. Johnson	Springford	F. 1914	1
Johnston's Victor	2170	1381	St. Br.	2990	1904	J. R. Johnson & C. Yokon	Springford	S. 1916	1
Victor	1381	2673	St. Br.	4778	1908	F. W. Entricken	Springfd & Tillsonburg	S. 1916	1
Gamboller						Adam Mansz	Tavistock	S. 1915	3
Wilkesmore						Ratz & Herold	Tavistock	S. 1916	3
Sentinel Wood									

*Requiring inspection.

OXFORD COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. ment No. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Lassis (imp.)	3920	Per	4777	1911	Raiz & Herold	Tavistock	S. 1916	1
Athol King (imp.)	9178	Clyde	713	1907	P. Herold	Tavistock	S. 1916	1
King of Cassel	10885	Clyde	1099	1908	George Wettlauffer	Tavistock	F. 1914	2*
Henry C. Smith	3290		3770	1899	F. W. McKay	Tavistock	F. 1914	3
Duke of Connaught	3477		3377	1911	A. B. Abell	Tavistock	F. 1914	3*
Jew	4530		4979	1909	Daniel Ruby	Tavistock	S. 1916	3
Lucien McKinney	1189	St. Br.	4952	1912	F. W. Entrieken	Tavistock	S. 1916	1
Cobourg	523	Thor	2138	1897	William Brock	Thamesford	F. 1914	1
Oscar	751	Hack	4009	1913	W. W. Hogg	Thamesford	F. 1914	1*
Dunure Friendship (imp.)	13675	Clyde	2022	1911	W. W. Hogg	Thamesford	F. 1914	1*
Petty Stamp (imp.)	13150	Clyde	1570	1910	Walter Armstrong	Thamesford	F. 1914	1*
Seafeld Chief (imp.)	12623	Clyde	2821	1909	James Henderson	Thamesford	F. 1914	1*
Connaught (imp.)	13177	Clyde	2078	1909	W. J. Henderson	Thamesford	S. 1915	1*
Coleridge, Jr.	154	Clyde	741	1898	Wm. Brady	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	3
Lord Powis 2nd	14722	Clyde	4089	1912	M. G. Dean	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	1*
Black Joe	3526	Clyde	3933	1910	Thos. Early, V.S.	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	3*
Royal Milton	13482	Clyde	165	1909	William Harris	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	1*
Dandy Prince	9533	Clyde	1858	1908	William Harris	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	1*
Wildbrino King	79	St. Br.	4046	1903	R. B. Moulton	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	1
Papillon (imp.)	1062	Per	724	1905	R. B. Moulton	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	1
Excello	13161	Clyde	1493	1908	James E. Otterson	Tilisonburg	F. 1914	1*
Clodion	3648	Per	1047	1907	J. R. Irwin	Waterford	F. 1914	2
Bourbon Purcell	3486	Per	3914	1904	M. H. Bundscho	Woodstock	F. 1914	3
Romadore	3512	Per	4036	1912	Thomas Downey	Woodstock (R. R. 4)	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Armadale 2nd	17619	Clyde	4780	1912	Wilford Corp	Woodstock (R. R. 6)	S. 1916	1
Cairton Thyme (imp.)	9932	Clyde	2143	1907	J. W. Innes	Woodstock	F. 1914	1
Silver Head	15611	Clyde	5017	1913	J. W. Innes	Woodstock	S. 1916	1
Crown Mack	15629	Clyde	4321	1913	J. A. Lattimer	Woodstock (R. R. 7)	S. 1915	1*
Harley's Pride	10396	Clyde	2182	1908	Charles Orum	Woodstock (R. R. 5)	F. 1914	1*
Craigie Buchlyvie	12615	Clyde	451	1909	S. W. Jackson	Woodstock	S. 1916	1
Lodi (imp.)	4015	Per	3718	1911	G. H. Raper	Woodstock	S. 1915	1*

PEEL COUNTY.

Lumley's Best	1003	2421	Shire	2898	1910	R. B. Coulter	Alton (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Lord Roberts	3870	1647	Clyde	2432	1897	William Harktes	Alton	F. 1914	1
Barrie Boy	950	4045	St. Br.	197	1909	J. L. McDonald	Alton	F. 1914	1*
Stately City Boy	14477	1893	Clyde	2640	1910	James Morrison	Alton	F. 1914	1*
Royal Stamp	14381	2481	Clyde	3173	1910	Robert A. Stubbs	Alton	S. 1916	1
Eastwood Todd	2034	4633	St. Br.	5045	1907	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	S. 1916	1
Leicester (imp.)	3921	3448	Per	3816	1911	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Sandy MacNab	14272	2980	Clyde	3526	1912	Robert H. Thomas	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Diadem (imp.)	9921	1435	Clyde	2135	1904	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	F. 1914	1
Isomar (imp.)	14053	1612	Clyde	2483	1910	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton (R. R. 3)	F. 1914	1*
Baron's Hope (imp.)	14052	1613	Clyde	2482	1910	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Baron Gregor (imp.)	14051	1611	Clyde	2481	1910	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Kircudbright Baron (imp.)	14055	1597	Clyde	2480	1910	Goodfellow Bros.	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Chilton (imp.)	15225	4455	Clyde	4275	1911	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Irade (imp.)	1641	1090	Per	146	1908	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	S. 1916	1
High Honor (imp.)	15178	3154	Clyde	3683	1908	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Lampyre (imp.)	3919	3189	Per	3704	1911	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Royal Victory (imp.)	15221	3240	Clyde	3703	1908	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Chocolate Junior (imp.)	516	1107	Hack	2082	1891	T. D. Elliott	Bolton	F. 1914	1*
Albion's Pride	16022	3805	Clyde	4154	1912	William A. Robinson	Bolton (R. R. 1)	S. 1915	1*
Prince Hohenlohe	127	860	Thor	1656	1904	James Bovaird	Brampton	S. 1915	1
Rosturtium	512	4304	Thor	4812	1910	James Bovaird	Brampton, Box 15	S. 1916	1*
Ictere (imp.)	1610	776	Per	1512	1908	E. Chapman	Brampton	F. 1914	1
Distingue (imp.)	3111	690	Per	879	1905	E. Chapman	Brampton	F. 1914	1
Gachil (imp.)	2276	2863	Per	505	1906	E. Chapman	Brampton	F. 1914	1*
Kaprice (imp.)	4009	3210	Per	3717	1910	E. Chapman	Brampton	F. 1914	1*
Norfolk Gem	242	242		489	1909	Wm. G. McClure	Brampton	F. 1914	3*
Gartly Favourite	15284	3708	Clyde	3978	1911	Wm. G. McClure	Brampton (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Muir Hall	1725	4397	St. Br.	4863	1911	F. Hutchinson & R. Robson	Brampton	S. 1916	1
Baron Murray (imp.)	9805	1486	Clyde	491	1907	R. J. Lansdell	Brampton	F. 1914	1
Lovely Baron (imp.)	8452	1606	Clyde	2494	1907	Waldie Steen	Brampton	F. 1914	1
Jet (imp.)	2138	1516	Per	2495	1909	Waldie Steen	Brampton (R. R. 6)	F. 1914	1*
Mr. Gamey	509	1722	Hack	2496	1903	Waldie Steen	Brampton	F. 1914	3
Spartan (imp.)	509	1127	Hack	1263	1905	James Tilt	Brampton	F. 1914	1
Sordello (imp.)	13292	1128	Clyde	488	1909	Nix & Nixon	Brampton	F. 1914	1
Lumley Boy	1002	2425	Shire	3089	1909	James Petch	Brampton	F. 1914	1*
Imitate	327	4603	Thor	4553	1906	J. B. McNichol	Caledon	F. 1914	1*
Baron Again	12836	2508	Clyde	3170	1911	W. J. Trathen	Caledon (R. R. 1)	S. 1915	1

*Requiring inspection.

PEEL COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Napoleon Bonaparte	640	640	St. Br.	460	1903	W. A. Dowling	Caledon East	F. 1912	3
Oro Leonard	949	1426	Clyde.	1821	1909	John Carr	Caledon East	F. 1914	1*
Lord Elphinstone (imp.)	15313	3084	Clyde.	3583	1910	William Beamish	Caledon East	F. 1914	1*
Gay Scott (imp.)	14577	1145	St. Br.	2088	1908	David Matson	Castleberg	F. 1914	1*
Erindale Posey	1648	2619	St. Br.	2503	1908	Joseph Wolfe	Cooksville	F. 1914	1*
Bingen Pilot	264	1309	St. Br.	519	1902	N. S. Goodison	Dixie	F. 1912	1
Hiawatha's Grandson	17577	4355	Clyde.	4826	1912	Harvey W. Armstrong	Inglewood	S. 1916	1
Malton Squire (imp.)	805	4117	Hack.	4515	1901	R. H. Bracken	Inglewood	S. 1915	2
Mike McKerron	932	3883	St. Br.	4301	1909	Robert Clarkson	Inglewood (R. R. 1)	S. 1915	1*
Dan McNab	14354	2995	Clyde.	3527	1912	Robert Clarkson	Inglewood	F. 1914	1*
Thom's Pride (imp.)	12642	1326	Clyde.	1861	1909	James Graham	Inglewood (R. R. 1)	F. 1914	1*
Pride of Caledon	15100	3884	Clyde.	4437	1912	Albert Webb	Inglewood	S. 1915	1*
Isole (imp.)	2271	900	Per.	1594	1908	Alf. E. Wedgewood	Malton	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Greenhall (imp.)	11684	570	Clyde.	506	1908	Albert Hewson	Malton	F. 1914	1
Centeur (imp.)	481	4300	Fr. Coach	772	1902	Albert Hewson	Malton	S. 1916	1
Baron's Fancy (imp.)	9566	1542	Clyde.	2123	1907	James Haffey	Mono Mills	F. 1914	1
Egward	892	1054	St. Br.	902	1894	William J. Harvey	Mono Mills	F. 1912	1*
Humber King	1004	3600	Shire.	3762	1911	O. C. B. Armstrong	Mono Road	F. 1914	1*
Emulator	4502	2047	Clyde.	1881	1903	Little Bros.	Mono Road	F. 1914	1*
Sir Gilbert 2nd	14505	2048	Clyde.	1882	1910	Little Bros.	Mono Road	F. 1914	1*
Justice	4228	4228	Clyde.	4700	1912	J. L. Clark	Norval Sta.	S. 1915	3*
Wild Brino King	4229	4229	Clyde.	4695	1902	J. L. Clark	Norval Sta.	S. 1915	3*
Higher Baron	17953	4233	Clyde.	4683	1911	J. L. Clark	Norval Sta.	S. 1915	1*
Dan McNab	12950	2926	Clyde.	3497	1911	Robert Boyce	Palgrave	S. 1915	1*
Baron Hamlet (imp.)	6090	372	Clyde.	507	1904	Patterson Bros.	Summerville	F. 1912	1
Holloway (imp.)	4962	2788	Clyde.	1336	1899	Archibald McEachren	Terra Cotta	S. 1914	1
Charley Baron	4168	4168	Clyde.	4675	1912	John Stokes	Terra Cotta	S. 1915	3*

PERTH COUNTY.

Canada (imp.)	878	3558	Per.	3857	1905	R. T. Carson	Atwood	F. 1914	1
Tom Nabat	208	2482	Thor.	3176	1905	Wm. Galbraith	Atwood	F. 1914	1
Mirilton (imp.)	3585	1398	Per.	918	1901	Wm. Fischer	Atwood (R. R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Scotland's Hope (imp.)	7400	1277	Clyde.	2060	1903	John Gray	Atwood	S. 1915	1
Knockinlaw Revolt (imp.)	15482	2953	Clyde.	3489	1911	John Gray	Atwood	F. 1914	1*

Baron Black	4788	2242	Clyde.	2737	1902	Mary Wesenberg	Brodhagen	S. 1915	1
Red Lion	3558	4196	Per.	4632	1905	John Chambers	Cromarty	S. 1915	1
Voltaire	9846	2280	Clyde.	521	1902	John Chambers	Cromarty	F. 1912	2
Ascot's Heir (imp.)	13979	2832	Clyde.	763	1904	George Martin	Cromarty	F. 1914	1
Cumberland Scott (imp.)	11864	2213	Clyde.	3183	1911	Robert Burchill	Dublin (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	1
Integrity (imp.)	15379	3335	Clyde.	2949	1909	R. Bender	Gowanstown	F. 1914	1*
Dunure Lucky Star (imp.)	12852	2792	Clyde.	3740	1911	Bender & Walter	Gowanstown	F. 1914	1*
Brookdale Chief	16339	3871	Clyde.	3289	1908	John & Daniel Walters	Gowanstown	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Brougham (imp.)	14136	1668	Clyde.	4255	1911	D. W. & J. E. Walters & J. Snider	Gowanstown	F. 1914	1*
Mercedes Yet	13738	4248	Clyde.	2501	1907	George Duffield	Granton	S. 1915	2
Royal Dale (imp.)	1470	3395	Clyde.	2501	1907	John Collins	Listowel	S. 1915	1*
Laird of Gretna (imp.)	565	4248	Clyde.	2352	1910	Wm. McCartney	Listowel	S. 1915	1*
Royal Mains	709	3395	Clyde.	1226	1910	J. G. Bender	Listowel (R.R. 3)	S. 1915	4
Wax Candle	565	4248	Thor.	4696	1909	John A. McIntyre	Listowel	F. 1914	1*
Mitre Bearer	634	3088	St. Br.	1361	1900	John A. McIntyre	Listowel	F. 1914	1
De Wilton (imp.)	147	3688	Hack.	3175	1904	James Semple	Milverton	F. 1914	1
Province	1230	3504	St. Br.	3620	1906	W. H. Grosch	Milverton	F. 1914	1
Cherry Worthy	17599	4392	St. Br.	155	1900	W. H. Grosch	Milverton	F. 1914	1*
Kontrepoids (imp.)	17599	4392	Per.	4168	1910	W. H. Grosch	Milverton	F. 1914	1*
Lord Roberts	17599	4392	Per.	4444	1910	Stephen C. McLellan	Milverton	S. 1915	1*
Craigie Baronet (imp.)	17599	4392	Clyde.	3882	1898	Sannuel Collins	Mitchell	S. 1915	3
Official	1751	4616	St. Br.	4846	1912	Moses Forsyth	Mitchell	S. 1916	1
Berrywood Drayman (imp.)	17598	4393	Shire.	5061	1900	Henry James	Mitchell	S. 1916	1
Craigie Marcus (imp.)	12768	3042	Clyde.	1971	1902	Thomas Skinner	Mitchell	F. 1914	2
Kinnaird Chief (imp.)	13896	352	Clyde.	4847	1911	Moses Forsyth	Mitchell	S. 1916	1*
Mielus (imp.)	17954	4570	Clyde.	1592	1909	Moses Forsyth	Mitchell	F. 1914	1
Riverbank (imp.)	12678	474	Clyde.	334	1903	Moses Forsyth	Mitchell	F. 1912	1
Monarch (imp.)	17989	4480	Clyde.	5034	1911	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	S. 1916	1
King Norman (imp.)	11587	2077	Clyde.	1106	1909	Wm. Colquhoun	Mitchell	S. 1916	1
Scottish Mains (imp.)	2089	3905	Clyde.	4918	1909	Hugh Colquhoun	Mitchell	S. 1916	1
Bresilien	1537	3773	St. Br.	2757	1908	Fred Eisler	Mitchell	S. 1916	1
E. D'Or	14433	3770	St. Br.	2825	1901	George Wolfe	Mitchell	S. 1914	3
Dothan	13029	529	Clyde.	4070	1910	Thomas Skinner	Mitchell	F. 1914	3
Lord Hiawatha	12086	1368	Clyde.	4069	1912	Thomas Skinner	Mitchell	F. 1914	1*
King Kay	9594	461	Clyde.	4071	1912	John Murray	Mitchell	F. 1914	1*
Royal Ronald (imp.)	16026	3082	Clyde.	400	1909	John Murray	Mitchell	F. 1914	1*
King's Edict (imp.)	14925	2549	Clyde.	2334	1907	James E. Brooks	Mitchell	F. 1914	1
Erunstane Snuire (imp.)	1064	1089	Per.	952	1908	James E. Brooks	Mitchell	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Palmerston	1332	2630	Clyde.	3641	1910	John Stacey	Mitchell	F. 1914	1*
Caton (imp.)	1332	2630	Per.	3234	1910	Asel Ackerman	Palmerston	S. 1915	1*
Royal Brino	1332	2630	St. Br.	351	1905	Charles Keast	Science Hill	F. 1914	1*
				957	1901	Robert Ackersviller	Sebringville	S. 1914	1

*Requiring Inspection.

PERTH COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Conquering Baron (imp.)	10778	2365	Clyde.....	2653	1904	William J. Malloy	Sebringville	F. 1914	1
Tom Lee	2833		1088	1909	John D. Hyde	Shakespeare	F. 1914	4
Springfield 2nd	3310		3297	1903	Henry Reidt	Shakespeare	S. 1915	3
Free Mason (imp.)	841	Clyde.....	1727	1905	Henry Reidt	Shakespeare	F. 1914	1
Woodside Boy	14217	Clyde.....	4820	1912	John Robertson	Shakespeare	S. 1916	1
Lord Malcolm (imp.)	3125	Clyde.....	3665	1912	Thomas Colquhoun	Staffa	F. 1914	1*
Blyth Ben (imp.)	4781	Clyde.....	1831	1902	Thomas Colquhoun	Staffa	F. 1914	1
Chlorodyne (imp.)	353	Clyde.....	335	1906	John Livingston	Staffa	F. 1914	1
Staffa Hero	17114	Clyde.....	4684	1911	John J. Miller	Staffa	S. 1915	1*
Scottish Gem (imp.)	12560	Clyde.....	2468	1909	John J. Miller	Staffa	F. 1914	1*
Sir Randolph (imp.)	9547	Clyde.....	1084	1902	William Mossip	St. Mary's	F. 1912	1
Teddy Baus	1464	St. Br.	3744	1905	W. L. Mossip	St. Mary's	F. 1914	1
Pacific (imp.)	13173	Clyde.....	277	1904	William Mossip	St. Mary's	F. 1912	1
Quicksilver (imp.)	14799	Clyde.....	4358	1907	James Muir	St. Mary's	S. 1915	1
Linfield Oro	2580		3166	1910	P. S. Riddell	St. Mary's	F. 1914	3*
Sir Edmund (imp.)	9372	Clyde.....	2066	1899	D. F. Thompson	St. Mary's	F. 1914	2
Duke of Avon Brae	13919	Clyde.....	2740	1910	Alexander Thompson	St. Mary's (R.R. 5)	F. 1914	1*
Colonel Bowers	4522		5025	1913	Parker Bros.	St. Mary's (R.R. 6)	S. 1916	3
King's Herald (imp.)	564	Clyde.....	275	1901	Russell Uren	St. Mary's (R.R. 4)	F. 1912	1
Sam Slick	4520		5004	1912	Denis Clifford	St. Paul's	S. 1916	3
Union Boy	3271		3755	1907	Philip McDonald	St. Paul's Station	S. 1915	3
Judge Bradley	1743	St. Br.	2532	1907	Wm. Anderson	Stratford	S. 1915	1
Locksley (imp.)	15239	Clyde.....	3612	1911	Austin Dingman	Stratford	S. 1915	1*
Edward McGregor (imp.)	9699	Clyde.....	2509	1904	Edward Dingman	Stratford	S. 1915	1
Major Beresford	14122	Clyde.....	3987	1912	William Jacob	Stratford	F. 1914	1*
Prince of St. Paul's	10520	Clyde.....	2674	1908	Henry Metz	Stratford (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	1
Aladdin (imp.)	13975	Clyde.....	2683	1911	Henry Metz	Stratford	S. 1915	1*
MacDuff	13461	Clyde.....	3940	1911	James McGillawee	Stratford (R.R. 1)	F. 1914	2*
Mount Brino	3195		3706	1893	George McGadden	Stratford	F. 1914	3
Bryson McKinney	3647		3790	1911	Charles Finnegan	Stratford	S. 1915	3*
Mount Wilkes	3980		4499	1912	John Casson	Stratford	S. 1915	3*
Warren "B"	4617		5674	1911	F. Richardson	Stratford	S. 1916	3
Toddy Direct	215	St. Br.	737	1906	Joseph W. Pinkney	Stratford	F. 1914	1
Lord Dewar (imp.)	13973	Clyde.....	2655	1910	Ezra Parker	Stratford	F. 1914	1*
Prince Victor (imp.)	5785	Clyde.....	1771	1902	Fred. Riehl	Stratford	F. 1914	1
Ethels Medio	3366	St. Br.	2880	1902	Thomas Smith	Stratford	S. 1915	1
Captain Murray	11746	Clyde.....	3191	1908	Charles Zachman	Stratford	S. 1916	1

Atwood Boy 14441 3818 1912 1904 1909
 Baron Galloway (imp.) 8482 1753 1904 1904 1909
 Mack Wilkes 2114 2114 1909 1909 1909

PETERBORO COUNTY.

Gordon Montrave II	3162	Clyde	3677	1908	Wm. E. Boulton	Burleigh Falls	F. 1914	3*
Craigie MacQueen	4647	Clyde	5072	1914	Fred Chase	Chase's Corners	S. 1916	1
Lorin 2nd	4354	Per.	4825	1913	Robert S. Ivey	Clarina	S. 1916	1
Joe Pointer Jr.	3463		3907	1912	John R. Weese	Cordova	F. 1914	3*
Earl of Clayton Jr.	2908		3317	1904	Thomas Eastwood	Hall's Bridge	F. 1914	4
Inaltère 2nd	4639		58	1914	Fred G. Varty	Havelock	S. 1916	3
Dick	4637		5971	1908	W. J. Doughty	Havelock	S. 1916	3
Lucky Lou	4282		4218	1909	S. R. McQuigge	Havelock	F. 1914	3*
Lord Lionel 2nd	5400	Clyde	811	1904	C. W. Coon	Havelock	F. 1912	1
Sir Wilfred's Fancy	9465	Clyde	2306	1907	David VanSickle	Havelock	F. 1914	1
Prince of Wales of Manchester	4620	Clyde	179	1902	Alex. Nesbitt & Son	Indian River	F. 1912	2
Rex Correnette	3028	Clyde	3560	1910	Wm. H. Elmhirst	Indian River	F. 1914	3*
Drumbeg Chieftain (imp.)	12622	Clyde	180	1909	John Loneragan	Indian River	F. 1914	1*
Standard Model	17726	Clyde	4876	1913	John Loneragan	Indian River	S. 1916	1
Inaltère (imp.)	2144	Per.	774	1908	Thomas J. McConnell	Indian River	F. 1914	1*
Black Diamond	3320		3709	1902	John Condon	Lakefield	F. 1914	3
Sir Ben (imp.)	5408	Clyde	2859	1901	J. Elmhirst & W. Renwick	Lang	F. 1914	1
Frank McKerron	8668		4136	1913	Cruikshank & Elmhirst	Lang	F. 1914	3*
Oro Tariff	1223		1990	1906	Fife Bros.	Lang	F. 1914	3
City Pointer	3682		4217	1911	Fife Bros.	Lang	F. 1914	3*
Baron MacQueen	6624	Clyde	2309	1905	Wellington Burgess	Norwood	S. 1915	1
McEwan's Pride	3349	Clyde	3818	1910	John M. Ferguson	Norwood	S. 1915	1*
Bismark	11622		963	1901	Peter Ferguson	Norwood	F. 1914	4
Gartly Challenger (imp.)	5405	Clyde	1749	1902	John J. Ackison	Peterboro (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	1
Marquis	3940	Per.	3185	1910	James Killen	Peterboro	F. 1914	1*
Geulin (imp.)	932	Per.	250	1906	James Collins	Peterboro	S. 1915	1
Barron Murray (imp.)	13821	Clyde	1146	1910	W. J. Cox	Peterboro	F. 1914	1*
Bright Hope	1342	Clyde	4551	1912	Thomas Sutton	Peterboro	S. 1915	1*
Scotland's Knight	13940	Clyde	4077	1912	Richard Doris	Peterboro (R.R. 8)	F. 1914	1*
Village Swain (imp.)	15167	Clyde	3446	1912	J. Wason & C. Hanbidge	Peterboro	F. 1914	1*
Earn Wilkes	2883		2790	1906	Andrew Hogg	Peterboro	F. 1914	3
Golden Style	4029	Clyde	4496	1912	Allan B. Mann	Peterboro	F. 1914	1*
MacNair	3794		4351	1905	Michael Sullivan	Peterboro	S. 1915	3
Fernhall	3900		4410	1909	F. L. Robinson	Peterboro	S. 1915	3*

*Requiring inspection.

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Thorr Patch	3940	4328	1911	S. J. McMillan	Peterboro	(S. 1915	3*		
Lord Erskine	946	1707	1910	Powles Bros.	Peterboro (R.R. 5)	F. 1914	3*		
Paddy "B"	1958	2028	1901	P. W. & J. Brown	Peterboro	F. 1914	1		
Sir Owen (imp.)	9449	220	1908	G. Howson & T. Beatty	Peterboro (R.R. 8)	F. 1914	1*		
Surname (imp.)	1909	941	1909	R. H. Nesbitt	Peterboro	F. 1914	1*		
Prince Arundle	608	196	1903	R. H. Nesbitt	Peterboro	F. 1912	1		
Meaburn King (imp.)	8806	2449	1905	Verner English	Silver Lake	F. 1914	1		
Young Picture Fashion	3439	3559	1907	John Newall	South Dummer	S. 1915	3		
Rob Roy	1564	2364	1909	E. Carveth & P. H. Lloyd	Warsaw	F. 1914	3*		
Royal Bain	4349	4796	1906	John Delaney	Warsaw	S. 1916	3		

PRESCOTT COUNTY.

Prince	2808	2910	1910	Frederic Lepage	Alfred	F. 1914	4
Bayard	3795	4318	1912	Zavier Leduc	Alfred	S. 1915	3*
Territorial (imp.)	401	496	1904	Thomas Farrell	Alfred	F. 1912	1
The Sensation (imp.)	11681	1080	1908	David A. Seguin	Alfred	F. 1914	1*
Fred	4425	4779	1913	Amable Lavoie	Alfred Station	S. 1916	3
Hero	2815	3339	1911	Wilfred Cadieux	Caledonia Springs	F. 1914	3*
Dan	2106	2882	1910	Napoleon Chevrier	Caledonia Springs	S. 1915	3*
Pony	1571	2298	1909	John Chatelein	Curran	S. 1916	3
John Lucifer	4066	4456	1910	Paul Lalonde	Curran	S. 1915	3*
Rigilo	471	1079	1909	Albert Wilkes	Fournier	F. 1914	1*
Hawkesbury Joe	4184	4671	1909	Jules Deforce	Hawkesbury	S. 1915	3*
Briton	1671	2597	1910	James Spratt	Hawkesbury	F. 1914	3*
Brigand	2516	2402	1902	James A. Harrigan	Lemieux	S. 1913	1
Prairy Dock	981	1883	1910	John C. Brownell	Lemieux	F. 1914	3*
Dick	4546	5023	1913	Joseph Hatte	L'Original	S. 1916	3
Black Spy 2nd	4438	4939	1913	Seraphim Millette	L'Original	S. 1916	4
Young Nick	1528	1933	1911	Euclid Leblanc	L'Original	F. 1914	3*
Valjean	150	2876	1906	Can. Nat. Bureau of Breeding	Montreal, Que.	S. 1915	1
Bill Sensation	4539	5009	1912	J. S. Lalonde	Plantagenet Springs	S. 1916	3
Dave	2033	2796	1906	R. A. Morrow	Plantagenet (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	4
Brino	4540	5018	1913	Edward Viau	Plantagenet	S. 1916	3
Prince	2819	3245	1906	Telesphore Marleau	Rose Corner	S. 1915	3

Royal Prince of Canada	11546	1314	Clyde	1915	1910	Samuel Burwash	St. Eugene	S. 1916	1
Cesar (imp.)	3710	2332	Per.	1327	1904	Oscar Portelance	St. Eugene	F. 1914	1
Dick		2476		3181	1906	Ovila Campeau	St. Amour	F. 1914	3
Canadian Beauty		270		934	1905	O. St. Amour & J. McQuaig	St. Amour	F. 1914	3
Joe		2560		1991	1900	Ferdinand Paquet	St. Amour	F. 1914	3
Billy		167		1302	1904	Pierre Vachon	Ste. Anne de Prescott	F. 1914	3
Blaiket Blend (imp.)	15197	3093	Clyde	3631	1910	Pierre Vachon	Ste. Anne de Prescott	F. 1914	1*
Gambert (imp.)	403	2376	Per.	1839	1906	La Cie Des Chevaux Re-producteur	St. Isidore de Prescott	F. 1914	1
Johnny J.		948		1072	1904	Charles Deschamps	St. Isidore de Prescott	F. 1914	3
Victor Prince		4298		4862	1911	Leo Prequet	St. Isidore de Prescott	F. 1916	3
Robert Erskine (imp.)	16183	3462	Clyde	3906	1911	Thomas N. Barton	Vankleek Hill	F. 1914	1*
Lord Allan		2299	Clyde	3112	1904	John D. McCallum	Vankleek Hill	F. 1914	1
Baron		1779		2419	1910	Kenneth McCaskill	Vankleek Hill	F. 1914	3*
Joliet General		4065	Shire	4580	1911	John A. McQuaig	Vankleek Hill	S. 1915	1*
Paddy		3967		4349	1910	Adam Murray	Vankleek Hill	S. 1915	3*

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Highlander Chief	15758	4578	Clyde	4989	1913	M. E. Wood	Ameliaburg	S. 1916	1
Donpedro		285		1323	1909	Silvester Pine	Allisonville	F. 1914	3*
Golden Prince		249		578	1906	Washington Pine	Allisonville	F. 1914	3
Bonnie Brook		621		802	1897	F. E. Jackson	Bloomfield	F. 1912	4
Blacon Cross (imp.)	9539	876	Clyde	1655	1907	David Burlingham	Bloomfield	F. 1914	1
Jonan (imp.)	2139	653	Per.	780	1909	Grant Thompson	Bloomfield (R. R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Gallant Cross	12789	3185	Clyde	3715	1911	Stanley May	Bloomfield	F. 1914	1*
Samson		200		801	1910	Malcolm S. French	Consecon	F. 1914	3*
Jasper	4306	4277	Per.	4714	1913	R. Bedford & A. S. Burt	Consecon	S. 1915	1*
Montealm		157		732	1896	Geo. W. Barrager	Demorestville	F. 1914	4
Lord Malcolm	9768	98	Clyde	803	1909	Sheldon Y. Benson	Elmbrook	S. 1915	2
Young McCormachie		634		577	1905	John R. French	Melville	F. 1914	4
Grand Opera		1987		391	1905	James Hudgins	Picton	S. 1915	3
Archie K. Pointer		3785		4292	1904	C. W. Cole	Picton (R. R. 3)	S. 1915	3
Catalan		2540		1796	1902	S. D. Jarvis	Picton	F. 1914	3
Jancigny (imp.)		2064		2632	1909	Ed. McCaw	Picton	S. 1916	3
Young Montealm		132		570	1905	John McCaw	Picton (R. R. 3)	S. 1915	3
Won't Dance	1668	3796	St. Br.	4355	1909	Healy & Herrington	Picton	S. 1915	1*
Canada's Pride, Jr.		247		571	1907	E. Peeling & R. Hill	Picton	S. 1915	3
Tom Thum		4439		4947	1907	G. V. Swetman	Picton (R. R. 8)	S. 1916	4
Roylestreat Vidocque		133		568	1907	Thomas Clapp	Picton	F. 1914	3

*Requiring inspection.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. ment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Dukedom	3041	Per.	4064	1912	W. E. Anderson	Rossmore	S. 1915	1*
Lord Dundonald	1655	Per.	4463	1910	H. C. Anderson	Rossmore	S. 1915	1*
Blitz, Jr.	590		414	1900	R. C. Hobbs	Rossmore	F. 1912	3
President De Leon	811	St. Br.	573	1901	James W. Brickman	Rednersville	F. 1912	2
Koursier (imp.)	4007	Per.	3988	1910	J. H. Davidson	Wellington	F. 1914	1*

RENFREW COUNTY.

Ocean Du Blocus	4609	Per.	4901	1911	Allan Cardiff	Admaston	S. 1916	3
Garcin (imp.)	1562	Per.	2245	1906	Allan Cardiff	Admaston	F. 1914	1
Leduc	4313		4900	1900	John Beatty	Admaston Sta.	S. 1916	3
Sandy Boy	11093	Clyde	3035	1909	R. A. Dalglish	Admaston Sta.	S. 1916	2
King	3337		3811	1911	Herman Schwartz	Alice	S. 1915	3*
Roy	3428		3884	1910	Timothy Carron	Arnprior	F. 1914	3*
Ashland J.	161	St. Br.	342	1901	W. G. Tompkins	Arnprior	F. 1914	1
Liberty Mograzia	78	St. Br.	2253	1910	Andrew Russell	Arnprior	F. 1914	1*
Rutabaga Junior	2362		3085	1907	Michael Conway	Barry's Bay	F. 1914	3
Prince Hall	3470		3893	1910	A. E. White	Barry's Bay	F. 1914	3*
Prince of Dundas	14275	Clyde	4205	1912	A. E. White	Barry's Bay	F. 1914	1*
Impulsif (imp.)	2265	Per.	188	1908	A. E. White	Barry's Bay	F. 1914	1*
Sulphur Spring	11406	Per.	1435	1910	A. W. Cameron	Beachburg	F. 1914	1*
Hedley's Choice	13052	Clyde	4315	1911	Alex. Hawthorne	Beachburg	S. 1916	1
Royal Loma	15291	Clyde	4126	1912	John McClelland	Beachburg	S. 1915	1*
Sandy Macaron	2952		3502	1909	William Fletcher	Beachburg	F. 1914	3*
The Baron Kuroki	2032	St. Br.	4682	1907	Edw. Freeland	Cobden	S. 1915	1
Black Prince	3676		4189	1911	A. McDermid	Cobden	F. 1914	3*
Hudson (imp.)	1556	Per.	46	1907	Patrick Culligan	Douglas	S. 1915	1*
Lord Dunmore	1959	Per.	47	1908	Charles Virgin	Douglas	F. 1914	1*
Black Bingen	1963		2787	1907	Wm. Senn	Eganville	F. 1914	3
Roscoe	1609		2603	1902	Wm. Hein	Eganville	F. 1914	3
Dock	4209		4693	1913	A. N. Neitzel	Eganville (R. R. 5)	S. 1915	3*
Jasper (imp.)	2327	Per.	3046	1909	James Martin	Eganville	F. 1914	1*
Perry	4302		4744	1913	Alfred Vondette	Eganville	F. 1916	3
Prince	3451		3896	1912	Wm. Schruder	Golden Lake	F. 1914	3*
Champion	1878		2441	1908	Leo Zohr	Golden Lake	S. 1915	3
Imperial George	14406	Clyde	1436	1911	John B. Crozier	Haley Sta.	F. 1914	1*

Hudson (imp.)	1519	1624	Per.....	101	1907	Thos. Dunnigan	Killaloe	1	S. 1915
Oceanic (imp.)	16672	4051	Clyde.....	4558	1910	Wm. Verch	Killaloe Sta.	1*	S. 1915
Remean	4370	1702	.....	4916	1909	Vincent & George	Killaloe	3	S. 1916
Marquis of Admaston	.....	3214	.....	2558	1910	Wm. Noack	Killaloe Sta.	3*	F. 1914
Foran's Prince Tom	.....	1835	Thor.....	3838	1911	Peter J. Foran	Lake Clear	3*	F. 1914
Rosemount	109	1633	.....	290	1904	Can. Nat. Bureau of Breeding, Montreal, Que.	.....	1	S. 1913
Osgood's Beauty	.....	4444	Fr. Can.....	824	1905	Stanley Johnson	Palmer Rapids	3	F. 1914
Mentar 2nd	.....	4050	St. Br.....	4954	1912	James H. Coffee	Pembroke (R. R. 3)	3	S. 1916
Acadian 2nd	506	4046	Clyde.....	4596	1903	John Clarke	Pembroke	3	S. 1915
Joe Berry	076	1359	.....	4159	1913	James O'Kelly	Pembroke	1*	S. 1915
Prince Royal	8832	4450	Hack.....	4618	1908	Daniel Frivalt	Pembroke	1*	S. 1916
Hector	503	520	Per.....	1550	1913	Hugh T. Wilson	Pembroke	3	S. 1916
Royal Elegance	2137	3047	.....	1750	1907	August F. Woernke	Pembroke	1	F. 1914
Journal (imp.)	.....	452	Per.....	3395	1909	Robert Strutt	Pembroke	1*	F. 1914
Cour De Leon 2nd	1560	1551	Thor.....	2988	1908	Herman Brohart	Quadville	3*	F. 1914
Hasli (imp.)	.....	2988	Per.....	1096	1907	John Mayhew & Co.	Renfrew	1	F. 1914
Bruce	380	4008	.....	4574	1910	John A. McNab	Renfrew	4	S. 1915
Napoleon Bonaparte (imp.)	1522	2359	St. Br.....	3477	1909	J. E. Colson	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Herbier (imp.)	.....	3672	Per.....	3081	1905	Timothy Lynch	Renfrew	1	S. 1915
Reciprocity	1314	1077	St. Br.....	4146	1912	Thomas J. Whelan	Renfrew	3	S. 1915
Colonel Tipton	12628	741	Clyde.....	285	1909	James Fenessey	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Headford Charlie	.....	393	.....	1625	1902	David Barr, Jr.	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Rainbow	42	4306	St. Br.....	580	1909	James E. Richards	Renfrew	3	F. 1914
McKenzie	.....	1312	St. Br.....	4839	1913	J. L. Gilmour	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Morgan C.	1656	4319	.....	4190	1912	D. W. Budd	Renfrew	3	S. 1916
Panaro	11518	366	St. Br.....	4929	1914	Allan Francis	Renfrew	1	S. 1916
Orkndee	652	411	St. Br.....	446	1910	M. J. O'Brien	Renfrew	1	S. 1916
The Captain	624	4586	Hack.....	661	1910	M. J. O'Brien	Renfrew	1	S. 1916
Conformation	9556	328	Hack.....	2682	1904	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Hedon Fashion (imp.)	2996	714	Clyde.....	3931	1911	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1	S. 1916
Star of Fairfield (imp.)	11706	1965	Clyde.....	213	1905	M. T. Stafford	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Scott's Hero (imp.)	.....	1277	Per.....	1277	1909	Robert Graham	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Jonas (imp.)	.....	1032	Clyde.....	1832	1908	Robert Graham	Renfrew	1*	F. 1914
Pride of Helsington (imp.)	4262	3034	Clyde.....	1073	1907	J. B. Cayer & Co.	St. Albert	1	F. 1914
Borgie Lad (imp.)	.....	3160	Per.....	3534	1911	J. A. Cameron	White Lake	1*	F. 1914
Rillo	.....	2459	.....	3160	1910	A. C. Brash	Wolito (R. R. 1)	3*	S. 1915
Prince	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Requiring inspection.

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. ment No. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Rosebank's Fashion	9637	Clyde	3564	1909	W. E. Lowe	Bear Brook	S. 1915	1*
Dazzle Medium	4032		4485	1913	J. A. Bourdeau	Bourget	S. 1915	3*
Jeudi	3643		3333	1909	Bourget Horse Association	Bourget	S. 1916	3
Bill	3533		3942	1910	Joseph Portelance	Bourget	F. 1914	3*
Prince	1855		2622	1907	Joseph Vinette	Casselman	F. 1914	3
Prince Patrick	3835		4004	1912	Alfred Galant	Clarence Creek	S. 1915	3*
Rattler	4435		4879	1908	Robinson Burch	Cumberland	S. 1916	4
Jack	3426		3878	1904	Jas. P. Gamble	Cumberland	F. 1914	4
Hableur (imp.)	2241	Per.	1298	1907	John Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	F. 1914	1
Balraig Pride (imp.)	10227	Clyde	3449	1908	John Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	F. 1914	1*
Baron Kirkcowan (imp.)	11679	Clyde	1867	1908	John Fitzpatrick	Cumberland	F. 1914	1*
King Philip	4588		4998	1911	Paul Bourdeau	Embrun	S. 1916	3
Dennis Phonograph	1566		2397	1910	Arthur Maissonnluve	Embrun	S. 1915	3
Campsie	2864		3389	1911	Elezor Lamodeleine	Embrun	S. 1916	3
Fred	3355		3822	1911	Joseph Leroux	Embrun	F. 1914	3*
H. C. Wilkes	976		1860	1908	Alex. MacDougall	Martells Corners	S. 1915	3
Black Ward	3654		3984	1909	James S. Fader	Marvelville	S. 1915	3
Baron	3079		3575	1909	David Stearns	Marvelville	F. 1914	3*
Goliath (imp.)	405	Per.	270	1906	John B. Robinson	Navan	F. 1914	1
Highland James	6709	Clyde	2374	1905	Thomas Herrington	Pana	S. 1913	1
Young Briton	1864		2691	1909	Frank Laporte	Piperville	S. 1915	3*
B. B.	3334		829	1907	Alex. Boyd	Russell	S. 1916	3
Casino	257	Per.	831	1903	Donald Campbell	Russell	F. 1912	1
Golden Crown (imp.)	10656	Clyde	2127	1905	William Meharey	Russell	F. 1914	1
Baron Clifty (imp.)	17266	Clyde	4813	1913	William Meharey	Russell	S. 1916	1
Baron Morris	10426	Clyde	1966	1909	William A. Morrow	Russell	S. 1916	1
Prince Patrick	9353	Clyde	1430	1906	Howard Wilson	Russell	F. 1914	1
Banner Boy, Jr.	582		267	1903	Cyrille Gascon	Sarsfield	F. 1912	3
Shiner	1508		1806	1905	Joseph Ouellette	Sarsfield	S. 1913	3
Sam Medium	4612		4938	1913	Alfred Lavate	St. Felix	S. 1916	3..
Spotted Beauty	4553		5003	1912	Narcisse Rivard	St. Onge	S. 1916	3
British Knight (imp.)	13238	Clyde	3402	1911	J. D. Eadie	Vars	S. 1916	1
Gold Heels	3825	St. Br.	4416	1913	Fred. W. Melvin	Vars	S. 1915	1*

SILMCOE COUNTY.

The Reprobate	1694	3285	St. Br.	198	1899	W. J. Gilks	Allandale	S. 1914	1
Imperial Allerton	931	1402	St. Br.	448	1899	Jas. Hume & Albert Trent	Allandale	F. 1912	1
Monarchist	14277	4176		4643	1899	Geo. Leslie	Allandale	S. 1915	4
Ni-Colston	8110	3405	Clyde.	3812	1912	John Donnelly	Alliston	F. 1914	1*
Athenian (imp.)	4282	3051	Clyde.	1641	1901	William I. Edgar	Alliston	S. 1914	1
Mario (imp.)	45	896	Hack.	2343	1901	John McGill	Alliston	S. 1915	1
Galymede 3rd (imp.)	12410	448	Clyde.	1520	1895	Hiram Speers	Alliston	S. 1914	1
Marshall Rosador	4283	1696	Clyde.	925	1910	James Pridham	Alliston	S. 1915	1*
Felicity (imp.)	11490	4519	Clyde.	4264	1909	G. F. Cole	Anten Mills	F. 1914	3*
Major Dey	9809	757	Clyde.	1658	1908	J. J. Coughlin	Anten Mills	S. 1915	1
Marquis of Ailsa (imp.)	1984	2966	St. Br.	5000	1904	Geo. L. Chapman	Athlone	S. 1916	3
The Miracle	11237	4634	Clyde.	1398	1908	William Graham	Barrie	S. 1916	1
Windfall (imp.)	13806	1822	Clyde.	3539	1910	William Graham	Barrie	F. 1914	1*
Adrian Pointer	17941	4053	Clyde.	201	1907	Boag & Graham	Barrie	S. 1915	1
Black Peer (imp.)	12834	340	Clyde.	4329	1906	W. J. Davis	Barrie	S. 1915	3
The Patriot	1370	2981	St. Br.	942	1910	Robert Leggett	Ballycrov	S. 1915	1*
Celtic's Pride	4722	3870	Clyde.	5058	1914	Norman Barton	Beeton	S. 1916	1
Elderslie Patriot (imp.)	1455	2214	St. Br.	4565	1912	R. J. Barton	Beeton	S. 1915	1*
Regal Direct	13846	1374	Clyde.	264	1907	Cooper Hodgson	Beeton	F. 1914	1
Alcyonium Boy	14656	2178	Clyde.	3486	1899	John Sutherland	Bond Head	F. 1914	1
Royal Baron	15918	4581	Clyde.	924	1898	John Sutherland	Bond Head	F. 1912	1
Touchstone (imp.)	3070	2577	Per.	4972	1913	W. J. Faris	Bradford (R.R. 3)	S. 1916	3
Duke of Montrose (imp.)	6187	784	Clyde.	3242	1910	John & Edw. Moran	Craighurst	S. 1916	3
Duke of Bondhead	1493	2011	Clyde.	2234	1908	Wm. Sheffield & J. Brown	Craighurst	S. 1916	3
Bonnie Hal	989	131	Clyde.	2840	1910	Andrew Bowman	Craigvale	F. 1914	1*
Celtic Baron McQueen	767	3819	Hack.	1698	1908	Geo. W. Taylor	Creemore	F. 1914	1*
Captain Scott	3377	1673	Clyde.	1810	1897	Geo. W. Taylor	Creemore	F. 1914	1
Arcadius 2nd	886	784	Clyde.	2294	1908	J. P. Rossiter	Colgan	F. 1914	1*
Karton (imp.)	11493	2011	Clyde.	1572	1903	Chas. Morrow	Colgan (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3
Lord Stanley	989	131	Clyde.	1555	1910	Geo. C. Wilson	Coldwater	F. 1914	3*
Acme (imp.)	767	3819	Hack.	1139	1910	R. R. Long	Coldwater	F. 1914	3*
Prince Marvel (imp.)	3377	1673	Clyde.	4384	1912	N. Sproule	Collingwood	S. 1915	1*
Jimmie Patchea	3377	1673	Clyde.	2469	1899	Alexander Arbutnot	Collingwood	F. 1914	2

* Requiring inspection.

SIMCOE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
George Rooker	3365	3829	St. Br.	3829	1910	George A. Wright	Collingwood	S. 1915	3*
Beachly Boy	1414	4743	St. Br.	4743	1913	Charles Jebb	Cookstown	S. 1916	1
Vrowsky C.	2784	908	Clyde.	908	1904	W. H. Jebb	Cookstown	F. 1912	3
Pearl Finder (imp.)	4557	716	Clyde.	716	1902	R. H. Leadley	Cookstown	F. 1914	1
Paddy Todd	4217	3158	Clyde.	3158	1910	R. H. Leadley	Cookstown	F. 1914	3*
King Stalwart	13179	1699	Clyde.	1699	1909	J. W. McLean	Cookstown	S. 1915	1*
Jeanin (imp.)	2142	1763	Per.	1763	1909	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	F. 1914	1*
Hillhead's Premier (imp.)	7598	555	Clyde.	555	1904	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	F. 1912	1
Seliangor (imp.)	14158	1268	Clyde.	1268	1909	J. H. Readman	Cookstown	F. 1914	1*
Solway King (imp.)	11233	5021	Clyde.	5021	1908	Joseph Edwards	Dalston	F. 1914	1*
Cacus Star	4562	2465	Clyde.	2465	1907	J. W. Manarey	Dunroon	S. 1916	3
Celtic Laird (imp.)	5413	1674	Clyde.	1674	1903	J. W. Manarey	Dunroon	F. 1914	1
Star of Roses (imp.)	3614	1673	Clyde.	1673	1899	J. W. Manarey	Dunroon	F. 1914	1
Royal Emblem	3550	3772	Clyde.	3772	1903	H. & W. Hussey	Egbert	S. 1915	3
James Moncreiffe	16818	4362	Clyde.	4362	1912	Chas. Kidd	Elmvale	S. 1915	1*
Carruchan Chief	12904	366	Clyde.	366	1909	Henry M. Douglas	Elmvale	F. 1914	1*
Leoarn	52	4445	Fr. Ch.	4445	1908	H. M. Douglas	Elmvale	S. 1915	1
Archie Gay	16718	4763	Clyde.	4763	1913	Jos. H. Edwards	Elmvale	S. 1916	1
Timvale	4557	4270	Clyde.	4270	1912	Jos. H. Edwards	Elmvale	F. 1914	3*
Manor Brino	3789	4265	Per.	4265	1912	H. Edwards	Elmvale	F. 1914	3*
Anchor's Pride (imp.)	15220	3727	Clyde.	3727	1907	Hazel Edwards	Elmvale	F. 1914	1
Upperton Chief	4219	4266	Clyde.	4266	1912	Charles Grigg	Elmvale	F. 1914	3*
Arcadius (imp.)	3638	2148	Per.	2148	1903	Robert J. Hisey	Elmvale	F. 1914	1
Lord Kelly	13298	1411	Clyde.	1411	1910	James McLeod	Elmvale	S. 1915	1*
Royal King Gordon	16818	4363	Clyde.	4363	1912	Wm. J. Tubman	Elmvale	S. 1915	1*
Grand Times	193	258	Clyde.	258	1899	James Rusk	Everett	F. 1912	3
Montrave Richards	17024	4751	Clyde.	4751	1914	James Rusk	Everett (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	2
Baron Gartley Junior	1829	2665	Clyde.	2665	1908	E. F. Quick	Foxmead	F. 1914	3*
Royal Heir (imp.)	6068	922	Clyde.	922	1904	Thos. Blain	Gilford	S. 1915	2
Directwood	0104	921	St. Br.	921	1903	Harry Lowe	Gilford	F. 1914	1
Right Forward	4363	3915	Clyde.	3915	1901	Gilson Sawyer	Gilford	S. 1915	1
Viscount Kinnaird (imp.)	13822	3208	Clyde.	3208	1909	A. & W. Uncles	Hawkestone	F. 1914	1*
Whitegate Excelsior (imp.)	713	4033	Hack.	4033	1913	Alex. C. Graham	Hawkestone	S. 1915	1*
King of Diamonds (imp.)	12486	217	Clyde.	217	1909	Fitzgerald Bros.	Hillsdale	F. 1914	1
Baron De Thimoon (imp.)	312	181	Bel. Dr.	181	1905	Wilfred Forget	Lafontaine	F. 1914	1
Binbrooke 2nd	195	182	Per.	182	1903	Leger Brunelle	Lafontaine	F. 1914	3
Liebniz (imp.)	3922	3364	Per.	3364	1911	Edw. Maurice	Lafontaine	F. 1914	1*

Sandy Lyon Stewart	2373	3088	1911	Alphonse Panze	.....	F. 1914	3*
Joligny (imp.)	2340	695	1909	Walter Lawson	.....	F. 1914	1*
Jimmy Glasserton	4470	4806	1913	George Lovering	.....	S. 1916	1
Pitcairnie Standard (imp.)	875	1654	1909	Robert Boyes	.....	S. 1916	1
Prince Thomas	9322	2426	1907	Charles Northgraves	.....	F. 1914	1
Isly (imp.)	3066	2098	1908	Joseph Chappel	.....	F. 1914	1*
Pride of New Mills (imp.)	9589	561	1904	John A. McLucas	.....	F. 1912	1
Jay (imp.)	2962	2618	1909	Archie Reid	.....	F. 1914	1*
Barra Castle (imp.)	13910	2808	1910	Archie Reid	.....	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Wales	.....	84	1909	James Vivian	.....	F. 1915	3*
Brown James	12668	2492	1909	Fred. Mumberson	.....	F. 1914	1*
Baron Rowena (imp.)	4469	287	1903	Robert Stephenson	.....	F. 1912	1
Simcoe Boy	.....	926	1910	Thomas Copeland	.....	F. 1914	3*
Jaques (imp.)	3252	2149	1909	Jacob Swalm	.....	F. 1914	1
Heart of Oak	.....	3379	1911	Robert Ego	.....	F. 1914	3
Manor King	011	3380	1906	Thomas Hodgson	.....	S. 1914	1*
Orillia Patchen	1067	2827	1910	J. C. Quinn	.....	F. 1914	1*
Manitoba Patchen	1720	4271	1911	J. C. Quinn	.....	F. 1914	1*
Corinthian (imp.)	13924	1147	1910	Kelly & Gaughan	.....	S. 1915	1*
Marin (imp.)	3684	2265	1900	Fred. Robinson	.....	F. 1914	2
Lenior (imp.)	4443	4244	1911	J. N. Barnhardt	.....	F. 1914	1*
Upperton Prince (imp.)	.....	1791	1906	Charles Vice	.....	F. 1914	1
MacAirlie the Second	.....	1712	1910	Jos. Crosson	.....	F. 1914	3*
Mac's Favourite	14143	2068	1911	J. V. Dewell & J. McMurray	.....	F. 1914	1*
Gordon's Pride	.....	3767	1911	David Parent	.....	F. 1914	3*
Banquet (imp.)	9644	363	1905	Neil Bell	.....	F. 1914	1
Royal Wildfire (imp.)	526	1522	1903	Neil Bell	.....	F. 1914	2
Viscount Humphrey (imp.)	15292	3721	1910	Angus Buie	.....	F. 1914	1*
Royal Saxon	468	4432	1905	Wm. Synnot	.....	S. 1915	2
Sir Lachlan (imp.)	6147	962	1896	Christopher Thompson	.....	F. 1914	1
Silver Birch (imp.)	8738	282	1905	Robert Armstrong	.....	F. 1914	1
Pride of Albion (imp.)	3014	3554	1911	R. & D. Crawford	.....	S. 1915	1*
Tony Morgan	2027	2764	1907	Herbert J. Hopkins	.....	F. 1914	3
King Grant	4615	4841	1913	Wm. Sharpe	.....	S. 1916	3
Royal Bob	2361	3084	1909	John Breedon	.....	F. 1914	3*
Intact (imp.)	2201	896	1908	James McDevitt	.....	F. 1914	1*
Scottish King Bruce	15947	4946	1913	Daniel F. O'Leary	.....	S. 1916	1
Simcoe King	15902	3834	1911	John Semple	.....	F. 1914	1*
Sir Sylvester (imp.)	15168	3936	1908	W. E. Sloan	.....	F. 1914	1*
Montrave Rouser (imp.)	12114	894	1907	Alfred Jones	.....	F. 1914	1
Discoverer Junior	4481	1695	1905	Wm. McWatters	.....	F. 1914	1

*Requiring inspection.

SIMCOE COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	File No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
McKinley 2nd (imp.)	5197	2241	Clyde	2670	1899	John T. Barnhardt	Washago	F. 1914	1
Forest King		1579	Clyde	1596	1906	John McWatters	Waverley	S. 1915	3
Lord Archie (imp.)	13284	558		144	1908	Frederick Elliott	Wyebridge	F. 1914	1*
Gameyvale 2nd		4062		4556	1911	Frank Wismer	Wyebridge	S. 1915	3*
STORMONT COUNTY.									
Chas. McGregor		4295	Clyde	4802	1913	Charles Meldrum	Berwick (R.R. 2)	S. 1916	3
Lieutenant MacQueen		449		929	1906	William Crowe	Cannamore	F. 1914	1
Young Riley		1193	Hack	837	1906	Godfrey Laflamme	Cornwall	F. 1914	3
Gay Falconer (imp.)		3567	Clyde	3916	1902	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	F. 1914	1
Dalsraith (imp.)		12609	Per	2174	1908	Hugh Leitch	Cornwall	F. 1914	1*
Count of Cornwall		664	Per	4739	1913	Walter Wood	Cornwall	S. 1916	1
Gex (imp.)		1595	Per	2178	1906	Cloutier Bros.	Cryslar	S. 1916	1
Mogar		4624		5062	1913	F. X. Briere	Cryslar	S. 1916	3
Golden Rex		4623		5055	1912	Thomas H. Fleming	Cryslar	S. 1916	3
Duke Junlor		2809		1690	1910	John Ferguson	Cryslar	S. 1915	3*
Baron Veron		4115		4198	1912	A. M. Robert	Cryslar	F. 1914	3*
Frank MacQueen		271		954	1911	James Servage	Cryslar	S. 1915	4
Hydrophile (imp.)		58	Per	1121	1907	John H. Cameron	Finch	F. 1914	1
Joe Baston Euston		4353		4819	1913	H. Vincent	Gallingertown	S. 1916	3
Flander's Chief (imp.)		11789	Clyde	739	1908	John E. Runtions	Mille Roche	F. 1914	1*
Young Moutton		156		838	1906	J. J. Harrison	Monckland Station	S. 1914	3
Lord Gregor (imp.)		1802	Clyde	2478	1908	James Stewart	Moose Creek	F. 1914	1*
Sir Richard Cartwright		2886		1617	1903	Alex. A. McDonald	Northfield (R.R. 2)	S. 1914	3
Farmer's Pride		262		838	1907	Corydon Bush	Northfield Station	F. 1914	3
Emir, King of the West		4331	Clyde	4730	1911	James P. Coughler	Northfield Station	S. 1916	3
Jasper (imp.)		929		854	1905	Wm. McCall	Northfield Station	F. 1914	2
Halcyon		2912		3468	1904	Alexander Warner	Northfield Station	F. 1914	4
Rob Roy		2029		2766	1910	J. W. Watson	Newington	F. 1914	3*

VICTORIA COUNTY

Gay Grandeur	6625	1308	Clyde	1942	1906	F. McEachern	Argyle	1	F. 1914
Royal Harry	13450	3284	Clyde	3765	1911	F. McEachern	Argyle	1*	F. 1914
Bright Gay Prince	16052	3183	Clyde	3712	1913	Chas. G. Moore	Argyle	1*	F. 1914
Brutus	3874	2776	Per.	2015	1902	Stanley Bailey	Bexley	1	F. 1914
Lord Rufus (imp.)	5047	2670	Clyde	3042	1902	Arthur Cosh	Bobcaygeon	1	S. 1915
Bobcaygeon Silicion (imp.)	43	4465	Suf.	4885	1911	Mossom Boyd Co.	Bobcaygeon	2	S. 1916
Magpie's Danegelt	489	4466	Hack.	4884	1896	Mossom Boyd Co.	Bobcaygeon	1	S. 1916
Lord Cecil (imp.)	664	4467	Shire	4883	1897	Mossom Boyd Co.	Bobcaygeon	1	S. 1916
Belle Boy (imp.)	8524	1290	Clyde	1988	1905	Dunn Brothers	Bobcaygeon	1	S. 1915
Silver Clink	5308	3318	Clyde	3395	1904	Leonard Dunn	Bobcaygeon	1	F. 1914
Igné (imp.)	2264	526	Per.	229	1908	James Humphries	Bobcaygeon	1*	F. 1914
Prince Boy	2523	4503	Clyde	3179	1905	Charles Pogue	Bobcaygeon	3	S. 1914
Prince Pride (imp.)	16209	4787	Clyde	4378	1913	S. J. McKinnon	Cambray	3*	S. 1916
Zippo	1787	1787	Clyde	1815	1908	R. J. Beggs	Cameron	1*	S. 1915
Cairngorm	9274	1783	Clyde	2537	1907	Vincent Dewel	Cameron	1*	F. 1914
Deputy	4915	2051	Clyde	1941	1905	W. J. Goodhand	Cameron (R. R. 2)	4	S. 1915
MacQueen's Crest	16291	4402	Clyde	4878	1913	Noble Perrin	Cameron	1	F. 1914
Lakeview Gretna	3739	770	Clyde	4232	1904	W. N. McEachern	Coboconk	1	S. 1916
Keswick Chief	9715	3609	Clyde	1456	1907	Hugh Grant	Creswell	3	F. 1911
Loyal Hero (imp.)	3754	2803	Per.	3053	1909	M. McPhaden	Creswell	1	F. 1914
Dan Buteman	2584	2754	Clyde	3328	1909	Samuel Tremere	Creswell	3	S. 1915
Jacob (imp.)	15009	4047	Clyde	224	1899	John L. Davis	Dongola	1	S. 1916
Lawrence Archer	4650	4396	Clyde	4576	1912	Wm. E. Austin	Fenelon Falls	1	F. 1912
Pioneer Duke	6014	2860	Clyde	5049	1896	J. H. & M. W. Brandon	Fenelon Falls	1*	S. 1915
Baron Rothschild	1021	338	Clyde	4861	1913	James Nichols	Fenelon Falls	4	S. 1916
Dan Finlister II	12028	339	Clyde	1314	1903	James Poulson	Fenelon Falls (R. R. 1)	3	S. 1916
The Favorite Knight	12029	338	Clyde	2105	1910	A. J. Southern	Head Lake	1	F. 1914
Stately City	12233	3417	Clyde	3396	1909	David Bacon	Kinnmount	3	S. 1916
Acme 2nd	3697	2614	Clyde	1491	1903	James Gatchell	Kinnmount	1*	F. 1914
Belgrade	10782	2369	Clyde	255	1909	Howard De Geer	Kirkfield	3	F. 1914
Dunure Heather (imp.)	14240	3121	Clyde	254	1908	Joseph M. McKenzie	Kirkfield	1*	F. 1914
Arthur's Seat (imp.)	10655	1820	Clyde	2390	1906	J. M. McKenzie	Kirkfield	1	F. 1916
Golden Bloom (imp.)	10782	2369	Clyde	2348	1899	Sam Endicott	Lindsay	1	F. 1914
MacInnes Junior	10782	2369	Clyde	429	1906	Sam Endicott	Lindsay	2	F. 1914
Baron Flush	10782	2369	Clyde	3000	1907	W. F. Broad	Lindsay	3	F. 1914
Gay Prince	14240	3121	Clyde	2115	1905	George J. Spenceley	Lindsay	1	F. 1914
Ardimersay Duke (imp.)	10655	1820	Clyde	1029	1907	J. A. Brown	Lindsay	1	F. 1913
Royal Roderick (imp.)	10655	1820	Clyde	1029	1907	John Brock	Lindsay	1	F. 1914

*Requiring inspection.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Indiana Boy	1844	1844		2554	1906	W. F. Broad	Lindsay	F. 1914	3
Fire Alarm	1501	1501		938	1905	John Brock	Lindsay	S. 1915	3
Roy Brook	4103	4103		1207	1903	W. A. Fanning	Lindsay	S. 1915	3
Freier	3543	3543		3840	1905	John Hartnett	Lindsay	S. 1916	3
King Bellini	1846	4489	St. Br.	4786	1907	T. Hodgson	Lindsay	S. 1916	1
Borrow Moss (imp.)	228	3539	Hack.	256	1898	Orin Parker & A. Mileage.	Lindsay	F. 1912	1
Joe Patchen	3411	3411		3865	1911	James A. Isaac	Lindsay	S. 1915	3*
Bairdelle	1750	1750		1474	1900	Stewart Pogue	Lindsay	S. 1915	4
Good Timber	2567	2567		1981	1900	Irwin Sanderson	Lindsay	F. 1914	3
Scotland's Chieftain (imp.)	3379	3509	Clyde.	3115	1897	George J. Spencley	Lindsay	F. 1914	3
Prince Garty	10284	581	Clyde.	248	1909	Thomas H. Waldon	Lindsay	S. 1914	1*
Easy Fortune	11029	884	Clyde.	1693	1910	Thomas H. Waldon	Lindsay	F. 1914	1*
Black Bird	4638	4638		5078	1913	James M. Pogue	Lindsay	F. 1914	3
Rufus Darnley	17695	4525	Clyde.	4854	1913	Jackson Bros.	Little Britain	S. 1916	3
Toronto Chief, Jr.	3747	3747		4227	1904	Robert T. Edwards	Manilla	F. 1914	3
Harduin (imp.)	1470	2444	Per.	622	1907	William Gunn	Norland	F. 1914	1
MacQueen's Heir	5735	1387	Clyde.	228	1903	J. L. Perkins	Norland	F. 1912	1
Nissouri's Mint	16766	4636	Clyde.	5069	1913	Hossack & Dundas	Oakwood	S. 1916	1
Helington Sportsman (imp.)	15164	3649	Clyde.	3423	1911	F. P. Coad	Oakwood	S. 1916	1
Merryman	562	562		252	1906	F. P. Coad	Oakwood	S. 1916	1
Sir Gregor (imp.)	14756	1345	Clyde.	727	1905	Samuel Fee	Omeeme	F. 1914	3
Acme Prince 2nd	16735	4452	Clyde.	4769	1913	Cyrus R. Hart	Omeeme (R. R. 3)	F. 1914	1
French Tim	4541	4541		5030	1905	Owen Johnson	Omeeme	S. 1916	1
Royal Jester (imp.)	6962	544	Clyde.	431	1904	William Kearns	Omeeme	S. 1916	3
Stringency	354	2381	Thor.	2944	1906	Can. Nat. Bureau of Breed.	Omeeme (R. R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Canada Southern	2429	2429		3137	1906	L. Wilson	Omeeme	F. 1914	1
Tom Millerton	721	4052	St. Br.	4517	1907	T. J. Devlin	Omeeme	F. 1914	3
Belle Boy	17973	4175	Clyde.	4656	1912	John Lowery	Perth	S. 1915	1
Black Leader	16784	4595	Clyde.	5048	1911	William G. Rodman	Reaboro	S. 1915	3*
Sterling Silver	11627	3923	Clyde.	4466	1913	Howard DeGeer	Sonya	S. 1916	1
Baron MacGregor 2nd	13124	833	Clyde.	1709	1910	Joseph Nugent	Victoria Road	S. 1915	1*
Baron Kitchener	13124	4607	Clyde.	3288	1909	Percy Brown	Woodville	F. 1914	1*
							Woodville	F. 1914	1*

WATERLOO COUNTY.

New Finish (imp.)	697	2097	Hack	1395	1900	Wm. & Samuel Oliver	Avr	1	F. 1914
Royal Gregor (imp.)	7434	1589	Clyde	1729	1904	Mrs. E. Schmidt	Baden (R. R. 2)	1	F. 1914
Royal Marquis	12063	375	Clyde	516	1908	B. D. Turnbull	Branchton	1*	F. 1914
Invetere (imp.)	2367	1073	Per	348	1908	J. Shantz & G. Bock	Berlin & New Dundee	1	S. 1915
Highland Chief		2646		281	1900	George Whitham	Berlin	3	F. 1912
Parollst	1731	4417	St. Br.	4805	1902	Mrs. John Monk	G.R.C. Club, Bridgeport	2	S. 1916
Prince Fragrant Victor	14306	4385	Clyde	4799	1912	George W. Reist	Drayton (R. R. 2)	1	F. 1916
Commodore A.	212	2466	St. Br.	2711	1909	J. W. Miller	Elmira	1*	S. 1914
Royal Dragon (imp.)	13849	3141	Clyde	1264	1911	J. W. Miller	Elmira	1	F. 1914
Prince of Avon	3362	2529	Clyde	1759	1902	Ananias M. Martin	Floradale	1	F. 1914
Knight of Glamis 2nd	9501	5	Clyde	765	1908	J. B. Snyder	Floradale	1*	F. 1914
Roy Wilkes		293		1377	1905	Aaron K. Snyder	Floradale	3	F. 1914
Charming King	15593	4613	Clyde	5066	1913	Cowan Bros.	Galt	1	S. 1916
Earl of Sanguhar (imp.)	9833	61	Clyde	1091	1907	Duncan S. Ferguson	Galt	1	F. 1914
Chester Prince (imp.)	12364	1408	Clyde	2395	1905	D. S. Ferguson	Galt	1	F. 1914
Vortex		4025		4555	1909	George R. Wilson	Galt (R. R. 7)	3*	S. 1915
Swinburne (imp.)	15171	3066	Clyde	3433	1909	George Forwell	Hawkesville	1	S. 1916
Pure Gold		3326		3360	1901	Henry Sachs	Hespeler	3	S. 1914
Glad Tidings	17757	4583	Clyde	4992	1913	W. J. Beggs & Son	Linwood	1	S. 1916
Hindward Crest (imp.)	13769	1064	Clyde	634	1910	W. J. Beggs & Son	Linwood	1*	F. 1914
Knight of Fairview	14155	2473	Clyde	2742	1910	John & Jos. Eisenmenger	Linwood	1*	F. 1914
Knight of Glamis (imp.)	4533	1979	Clyde	1923	1902	Alfred Hewitt & Son	Linwood	1	S. 1913
Baron Rozelle	11554	3257	Clyde	3742	1910	S. J. Miller	Linwood	1*	F. 1914
Lord Glamis	12593	2661	Clyde	2016	1909	John Schneider	Linwood	2*	F. 1914
All	1753	2388	Ger. Ch.	526	1905	Gideon Bock	New Dundee	1	F. 1914
Roy Charming	11892	4101	Clyde	4550	1910	Jacob H. Bender	New Hamburg	1*	S. 1915
Proof		2093		2762	1899	Robert Hyde	New Hamburg (R. R. 3)	1	F. 1914
King Kenzie		3592		3519	1902	Louis Ruthig	New Hamburg	4	F. 1914
General Black		2648		347	1902	Simon Shantz	New Hamburg	3	F. 1912
Baron Nicklas	16268	3902	Clyde	4453	1912	Daniel W. Seyler	New Hamburg	1*	S. 1915
Scottish Baron (imp.)	4245	2779	Clyde	2715	1901	D. W. Seyler	New Hamburg	1	F. 1914
Casino	961	1071	Per	354	1906	Jacob Steinmann & Son	New Hamburg	1	F. 1914
Peace Maker	3376	3120	Per	3643	1912	Jacob Steinmann & Son	New Hamburg	1*	F. 1914
Jouir (imp.)	2921	1072	Per	353	1909	Jacob Steinmann & Son	New Hamburg	2*	F. 1914
Palatus		3025		3419	1910	Jacob Steinmann & Son	New Hamburg	3	S. 1916
Major		4497	Per	4937	1914	Jacob Steinmann & Son	New Hamburg	1	S. 1916
Favourite's Heir (imp.)	4545	322	Clyde	152	1901	Jacob S. Meyer	St. Clements	1	F. 1912
Strathcona		1217		2034	1910	A. M. Martin	St. Jacob's	3*	F. 1914

*Requiring inspection.

WATERLOO COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrol. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Coateswood	822	627	St. Br.	749	1905	Jos. Wideman	St. Jacob's	F. 1914	2
Lord Myrton (imp.)	14300	852	Clyde.	1748	1910	James Ogram	Wallerstein	F. 1914	1*
Texas Pirate		2031		2784	1896	J. H. Engel	Waterloo, Box 352	F. 1914	3
Best Beau		2620		2518	1905	John R. Kaufmann	Waterloo, Box 309	F. 1914	3
MacQueen of Wellesley	9412	1438	Clyde.	2276	1906	Levl L. Martin	Waterloo (R. R. 3)	F. 1914	1
The MacQueen	13833	1439	Clyde.	2275	1910	Adam Heipel	Wellesley	F. 1914	1*
Crichton's Currie	8011	2760	Clyde.	3103	1908	J. G. Tinney	West Montrose 1	S. 1915	1
Sam's Pride (imp.)	14613	4386	Clyde.	4804	1910	John Sherriffs	Winterbourne	S. 1916	1
Redmichael (imp.)	7411	117	Clyde.	785	1900	John Sherriffs	Winterbourne	F. 1914	1

WELLAND COUNTY.

Black Monarch	593	135	Bel.	759	1909	Harvey Chambers	Chantler	F. 1914	3*
Vizir De Peteghem (imp.)		2764		3293	1909	Harvey Chambers	Chantler	S. 1916	1
King Stanton		169	Per.	1095	1901	H. H. Fry	Fenwick	F. 1914	3
Gallhier (imp.)	2203	2045	Clyde.	1524	1906	R. E. Kells	Fenwick	F. 1914	1
Proud Victor	12885	3145		3557	1910	Wm. E. Shaw	Fenwick	S. 1916	2
King Edward 1st		4405		4909	1908	Blake Schriener	Fenwick (R. R. 4)	S. 1916	3
Bay Star McKinney		799	Shire.	1601	1909	J. C. Sloat & W. E. Baker	Fenwick & Hamilton	F. 1914	3*
Maplehurst Forest Lad	680	3569		3843	1909	R. E. Kells	Fenwick	F. 1914	1*
Billy Direct		3108	Per.	3567	1907	Harold Lambert	Fonthill	S. 1915	3
Justicier (imp.)	3033	1924	St. Br.	2213	1909	Fonthill Per. Horse Ass'n.	Fonthill	S. 1916	1
Lord Direct	020	1344	Hack.	814	1901	J. P. Coan	Niagara Falls	F. 1914	1
Goldbury	449	2651	Shire.	816	1904	J. F. Snider	Niagara Falls	F. 1912	1
Lord Roberts	589	4024		3214	1908	Geo. A. Misener	Niagara Falls S.	F. 1914	2*
Voltaire 2nd		30	St. Br.	1306	1901	Wm. H. Feren	Niagara Falls S.	F. 1914	3
Steel Band		3652	Shire.	958	1903	Oswald Greenwood	North Pelham	F. 1912	3
Central G.	0103	4529	Bel.	4976	1902	S. Paonessa	Ridgeway (R. R. 2)	S. 1916	1
Cardinal Holdenby	667	444	Bel.	890	1909	M. W. Sexsmith	Ridgeway	F. 1914	1*
Clarton De Quehemont (imp.)	317	479		731	1908	Frank M. Sherk	Ridgeway	F. 1914	1*
Chimes Echo, Jr.		3164		3690	1910	Busch Brothers	Stevensville	F. 1914	3*
Leland Sensation		152	Shire.	684	1905	Frank Schier & J. H. Ruch Co.	Stevensville	F. 1914	3
Lord Wellington	456	4151	Per.	1048	1905	Frank Schier & J. Ruch	Stevensville	S. 1915	1
Javelot (imp.)	3834	2878		3452	1909	Stevensville Horse Syn.	Stevensville	F. 1914	1*

Prince Alcyoner	1861	4534	St. Br	5022	1906	Robert Bradley	Thorold	S. 1916
Prince Kerr	12211	2668	Clyde	3265	1910	F. B. Cook	Thorold	F. 1914
Kaporal (imp.)	3839	3985	Per	3382	1910	Ella Farr	Welland (R. R. 3)	S. 1916
Orsano (imp.)	3425	737	Per	1167	1902	J. H. Beamer	Welland	F. 1912

WELLINGTON COUNTY.

Blood Royal (imp.)	5430	797	Cyde	1834	1901	Robert McConnell	Alma (R.R. 1)	F. 1914
Baron Wallace (imp.)	11104	1771	Cyde	2370	1905	A. McDonald & Sons	Alma	F. 1914
Baron Senwick (imp.)	16408	3866	Cyde	4221	1911	Wm. Smith & Sons	Alma	F. 1914
Glan Ronald (imp.)	7287	1475	Cyde	2358	1905	Smith Bros.	Alma	F. 1914
Master Favourite (imp.)	7585	1142	Cyde	127	1903	John A. Aitchison	Ariss (R.R. 2)	F. 1912
Cyllene (imp.)	13908	1286	Cyde	1997	1907	Geo. W. Arnold	Arthur	F. 1914
Baron Buchanan (imp.)	6101	3226	Cyde	3673	1904	Harold Scarrow	Arthur	F. 1914
Prince Orla (imp.)	4493	1886	Cyde	2093	1900	W. J. Church	Arthur	F. 1914
Whitewall Charlie (imp.)	431	1136	Hack	911	1904	Errett Dixon	Arthur	F. 1912
The Peer (imp.)	13845	1123	Clyde	1243	1910	I. E. Haug	Arthur	F. 1914
Dan McCune	3975	2273		4111	1912	Michael Hefferman	Arthur	S. 1915
Sign of Riches (imp.)	6928	790	Clyde	1817	1898	Michael Hefferman	Arthur	F. 1914
Montrave Sensation	14867	1911	Clyde	2238	1910	N. C. McDermott	Arthur (R.R. 1)	F. 1914
Blythe Baron	16929	4237	Clyde	4711	1913	James Taylor	Arthur	S. 1915
Little Billy	1208	2157		1908	1908	Frederick Near	Ballinfad	F. 1914
Lynal	2273	536		1899	1899	Andrew Esson	Belwood	F. 1912
All in All (imp.)	11883	1515	Clyde	535	1908	Henry Sargent	Belwood	F. 1914
Montrave Envoy	4269	4708		1912	1912	Wheeler & Lawson	Belwood (R.R. 5)	S. 1915
Balraig (imp.)	6496	563	Clyde	274	1904	Jacob Maurer	Clifford	F. 1912
George's Favourite	14716	3135	Clyde	3580	1912	Louis Wolfe	Clifford	F. 1914
Red Duke Junior	5863	4485	Clyde	4855	1903	William McLean	Conn (R.R. 1)	S. 1916
Prince Purcell Jr.	2741	2741		2572	1906	John McCabe	Conn	S. 1914
Duke of Wellington	3779	3779		4335	1912	John A. Sivill	Conn (R.R. 1)	S. 1915
Scottish Yeoman (imp.)	12614	1325	Clyde	1862	1908	A. G. Darroch	Cotswold	F. 1914
Junot (imp.)	3508	3358	Per	3824	1909	Stricker, McIsaac & Ritch.	Drayton	S. 1915
Prince of Craighton (imp.)	11482	4003	Clyde	4487	1909	J. F. Husband	Eden Mills	S. 1915
Brookfield Laddle	579	1465	Hack	2205	1906	J. F. Husband	Eden Mills	F. 1914
King's Seal (imp.)	6733	2762	Clyde	2405	1903	James Brander	Elora (R.R. 2)	S. 1913
Lord Moncreiffe	16363	4082	Clyde	4619	1911	Hugh Webster	Elora (R.R. 3)	S. 1915
Ainared	225	730	St. Br.	1694	1908	A. C. McMillan	Erin	F. 1914
Hls Royalty	16398	3756	Clyde	4119	1912	G. A. Smith	Erin	F. 1914
Montrave Max	12804	1723	Clyde	2489	1910	John Weatherston	Everton	F. 1914
Hausmann	2275	3230	Per	3684	1907	Thomas B. Broadfoot	Fergus	F. 1914

*Requiring inspection.

WELLINGTON COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Slow Music	1920	4308	St. Br.	4771	1908	A. Groves	Fergus	S. 1916	1
Willie Todd	3163	3163		3686	1911	A. MacFadzean	Fergus	F. 1914	3*
Montrave Magnus	8203	1724	Clyde.	2488	1902	James A. Milne	Fergus	S. 1915	2
Lord Hugo	1725	1725		2487	1908	James A. Milne	Fergus	S. 1915	3
Present Fashion (imp.)	7194	2269	Clyde.	534	1904	J. Ransom & J. A. Duncan	Fergus	F. 1912	1
Maggie's Babe	15347	4589	Clyde.	5050	1913	R. C. Rogerson	Fergus	S. 1916	1
Income	4630	4630		2675	1901	G. H. Maynard	Glen Allan	F. 1914	3*
Nickle	4600	4600		4849	1902	Silas & Arthur Whale	Goldstone	S. 1916	3
Baron's Charm (imp.)	9238	90	Clyde.	683	1903	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph (R.R. 6)	F. 1912	1
Lord Charming	2264	583	Clyde.	284	1893	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	F. 1912	1
Warwick Model (imp.)	304	2773	Hack.	2407	1902	R. Ballagh & Son	Guelph	S. 1913	1
Gay Boy	364	4020	Thor.	4567	1899	David A. Campbell	Guelph	S. 1915	1
Charming's Pride	4167	318	Clyde.	129	1903	Richard Dickfeson & Son	Guelph	F. 1912	1
Gros-Bec (imp.)	1554	2739	Per.	546	1906	Jesse D. Gale	Guelph	F. 1914	1
Carot	1986	1986		499	1902	Leslie Bros.	Guelph (R.R. 2)	F. 1912	3
Elmoore	3610	1978	Per.	2564	1910	Leslie Bros.	Guelph	F. 1914	1*
Marplot	3496	3496		2698	1898	A. F. Tyson	Guelph	S. 1915	3
Ornamental (imp.)	7030	642	Clyde.	467	1900	Wm. S. Rutherford	Harriston	F. 1912	3
Lord Lamond (imp.)	11307	1887	Clyde.	1984	1907	Thos. Harrison & Sons	Harriston	F. 1914	1
Louistic (imp.)	2261	2900	Per.	3467	1911	Thos. Harrison & Sons	Harriston	F. 1914	1*
Iceste (imp.)	2363	3175	Per.	2425	1908	W. S. Redpath	Harriston	F. 1914	1*
Scotland's Charmer (imp.)	11305	2455	Clyde.	3145	1908	Richardson & Clark	Harriston	F. 1914	1*
Beith Prince (imp.)	13759	3723	Clyde.	1230	1910	John Wilkin	Harriston (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Bob Flemington	7918	3220	Clyde.	2179	1905	George Berry	Hillsburg	F. 1914	1
Image (imp.)	1659	2387	Per.	2923	1908	Jas. Carmichael & R. Davs.	Hillsburg	F. 1914	1*
Irnak (imp.)	1658	2386	Pcr.	2922	1908	Jas. Carmichael & R. Davs.	Hillsburg	F. 1914	1*
Baron Garty (imp.)	4739	83	Clyde.	549	1900	D. McKinnon & Sons	Hillsburg (R.R. 1)	F. 1912	1
Hugo Lad	16914	4026	Clyde.	4601	1912	James Stevenson	Kenilworth	S. 1915	1*
Charlie Gilbert	360	1171	Thor.	548	1904	Can. Nat. Bureau of Breed- ing, Ltd., A. E. Currie, agent	Montreal	F. 1912	1
The Charmer (imp.)	6109	2142	Clyde.	2466	1902	Moorefield Clydesdale Co.	Moorefield	F. 1914	1
Morrison Pride 2nd	17750	4366	Clyde.	4892	1913	Charles Currie	Morrison	S. 1916	1
St. Boswell (imp.)	4373	1775	Clyde.	2522	1901	Neil A. Brown	Mt. Forest	S. 1914	1
Ilderbert (imp.)	3028	2193	Per.	2841	1908	John H. Iles	Mt. Forest	S. 1916	1
Mansfield	4582	4582		4990	1904	John McDonald	Mt. Forest	S. 1916	3
Bessboro Freeman (imp.)	9931	446	Clyde.	912	1907	Stephen H. Moore	Mt. Forest	F. 1914	1
King Marcellus (imp.)	12682	2377	Clyde.	914	1909	Stephen H. Moore	Mt. Forest	F. 1914	1*

Brackla (imp.)	15224	3974	Clyde	4276	1911	Jonathan G. Moore	Mt. Forest	F. 1914	1*
Lord McRaith (imp.)	11486	800	Clyde	1818	1908	Jonathan G. Moore	Mt. Forest	F. 1914	1*
Incognito (imp.)	2368	2767	Per.	998	1908	McKinley & Eurig Bros.	Mt. Forest (R.R. 4)	S. 1916	1
The Bison	279	3577	St. Br.	546	1899	M. J. O'Connell	Mt. Forest	F. 1914	1
Scotland's Peer (imp.)	7650	2213	Clyde	913	1905	Colin Ray	Mt. Forest	S. 1915	1*
Dunure Chieftain (imp.)	12450	750	Clyde	550	1909	Richard Overland	Orton (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1*
Boston Hambletonian	1007	2309	Clyde	1629	1908	William Moore	Osprunge	S. 1915	3
Bianca Pride (imp.)	16433	3644	Clyde	2974	1905	William Moore	Palmerston	S. 1915	1
George 2nd	.....	2592		752	1902	Daniel Williams	Palmerston	S. 1914	3
Brant Boy Jr.	.....	4611		3004	1910	D. H. Welsh	Palmerston	S. 1915	3*
Baron Icon	.....	4611		4913	1908	Michael Jordan	Parker	S. 1916	3
Raith Standard (imp.)	16108	4238	Clyde	4702	1913	James D. Weatherston	Pushinch	S. 1915	1*
Cranberry Model	14788	3107	Clyde	3581	1910	James J. Hill	Rockwood	F. 1914	1*
Shawano King (imp.)	15708	4463	Clyde	4760	1913	John Sockett	Rockwood (R.R. 5)	S. 1916	2
Baron Knight	14176	1664	Clyde	2520	1909	John Sockett	Rockwood	S. 1916	1
Intro (imp.)	1589	2334	Per.	2994	1908	W. H. Rothwell	Rothsay	S. 1916	1
Gay Ronald	15342	4218	Clyde	4368	1913	Fred. J. Wilson	Rothsay	S. 1915	1*
King Scott	14502	2740	Clyde	124	1908	Israel Shantz	Wallenstein	F. 1914	1*

WENTWORTH COUNTY.

Euky	325	2322	St. Br.	512	1909	Hamley & Lebarr	Ancaster	S. 1915	1*
Sandy	.....	1708		2581	1902	L. Taylor	Bartonville	S. 1915	3
Karrare (imp.)	3071	1476	Per.	2360	1910	Joseph Hutty	Binbrook	S. 1915	1*
Alchemist (imp.)	11882	889	Clyde	1502	1908	Joseph Hutty	Binbrook	F. 1914	1*
Hal "O"	.....	296		1383	1904	W. G. Johnson	Binbrook	S. 1913	3
Royal Cadet (imp.)	13844	1490	Clyde	1247	1909	Emerson Johnson	Binbrook	S. 1915	1*
Harviestoun Fanatic (imp.)	656	720	Hack	1195	1909	Emerson Johnson	Binbrook	S. 1915	1*
Peter's Best	.....	179		694	1901	Peter Miller	Binbrook	S. 1915	3
British Picador	.....	281		1043	1897	Mathias C. Mann	Branchton (R.R. 2)	F. 1912	3
Young Rival	.....	155		740	1899	Benjamin Hearnis	Carlisle	F. 1914	3
Strathmore's Choice	5429	2073	Clyde	2729	1904	Nathan Mannen	Copetown	F. 1914	1
Dominion Boy	975	1920	St. Br.	1728	1899	George Bickell	Dundas	F. 1914	1
Royal Prince	13262	1688	Clyde	2051	1910	Hiram Dymont	Dundas (R.R. 2)	F. 1914	1*
Brahmin (imp.)	14087	2304	Clyde	2986	1910	Donald C. Stewart	Dundas	F. 1914	1*
Royal Donald (imp.)	8112	475	Clyde	1109	1905	J. B. Calder	Dundas	F. 1914	1
Wilkesbrook	1617	2608	St. Br.	1300	1901	Stanley Fletcher	Glanford Station	S. 1915	1
Foxholes Swell (imp.)	778	3021	Hack	3566	1897	E. & G. Gillan	Glanford Station	F. 1914	1
Karlos (imp.)	3820	3225	Per.	3618	1910	Thomas W. Smith	Glanford Station	S. 1915	1*
Infernal (imp.)	1583	1926	Per.	1437	1905	Thomas W. Smith	Glanford Station	F. 1914	2

*Requiring inspection.

WENTWORTH COUNTY.—*Concluded.*

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Prince Cairnbrogie (imp.)	4785	864	Clyde.	1628	1902	Allan Baker	Greenville	F. 1914	1
Ontario Chief	663	1068	Shire.	408	1909	W. R. Pearson	Hamilton	S. 1915	1*
Greatest Heart	4619	295		1208	1907	R. W. Field	Hamilton	S. 1916	3
Frank McGregor	1099	2865	St. Br.	3326	1904	W. Garwood Sheppard	Hamilton	S. 1915	2
C. The Limit	040	651	St. Br.	736	1903	John L. Young	Hamilton	F. 1914	1
The Star Patchen	1100	3696	St. Br.	4060	1912	W. W. Brigham	Hannon	F. 1914	1*
Pacing Patch	021	2843	St. Br.	3414	1910	Wesley Smith	Hannon	F. 1914	1*
Lord Ryckman	021	2843	St. Br.	3624	1910	Wesley Smith	Hannon	F. 1914	1*
Kakatoes (imp.)	3840	3072	Per.	3414	1910	Lancaster & Sons	Hannon	S. 1915	1*
Robert De Mareq (imp.)	816	3433	Bel. Dr.	106	1900	I. L. Martin	Hannon	F. 1912	2
Nemo	1144	1733		2458	1897	W. F. Lawrence	Mill Grove	S. 1915	4
Oro Ree	1144	2783	St. Br.	1291	1901	Francis G. Green	Stoney Creek	F. 1914	1
Black Prince	1852	1852		2453	1900	Alex. Arnold	Troy (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	3
Guaranteed Pure Gold	16280	3968	Clyde.	4436	1911	Robert Bell	Vinemount	S. 1915	1*
Kanak (imp.)	3836	2918	Per.	3422	1910	Arthur J. Kenyon	Vinemount	S. 1916	1
King Everhi (imp.)	12798	279	Clyde.	1172	1905	James A. Watt & Sons	Vinemount	S. 1914	1

YORK COUNTY.

Aden Pride	18004	4593	Clyde.	4987	1914	Laurie Bros.	Agincourt	S. 1916	1
Live Wire	576	2621	Thor.	2576	1905	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	F. 1914	1
Laird O'Ken (imp.)	13769	2260	Clyde.	2985	1911	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	F. 1914	1*
Arley McKerron	1192	4280	St. Br.	4775	1913	Patterson Bros.	Agincourt	S. 1916	1
Orlaf (imp.)	4505	4514	Per.	5001	1914	William Prophet	Agincourt	S. 1916	1
Gay Sprig (imp.)	7270	539	Clyde.	1495	1904	George Cutting	Aurora	F. 1914	1
Grandview Baron	11011	2842	Clyde.	3365	1910	Mair Bros.	Aurora	F. 1916	1
Golden Bow	974	974		1857	1907	George Rank	Aurora	S. 1915	4
L'Sir Wilfred Laurier (imp.)	2260	3845	Per.	4348	1911	J. F. Playter	Aurora (R.R. 2)	S. 1915	1*
Barney Forest	4658	4658		5086	1908	Wesley Hill	Belhaven	S. 1916	3
Kilwinning Jock (imp. in dam)	16945	4565	Clyde.	5047	1914	Henry Shaw	Belhaven	S. 1916	1
Bouncing Georgie (imp.)	14581	873	Clyde.	1646	1909	Henry Shaw	Belhaven	F. 1914	1*
Rosary Junior	3494	3494		3920	1907	Thomas McCreight	Box Grove	S. 1915	3
The Royal MacQueen	15334	3015	Clyde.	3556	1904	John Sewell	Box Grove	S. 1915	3
Robbie MacGregor	8222	72	Clyde.	905	1905	George Prout	Cedarbrae	S. 1915	2
Sprig of the Valley	4231	4231		4677	1913	A. E. Reynolds	Cedar Valley	S. 1915	3*

Floriston (imp.)	15258	3112	Clyde.....	3663	1911	Allan Murray	Danforth	F. 1914	1*
Coming Star (imp.)	15147	4507	Clyde.....	4985	1912	Joseph Angus	Eglington	S. 1916	1
Greffier (imp.)	1095	1898	Per.....	2940	1906	Bert. Glass	Elgin Mills	F. 1914	1
Proud Chieftain (imp.)	9684	142	Clyde.....	735	1906	Cameron & Company	Etobicoke	F. 1914	1
Craignair (imp.)	7793	910	Clyde.....	1364	1906	Cameron & Company	Etobicoke	S. 1915	1
Gallant Murray	14583	3008	Clyde.....	3363	1910	W. J. Howard & Son	Fairbank	S. 1916	1
Torr's Fashion (imp.)	14061	535	Clyde.....	955	1910	W. J. Howard & Son	Fairbank	S. 1915	1*
Gartly Forever (imp.)	8412	490	Clyde.....	1197	1906	W. J. Howard & Son	Fairbank	S. 1915	1
Cornion Gay Lad	14753	3022	Clyde.....	988	1910	Robert Carlisle	Gormley	F. 1914	1*
King Wallace	11903	220	Clyde.....	945	1910	W. I. Brauer & Son	Hagerman's Corners	F. 1914	1*
Tuttlebrook Champion	1241	4294	Shire.....	4185	1914	John Gardhouse & Sons	Highfield	S. 1916	1
Black Bird	.....	1231	.....	2069	1905	Lewis Mount	Kettleby	F. 1914	3
Sir Walter	.....	967	.....	1836	1906	Munshaw Bros.	Kettleby	F. 1914	3
Chieftain	4583	4488	Per.....	4845	1914	Wm. A. Henry & Son	Keswick	S. 1916	1
Buchez (imp.)	4615	1346	Per.....	445	1901	Kleinburg Stock Company	Kleinburg	F. 1912	1
The Principal	859	1813	St. Br.....	1308	1901	W. H. O'Dell	Kleinburg	F. 1914	1
Elderslie (imp.)	9329	1306	Clyde.....	1946	1907	Richard Harman	King (R.R. 3)	F. 1914	1
Admiral Dinnie	15716	3244	Clyde.....	3698	1911	James B. McClure	King	F. 1914	1*
Victor Hugo	13464	802	Clyde.....	1824	1908	W. J. Wells & Son	King	F. 1914	1*
Humber Jim	.....	3510	.....	3927	1909	T. B. Colton	Lambton Mills	F. 1914	3*
Lawford Forest King	881	1949	Shire.....	159	1908	O'Brien & Ireland	Laskay	F. 1914	1*
Frenchman	.....	2683	.....	3267	1905	Edward Elmer	Lloydtown	S. 1916	4
Lord Erskine Cairndale	17038	4394	Clyde.....	4858	1914	R. Milne & Sons	Locust Hill (R.R. 1)	S. 1916	1
Mac MacGregor	17566	4513	Clyde.....	4987	1913	J. I. Balsdon	Markham	S. 1916	1
Prince Aristos	.....	4070	.....	4597	1912	John W. Graham	Markham	S. 1915	3*
Peter Wilton	858	775	St. Br.....	1489	1905	T. H. Hassard	Markham	S. 1915	3*
Lupin (imp.)	3762	3063	Per.....	3625	1911	T. H. Hassard	Markham	F. 1914	1
The Count of Hillcrest	15774	4502	Clyde.....	4960	1913	T. H. Hassard	Markham	F. 1914	1*
Prince Ideal	38	1739	St. Br.....	1196	1901	T. H. Hassard	Markham	S. 1916	1
Marathon (imp.)	12610	2131	Clyde.....	450	1907	T. H. Hassard	Markham	F. 1912	1
Royal Review (imp.)	279	722	Hack.....	1194	1904	T. H. Hassard	Markham	F. 1914	1
Hanoi (imp.)	1555	1840	Per.....	2272	1907	W. H. Johnson	Markham	F. 1912	1
Captain Bryson	1669	3119	St. Br.....	904	1900	H. C. Reesor	Markham	F. 1914	1
Lord Morven (imp.)	11457	1349	Clyde.....	1903	1908	James Torrance	Markham	F. 1912	1
Sir James of Alton (imp.)	17283	4474	Clyde.....	4968	1910	James Torrance	Markham	F. 1914	1*
Merry Baron (imp.)	17284	4475	Clyde.....	4969	1912	James Torrance	Markham	S. 1916	1
Fronzac (imp.)	41	2969	Fr. Ch.....	3434	1905	James Torrance	Markham	S. 1914	1
Bonus Prince (imp.)	15170	2906	Clyde.....	3470	1910	James Torrance	Markham	F. 1914	1*
Black Benedict (imp.)	3563	2262	Clyde.....	2730	1900	James Torrance	Markham	S. 1916	1
Fear Naught	.....	1561	.....	2318	1895	George H. Shoults	Markham	F. 1914	3
Earl McNair (imp.)	14839	2971	Clyde.....	946	1911	Robert Canning	Miliken	F. 1914	1*

*Requiring inspection.

YORK COUNTY.—Continued.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Dymond	2565	2565		2165	1909	Robert Davis	Mount Albert	S. 1915	3*
Bonnie Solway (imp.)	15293	2939	Clyde	3483	1911	W. J. Oldham	Mount Albert	F. 1914	1*
Ouse Bridge Champion	552	593	Shire	444	1906	Amos Agar	Nashville	S. 1915	1
Lord Minto	584	584		1575	1897	Amos Agar	Nashville	F. 1914	3
Dandy (imp.)	14578	1881	Clyde	270	1910	John G. Mason	Nashville	F. 1914	1*
Benefactor	15296	3367	Hack	3830	1911	Edgar Dennis	Newmarket	F. 1914	1*
Brandy (imp.)	765	3621	St. Br.	3832	1905	Edgar Dennis	Newmarket	S. 1915	1
MacCounce	109	2713	St. Br.	2590	1906	Gilford Mann	Newmarket	S. 1915	1
Baron Alton (imp.)	15295	3118	Clyde	3622	1911	L. Pipher	Newmarket	F. 1914	1*
Harley	3826	2901	Per.	898	1902	Walter Randall	Newmarket	F. 1912	1
Minto Chimes	3732	3732		4689	1901	J. D. Readman	Newmarket	S. 1915	3
Gleusman (imp.)	6809	3508	Clyde	903	1905	Fred. O. R. Simpson	Newmarket	F. 1914	1
The Saxon	848	3962	St. Br.	4475	1906	T. Skinner	Newmarket	S. 1915	1
Earlmont	1825	782	Clyde	2110	1905	James Hills	Oak Ridges	F. 1914	3
Nesbitt MacQueen	14643	1023		1499	1901	W. J. Hudgins	Oak Ridges	F. 1914	1
Shipmate	1012	1023		1499	1901	W. J. Hudgins	Oak Ridges	F. 1914	3
Cruikston	1012	2266	St. Br.	2436	1903	Edward Mechan	Pefferlaw	F. 1914	2
Tiktok	740	4501	Thor.	4886	1911	J. B. Cowieson & Sons	Queensville	S. 1916	1
Clarion (imp.)	15146	2922	Clyde	3437	1910	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	S. 1916	1*
Birchburn	16409	3869	Clyde	4220	1912	John A. Boag & Son	Queensville	F. 1914	1*
Lyon	1635	1152	Per.	1956	1909	W. G. Hill	Queensville	F. 1914	1*
Eclipse	4701	4590	Per.	4286	1913	Wm. G. Hill	Queensville	F. 1912	1
Ecureuil (imp.)	746	1150	Per.	1957	1904	Wm. G. Hill	Queensville	F. 1914	1*
Harmony 2nd	12978	3148	Clyde	3635	1911	Edgar Powell	Queensville	S. 1915	3*
Golden Eagle	1102	1459		899	1909	A. J. Smith	Queensville	F. 1914	1*
Watnall King	1102	3123	Shire	3667	1912	J. B. Clark	Ravenshoe	F. 1914	1*
Gallant Kyle	7959	1632	Clyde	642	1906	Henry Smith	Ravenshoe	F. 1914	1*
Lambton (imp.)	15299	2845	Clyde	3400	1911	John Fisher	Ringwood	F. 1914	1*
Bethesda's Pride	15755	4200	Clyde	4568	1913	A. Sherrick	Ringwood	S. 1915	1*
Sir Leonard (imp.)	12108	532	Clyde	947	1908	John Fisher	Ringwood	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Aden (imp.)	13763	718	Clyde	1225	1910	H. A. Mason	Scarboro	F. 1914	1*
Baron Currie	7734	608	Clyde	715	1902	Scarboro Jct. Clyde, Horse Breeders' Association	Scarboro Jct.	F. 1912	1
Prince	1634	1517	Per.	2341	1909	F. Vivian	Scarboro Jct.	F. 1914	1*
Rex Edward	1063	2486	St. Br.	2637	1901	Robert L. Graham	Schomberg	F. 1914	1
Black Mosstrooper	17724	4365	Clyde	4896	1913	R. L. Graham	Schomberg	S. 1916	1
Chief Frontview	5106	2781	Clyde	2931	1904	Thomas Jordan	Schomberg	S. 1916	2

Promoter (imp.)	16355	3876	Clyde.....	4256	1909	James Leonard	Schomberg	.....	F. 1914	1*
Cattaneo (imp.)	12005	1768	Clyde.....	2387	1909	Brownsberger Bros.	Stouffville (R.R. 1)	..	S. 1916	1
Prince Borthwick	17754	4390	Clyde.....	4838	1913	J. A. Clarke	Stouffville	.....	S. 1916	1
Lord Tinto (imp.)	3633	1141	Clyde.....	2109	1898	James McConochie	Stouffville	.....	S. 1913	1
Top Gallant Prince	16790	3882	Clyde.....	4452	1913	Robert H. Spofford	Stouffville	.....	S. 1915	1*
Netherby Hero	15792	3324	Clyde.....	3804	1912	Robert H. Spofford	Stouffville (R.R. 1)	..	F. 1914	1*
Prince of Orange (imp.)	7848	2184	Clyde.....	1212	1905	William Hadden	Sutton West (R.R. 2)	..	S. 1915	1
Homestake King	16049	3258	Clyde.....	3748	1911	James D. Hamilton	Sutton West	.....	F. 1914	1*
Sir Leopold (imp.)	9747	1908	Clyde.....	2307	1901	John S. Johnston	Sutton West	.....	F. 1914	1
Nello	1941	4454	St. Br.....	119	1907	J. F. Lavery	Sutton West	.....	S. 1915	1
Royal Rysdk	1577	1577		641	1903	Charles Park	Sutton West	.....	F. 1912	3
Furioso	1560	1560		345	1905	Charles Park	Sutton West	.....	F. 1914	3
Baron Temple	16342	3752	Clyde.....	4280	1911	T. H. Legge	Temperanceville	.....	F. 1914	1*
King Todd	1300	4291	St. Br.....	3041	1907	N. R. Eakin	Thistleton	.....	S. 1916	1
Dunure Hallmark (imp.)	15378	2914	Clyde.....	3484	1911	Robert Cox	Todmorden (R.R. 1)	..	F. 1914	1*
Judge Parker	1	3453	St. Br.....	3916	1902	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	S. 1913	1
Nealon	680	3455	Thor.....	3777	1903	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	S. 1915	1
Orme Shore (imp.)	701	3545	Thor.....	2914	1901	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	S. 1913	1
Calgary	410	4285	Thor.....	4808	1910	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	S. 1916	1
Knights Differ	308	4281	Thor.....	4776	1909	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	S. 1916	1
Meteor (imp.)	9565	1080	Clyde.....	118	1906	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	F. 1914	1
First Sight	409	3936	Thor.....	4346	1910	Robert Davies	Todmorden	.....	S. 1915	1*
Bert Axworthy	1845	4286	St. Br.....	4774	1908	T. A. Crow	Toronto	.....	S. 1916	1
Billeneer	468	3627	Thor.....	3977	1904	J. W. Barbour	Toronto	.....	F. 1914	1
Jupiter (imp.)	1938	3436	Per.....	3788	1905	M. Cockburn	Toronto	.....	F. 1914	1
Pan Lougin	885	4664	Thor.....	5091	1900	Amelius Jarvis	Toronto	.....	S. 1916	2
Rose Victor (imp.)	12488	212	Clyde.....	1202	1909	The Mounce Co., Ltd.	Toronto	.....	S. 1915	1*
King's Purser (imp.)	9905	497	Clyde.....	1391	1907	A. G. Gormley	Unionville	.....	S. 1916	1
Beau Ideal 2nd	14407	3851	Clyde.....	4443	1912	James C. Smith	Unionville (R.R. 1)	..	S. 1915	1*
Foremost (imp.)	13848	1120	Clyde.....	1240	1910	Graham & Smith	Unionville	.....	S. 1915	1*
West Lothian (imp.)	6753	1298	Clyde.....	1962	1902	F. H. Quantz	Unionville	.....	S. 1915	1
Netherby (imp.)	11778	1332	Clyde.....	1822	1908	C. B. Stoutenburg	Victoria Square	.....	S. 1916	1
Muskogee Baron	1759	4536	St. Br.....	4811	1908	George Arnold	Virginia	.....	S. 1916	1*
Bydand (imp.)	12482	571	Clyde.....	83	1908	J. M. Gardhouse	Weston	.....	F. 1914	1*
Hussard (imp.)	1332	1653	Per.....	2592	1907	J. B. Hogate	Weston	.....	S. 1915	1
Inceste (imp.)	1609	1405	Per.....	12	1908	J. B. Hogate	Weston	.....	F. 1914	1*
Gaulois (imp.)	2204	1104	Per.....	1537	1906	J. B. Hogate	Weston	.....	F. 1914	1
Javal (imp.)	4014	2947	Per.....	3506	1909	J. B. Hogate	Weston	.....	F. 1914	1*
Finot Jr.	.....	2219	Per.....	2937	1899	David Huson	Weston	.....	F. 1914	1*
Cormier (imp.)	129	1628	Per.....	2269	1902	Wm. Pears	Weston (R.R. 3)	.....	S. 1915	3
Guedo (imp.)	2546	1692	Per.....	1897	1906	Wm. Pears	West Toronto	.....	S. 1915	1
Farmer	.....	2405	Per.....	3129	1909	W. F. Diceman	Woodbridge	.....	S. 1916	3

*Requiring inspection.

NEW ONTARIO.

ALGOMA.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol-ment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Hermenault	4264	Per.	4529	1907	Victor Paquette	Azilda	S. 1915	3
Luis 2nd	2062	Per.	2541	1910	D. D. Griffith	Barrie Island	F. 1914	1*
Colonel Victor	15678	Clyde.	3922	1909	I. Labbe	Blind River	S. 1915	1*
Frank	524	Per.	4379	1906	J. J. McPhail	Bruce Mines	F. 1914	1
Marquis (imp.)	3554	Per.	240	1903	J. J. McPhail	Bruce Mines	F. 1914	1
Joe Stanton	4668	Per.	4852	1903	J. J. Wright	Carterton (Joseph Island)	S. 1916	3
Grimpant	72441	Per.	4107	1906	Chelmsford Horse Ass'n	Chelmsford	F. 1914	1
Charlie	4509	Per.	5028	1900	Edward Marcott	Chelmsford	S. 1916	4
Up-To-Date	4112	Per.	4637	1901	James McKinley	Evansville	F. 1914	3
George Echo	4292	Per.	4648	1909	Hugh McKinnon	Gordon Lake	S. 1915	3*
King Edward	1106	Per.	2081	1903	Aaron Walker	Gore Bay	F. 1914	3
Canadian Boy	3895	Per.	4464	1912	G. Strain, Chas. Burt & Chas. Slomke	Gore Bay	F. 1914	3*
Black Jim	4130	Per.	4650	1909	D. Thibault	Larchwood	S. 1915	3*
Gazon (imp.)	29	Fr. Ch.	4175	1906	W. J. Nott	MacLennan	F. 1914	1
Superior II	3802	Per.	4418	1908	Massey Per. Horse Co.	Massey	F. 1914	1*
Gaulis (imp.)	872	Per.	3602	1906	G. A. Mooney	Massey	F. 1914	1
Sidney Tone	4216	Per.	4603	1901	J. Ouellette	Massey	S. 1915	3
Royal Direct	14184	Clyde.	5101	1910	W. H. Tracey	Massey	S. 1916	1
Flash Prince II	3774	Per.	4343	1906	A. J. Campbell	Providence Bay	F. 1914	3
King Wilkes	4408	Per.	4948	1907	John W. Brason	Richard's Landing	S. 1916	3
Landais (imp.)	3852	Per.	3384	1911	A. G. Hyland	Richard's Landing	S. 1916	1
Richard Dare	1691	St. Br.	4122	1910	Cephas Broad	Rydal Bank	F. 1914	1*
Jack O'Lantern	4409	Per.	4949	1912	William Crowe	Sault Ste. Marie	S. 1916	3
Arrival Wilkes	3775	Clyde.	4176	1902	Wm. Marshall	Sault Ste. Marie	F. 1914	3
Tommy McNab	4335	Per.	4728	1913	Frank Martin	Sault Ste. Marie	S. 1916	1
Young Robrine	4420	Per.	4950	1907	Murdock McLean	Sault Ste. Marie	S. 1916	4
Red Badge	955	St. Br.	1137	1902	A. A. Moody	Sault Ste. Marie	F. 1912	1
Starlight	4136	Per.	4137	1905	J. C. Sholdice	Sault Ste. Marie	S. 1915	3
Innes Pride (imp.)	11790	Clyde.	4589	1908	George Wilding	Sault Ste. Marie	S. 1915	2
Splixmore Jr.	981	St. Br.	852	1902	Henry N. Brown	Sault Ste. Marie	F. 1912	1
Frisky Hal	032	St. Br.	2193	1910	Laurence Bailey	Steeltown	S. 1916	1
Rock	4412	Per.	4970	1912	Herman St. Louis	Thessalon	S. 1916	3

Calgary	1348	3591	1909	R. A. Gamble	Walford	F. 1914	1*
"B" "B"	4510	5029	1904	John Maioy	Webwood	S. 1916	2
Hindman's Perfection	4049	4295	1911	Wharnclyffe Per. Horse Co. Wharnclyffe	Wharnclyffe	S. 1915	3*
Alvin	4028	4604	1911	Charles G. Hyett	Worthington	S. 1915	3*

HALIBURTON.

Fred Wilkes	2013	2047	1910	C. N. Baumhauer	Cheddar	F. 1914	3*
Blythe Boy	3767	4228	1907	L. B. E. Dillman	Gooderham	F. 1914	3
Prince of Willowbrook	2285	3196	1911	Sydney Johnston	Lochin	F. 1914	1*
Trenton	4543	4798	1898	A. C. Jones	Minden	S. 1916	3
Oliver Prince	1553	2291	1908	Wm. Foster	West Guildford	F. 1914	3*

MANITOULIN.

Gnome (Imp.)	806	1969	1906	Albert Long	Barrie Island	F. 1914	1
King Edward I	3664	4112	1902	Norman Campbell	Britainville	F. 1914	3
Scots Fir (Imp.)	6894	3863	1902	James McKinley	Evansville	F. 1914	1
Kirkbeam	3661	4052	1908	A. E. Morrel	Gore Bay	F. 1914	3*
Sfr Govan	8041	4640	1905	Peter McConnell	Kagawang	F. 1914	1
Lord Chatlan	11189	3736	1908	L. Stringer	Shegwindah	F. 1914	1*
Baron Stirling 2nd	10434	3787	1906	William Ritchings	Spring Bay	F. 1914	1

MUSKOKA.

Jesse James	3566	4279	1900	Duncan Bell	Aspdin	S. 1915	2
Royal Prince	4097	4585	1911	Peter Decaire	Bala, Box 93	S. 1915	3*
Royal Hugo	9769	1092	1909	Samuel N. Robson	Birkendalle	S. 1915	1*
Simon MacGregor	3605	4187	1902	John Beaumont	Bracebridge	S. 1915	1
King Ansonia	3685	4308	1902	Sidney H. Blackwell	Bracebridge	F. 1914	3
Black Stamp (Imp.)	13149	2021	1910	Leishman & Watson	Bracebridge	F. 1914	1*
Castelar King	3619	4130	1910	F. Morris & James Carson	Bracebridge	F. 1914	1*
Don Alton	3669	4140	1911	William L. Tibbett	Bracebridge	F. 1914	2*
Royal Range	14427	2368	1910	Samuel Skinner	Bracebridge	F. 1914	1*

*Requiring inspection.

MUSKOKA.—*Concluded.*

Name of Stallion.	Can. Rec. No.	Enrolment No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Stanley Champion	955	1740		1905	Charles Swanson	Emberson	S. 1914	3	
Chimes A	4622	5032		1905	Albert King	Gravenhurst	S. 1916	4	
Glitter	3987	4139		1899	Jos. Lynch	Huntsville	S. 1915	3	
Feudal Chief (imp.)	13085	940	Clyde	1910	G. & D. Hollinshead	Huntsville	F. 1914	1*	
Highland Sam	4257	4709		1906	R. Markle	Huntsville	S. 1915	3	
Dannie McGregor	3972	4546		1908	Wesley Morrow	Muskoka Falls	S. 1915	3	
Young Lion McQueen	3973	3077		1908	Wesley Morrow	Muskoka Falls	S. 1915	3	
Royal Mack	4215	4692		1906	Herbert Haight	Novar	S. 1915	4	
Bonnie Dee (imp.)	13316	4141	Clyde	1911	W. F. Somersel	Port Sydney	F. 1914	1*	
Bonnie Prince Charley	9717	464	Clyde	1909	Thomas Short	Reay	F. 1914	1*	
Fagan	4044	4584		1911	Eli Commandant	Sahanatien	S. 1915	3*	

NIPISSING.

Prince	4672	5007		1912	Alexander Girard	Astorville	S. 1916	3
Hector	4207	4666		1910	William Boxwell	Alderdale	S. 1915	3*
John Lennox	4674	5085		1910	Etienne Beaulieu	Bonfield	S. 1916	3
Intact (imp.)	4012	896	Per	1908	Lawrence McNulty	Bonfield	F. 1914	1*
Captain Duke	4673	5015		1905	Thos. A. Brennan	Charlton	S. 1916	3
Baron Everard (imp.)	15223	3894	Clyde	1911	George Tough	Charlton	F. 1914	1*
Hal Patron	3816	4299		1898	M. McKay	Charlton	F. 1914	3
Prince	4675	5102		.....	Jas. O'Brian	Coniston	S. 1916	3
Dlek	4332	4731		1912	Joseph Tetrault	Dunnet	S. 1916	3
Geranium	4671	4986		1904	Henry Taylor	Earlton	S. 1916	3
Fairbank	2506	3058		1909	Joseph Valiquette	Eau Claire	F. 1914	3*
Bob	4108	4608		1904	F. Boulanger	Great Desert	S. 1915	3*
Marly 3rd	4162	4661		1911	F. Lalonde	Hanmer	S. 1915	3*
Chance	4260	4701		1912	Miles McDonald	Markstay	S. 1915	3*
Lion	4670	273		1909	Zephere Cayea	Matlawa	S. 1916	3
Jack	21	1335		1908	Eusebe Wissell	Ouellette	S. 1915	3
Lord Kitchener	3821	4420		1903	J. A. Anderson	Powassan	F. 1914	3
Noble Alcone	4456	4541		1907	Napoleon Villeneuve	Sturgeon Falls	F. 1914	3
Ben	4164	4672		1912	Leon Delorme	Sturgeon Falls	S. 1915	3*

*Requiring inspection.

Coon	4095	4588	1907	J. D. Vachon	Sturgeon Falls	S. 1915	3
Henri (imp.)	3829	4030	1907	Sturgeon Falls Synd., Jas. Davison, Pres., Sturgeon Falls	Falls	F. 1914	1
Billy Monbars	4413	4971	1911	Thomas Travers	Sudbury	S. 1916	3
Royal George	4375	4528	1909	C. V. Price	Sudbury	F. 1914	3*
Kingston Boy	4372	4173	.....	C. V. Price	Sudbury	F. 1914	3*
Farmer	4330	4727	1913	Noe Legault	Verner	S. 1916	3
Prince Arbroath	3687	4063	1907	Boyd & Chenette	Warren	F. 1914	1

PARRY SOUND.

Chester B.	4193	4685	1905	Nelson Maybee	Berriedale	S. 1915	3
Flash Lightning	653	3536	1908	David Magee	Broadbent	F. 1914	1*
Baron Thomas	2449	3146	1908	Hugh & Joseph Varcoe	Burk's Falls	S. 1916	1
Barrie Boy Jr.	4421	4562	1908	B. Kernaghan	Burk's Falls	S. 1916	4
Garby (imp.)	421	4563	1906	James A. Marshall	Burk's Falls	S. 1915	1
Prince Albert	4180	4653	1912	James Vanmeer	Burk's Falls	S. 1915	3*
Celtic Guard (imp.)	10590	3898	1904	J. A. McDonald	Emsdale	F. 1914	1
Frank Theakston	4449	4822	1908	C. W. Munford	Magnetawan	S. 1916	2
Castelar	225	3354	1905	Laughlin Wiggins	Nipissing	F. 1914	1
Prince Marshall	904	3354	1908	E. A. Haines	Parry Sound	F. 1914	1*
Young Lampiste	3665	4125	1908	John Woods	Parry Sound	S. 1914	3*
Major Silvertail	4676	5057	1906	A. Gangion, Jr.	Povassan	S. 1916	3
Gallant Marcellus	4014	4439	1906	W. H. Martin	Rosseau	S. 1915	1
Major Cormier	3742	4733	1913	W. J. Unger	South River	S. 1916	1
National	3651	386	1905	McCron & Taylor	Sprucedale	F. 1914	1
Blacksmith Boy	11905	4134	1910	McCron & Taylor	Sprucedale	F. 1914	1*
Royal Alexander	1087	1611	1905	J. C. Cunningham	Sundridge	F. 1914	2
King	4343	4757	1908	Samuel Gates	Sundridge	S. 1916	3

RAINY RIVER.

King of Thule	4678	5006	1913	Arthur J. Leveridge	Devlin	S. 1916	1
Sir Reubin	3955	4128	1908	Charles Fisher	Emo	S. 1915	1
Glanton	4618	4543	1905	John McKay	Emo	S. 1915	3
Stately Gem	4102	4527	1910	E. T. Murphy	Fort Frances	S. 1915	1*
George Cymblain	3930	4473	1909	R. R. Johnston	Rainy River	S. 1915	3*
Golden Stately	4113	4472	1909	James B. Cook	Rainy River	S. 1915	1*
Forest King	4677	4516	1910	Madill Bros.	Shenston	S. 1916	1

*Requiring inspection.

TEMISKAMING.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. ment No. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Dr. Black	3988	St. Br.....	4174	1906	F. T. Bell	New Liskeard	F. 1914	3
Arion King	2324		186	1899	D. C. Burkholder	New Liskeard	F. 1912	1
Government (imp.)	406		640	1905	S. Jewell & Son	New Liskeard	S. 1916	3
Ismail	4327		4235	1908	Daniel Maloney	New Liskeard	S. 1916	3
Baron Ransom	4367		4904	1914	Sher. Willows	New Liskeard	S. 1916	3
Baron Richardson 2nd	11561	Clyde.....	2810	1910	Dom. Live Stock Commis- sioner, Ottawa	Monteith	F. 1914	1*

THUNDER BAY.

Sir Rouncevalle	4107		4568	1902	F. W. Fraser	Fort William	S. 1915	3
The Wilkmer	4329		4537	1909	James Tonkin	Fort William	F. 1914	3*
Young Baron	3791		4132	1906	E. T. Ross	Port Arthur	F. 1914	3
Dunrobin Laird	16378	Clyde.....	4571	1913	A. R. Ascough	Kenora	S. 1915	1*

OUTSIDE POINTS.

ALBERTA.

Name of Stallion.	Can. Enrol- Rec. ment No. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Colembert	2650	Clyde.....	956	1902	Alex. McConnell	Czar, Alta.	F. 1912	3
Prince Wright (imp.)	14139		4088	1912	William A. Scott	Leo, Alta.	F. 1914	1*

MANITOBA.

Fyvie Gallant (imp.)	12485	Clyde.....	531	1909	Harry Bowles	Kaleida	F. 1914	1*
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SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince of Aikton (imp.)	13576	1365	Clyde.....	2328	1903	James Botz	Kelfield, Sask.	F. 1914	1
The Gay Lad (imp.)	8765	1874	Clyde.....	1478	1905	Allan Hewson	Loney, Sask.	S. 1915	1
Galopin	.....	2962	.....	191	1901	George Ray, Wm. Hattou,	Mgr., Marengo, Sask.	F. 1912	3
Baron Buchyloie 2nd	.....	4505	.....	4160	1913	Sam. McCulloch	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	F. 1914	3
Sylvander's Heir	13008	3655	Clyde.....	3985	1911	A. K. McEwen	Riceton, Sask.	F. 1914	1*
Ruby Brilliant (imp.)	14498	865	Clyde.....	1632	1910	Thomas J. Gamble	Spring Valley, Sask.	F. 1914	1*
Rich Hill Baron	.....	3041	.....	3603	1912	D. H. Hammond	Melville, Sask.	F. 1914	3

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Name of Stallion	Can. Enrolment Rec. No.	Breed.	Fyle No.	Date of Birth.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Date of Insp.	Form of Cert.
Johnston Chief (imp.)	12138	Clyde.....	2970	1906	George Fraser	Beech Grove	S. 1915	1
Master Hugh (imp.)	16673	Clyde.....	4889	1911	Calumet Island Clyde, Syl., P. Needham, Mgr.	Calumet Island	S. 1916	1
Giron	.....	.....	5031	1913	John Isabella	Chichester	S. 1916	3
Sylvio (imp.)	13905	Clyde.....	1443	1907	Napoleon Lafrance	Desjardin (R.R. 1)	S. 1915	1
Duc (imp.)	646	Bel. Dr....	3871	1911	J. E. Arnold	Grenville	S. 1915	1*
Rosco L.	3477	Perf.....	5008	1906	J. E. Arnold	Grenville	S. 1916	1
Tom De St. Vincent	.....	.....	3699	1903	J. E. Dolan	Portage Du Fort	S. 1915	3
Tom	.....	.....	4201	1911	Damase Cadieux	St. Redempteur	F. 1914	3*
Saline Boy	1220	St. Br.....	4307	1905	Robert Sharp	Westmount	S. 1915	1
Lord Aberdeen (imp.)	8495	Clyde.....	3598	1906	T. B. Macauley	Hudson Heights	S. 1915	1
George Mack	.....	.....	4609	1903	Louis Lanthier	Papineauville	S. 1915	3

*Requiring inspection.

REPORT
OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1916
PART I.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:
Printed by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1917

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
Corner Queen and John Streets
TORONTO

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel
in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour
the Report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario for 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HEARST,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1917.

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STATISTICAL REPORT OF ONTARIO WOMEN'S INSTITUTES FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Institute District.	Membership.	No. of meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.			Cash on hand per last report.	Members' fees.	Receipts.			Expenditure.										Balance.
				No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	\$	c.			Grants.	\$	c.	Expenses for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.			
Addington.....	24	16	134	3	13 18	5	10 00	10 00	156 67	184 85	2 50	6 75	1 25	57	140 80	145 12	39 73					
Algoma, Centre..	149	65	1,313	70	130 60	34 75	93 00	427 62	685 97	8 25	6 75	16 12	41	391 83	397 65	158 32						
Algoma, East....	103	60	663	29	49 40	25 50	15 00	262 71	352 61	65	1 50	2 75	3	252 97	262 78	89 83						
Algoma, N. Shore	105	55	697	39	66 73	26 25	34 00	331 50	458 48	37 15	4 75	10 75	6	264 29	351 60	106 88						
Amherst Island..	57	10	160	9	59 61	14 25	25 00	44 90	143 76	4 00	13 00	2 00	6	206 29	202 28	41 48						
Brant, North....	610	137	4,857	279	368 16	153 50	107 00	3,063 89	3,632 55	54 79	50 00	38 99	21	3,007 49	3,206 01	426 54						
Brant, South....	368	108	2,687	82	226 30	91 00	92 00	2,046 30	2,455 60	4 75	33 00	25 69	20	3,005 24	2,147 16	308 44						
Brockville.....	99	30	900	13	153 32	24 75	20 00	579 26	777 33	9 00	20 00	6 92	3	552 20	607 86	169 47						
Bruce, Centre....	179	79	1,419	146	67 43	49 25	77 00	340 51	534 19	25 00	26 00	21 15	9	302 60	411 58	122 61						
Bruce, North....	197	101	1,592	70	220 94	45 75	158 00	588 27	1,012 96	14 80	30 20	34 65	13	613 97	775 73	237 23						
Bruce, South....	282	56	1,951	82	172 65	59 00	65 00	1,470 19	1,766 84	32 74	18 50	20 44	9	1,347 70	1,444 82	322 02						
Bruce, West....	217	69	1,949	77	23 62	52 25	75 00	110 63	261 50	6 75	35 00	30 65	9	105 18	210 12	51 38						
Carleton.....	306	96	1,904	81	116 63	64 25	158 00	1,340 40	1,679 28	34 19	15 00	11 80	20	1,469 49	1,573 49	105 79						
Dufferin.....	422	193	4,667	218	289 57	106 50	202 50	1,905 70	2,905 70	65 47	25 00	54 26	27	2,224 32	1,434 92	470 78						
Dundas.....	262	59	1,511	33	298 01	62 75	53 00	1,457 00	1,870 76	29 44	25 00	14 50	10	1,488 99	1,632 67	238 09						
Durham, East....	475	154	2,049	81	285 62	117 75	107 75	1,888 87	2,399 99	15 80	28 75	31 39	31	1,956 79	2,086 03	313 96						
Durham, West....	296	92	3,385	119	198 25	74 00	93 00	1,543 27	1,908 52	7 30	43 54	20 10	29	1,599 98	1,756 12	152 40						
Elgin, East.....	306	92	2,217	78	227 27	61 00	77 00	1,719 74	1,079 01	7 25	52 45	8 50	20	1,977 87	908 99	170 02						
Elgin, West.....	229	87	1,913	102	157 52	56 50	40 00	1,374 94	1,665 96	38 35	46 80	14 16	15	1,251 96	1,373 07	292 89						
Essex, North....	195	61	1,521	47	120 01	66 25	40 00	736 32	962 58	23 28	25 15	6 74	9	709 15	797 57	165 01						
Essex, South....	363	71	2,411	97	520 87	90 75	77 00	872 97	1,555 59	25 08	58 55	31 72	3	900 14	1,032 39	523 20						
Frontenac.....	67	24	512	4	55 92	16 75	37 00	379 11	488 78	2 00	9 50	7 26	3	376 06	405 62	83 16						
Glenarry.....	243	64	1,853	26	99 03	57 50	34 00	2,110 87	2,301 40	11 75	2 65	24 29	29	2,041 18	2,133 62	187 78						
Grenville, South	192	53	1,067	56	73 21	48 00	81 00	921 38	1,123 59	2 50	12 50	6 75	9	892 22	936 21	187 38						
Grey Centre....	674	202	3,814	198	426 77	163 50	163 00	2,926 25	3,679 52	24 70	79 75	45 84	33	2,756 12	2,983 43	696 09						
Grey, North....	417	127	2,860	200	132 41	85 00	101 00	1,184 15	1,502 56	9 50	42 00	19 17	34	1,184 06	1,315 31	187 25						
Grey, South....	257	110	3,082	128	211 97	64 25	95 00	839 50	1,110 72	27 38	25 00	11 14	25	849 53	969 60	241 12						
Haldimand.....	661	248	5,147	271	407 61	161 25	350 00	3,196 06	4,114 92	39 52	72 54	30 14	26	3,534 79	3,761 15	353 77						
Haliburton.....	102	30	571	45	72 20	25 50	29 00	383 95	510 65	5 50	5 00	1 00	4	446 49	468 04	42 61						
Halton.....	502	168	3,999	147	255 76	125 00	135 71	5,546 08	2,062 55	30 70	86 57	34 88	27	1,226 78	1,419 44	643 11						
Hastings, East..	542	190	3,849	118	249 22	125 50	104 00	4,742 72	5,221 44	36 83	65 00	19 24	95	4,425 39	4,653 91	567 53						

396	Hastings, North.	90	283	80	97	00	86	00	2,145	572,612	37	38	41	68	10	56	05	53	48	24	25	15	27	1,774	062,029	62	582	75			
220	Hastings, West.	58	248	59	53	75	50	00	1,000	381,352	72	5	55	15	00	13	96	9	85	24	30	35	35	969	191,016	20	336	52			
243	Huron, East	107	169	09	60	75	74	00	1,646	281,950	12	37	40	35	00	15	95	30	07	17	15	16	10	1,467	061,618	73	331	39			
93	Huron, South	33	72	37	18	75	68	00	320	07	459	19	24	50	13	00	6	50	6	05	10	60	6	30	213	74	280	59	178	60	
389	Huron, West	105	243	34	97	25	64	00	2,168	12,572	71	6	25	55	17	34	35	27	40	1	60	1	10	1,935	362,120	20	452	51			
35	Kenora	35	83	38	34	75	28	00	512	98	659	11	9	45	10	70	3	62	5	95	10	25	.....	421	24	461	21	197	90	
340	Kent, East	131	220	67	108	50	114	75	850	88	1,269	85	18	75	50	50	19	12	32	60	13	10	.....	723	27	857	34	412	51	
451	Kent, West	4,047	156	229	67	108	50	107	00	4,392	041,837	21	42	32	63	15	26	61	56	37	7	40	7	25	3,955	654,159	13	678	08		
588	Lambton, East	3,778	208	585	68	131	00	101	00	1,570	222,387	90	107	70	43	55	23	55	35	00	43	50	.....	1,566	551,824	47	563	43		
392	Lambton, West	128	242	37	96	00	70	85	1,073	80	1,583	02	7	05	30	00	18	54	14	90	13	00	10	50	1,173	261,267	25	315	77		
268	Lanark, North	29	179	77	64	00	77	00	4,122	94,443	71	15	49	29	15	13	65	13	75	41	65	2	49	3,785	273,884	30	559	41			
318	Lanark, South	74	202	70	74	00	95	00	1,691	662,063	36	21	60	12	00	14	93	20	05	26	35	9	20	1,646	741,768	02	295	34			
250	Leeds, South	67	313	54	62	25	101	00	1,396	22	1,873	01	34	56	20	00	22	12	20	17	14	50	8	00	1,422	181,541	53	331	48		
160	Leeds, North and Grenville	51	125	76	34	50	40	00	1,579	361,779	62	10	75	15	00	9	88	15	05	2	00	4	16	1,493	861,550	70	228	92			
211	Lennox	48	74	26	52	75	114	00	623	61	864	62	8	37	27	14	91	16	50	.....	49	57	651	53	767	88	96	74		
463	Lénoch	79	129	05	112	00	46	00	5,098	91	5,385	96	49	15	66	05	15	21	34	40	13	05	6	10	4,582	074,766	03	619	93		
186	Manitoulin, East	136	241	02	46	50	67	00	235	90	580	42	6	75	26	50	11	35	3	85	17	50	2	93	250	89	319	77	270	65	
213	Manitoulin, West	188	232	07	52	00	67	00	939	86	1,290	93	29	80	38	50	18	18	6	55	1	00	14	71	1,010	511,119	25	171	68		
310	Middlesex, East	3,172	93	235	86	75	50	93	00	877	87	1,282	23	18	50	40	17	12	81	12	75	29	92	7	70	847	23	969	08	313	15
464	Middlesex, North	92	171	48	116	00	123	00	1,843	852,254	33	13	25	40	25	32	61	18	00	20	35	.....	1,933	902,058	36	195	97			
432	Middlesex, West	2,312	321	21	106	50	70	00	1,355	561,853	27	15	10	63	50	14	05	36	55	15	25	4	17	1,209	251,357	87	495	40			
481	Monk	118	97	71	114	00	503	00	1,136	92	1,851	63	12	00	46	41	30	03	32	49	9	85	2	35	1,452	271,585	40	266	23		
62	Muskoka Centre	21	355	99	16	75	34	00	364	41	771	15	.....	10	00	6	38	2	50	.....	7	50	354	91	381	29	389	86	
224	Muskoka, North	47	208	84	56	00	64	00	526	59	855	43	2	50	31	00	26	37	15	60	6	40	.....	554	72	636	89	218	54	
387	Muskoka, South	105	309	15	87	75	76	00	2,856	533,329	43	78	85	38	70	39	97	91	60	45	40	9	00	2,420	162,723	68	605	75			
52	Nipissing, East	21	10	98	13	00	6	00	245	97	275	95	.....	10	00	2	86	35	.....	2	50	.....	239	46	245	17	30	78	
38	Nipissing, West	8	11	59	9	50	6	00	193	23	226	32	.....	10	00	3	87	.....	.....	2	85	.....	193	64	210	36	9	96	
529	Norfolk, North	142	292	41	116	00	86	00	973	72	1,468	13	34	40	31	17	16	31	27	57	9	60	4	10	1,036	111,159	26	308	87		
208	Norfolk, South	56	57	64	51	25	62	00	1,361	521,532	41	12	59	26	10	21	01	29	05	2	00	2	23	1,328	731,421	71	110	70			
532	Northumberland, East	135	388	67	128	25	150	73	3,095	74	3,763	39	40	98	106	30	23	21	40	20	44	00	26	25	2,983	823,264	76	498	63		
345	Northumberland, West	155	256	34	82	25	89	00	1,575	07	2,062	66	22	77	73	65	43	62	26	20	10	50	32	25	1,423	641,632	63	370	03		
209	Ontario, North	83	135	64	52	00	354	38	1,149	42	1,691	44	12	00	55	76	25	57	32	40	20	80	2	70	1,259	913,377	58	313	86		
332	Ontario, South	2,858	97	166	53	83	25	95	00	203	77	548	55	21	55	78	16	42	28	30	14	50	5	45	180	93	204	65	204	65	
266	Oxford, North	2,432	115	165	40	66	00	64	00	521	59	816	99	48	70	17	50	9	47	26	65	9	40	441	55	553	27	263	72	
304	Oxford, South	2,153	66	240	63	76	00	52	50	944	28	1,314	41	28	35	60	90	14	21	45	20	7	55	993	14	1,149	35	164	06	
156	Parry Sound, N.	1,173	71	479	71	38	75	58	00	525	38	1,101	84	28	28	30	00	8	63	13	50	3	00	22	40	772	08	877	89	223	95
161	Parry Sound, S.	1,309	47	92	63	40	00	58	00	1,060	27	1,250	90	25	50	40	00	21	28	17	18	2	50	4	30	969	02	1,079	78	171	12
47	Parry Sound, W.	27	.....	.....	11	75	9	00	143	91	164	66	.....	4	40	1	00	.....	.....	8	75	128	99	143	14	21	52	2	52
639	Peel	100	904	28	136	25	181	00	3,595	05	4,816	53	43	75	61	50	65	93	47	50	30	55	1	50	3,552	033,802	76	1013	77		
244	Perth, North	89	254	11	59	25	46	00	2,582	34	2,941	70	12	00	47	00	16	11	26	90	21	35	70	2,429	232,553	29	388	41			
298	Perth, South	124	403	24	72	00	83	00	788	02	1,346	26	18	10	72	60	18	05	25	50	9	55	5	00	764	60	913	40	432	86	
181	Peterboro', East	44	192	09	44	75	22	00	715	61	974	45	12	00	10	00	6	03	35	21	4	75	.....	495	80	602	54	371	91	

STATISTICAL REPORT OF ONTARIO WOMAN'S INSTITUTES FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.—Continued.

Institute District.	Membership.	No. of meetings held.	Total attendance.	No. of papers read or addresses delivered.			Cash on hand per last report.			Members' fees.			Grants.			Miscellaneous.			Total receipts.			Expenditure.										Balance.
				No. of papers read or addresses delivered.	Total attendance.	No. of meetings held.	Total receipts.	Members' fees.	Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Expense for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance.													
																				Expenses for meetings.	Officers' salaries and expenses.	Postage and stationery.	Printing and advertising.	Lecturers' expenses and wages.	Books and periodicals.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Balance.				
Peterboro, North	52	20	131	11	49	87	13	00	22	09	14	00	98	87	1	39	1	35	12	00	33	05	47	79	51	08						
Prescott	49	16	361	1	187	97	25	00	1,948	63	2,158	85	4	50	12	77	11	25	1,675	51	1,706	33	452	52	1,706	33	452	52				
Prince Edward	638	145	3,491	148	119	35	159	50	76	00	5,097	04	5,451	89	41	10	30	77	37	60	2	30	8,887	93	5,026	60	425	29				
Rainy River	338	155	2,294	125	102	56	83	00	76	00	893	49	1,155	05	24	38	22	20	7	50	22	72	868	42	1,022	93	132	12				
Renfrew, North	175	62	1,304	100	100	39	43	25	56	00	324	70	524	32	2	65	44	10	5	66	5	60	330	61	400	62	123	72				
Renfrew, South	243	119	2,142	74	157	98	59	00	63	91	1,245	03	1,525	92	1	00	25	45	13	73	13	45	1,259	55	1,313	18	212	74				
Russell	16	12	102	5	5	5	4	00	10	00	223	98	237	98	2	25	00	00	4	56	2	00	1	25	216	04	226	10	11			
Simcoe, Centre	324	152	2,929	143	251	66	75	75	113	00	926	65	1,367	06	9	45	64	05	13	48	18	11	22	55	20	20	1,009	95	1,157	79	209	27
Simcoe, East	197	4,207	170	245	31	139	50	125	00	5,201	64	5,711	45	43	53	96	29	34	57	37	35	46	75	2	28	4,998	58	5,259	35	452	10	
Simcoe, South	219	83	1,282	78	215	90	53	00	97	00	1,806	25	2,172	15	65	07	21	75	12	90	9	25	11	79	1,677	88	1,798	64	373	51		
Simcoe, West	346	135	2,633	157	555	97	88	75	171	50	2,368	82	2,985	04	38	46	43	50	20	10	32	90	57	49	36	66	2,309	92	2,539	03	446	01
Stormont	190	59	995	9	70	15	31	50	97	00	876	44	1,075	09	23	50	3	00	14	59	11	92	7	50	806	31	866	82	208	27		
St. Joseph Island	65	26	339	19	30	48	16	00	28	00	170	76	245	24	3	43	20	00	5	11	5	00	2	00	5	99	165	02	206	55	38	69
Temiskaming	447	285	4,104	197	448	23	111	75	124	00	1,042	38	1,726	36	108	53	41	70	78	38	22	57	2	00	2	90	1,138	09	1,394	17	332	19
Thunder Bay	293	131	2,195	123	199	26	68	00	126	00	730	84	1,124	10	9	00	31	90	29	57	11	65	1	00	11	15	842	20	986	47	187	63
Union	116	31	689	33	68	56	29	00	90	50	296	52	484	58	10	80	47	00	8	37	11	90	5	95	23	80	320	77	428	59	55	99
Victoria, East	309	114	3,008	171	259	26	71	25	79	00	670	42	1,079	51	8	29	35	90	16	30	18	87	14	50	817	46	911	32	168	21		
Victoria, West	469	147	3,414	165	518	49	115	00	103	00	1,461	42	2,197	91	9	75	42	41	26	11	58	26	12	20	37	16	283	03	1,468	92	728	99
Waderloo, North	197	68	1,302	81	124	33	41	75	62	00	954	47	1,182	55	15	35	36	95	11	85	9	26	22	35	3	35	927	27	1,026	52	156	03
Waderloo, South	336	101	2,547	122	194	94	83	25	608	00	2,608	70	2,954	89	35	46	40	13	50	21	75	19	70	12	20	2	313	69	2,468	39	486	50
Welland	412	127	2,673	110	399	96	106	25	309	49	1,775	05	2,590	75	87	59	97	80	35	65	28	25	14	10	59	80	1,896	71	2,191	90	370	85
Wellington, Cent.	259	126	2,749	140	152	65	69	25	745	00	686	11	1,653	01	13	20	30	65	19	82	16	60	12	00	3	16	1,369	75	1,465	18	187	83
Wellington, East	357	85	2,131	80	198	68	84	00	622	00	751	67	1,656	35	10	25	58	85	19	78	11	54	15	80	6	25	2,355	85	1,358	42	298	03
Wellington, South	214	85	2,274	165	130	86	53	50	346	00	447	80	978	16	18	11	49	77	8	14	12	85	9	60	23	34	736	68	858	49	119	67
Wellington, West	224	61	1,729	70	190	81	56	00	1467	50	668	35	2,382	66	12	05	40	00	8	82	23	40	25	45	14	25	1,873	75	1,997	46	385	20
Wentworth, N...	428	120	3,080	160	389	94	107	00	651	00	1,635	00	2,782	94	56	31	53	25	24	33	52	14	22	12	3	10	2,020	52	2,231	77	551	17
Wentworth, S...	564	153	4,576	232	580	141	00	148	00	1,635	23	8,305	73	87	23	58	05	55	35	38	85	5	85	1	35	7,319	77	7,566	45	739	62	
York, East	574	146	4,285	154	657	13	142	00	107	00	2,739	56	3,665	69	76	25	58	00	32	66	18	91	1	00	1	00	2,455	99	2,719	07	946	28
York, North	387	141	3,404	177	328	41	84	00	101	45	1,050	19	1,564	05	32	32	71	00	21	36	34	59	9	70	1	94	935	31	1,106	22	457	83
York, West	410	126	3,067	134	159	91	100	25	107	00	1,519	41	1,886	57	21	32	41	35	40	80	62	57	6	40	3	75	1,488	41	1,664	60	221	97
Totals	30,335	10,149	225,391	10,052	22,068	7,327	12,812	146,630	188,837	2,599	3,872	1,949	2,473	1,412	854	144,464	157,623	31,214														

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO

1916

To the Honourable Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, Part I, for the year 1916, consisting of the proceedings of the Annual Conventions of 1916, together with some additional information which will be found of interest to the Institute members. Statistical statement for the year 1915-16 also appears herein.

For list of meetings held during the latter part of May, throughout June and early July, together with speakers and their subjects, we refer you to Part II, Women's Institute Report. Special care is taken that the delegates sent out shall be of practical help to the Institutes. At the Conference held before they go out, they have the benefit of expert advice from leading authorities on the needs to be especially emphasized in the work. Plans are being made to further assist the Institutes, and to keep them in closer touch with the Department by sending out carefully prepared and up-to-date literature on lines of special importance.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE COMMITTEE, 1916-17

EASTERN DISTRICT.

No. of District.	Counties in District.	No. of Branches.	Representative.
1.	Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Stormont	20	Miss E. McGee, Chesterville.
2.	Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew	44	Mrs. R. V. Fowler, Perth.
3.	Addington, Amherst Island, Brockville, Frontenac, Grenville, Leeds, Leeds North & Grenville, Lennox.	30	Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

4.	Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward	67	Mrs. H. J. Scripture, Brighton.
5.	Durham, Haliburton, Peterboro, Victoria	52	Miss E. E. Haycraft, Bowmanville.
6.	Ontario, York	56	Mrs. T. A. Patterson, Agincourt.
7.	Dufferin, Grey	61	Mrs. B. J. Long, Meaford.
8.	Halton, Peel, Wellington	59	Mrs. Geo. Havill, Acton.
9.	Haldimand, Lincoln, Monck, Welland, Wentworth	77	Mrs. T. H. Pearson, Glanford.
10.	Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo	71	Mrs. G. A. Smith, Delhi.
11.	Muskoka, Simcoe	78	Mrs. R. Boyes, R.M.D., Lefroy.
12.	Parry Sound, Temiskaming	43	Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Cochrane.
13.	Algoma, Manitoulin, Nipissing, St. Joseph Island	43	Mrs. T. C. Dinsmore, Box 366, Sault Ste. Marie.
14.	Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay.	27	Mrs. D. J. Piper, Slate River.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

15.	Bruce, Huron, Perth, Union	65	Mrs. A. Hastings, Exeter.
16.	Lambton, Middlesex, Kent	58	Mrs. G. F. Edwards, R.R. 3, Komoka.
17.	Elgin, Essex, Kent	50	Mrs. J. H. Trestian, Bothwell.

Total number of branches 901

The Institutes of Ontario now consist of 892 branches, with a membership of over 30,000, and we can say that the work has never been more active than during the past year. Practically every branch, even in the most isolated or poorest sec-

tions of the Province, is turning in to the Red Cross or other organizations for war relief a contribution of work and money, which represents actual sacrifice on the part of the members. By keeping the Institutes circularized as to the latest needs of the Red Cross, their efforts have been made of the most practical value. Detailed reports of this work will be found in the reports of the conventions. It is gratifying to note that since the outbreak of the war, the Ontario Institutes have contributed in cash and goods, considerably over \$400,000.

The interest in Demonstration-Lecture work, which seemed to fall off slightly after the beginning of the war, has so revived that seventy-five courses in "Foods and Cooking," "Sewing" and "Home Nursing and First Aid" have been given during the year, about 2,700 women and girls taking advantage of the instruction. These courses have been the means of bringing a large number of girls into the Institute and plans are being made to hold the interest of the girls in Institute work.

The Gardening and Canning Campaign, managed and assisted by the Department, has been well taken up. We are planning to furnish seeds and gardening literature to 2,500 members for the season of 1917, and the interest stimulated in gardening and home-canning through this campaign shows encouraging promise. A few Institutes have already had instruction in the canning of vegetables, and requests have come in for further help along this line.

Medical and Dental Inspection of school children has been carried out in several districts, and the work is being further extended. A few Institutes have followed up the Inspection work with School Clinics, bringing expert medical treatment to the children at a greatly reduced fee, and paying for those whose parents could not afford it.

The holding of Conventions in Eastern, Western, and Central Ontario may now be looked upon as an annual event. The conventions of the fall of 1916 were even more successful than those previously held.

The members of the Institute generally appreciate the need for increased production and the conservation of our food supplies. The study of the comparative values of available foodstuffs and the preparation of well balanced meals have been important features of the past year's work.

Apart from these general lines, and always looking well to the needs of the family and the home, the Institutes continue to show their adaptable initiative in meeting local needs. The social betterment of the community, recreation centres for young people, gifts to hospitals, and other local institutions, the care of needy families in their own neighborhood, seem to have been quickened rather than neglected by the war work which has taken first place in their activities. We feel that the outlook for the Women's Institutes of Ontario has never been so bright as it is this year.

The Department wishes to express appreciation of the hearty co-operation of the officers and members of the Institutes in making the work so successful. The services of the capable, experienced staff of lecturers and demonstrators are much valued.

Patriotic and relief organizations and those in charge of educational and health matters are coming to appreciate very much the readiness with which rural districts can be reached through the Women's Institutes, and value very highly the loyal support received from the members.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. PUTNAM, *Superintendent.*

Ontario Women's Institutes

EASTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION

The Third Eastern Ontario Convention was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Ottawa, on October 31st and November 1st, 1916.

There were 100 appointed delegates with an average attendance of 275 at the four sessions.

The proceedings as reported herein indicate enthusiasm and patriotic devotion to the work on the part of the increasing number of members in that section of Ontario lying east of Hastings County. The splendid record of the eastern Institutes and their support of patriotic and community work entitles them to every consideration, and there is no doubt but that the Annual Convention for Eastern Ontario is now an established feature of the work.

MORNING SESSION.

Mrs. D. C. McDougall, Maxville, presiding.

After the singing of "O, Canada!" the Rev. Wm. Sparling led in devotional exercises.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mrs. McLeod Stewart, Ottawa.

The most pleasant duty has fallen to my lot of tendering to you a very hearty welcome to Ottawa. We are proud to have you here, to know of your interesting work, and in the course of your meetings we shall learn more in detail of the rich reward which has already resulted from your good work. The days of the tallow candle and the handloom are past and machinery has come to stay, you in your turn are striving to teach the modern methods to advantage, your influence is far-reaching, and we, as women of Ottawa, feel it a privilege and pleasure to assist you in any way we can. If womanhood ceases to be spiritual and becomes pleasure-loving and frivolous, then the country is threatened by its worst disaster, our homes and country mean much to us, and in this age when women's opportunities are so great let us strive to prove ourselves worthy of them. Stand only for the things that uplift, and fight the evils. In reading over your different reports so full of interest and information, your district, your home, Red Cross and patriotic work have been wonderful, showing how earnest and unselfish you have been. I think that the mere fact of the existence of your organization shows that there is something to be improved amongst us, something to be prevented, something to be cured, in various directions in which we are working, whether for the education of the mind or the relief of distress, in all we recognize there is some need which requires to be met and the more earnest we are in the matter the more we become

engrossed in our own particular work. If it is children with whom we have to do, we must not devote ourselves merely to seeing that they gain so much knowledge and make so much progress in their studies, but we must think what will be best for their physical development, and we want knowledge which will enable us to detect the first beginnings of evil. Or again we want to know some special talent which might be developed, otherwise a great deal may be lost both to the children, to the community, and the country. The future woman of Canada is the girl of to-day, and upon us as mothers rests the responsibility of what that woman will be. Let us guard her from anything that might hinder her from having a healthy body, a well balanced mind, and above all, a high appreciation of the responsibility of her divine calling as a woman. In this the great crisis of our country, when food prices are soaring so high, we look to you, the producers, to put forward every effort as you have never done before, to keep down the prices for your city sisters, and do your part in conserving the life of the little children. We can all help our country by encouraging home production, buying only goods manufactured in Canada. Surely with our brains and material we ought, by industrious effort, to be able to compete with the world. Let "Made in Canada" be the word. In conclusion, let me say again, "Welcome to Ottawa," wishing you every success, feeling and believing your meetings will bring you fresh inspiration and added wisdom.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MISS M. E. PEARSON, MERRICKVILLE.

I am sure I voice the sentiment of every Institute member present when I thank Mrs. McLeod Stewart for the kindly hospitable welcome extended to us. We are indeed grateful.

We also remember the kindness of the City Council in giving us the use of this Chamber for the third time—for our Third Annual Convention.

What brought us to this Convention? Was it to get away from those three meals a day? To spend a couple of days in this beautiful city? or for suggestions to help every branch represented? To be practical is one demand in these strenuous days. I hope we are here to help each other.

Be practical in your every meeting. Many branches meet in the homes of the members, and there is a tendency for those meetings to be less amenable to order, less business-like than meetings in a hall. Keep to business in a business-like way until that is finished, then have your social hour if you wish. Women can conduct meetings properly if they go about it.

These Institutes through Canada are really the Club of the majority of members, as well as the clearing house for all kinds of ideas for community good.

Two or three weeks ago Compt. Fisher, of Ottawa, came out publicly advocating that this city do something to provide a substitute for the abolished bars where the men may gather for a social hour. He suggested branch libraries and reading rooms with more of the characteristics of a club—games, recreation, etc. The *Citizen*, in an editorial next day, advocated the use of the public school buildings with their comfortably heated class-rooms and lecture halls. Some of the large cities in the United States are giving municipal backing to the establishment of social centres and community forums in the school buildings. If cities take up this scheme for wider use of the school plant, why should not we in the small towns,

villages and rural districts? The school we have with us and it is not the spirit of the age to live for self alone. Looking out, not in, is better for us all. As Institute women let us be alert, with this idea in our minds that the public school plant can be made of wider use—the particular use will have to fit the particular need—look to the wider use of the school plant. The future doubtless holds some radical re-adjustments in our social and industrial life. One can hardly but wonder what will be the temper of mind of the man who returns from the war. Will the man who left the office complacently return to that work? Will the preacher who has been Chaplain return to the quiet of the pastorate? Will the teacher come back to his "Readin', Ritin' and 'Rithmetic?"

Human progress has been an advance step by step, never a going back to the same old thing; hence we reason reorganization will come—conditions will be different, how and where no one can now say. We must be prepared to recognize this fact and to give our help. Our immediate work is to do our bit to win the war, but let us cast our thoughts ahead to the problems of the future. One of these will be providing for the social life and the leisure of the men who have, while fighting for us and for our homes, been in close social touch with each other. We send papers, magazines, games, coffee, chocolate, etc., to the men "Somewhere in France." How would it do to try that kind of thing in the public schools in Ontario?

How much patriotic and Red Cross work the Institutes in Canada have done in the last two years I suppose no one person really knows. It must be a grand total and a total of which we as members have reason to be proud. We will learn something of the work done in Eastern Ontario during the past year from the reports given to-day and to-morrow. Let us return to our branches determined to "not weary in well doing," but resolved to bend our energies to greater effort for our beloved Empire.

MR. G. A. PUTNAM, the Superintendent, referred to the gratifying development of the Institutes in Eastern Ontario and expressed the hope that many additional sections would soon be organized. The patriotic work of the Institutes in Eastern Ontario had been a source of great pride and satisfaction to the Department. No doubt most of the energy and resources of the Institutes would be devoted to patriotic work until the war was over, when many lines of educational and community work would be suggested and assisted by the Department, and would tend to make the Institutes of still greater value to the rural districts of the Province.

Mr. Putnam then dealt with the Institute work in general. A full report of this will be found in the address delivered at the Central Convention in Toronto.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

DISTRICT No. 1.—MISS E. MCGEE, CHESTERVILLE.

In presenting this report of District No. 1, comprising the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, and Russell, I beg to say that it is by no means a full report of the work accomplished: There are 22 branches and 541 members. Some of our secretaries, I presume, have not been able to get their reports to me and so I am able to report for only half of my district. But, I am sure you will agree with me that if the other half has done half as well as the branches who have

reported, then the Women's Institute is surely "doing its bit," and our motto "For Home and Country" is being lived by every member.

While our greatest efforts and energy this year, as well as last year, have been expended on Red Cross and other patriotic work, yet we have done something for home, too.

Our branches all take an interest in the schools and several have made grants to the school fair, school buildings have been renovated, brightened and made more sanitary. Two of our branches—Morewood and Maxville report an exhibition for the young girls, offering prizes for needlework, art, cooking, etc., and the secretary of these branches tells me the girls are very enthusiastic over these exhibitions. Of course, the mothers are interested, as well. Barrels of fruit have been sent to hospitals, orphans' homes and other institutions. When word came to us of the disastrous fires in New Ontario a number of branches in my district started a collection and bales and boxes of clothing were made up.

The Institute means very much to the social life of the community. We all seem to be more thoughtful of one another, and we all want to "Serve." I would like to tell you of a plan we have tried in my own town, to get the people together and at the same time, help our boys who have gone to the front. We have a chartered Red Cross Society, and the Institute has helped, and is helping in every possible way. But we felt we wanted to do something especially for the boys who belonged to our own town, so we have a Soldiers' Comfort Fund, and we invited all the women and girls of the community to meet every Friday evening, to knit. We commence at 7.30, knit until 10, then we have a cup of tea. Each member pays ten cents a night which helps to buy supplies. In order to stimulate the work and accomplish more, we appointed captains and chose up sides, and then started a friendly rivalry to see which side will knit the most socks by the New Year. This knitting circle is a little break in the monotony of the lives of some of the women, and we are looking for splendid results.

The amount of money raised for patriotic work is \$8,227.84, distributed among the following funds: Canadian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Air-Craft, Belgian Relief, Prisoners of War, Gazette Tobacco Fund, Soldiers' Comforts, Soldiers' Christmas Boxes. Besides two cash contributions, thousands of pairs of socks, mufflers, mittens, shirts, pyjamas, housewives, etc., have been made, and the Secour National has received many bales and boxes of bedding and clothing from this district.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—MRS. R. V. FOWLER, PERTH.

I beg leave to report the following from Division No. 2 of Eastern Ontario, comprising the districts of North and South Renfrew, North and South Lanark and Carleton with about 40 branch Institutes. There has been only one new branch organized in North Lanark.

It is a great pleasure to me to report the splendid work done by all the branches. Last year the reports showed such activities that one could hardly believe it possible that any more could be accomplished. But the reports to hand certainly show no decrease but an increase on the whole. In nearly all the branches the Institutes have been responsible for all patriotic efforts made in the community, a great deal of the work going through the medium of the Red Cross Society. A goodly amount of money has been raised, about \$8,000.00 as far as I can get from the reports handed in, but that does not begin to tell of all the work done besides by the different branches for the Red Cross Society. In four or five

of the places where a Red Cross Society has been organized the Institutes do not report on work done as a separate organization, but work directly in the Red Cross. Then in many of the rural Institutes when their own funds are spent, instead of remaining idle, they send to one of the Red Cross centres and obtain large quantities of work to be done and sent back. That is the way in South Lanark, I know, many of the Institutes taking large parcels of sewing and knitting from the Perth Red Cross and doing it for them.

This year practically all branches report helping the Prisoners of War Fund—either with money, or with parcels sent to individuals. Some branches, like Carleton Place, support so many a month. Carleton Place supporting 11, others sending so much a month, as Lanark, \$10.00.

Several branches have furnished cots in hospitals—one has provided a hut at Shorncliffe for gassed soldiers. The Christmas stockings, too, are a favorite mode of this patriotic work.

In looking over the ways taken to raise money I find that where collecting and voluntary subscriptions each month were taken that that plan has worked very well. In Almonte, where a silver collection was taken at each meeting, \$155.00 was realized in the year, which opened a sock fund.

In Pakenham, where they made a house to house canvass for contributions of 10c. a week or more, \$563.60 was raised. In Lanark, by monthly voluntary subscriptions, \$686.00 was raised.

In Antrim, in Carleton County, I note two ways not mentioned in others—one the calendar system, the other securing subscriptions for magazines. In quite a few of the rural branches the younger members made ice cream and sold it every Saturday during the hot weather, thus realizing quite a nice sum for their branches.

In Innisville and Drummond Branches collections were made to buy socks, resulting in the purchase of over 1,000 pairs. At South Horton the Institute won the 1st prize of \$10.00 for the best collections of baking, etc., and then sold all the entries.

At Forrester's Falls they made \$100.00 out of \$4.18 by means of an auto-graph quilt.

Mr. Putnam also asked me to report on any work done by branches to encourage girls work. Not many have reported much along that line. A great many branches have contributed prizes to the rural school fairs, thus showing their interest in the young children. In one branch three medals were given for the best essays on the history of the township.

In Westmeath they have now a sewing class for the girls under Mrs. Woelard's instruction, and at one of the other Institutes in Renfrew a class in domestic science was held in connection with the boy's Short Course, which proved quite a success.

As to child welfare, all the branches in Renfrew donate \$5.00, \$10.00 or more to the Children's Shelter in Renfrew. Some in the other districts give towards the Hospital for Sick Children. Many of the branches report good papers on this subject or one allied.

All the branches report well attended meetings, and carefully carried out programmes, and have found that the patriotic activities need not take away from other Institute life.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—MRS. R. G. LEGGETT, NEWBORO,

Madam Chairman, Mr. Superintendent and Ladies: It gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day to report for Division No. 3 of Eastern Ontario.

My first acquaintance with the Women's Institute began about ten years ago when a friend of my mother's sent her a Women's Institute report for the year ending May 31st, 1906. I have that report yet, and in looking over it I have found a few facts which may be of interest to you.

The part of Ontario known to the Women's Institute as the Eastern Division consists of thirteen counties, which are sub-divided into three parts. The counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Russell and Prescott are called Division No. 1, and Miss McGee is their supervisor. I learn from this report that in 1906 there was only one Women's Institute District in these counties—the district of Dundas.

In Division No. 2, Carleton, Lanark, and Renfrew Counties there was also one Women's Institute district, situated at North Renfrew, and in the third Division, which comprises the remaining five counties of Leeds and Grenville, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, which I have the honor to represent, there were two—one at Amherst Island and the other at Lennox. Unfortunately I cannot give the number of branches at that time as the report does not give them.

Three years later these four districts had increased to 11, and at the present time there are about 20 districts with nearly 90 branches. We hope that before five years more have passed the Eastern Division will be as thickly dotted with Institutes as the Western is at present. As an illustration of how the Institutes spread let me tell you this incident:

A clergyman addressed us at our last meeting, and in the course of his speech told us that two or three years ago he was stationed in the northern part of Frontenac. A young lady came from Leeds County to that place to teach school. She had been a member of the Women's Institute at her old home, and in her new field of labor at once set about organizing an Institute. Her efforts were successful, and the result was so beneficial that its effects were felt even in the churches. Needless to state she has been an enthusiastic Women's Institute helper ever since.

That young lady had the right Institute spirit. She did not wait for an organizer to come, but did the best she could and she is a splendid example of the Eastern Ontario Institute woman. Our women and girls are all live, enthusiastic workers, always ready and willing to help wherever needed.

Our Institutes have done wonders in raising money and the Red Cross work that has been accomplished is amazing. I wish that I could give you every report that I received, but as I am limited to one I shall read Athens.

Perhaps you would like to listen to a summary of the reports that I received:

BURRITT'S RAPIDS.—Membership 36. Kept up regular Institute work. Made large numbers of garments for Red Cross. Gave donations to Red Cross in cash. Helped feed 156th Battalion while on trek. Gave 10c. tea to raise funds to fill 15 comfort bags for boys overseas.

OXFORD MILLS.—Membership 18. Sent three large bales of Red Cross supplies, material valued at \$170, beside \$160 in cash, and also kept up regular work.

SPENCERVILLE.—Membership 70. Sent \$226 in cash to Queen's Hospital, \$50 to Belgian Relief, \$20 to Serbians, bedding and clothing for Belgians valued at \$150. Held bazaar which made \$151, and found time for domestic science course.

SHANLEY.—Made a number of garments for Queen's University Hospital, also purchased a cot naming it for the Institute.

MAYNARD.—Membership 39. Contributed \$130 for Red Cross work, supplied materials valued at \$120, sent 20 parcels of comforts to boys in trenches, sent \$5

monthly to prisoners of war in Germany. Bought knitting machine to help hand knitters.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.—Cash to Belgians \$35, British Red Cross \$78, Canadian Red Cross \$20, Lennox motor car ambulance \$28, sent five boxes to prisoners of war, and ten boxes to home boys overseas. Material for Red Cross work over \$70, besides keeping up regular work.

CONWAY.—Membership 59. Contributed \$55 to motor ambulance, helped British Red Cross, made over 100 night shirts and 200 pairs of socks. Has library of 360 volumes. Keeps up regular work, programmes varied and interesting.

COLLINS' BAY.—Membership 42. Keeps up regular work. Had Red Cross social, \$121; sent \$65 to Red Cross, material valued at \$96, filled 21 comfort bags for local men at front. Hope to build hall soon.

STELLA OR AMHERST ISLAND.—Since war began have given \$909 in cash to Red Cross, Belgian Relief, Hospital Ship, prisoners of war, and garments for Red Cross Hospital.

LANSDOWNE.—Membership 40. Made Red Cross articles valued at \$166.50. Held shower for soldiers, value \$118; send \$2.50 monthly to prisoners of war. Committee of three ladies meet three afternoons each week to cut garments, pack boxes, and superintend Red Cross work generally. Held annual district meeting in June. Had Demonstration-Lecture Course in Domestic Science last fall and are having Dressmaking Course soon. Helped repair Town Hall, and bought tulip bulbs for school yard.

WESTPORT.—Membership 40. Cash to Belgians, \$45; Armenians, \$20. Shipments to Red Cross valued at \$500. Sent parcels to eight Westport men at front last Christmas and are sending to twenty this year.

ELGIN.—Membership 56. Held soldiers shower, value 40; helped entertain 156th Battalion while on trek. Sent \$10 each month to prisoners of war fund. Use printed yearly programmes. Held Demonstration-Lecture Course in Cooking last fall and are arranging for Sewing class. Making a collection of papers for Red Cross work. A patriotic league does the Red Cross work.

SEELEY'S BAY.—Membership 18. Sent \$66 to Red Cross, also three large bales of Red Cross garments, and have another almost ready for shipment.

DELTA.—Membership 50. Helped entertain 156th Battalion on trek. sent boxes to boys from home now overseas, sent \$211 to Red Cross, and \$25 to Prisoners of War Fund. Have Girls' Sewing Club which helps with work. Use printed programme. Sent \$5 and box of cakes to Children's Shelter at Brockville. Purchased for Institute, rug, dishes, and cupboard, costing \$30.

NEWBORO.—Membership 45. Gave \$5 to aircraft, \$92 to Prisoners of War Fund (\$12 monthly), Red Cross \$23, bale valued \$75. 19 Christmas boxes to prisoners of war valued at \$35, and also paid \$145 on piano. First shipment of old paper, \$31. Held Demonstration-Lecture Course in Domestic Science last fall; arranging for sewing course this fall. August meeting a picnic. Woman of 92 years of age knits for soldiers.

KEMPTVILLE.—Busily knitting for 156th Battalion. Have organized class for domestic science. Held sale of home cooking.

MOUNTAIN GROVE.—Membership 24; formed last January. Busily engaged sewing and knitting for Red Cross, also sending fruit to convalescent home and are collecting papers for sale.

ALGONQUIN.—Membership 41. Have sent \$95 to Queen's Hospital, \$45 to Belgians, \$10 for Christmas stockings for soldiers. Held shower for soldiers, value \$30, beside a great number of Red Cross articles. Made 123 shirts for Kingston Hospital.

From these reports you will find that in the majority of Institutes the regular work has suffered in consequence of Red Cross work.

If each Institute would prepare a yearly programme and adhere to it a reformation might be effected in this respect, also if we could have a general topic to be discussed, say quarterly, it might help to keep the Institutes on an equal basis.

ATHENS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

When asked by Mr. Putnam for a summary of the work of the Athens Women's Institute, the request meant to me, "How much have you done for our boys at the front?" During the entire year the great women's heart of our Institute has throbbled very close to the firing line, as so many of our own town boys are in the trenches. To be brief we sent 8,010 Red Cross articles comprising some of nearly everything called for, sent 316 pairs of socks, 5 large barrels of fruit, 2 dozen hot water bottles to Dr. Stone, 50 sheets of popular music to Corporal Monkton, \$159.50 cash to Red Cross, Toronto, and aided our Council in raising \$300 for British Red Cross, \$90 sent to Dr. Bowie. We send monthly to the front 2 boxes each containing socks, handkerchiefs, candy, tobacco, oxo, stationery, peanuts, candles, etc. These gifts are mostly donations once a month. This fact has become well understood and established and the response is generous. Our total cash receipts for the year was \$629.18.

Every meeting has been strong, instructive, and entertaining. We held 29 meetings, listened to 12 addresses, had a most successful Domestic Science Class, visited 2 neighboring Institutes, and ended one of our best years with 99 members.

EVENING SESSION.

ADDRESS.

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA.

Mr. Burrell commenced by remarking that it was a privilege to speak to the Women's Institute, "a privilege," he said, "because as a private citizen who has spent most of his years in Canada on the land, I know something of the need for organized effort on the part of women if life in rural Canada is to be made a finer thing, and because as Minister of Agriculture I also know something of the excellent work done, and cordially agree with your indefatigable and whole-souled Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, who said, in reference to your Institute, that no organization had greater possibilities for the improvement of life in rural districts from an educational, social and economic standpoint. "It is a privilege," also stated the speaker, "because the march of events in late years points to far reaching changes in our social and political structure. Women are showing a keen and widespread desire to drink as deeply in the fountains of Canada as their arrogant male relations. What the effect on the race, and on women themselves will be, no one knows. There are doubtless male scoffers; but welcome or unwelcome, the change is coming, and many of us think that the broadening of women's vision, the widening of her intellectual horizon, the enlargement of her sphere of activities will neither weaken her influence nor lessen her charms."

Mr. Burrell referred to the difficulties that all speakers must labour under in such hours as these when words seem pitifully inadequate in the face of the tragic doings in Europe.

Passing on to women's work in connection with agriculture, the speaker said: "In 1912, a new page was turned in our history by the passage of the Agricultural Instruction Act. The working of that Act, its influence and its results, do not belong to the category of the sensational. Many of you, however, are doubtless aware of the steady and quiet, but constructive educational work which has been going on in the country through this channel. When the first Federal grant of \$700,000 to the provinces was made four years ago, the late Dr. James and myself discussed the question as to whether a portion of the fund could not be used in connection with the educational work of women. It seemed to me clear that not only would this be in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Act, but that it was eminently desirable to devote part of the money for these purposes. Without taking up the history of the last four years, I may say that in all the provinces a considerable proportion of the Federal grant is spent in paying the cost of instruction in household science (foods, cookery and dietetics), in household arts (millinery, dressmaking and laundry) and home-nursing. The aid thus rendered comes under three headings: First, where the entire cost of the management and direction and assistance given to women's associations by the Government of a Province is met entirely from the Federal grant. The provinces of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all included under this head. This year the salaries and expenses of the directors of Women's Institutes and the services of lecturers came entirely from the Federal subsidy. The amount to the Provinces named being this year \$36,200.

Other forms of direct and indirect assistance are being given by providing funds for the teaching of household science and household art in schools and colleges where young women are taught, and in normal schools and academies where courses are given for teachers who in turn go out to teach the same subjects in the schools in which they will have charge—this also includes instruction in school and home gardening and crop growing—in the belief that boys and girls coming under such instruction will have a stronger love and interest in country life and country associations. The training in domestic science given in normal schools, intermediate and high schools is included with the general subject of agriculture, and in most provinces is directed by the Department of Education, and the Federal Grant devoted to this purpose this year by the various Governments amounted to \$136,000. In addition to this, the agricultural colleges and agricultural schools which include women amongst their students, receive \$159,000, and further substantial assistance has been given during the past four years towards the erection of buildings for agricultural educational work."

Mr. Burrell emphasized the special value in this country of strengthening all these education institutions, of assisting scientific research and of training men and women in the most thorough way in order that a new life and a new impetus of the best kind could be given our national agriculture in its many phases.

Passing on to the various problems concerned with the present time, the speaker earnestly urged the necessity of organized effort for increased production along all lines, and of individual and national thrift. There has been much discussion on that vexed question, "The Cost of Living," and many wise and unwise things have been said in connection therewith. But it was easy to point to hard-

ships, it was less easy to provide effective remedies. Amongst the variety of causes that had increased the cost of nearly all commodities, unquestionably the shortage of production formed an important factor. It had sometimes been overlooked that war, with its drafting of millions to the battle field, had added enormously to the consumption of food stuffs, and had enhanced the price in Europe to an extent that had attracted an unusual export of our own products which otherwise might not there have found a market. For instance, while it is sometimes said that we do not manufacture enough butter to feed ourselves, and while from May to October, in 1914, the exports of butter to the British market had been, only, 399,560 lbs., in 1915 the export had risen to 1,184,960 lbs., and it was estimated this year to be 6,991,688 lbs. In eggs, while in former years we had been in the habit of importing nearly thirteen million dozen and practically exporting nothing, our exports this year to the British market had been several million dozen in excess of our imports from other countries. Similarly there had been more outlet for our meats, and, of course, a strong and steady demand for wheat and flour. Unquestionably this condition raised prices here to the consumer, and the arbitrary fixing of prices, therefore, was a complicated question and one not without danger. It was obvious we could not, and should not, attempt to lessen the stream of supplies to our allies, to whom those supplies were vital, and it might be well to point out also that the standardizing of products and the fostering of an export trade of a permanent character were invaluable helps to continual and increased production in this country. Nor should it be forgotten that the only way by which we can pay our mounting national obligation is by our exports, and that anything which tended to discourage the realizing of a profitable return and the maintaining of a footing in the overseas market would discourage production in many lines, with the result that in the future such commodities would be scarcer and higher in respect to this country's demands.

Mr. Burrell assured the audience that all these questions were being given the deepest consideration by the Government, and where alleviation could be extended steps would be taken, but there was need for clear and wise thinking on the part of everybody on matters of this kind, which were of so complex and far-reaching a character.

Mr. Burrell concluded his address by strong references to the war, and the splendid and self-sacrificing spirit which had been shown by the women of the country throughout this great ordeal,—“By your devotion, by your self-sacrifice, by your unremitting efforts you have shown an example that this country can never forget. If, as I believe, the status of women in society is the test of the civilization of the nation, then indeed there are large hopes for our own future. When in God's good time the agony and strain of this world-struggle have passed by, there are still tremendous problems to be solved, and greater need than ever for women's help in solving them. I have spoken of production, of rural life and educational work, but we must never forget that a nation does not exist solely for the production of wealth. We should be concerned not only with the sale and purchase of commodities, but with the character of life itself, and women perhaps more than men have been, and still are, more likely to test all things by their worth to humanity.”

COL. NOEL MARSHALL then gave an address on “The year's work of the Red Cross Society,” with a review of his recent visit to the hospitals in England and France. The address is given at length in the report of the Central Ontario Convention.

RALLY FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS.

DISCUSSION LED BY DR. ANNIE BACKUS.

Morning and afternoon sessions were recommended for District Annual where the people came a long way, and an evening session necessitated a late return home. They served dinner in the middle of the day; the young girls in the Institutes doing the serving. The girls were delighted to be of service, and this is a good way of getting the young girls in.

MRS. BRADLEY: We decided to have the meeting at another time than at the time of the annual. In this way, the District Annual is more private and business like. We have just the representatives and we keep the picnic day as a rally.

MR. PUTNAM: Keep the District Annual a strictly business meeting. This meeting is for the betterment of Institute work, and it is advisable to map out there the work to be undertaken during the year. It is a good thing for the officers of branches to be invited to be present. Only duly appointed representatives, however, are entitled to vote. In East York, they usually have a whole day to discuss ways and means whereby meetings can be made successful throughout the district. They try to decide upon three or four topics to be discussed by all the branches. It is unwise, however to have a uniform programme for each Institute in the district for every month throughout the year.

MRS. FOWLER: I always ask for papers to be sent to me so that I can send them on to the other Institutes.

METHODS OF EXTENDING AND ENCOURAGING THE INSTITUTES.

DR. BACKUS: The difficulty in the halcyon days when the war is over, will be to adjust ourselves to the new order of things. Although Red Cross Work, Patriotic and Soldiers' Relief Work take up most of our time, and this is as it should be, it will not be out of place, I think, to consider what we are going to do after the war. There is no doubt, we are facing very serious problems of an economic nature that we never thought we would be called upon to face. I was talking to a gentleman regarding the high cost of living, or as Mr. Burrell calls it, the cost of high living, and he says the people of the rural district should be as much interested as those in the city who have to buy. Co-operation between the city and farm in disposing of our farm goods, for the farm is the factory for the most of our food, is one solution. There has been some co-operation between the Institutes and the city people, I believe.

Reference was made to the Housewife's League dealing direct with the Institutes in securing supplies.

A number of Institutes secured peaches direct from a grower in the Niagara district. The price was 64 cents a basket, or \$1.50 a bushel, and the peaches were of splendid quality. The Institute got a commission of \$7 in one instance, which it turned over to the Red Cross Society. In many centres, in this way, the Institute members and others were able to secure peaches they otherwise would not have been able to get, had they depended upon the local merchant.

In the work of the Women's Institutes when we are doing so much patriotic work, giving up all regular work in favour of the Red Cross and other work, the question comes, are we dropping the business side and losing sight of the other features that make the Institute so important.

MRS. BRADLEY: I think not. In our Institute most of the Red Cross and other patriotic work is done at home, and the business of the meetings is carried out as usual. We have a programme and keep to our programme. There are very few meetings at which we do not have a paper or something along that line. Each month the business of the month is transacted.

DR. BACKUS: The Women's Institute is an organization to which the Government will have to appeal in the adjustments of the future in the matter of immigration, because it is the organization ready for that work.

MRS. LEGGETT: The members of our Institute are not the women who really need the Institute most. There are women who hardly know how to boil a potato, and yet we cannot get these women into our Institutes. How are we going to go about interesting these women?

DR. BACKUS: Appoint a committee of three to visit these people. Have special attractions and send them the programme. Then have your papers and addresses to fit such persons. There is no use having a paper on Shakespeare, as Mrs. Leggett says. If you can tell these women how to bake bread they will be more interested. So it would seem as if we must sacrifice ourselves for the benefit of these people. We people who have lived in the same country for sometime, have no idea the hardship these poor women have to go through in a new country. Sometimes their poverty is made worse by the fact that they don't know how to buy. In Ottawa, three years ago, when the condition of some of these people was very serious, the women went into the homes and studied conditions there. They offered suggestions along the line of judicious buying, better ways of cooking, the most nourishing foods to buy, etc. The city opened a store to help them, and they were enabled to get the food at the lowest price. These women stated that the poor were in most cases very willing to be helped, and these are the ones we have got to help.

In travelling through the country, I see fine homes and well kept farms, prosperous looking people, and on first thought my report would seem to be that everything is lovely, and the conditions of things is ideal. However, there are the poor neglected farms and the people living on them, and I know there must be a great deal of loneliness among these people. The question is how are we going to get these lonely ones to come to our meetings?

MRS. LEGGETT: Last year in our village, where there are only about thirty-five families, we formed a club, and every Monday went to the home of one of the members. Everyone was invited, men, women, and even little children. The evening was spent in all kinds of games. No refreshments were served, because, we knew that some of the homes could provide refreshments with less difficulty than others. We had an entertainment committee, and in a home where we knew they had not very many games, we brought them with us. We left always at 9.30. The hired man and the farmer have to get up very early. Some people prophesied all kinds of disastrous results, but we were sorry when the season was over. Friendships were established, and a resolution made that this year the same plan was to be followed.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

MRS. BRADLEY: These duties are never ending. It is however, the duty of the District Officer to foster and extend the work in her district as much as possible.

MISS MARY E. PEARSON: In North Leeds and Grenville there are six branches in the East, and a possibility of seven very soon. There is, however, a section

where there should be an organization. I know personally only one woman in that section. Is it the duty of the District Officer to try to organize at such places? How am I going to go about it?

DR. BACKUS: Could you not get the names of some of the women who are active in some other organizations? Possibly the District Representative could help you. Then write to these women, and invite them to any special meetings you have, and it is quite likely organization will result. Another good way is to ask the local clergyman to make reference to the work of the Institutes in church. They will usually organize when they know what the Institute is for.

MR. PUTNAM: If the district officers would drop me a line regarding these outlying places, I could get the District Representatives or Dairy Instructor to get the names of women who should be interested, and we could send them literature bearing upon the work. They would then be informed as to the objects and work of the Institutes before the summer series of meetings.

DR. BACKUS: What is your opinion regarding the manner in which the business of the Institutes is conducted?

MRS. FOWLER: I have always thought it would be a good idea to have a paper read each month on Parliamentary Procedure.

DR. BACKUS: It is resolved that a committee be appointed to make district recommendations. The committee appointed is as follows:—Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Fowler, Miss McGee, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bradley.

RALLY FOR BRANCH OFFICERS.

DISCUSSION LED BY MRS. LAURA ROSE STEPHEN.

Discussion on Girls' Work:

ELPHIN.—There were sixteen members last year and ten this year. Last year the girls sold ice cream each Saturday. They had a sewing class doing all the work under Institute leadership, and making up to \$50 or \$60 worth of material. Had teas, girls served. This year they went in with the Institute.

MOREWOOD.—Had Girls' Exhibition under the auspices of the Women's Institute.

ENTRIES.

Section 1. Needlework.

<i>Age Limit of Exhibitor.</i>	<i>Class.</i>
Under 10 years	(1) Half yard straight seam and hem.
11 to 14 years	(2) Pieced quilt top, blocks pieced by the exhibitor.
12 to 16 years	(3) Button hole on cotton goods.
12 to 18 years	(4) Any article in cotton crochet.
Under 16 years	(5) Outlining in cotton embroidery. Any article.
Under 18 years	(6) Fancy pin cushion.
11 to 14 years	(7) A small plain tea or work apron.
	(7½) Three cornered tear in serge. Open to Institute members.

Section 2. Photography.

- (8) Amateur picture of local interest.
- (9) Lead pencil sketch for any public school girl.
- (10) Water color scene for high school girls.

Section 3. Cooking.

Under 14 years	(11)	Half dozen cookies.
Under 14 years	(12)	Half dozen tea biscuits.
Over 12 years	(13)	Fancy box home-made candy.
12 to 16 years	(14)	Half dozen doughnuts.
16 to 20 years.	(15)	Any layer cake.
Over 18 years	(16)	Loaf home-made bread.
16 to 20 years	(17)	One pint sealer of any canned fruit.
16 to 20 years	(18)	One sealer of sour pickles.

Rules of Exhibition.

1. All entries free to girls within a radius of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of Morewood.
2. No one admitted except exhibitors, Institute members and those giving prizes.
3. All entries must be the work of the exhibitor.
4. Exhibits and prizes received up to one o'clock p.m. Exhibits to remain the property of the exhibitor.

MAXVILLE.—Held Girls' Exhibition—\$20 to \$22 was spent in prizes. Several new members were enrolled as a result of the Exhibition. One rule was that the girls could exhibit if their mothers were Institute members. Girls whose mothers were not members of the Institute had to pay 25 cents and become members of the Institute.

MRS. STEPHEN: I believe in co-education—the girls should learn everything a boy learns and boys everything girls learn. I would suggest that a prize be given for the best cake made by a boy.

CARLETON PLACE.—Held a Blue Bird Bazaar. Boys made bird cages and sold them, and in this way the boys took an interest in birds, and did not try to catch or kill them as boys sometimes will. Girls did the cooking.

MOREWOOD.—On Saturdays girls have afternoon teas for girls only; the funds donated to the Red Cross. A girls' club has been organized.

MRS. STEPHEN: I would not have a separate Institute. Young girls need mature advice, while the older people need the enthusiasm of the young girls. Have a Sewing Club conducted by one or two energetic members of the Institute. Girl members of the Institute could become members of the club. Have a fancy work club, conducted under supervision of the Institute. One of the chief executive officers of the Institute should be a young lady, and a Board of ten Directors should have five young girls and five married ladies.

NEWBORO.—Carry on Red Cross work in connection with their meetings. They have not dropped any line of work taken up before the war, and have added Red Cross and Patriotic work to their regular work.

MAXVILLE.—Have a chartered Red Cross Society. All members of Institute are also members of Red Cross. One Institute member has made over 160 shirts, in another home about 100 pairs of pyjamas were made. Socks were knit for every boy who left for the front from Maxville at Christmas. Regular meetings are kept up.

MRS. STEPHENS: I would not advise organizing a chartered Red Cross Society where an Institute is formed. Carry on work now so that there will be no great change after the war. The greatest thing will be that we will have to look after more people; people who will need care and support. The Institute must help provide for returned soldiers. Try to get foreign women interested in the Institute after the war. The Women's Institutes after the war will be recognized as never before. The Institute tends to broaden the minds of the women.

MRS. HOULIHAN: One of the greatest questions before Canada to-day is the Immigration problem. We must find something of interest to bind the people together. Entertain all classes.

LANARK.—Never gave up Institute work, and have a chartered Red Cross Society besides regular Institute meetings. They meet two evenings a week for Red Cross work, and raise money by entertainments, garden parties, donations, etc. First Saturday in each month is set aside for voluntary collection. Members take turns to wait in Council Chamber where money is handed in. Money is given willingly, and about \$40 is realized. Many children give spending money. They collect waste paper, magazines, etc., and sell them.

A WOMAN'S POSSESSIONS.

MRS. LAURA ROSE STEPHENS, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Were I to choose a text upon which to build my remarks, I would take this verse, adapted from Luke: "A woman's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which she possesseth."

In this materialistic age, too much stress is being laid on the abundance of things which a person may claim to own. The prosperity of one individual is causing a strain and striving in another. Life, for many, is one ceaseless struggle to grasp more dollars to buy more possessions, and in many cases add burdens and responsibilities where the tension has already nearly reached the breaking point. The multi-millionaire, Carnegie, has concluded: "There is nothing in money beyond a competence. Care and trouble come with wealth. Many articles have been written on the advantages of wealth, but the advantage is not to the individual, but in what it enables him to do for others."

Fine houses, fine clothes, have become too much the hall mark whereby the owners may enter, so-called, good society, but in this respect the world is in a state of transition. So many of low standards of intellect and manner have been able to accumulate fortunes that it is having a tendency to diminish the power of material wealth, and increase the value of attainment of mind and heart. She that is proud of mere riches is a fool. For, if she exalts herself above her neighbors because she has more gold, how much inferior is she to a gold mine.

Wealth without wisdom and virtue is the greatest of all possible evils, for it leads to folly, vice and madness.

In the study of the Old Testament, we are cognizant of the fact that prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament. The New Testament bears testimony that adversity is its blessing. Satan now is wiser than of yore, and tempts by making rich, not making poor. Nature soon falls into decay when gold becomes her object. Worldly possessions are right in their place, but to be striving for the superfluous, to be envious of those having more wealth, getting things because some one else has them—this is folly, and many foolish women are for such folly, driving their supporters to dishonest business methods. The husband is too often just the mere money-making machine for the extravagant family—driven to his wit's end to pay the bills—and little thanks he gets for his efforts. I would like to strongly emphasize that our life does not consist in the abundance of our material possessions.

What then are chief possessions of a woman? First, I would place possession of herself. A woman who has control of herself is mistress of most situations.

When we get excited, hysterical, lose temper, quake with fear, then are we the weaker vessels.

I doubt if there ever was a time when Chas. Kingsley was right in saying: "For men must work and women must weep." If there were such an era, it is relegated to the past, for now in almost every sphere of labour women work with a stout heart and a resolute will. In the field of useful activity, women have learned that labour is rest—rest from sorrow, from vexation, from care.

Oh, all who labor, all who strive,
 Ye yield a lofty power.
 Do with your might, do with your strength,
 Fill every golden hour—
 The glorious privilege to do
 Is woman's most noblest dower.
 Then to your Country, to yourself, to your own God be true!
 A weary wretched life is their's
 Who have no work to do.

Get leave to work in this world. It is the best gift of all. We work, feeling often that the results we see are incomplete and unsatisfying. A very skilful stonemason had difficulty in securing a position. At last he was given employment off in a corner by himself. A block of stone and a small design on paper would be given him, and when that piece was finished another was brought. Mystified and often weary he labored day after day. Sometime afterwards he was passing a very handsome new Cathedral, and he stopped in admiration to gaze at the beautiful arch over the central door. As he looked, amazement and delight shone from his face. There was his months of labor complete in all the beauty of his workmanship. Tears filled his eyes as he murmured—"Thank God, I did my best, I did my best!"

It is a woman's right to possess beauty. It may not be of form or feature, although I do think we have the power within us to greatly enhance our outward charms, if we would but give more intelligent thought to our personal appearance. It does not mean so much an outlay of money, as of thought and good taste. We might, some of us, be like the woman who went to confession and said, "I'm a great sinner. When I look in the mirror I find myself so beautiful I feel very vain." "My dear woman," came the reply. "That's not a sin—only a sin. With beauty I would couple health. They should go hand in hand. It is our duty to keep ourselves well. I have heard the time will come when we will be ashamed to acknowledge we are sick.

Glorious indeed is the work of God around us, but far more glorious the work of God within us. It is the spirit of love in our hearts which makes for true beauty of both face and character. Lots of women are disgruntled; their faces, their voices—everything about them—show it. They are ever on the look-out for slights and injuries, when, after all,

"There's no dearth of kindness in this world of ours,
 Only, in our blindness, we gather thorns for flowers."

The best portion of a good woman's life are her little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love. A woman can have possession of a disposition that, by her face, shows she has had cheerful yesterdays, and is confident of the good the to-morrows hold in store for her.

A woman has, or should have, possession of a just portion of her husband's earnings. It is humiliating, to put it mildly, for a hard-working, saving wife to ask her husband for every cent she gets, and have it doled out to her as though

it were a great favor and a magnanimous act on the part of the husband. Such men need a few lessons in domestic economy. They seemingly do not realize that the money they count out so sparingly comes back to them as bread and butter and meat. Some women do not possess the knowledge of judicious buying. There are but two safe ways of getting on, and keeping free from debt—*increase of industry in raising income, on the part of the man, and increase in thrift in laying it out, on the part of the woman.* Much education is necessary to bring the average housekeeper to an economic knowledge of clothing, foods and fuels. The high price of everything will be the greatest factor in reducing the cost of living. As one lady remarked, "Everything is so dear, but automobiles. They are so common they must be cheap."

Our best and dearest possessions are those which are common to us all, our home, our dear ones, our friends:

"Our home—the spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

What supreme possession we have of our dwelling-place. It may be so poor that the wind may blow through the cracks, the rain come in through the roof, but through the door the King may not enter, unless bade to do so.

Of all the riches of this world none is comparable to that of owning children—a woman's crowning possession, and if you're not fortunate enough to own any, why buy, beg, borrow or steal some. Get them somehow. How helpless and precious and sweet are they in babyhood. How enthusiastic and reciprocating in youth. How reliable and supporting as old age comes on apace. The past three years has revealed the divine depth of the mother's love—a love akin to that of God—for she has willingly given as a sacrifice of her sons and daughters.

That a woman would prefer to have a home without children is beyond comprehending. It is sadly true that the greatest evil of our day is selfishness—self-interest, self-indulgence—and it is the same spirit that forbids the little child entering the home. If our young married people could but realize what an awakening of all life's springs come with the advent of a child into the home, the selfishness vanishes, and all things wear a changed and glorified face. Many women have to learn the lesson that goodness is better than goods; that a bright, happy, free-acting child is better than polished floors and silk-upholstered furniture. To grow a great soul is a better monument to leave behind than a mansion of stone and plaster. I have seen women who took much greater care of their homes than they did of their children. The question was put to 200 school teachers, "Who was the greatest woman in all history?" The answers included Queen Victoria, Florence Nightingale, Frances Willard and others of like fame; but the prize was awarded the teacher who said, "The wife of the farmer of moderate means, who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, bringing up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society, and finds time for intellectual improvements is the greatest woman in all history." Can we predict that the large family of the past generation will be again fashionable? A clergyman, boasting of the fact that he had ten as fine children as anyone could wish for, "I would not sell one for \$50,000," he said; "no money would buy one, but I would not give 15 cents for another."

Have we rightly estimated what a valuable asset our friends are? Poor, indeed, is the woman who has gone through life and has not made friends. The genuine happiness and pleasant intercourse which results from having friends

depends, not on their number, but on their congeniality and worth. Friendship is a plant of slow growth, and first must stand the storm and stress of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation. It is a duty we owe ourselves to keep our friendship in constant repair by adding to our list. Personally, I know of nothing outside one's own loved circle, that gives such peaceful, lasting joy, as a few tried and true friends—people that live and understand you, who read with smiles the good they see in you, and blot the ill with tears. He that hath a friend is really never poor.

The other morning I felt so rich, I went to my front door, the blue sky was overhead, the sun was shining on the river, whose ripple over the rocks made a gentle murmur, the trees were gay in their autumn dresses of gold and red and russet. A dear little grey bird sang a sweet song from the top of a tall flower-stalk. I said, "All this is mine—the sky, the river, the trees, the song of the birds—all mine to enjoy," and I was happy. How blind we are to our possessions. We do not have to have the credentials of ownership to have the privilege of partners. I can admire and love my neighbor's beautiful flower garden, her horses, her elegant house, her fine clothes, and her costly jewellery. I can share, even unknown to her, in her pleasure of all these things, just so long as I keep envy out of my heart. Too often it is not what we lack, but what we see others have, that makes us discontented. The sting of poverty is gone when one keeps house for one's own comfort and not for the comment of one's neighbours. Then, again, I would rather be able to appreciate things I cannot own than to own things I am not able to appreciate. A rich man had his magnificent library decorated in a certain colour scheme. He filled the shelves with costly books whose binding matched the decorations irrespective of their contents. He owned the books, but he did not really possess one.

After all, we have great ownership. I desire to go to England—all I have to do is to buy a ticket for the railroad journey and steamship passage. These are put at my disposal. It is the same with our water systems, our lighting system, our telephone routes. How expensive, how cumbersome, how impossible would be the complete ownership of the many things we share with our fellow men without the responsibility of their care, and too often we grumble unnecessarily at their expense.

We are rich, rich, but we have never paused to count our blessings. Our vision is shortened and our best impulses dwarfed, because we persist in turning our eyes inward upon ourselves and our possessions and glancing with envy at our more prosperous neighbours. The law of compensation is great, unfailing and universal, and outward appearance must not be our foot rule wherewith we measure people. If we could but draw back the curtain that veils the life of many so-called gay and wealthy, there might be disclosed the skeleton in the closet, and not for all their gold or social position would we exchange places with them.

"A queen she was, who dwelt in noble halls,
 Envied of all, a kingdom at her feet;
 Yet was her palace empty of the sweet of love,
 A soulless thing of roof and walls.
 With wistful eyes she followed one who smiled
 And turned her at her little clicking gate
 Where were the glad arms of a man and child
 The wife and mother, came to her estate."

How beautiful and comfortingly true it is—"A woman's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which she possesseth."

WHAT THE RURAL COMMUNITIES CAN DO TOWARD CONSERVING PUBLIC HEALTH.

DR. ANNIE BACKUS, AYLMER.

I am not only repeating an antique formula, but I am doing it with an antiquated sincerity, when I say it is a great pleasure to meet you and greet you all this morning. One of the pleasant memories (in a life not altogether unpleasant) is my last trip through your Eastern counties.

The generous hospitality in your beautiful homes, and the kind care for my personal welfare, are among the things which I would not forget if I could, and could not forget if I would.

We in Western Ontario can learn at least one lesson in home-making from you Eastern women, and that is the lesson of hospitality. "Use hospitality one to another without grudging," seems to be one of the beautiful biblical threads running through home life in this section of the country. In Western Ontario many of us seem too busy, and besides no one seems willing to "Entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." Angels are so scarce now-a-days we dare not take the chances, and anyway we are just a little bashful about entertaining that class of visitors.

But no such difference exists here, and I have been assured in more than one home by "mine hostess," that the last guest occupying my room was an archbishop, or a bishop; and so falling asleep in an atmosphere in which still mingled some spiritual germs, I would awake next morning spiritually refreshed, and no doubt a better woman and a better delegate. But in all seriousness, you have beautiful homes—sanitary, and well managed, and when Mr. Putnam (our Superintendent) suggested the subject for my address to-day, I felt that all there was to do, was to persuade you to make public the knowledge used in your own homes, and health conditions were bound to improve.

However, upon more careful consideration, the home is only the unit, and important as it is to have home conditions right, we must go outside of the home when we consider public health. Health should be the birthright of every child, and if parents would bestow as much thought and care to giving their children the inheritance of health that they do to giving them the inheritance of wealth it would be better for both parents and children. When death, that relentless destroyer enters the home, how desperately we fight him; but there is a worse thing than death, and that is ill-health—to become a burden to oneself and a menace to one's friends. To go through life at the tail end of the procession burdened with disease, that is worse than death.

And in so many cases disease is avoidable—in fact in most cases. A few years ago it was a well established fact that the people living in the country were healthier than the people living in the cities; but something happened. The death rate among children in the city had reached such startling proportions that women got busy. The Council of Women entered a protest, something must be done to save the babes and children. And something was done. Health officers were wakened out of their slumbers. What was the cause of this enormous death rate? The cause was sought and discovered and dealt with, and with such success, that to-day conditions are reversed, and the death rate in the country is greater than in the largest city. And mark you, it is not because child mortality in the country

has increased, but that through proper sanitary conditions brought about under the supervision of the health officers, child mortality in the city has been lowered.

The natural conditions in the country are in favour of health, then it must be something in the made environment which enables the city babe, the city child to enjoy better health than the child in the country. And so it is our business, we the women of the rural districts, to discover what is wrong and to correct that wrong in our midst. Never in the history of the world was the conservation of life so important, that great sprawling monster in Europe with its tentacles in France, in Belgium, in Russia, and in the Balkan States, that murderer of babes and women, that creature smiling over the debauchery of nuns and innocent girls, that slaughterer of priests and neutrals, that thing of evil, to destroy which our brave men are giving their lives; it is depleting the world of its inhabitants so rapidly that we are staggered to think what must follow this terrible war. We must put forth every effort to save the babes and the children, and also increase our own efficiency, health is efficiency.

We have heard much in the past concerning Germany efficiency, the death rate of babes in that country is the highest in the world, and it is the only country where child suicide is prevalent. It might not be out of place at this time to mention, that in those countries and states where women have the most political power, the lowest death rate prevails. Far be it from me to speak of a subject so peril-fraught as "Woman's Suffrage." But in those states where women have the power through the vote, they have been enabled to bring about such legislation concerning mothers and children that infant mortality has ceased to be the terrible thing it is in those states where women are politically powerless. However, when the Ontario Government introduced Women's Institutes, it placed in our hands a power to help ourselves and our children, and we must here to-day at this Convention consider how best to use that influence. Can there be a better way than in conserving health and life? The country child is entitled to every chance for health and life that is given to the city child, and if it does not have it someone is to blame; let us see to it that the women are not to be the ones to bear the reproach.

Among the first things done by the health officers in their campaign for the welfare of city children was an investigation of the milk supply, and they found thousands of babes were dying because of the impure milk. It came in cans half cleaned, was taken from dirty cows in a dirty way; was left in open vessels in the impure air, and, of course the result was dead babies. Then came the investigation of the houses—crowded tenement places, one water tap for several families, the water carried in old pails by small children, all the family drinking from one drinking cup, no lavatories; men, women and children using the same closets; in fact all the outhouses unfit for human use. The result was unhealthy mothers and feeble little children. After this came the schools. Conditions there and Medical Inspection followed, and when the milk supply was made pure, the houses cleaned up, lavatories put in and the water supply corrected, then came the lowered death rate. In rural districts it is easy to get the pure milk, the clean water, but there is much negligence shown concerning the out closets in the private houses and schools, and there is no question about it, this negligence is the cause of much ill-health.

Perhaps our greatest difficulties will be found in trying to improve the conditions of our public schools, but we must "gird up our loins" and face these difficulties. Of course we must take the chances of being called meddling, and of trying to "butt in," and trying to do men's work, but when they have made such

a mess of things as they have in our public schools, it does not matter. We must try and save our children. And let me tell you many of our rural schools under the present management are distributing points for the manufacturing and spreading of disease. "Keep down the taxes and increase the death-rate," is the unpublished motto of too many rural school boards.

You probably could not find twelve men (including those on the school boards) who are giving as much attention to the sanitary conditions of their public schools as they are giving to the sanitary conditions of their stables. We want sanitary conditions in the stables, what we do mind is that men accept positions on the school boards to the exclusion of women who would fill the officer better, because a woman—and particularly a mother—is going to look after the health of her children, even though it increases the taxes.

The first move to make in this effort towards the improvement of health conditions should be in the rural public schools. We have learned what it has and is doing for the city child. Medical School Inspection has given the city child advantages over the country child. But if we understand country women at all, this state of things will be changed, and as the best of everything comes from the country, so we will find the best of health in our schools and in our homes.

The women in the rural districts can best help to promote public health by insisting upon sanitary conditions being brought about; first in our own homes, next in the Public Schools, and in all the public places where women and men assemble.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the same three representatives be the Provincial Committee: Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro; Mrs. R. V. Fowler, Perth; Miss E. McGee, Chesterville.

2. That the Provincial representatives, together with Mrs. Grant, Mrs. G. Clarke and Miss Gourlay, act as General Committee for next year's Convention, and that Miss Gourlay act as secretary-treasurer.

3. That each district contribute \$1 to a general fund to defray musical expenses in Convention, and that notice be sent to all district secretaries to that effect.

4. That the thanks of the Convention be sent to His Worship the Mayor, the City Council for use of chamber, President and Local Council of Women, Miss Stephen, Miss McLeod Stewart, and all others who helped to make the Convention a success.

5. That, whereas, in the last four years the people of the rural districts have been awakened by various means to the benefits of Medical Inspection of Schools, and whereas both the wish of the people to conserve the child life of rural Ontario, and the practical way in which conservation may be accomplished have been clearly shown, therefore, the representatives of Women's Institute of Eastern Ontario assembled in Convention the 1st day of November, 1916, earnestly request that the Provincial Government set aside a special grant for the continuation and extension of rural Medical School Inspection, and treatment of afflicted children by making further provisions for medical services and nurses.

6. That each branch be recommended to appoint a committee of three to make a community canvass to solicit members, and also to prepare their programme for that day to be instructive.

All the resolutions were carried.

WESTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION

The opening session of the Western Ontario Convention was held in Hyman Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, November 8th, 1916. This was the third annual convention for Western Ontario.

Mrs. V. Stock, Tavistock, who presided, was gratified to see so large an attendance at this, the third annual Convention of the Women's Institutes for Western Ontario. "We have come up to this beautiful city," she said, "not on mere pleasure bent, but we have come from the work of our homes, the farms and country places, the villages and the towns, to help one another by an exchange of experience, and to learn from the addresses that we shall have the pleasure of hearing, the best of what is being done for the betterment and uplift of our 'Home and Country.'

"The Women's Institutes have long since passed the experimental stage. They need no apology for their existence and continuance. For example, when the call came some two years ago for help in the way of Belgian relief, soldiers' comforts and hospital supplies, the women from the large centres looked to the workers in the Women's Institutes for help, and they did not look in vain. We took out our knitting needles, we took out our sewing machines, and we set to work. The result of the joint work of the city and country women was a great surprise, even to the women themselves. The work of our hands is still going on, even though our hearts are heavy as we think of the husbands, the sons, yes, even the daughters we have bidden God-speed to at the call of our country. But we are not dismayed, and the work shall go on as long as there is need of it. And, when the need for this work is ended, we will not fold our hands, even though we weep for those who are not, but we will equip ourselves the better to train the sons and daughters that are left us, to be good Canadian citizens and to conserve the lives of those yet to be born.

"As I look into the faces of the younger women before me I feel glad for you, when I think what this woman's century has in prospect for you in the way of effort; but we older women, who have almost reached the end of life's journey, have still work to do for Home and Country. There are a great many occupations which women can enter, but there are two occupations always open to women—the care of the children and the management of the home in all its departments. To be leaders in this work is, I take it, the work of the Women's Institutes to-day, and I have in my hand the programme of this Convention which is especially adopted to help us in this direction."

After the singing of "O, Canada!" prayer was offered by the Rev. D. C. McGREGOR.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mrs. H. A. BOOMER, LONDON.

Before I give you the few words of written address, may I say that I know that among those present there are those who have sent me personal contributions towards our Belgian Fund, towards our Sailors' Fund, and I hardly can tell you how many more things—I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I know you will all rejoice for what you have done. My hands are always open to receive, and

I stand almost like the red pillar boxes at the corner—to take the money and pass it on.

I bid you, in my own name, in the name of the Local Council of Women, with its many affiliated societies, the Daughters of the Empire with their several chapters, and the women of London, a very hearty welcome to our Forest City. I am greatly honored by being invited once more to voice that welcome. I congratulate you and earnestly wish you God-speed in the wonderful work you have been doing in the past, and the ever widening and ever growing work which you are planning to do in the future which lies before you.

Another year has slipped by freighted with heavier responsibilities, and more multitudinous claims upon the services and sympathies of every Canadian woman, of all of whom, I think, it may truthfully be recorded, "She hath done what she could." I do not presume to offer any comment on the details of the work to which your Women's Institutes were primarily pledged and which has already borne such rich fruit throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. The seed was good, the soil rich and productive, and the labor bestowed upon it faithful and untiring. What wonder then, that, with God's own sunshine above and watered by the dew of His blessing, it should be granted to you to-day to "rejoice greatly" over the precious sheaves which your harvest time has brought you.

It has been said that a world's catastrophe can only be averted by exceptional effort, and that to meet such a call needs "*A consecrated passion of patriotism.*" Well, such a call, so solemn, so challenging has rung out in the ears of the women as well as of the men, of the Allied Nations to-day, and, thank God, neither the men nor the women of our Dominion have been deaf to it, for upon its outcome depends not only the future of this goodly heritage of ours, "a land flowing with milk and honey," but of the British Empire itself to which we are so proud to belong.

Before I close, I would like to quote for you a simple parable told by Lloyd George in one of his memorable speeches during the earlier stages of the war, the lesson which it teaches being as appropriate now as when it was spoken:

"Shall I tell you what I think this war is doing for us? I know a valley in North Wales between the mountains and the sea. It is a beautiful valley, snug, comfortable, sheltered by the Mountains from all bitter blasts. But it is very enervating, and I remember how the boys were in the habit of climbing the hill to have a glimpse of the great mountains in the distance, and to be stimulated and freshened by the breezes which came from the hill tops and by the great spectacle of their grandeur.

"We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, too indulgent, perhaps too selfish, and the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the great *everlasting things which matter to a nation*—the great peaks we had forgotten, of Honor, Duty, Patriotism, and, clad in glittering white, the great pinnacle of Sacrifice, pointing like a rugged finger to Heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but, as long as the men and women of this generation last, they will carry in their hearts the image of those great mountain peaks whose foundations are not shaken, though Europe rock and sway in the convulsions of a great war."

Meanwhile, there is a definite work for us to do, a definite place for us to fill, a God-given opportunity for service and for tender ministry. Just as, in the northern outposts of our country, the raging and destructive fires often wake to life, seeds which, after the flames have died down, start to grow into usefulness and beauty, so may this cruel war awake to life, latent seeds, the existence of which have hitherto been an undiscovered asset to the womanhood of the nations. In the new and wider patriotism of the future which will be infinitely greater, richer, nobler and more exalted than that of the past, let us see to it that in the regenera-

tion which must follow the night of chaos, every woman amongst us can be counted upon to tread firmly, faithfully, prayerfully and well the new paths of duty which may open up for her to walk in. As, by God's grace, she is enabled to respond to each claim as it comes before her, she will learn that no effort is too great for her to make, no road too rough for her to travel, no difficulties too hard for her to overcome when duty calls and her country needs her.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. H. W. WILSON, WARDSVILLE.

In replying to the words of welcome so graciously offered, I could scarcely assume the responsibility were I not assured of the sincere feeling of charity and co-operation that pervades our membership and is everywhere manifested. We cannot but feel the uplift as we once again clasp hands with those with whom our efforts are united for the sake of "Home and Country." As we take a retrospective view of our Institute work, I think we can confidently feel that the purpose of our organization has been justified and that we are steadily progressing towards our goal of highest usefulness.

As we view the past from our advanced position, we are reminded of that great Empire builder, Cecil Rhodes, who accomplished so much, whose last words were "So much to do, so little done," and may we not be inspired by his experience and seize every opportunity whereby our usefulness may be extended.

The Institutes everywhere have been busy this year with the work of the Red Cross, and we are now facing another winter and must redouble our efforts for the brave boys in the trenches. An appeal to the women of Ontario from the soldiers reads something like this: "We are thankful for all the comforts the ladies have sent us, especially for the woollen socks." The cry is for socks and more socks, which means that we must knit more and pray more while knitting. Heaven bless the brave boys on the firing line! Let us work harder. Let us give all we can. In the years to come the sacrifice will be a hallowed remembrance.

In Flander's field, the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks are singing loud and high
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead, short days ago we lived,
Saw dawn, felt sunset's glow,
Loved and were loved, and now
We lie in Flander's field.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to wave it high,
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flander's field.

During the closing days of his earthly life, a friend asked one of the world's greatest philanthropists the question: "If you were living your life over again, is there any great change you would wish to make?" The good man to whom the needy had never appealed in vain and whose life and energy had been spent to

benefit others, simply replied: "Yes, I would try to be kinder." May we not make this the keynote of our efforts during the coming year, always remembering that that alone is eternal which we do for God and others; that which we do for self, dies. Let us try to be kinder.

MR. GEO. A. PUTNAM reported upon the activities of the year and outlined plans and possibilities for future work. This address is given in the report of the Central Ontario Convention.

MAYOR STEVENSON said: I have much pleasure, on behalf of this City, to welcome the Institute members to this City. I do not wish to take up very much of your time in referring to the war, but I think it is fitting to remark on what the women have done towards the Red Cross and other patriotic work in connection with our great fight for victory. It is absolutely impossible to express in any terms, whatever, what the women of this city have done to help along in the way of soldiers' and sailors' comforts.

We appreciate your coming here and we hope another year we will be able to tender you a reception. We extend to you the hearty freedom of the city while you are here. We left the ordering of the weather to the Women's Canadian Club, and they have been able to obtain special "Western Fair" weather for the few days you are here. On behalf of the city I have much pleasure in extending a hearty welcome and I hope you will meet here again.

EVENING SESSION—NOVEMBER 8TH.

The evening session was held in the beautiful Masonic Temple Hall which was filled to capacity.

MR. BERT ROADHOUSE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, presided. In opening the meeting he said: I wish to acknowledge the fact that in having the honor of appearing before this gathering, I am appearing before a section of what is, undoubtedly, the most influential, the most energetic and most constructive organization of rural women in this country, if not on this entire Continent. I am aware that men are sometimes accused of saying things to ladies which they do not always mean, but I wish to assure you that I am not guilty of that in the statement which I have just made. No one can be familiar with the history, the motto and the achievements of this organization without realizing the truth of the words which I have spoken. Your growth during the past few years has been simply remarkable, and, having now throughout the Province a membership of over 30,000, with over 900 individual Institutes, you thereby show the proof of the merits of your organization and the virility with which you have carried on your work. The programme which you have here this year, as in other years, will in itself show the nature and variety of the work which the Women's Institutes have been doing, and which is its own explanation of their worth and their growth. In the social service, in the community welfare, in educational lines, as well as, during the last two years, in the magnificent work which you have done for the Red Cross, you have more than justified your existence. In fact, you have attracted the attention far beyond the confines of this Province or this Dominion.

But I realize that you are gathered together in annual conference this year, not merely to take stock of what has been accomplished in the past, but also to plan for the future. What has been done is merely an earnest of what can be done and what will be done, and in the plans which you are laying at this conference, I am sure you will keep first and foremost the work on behalf of the prosecution of the war, and the giving and providing comforts for our men in the field, as has distinguished your efforts during the past two years. The need is as great, if not greater, than ever before. In fact, may I say that there is an additional reason—if any additional reason were necessary—to inspire the most consecrated labors in this behalf. When the war broke out and you first took up these tasks, you were impelled by the call of country, by the inspiration of patriotism, but, to-day, to that has been added another reason and another incentive, an incentive which perhaps I could define in no better word than that of neighborliness.

During the past year especially, and to some extent before that time, the boys have gone from your own home districts and some have paid the supreme sacrifice, while others are suffering. You are working, therefore, not only in the interests of your country in the largest and truest sense, but in the interest of your own boy, of your neighbor's boy, of those whom you have known and loved as the years have gone by, and I am sure that, on this account, you will redouble the efforts that have been made in making a supply of comforts, and rendering every assistance in your power.

But perhaps there will still be left some time for attention to the other problems which have attracted the attention of the Women's Institutes. There are still problems of social welfare, of education, the undertaking of such courses as domestic science, and the accomplishment of little deeds here and there which attract your attention. I may say, in passing, that one of the secrets of the success of the Institutes has been that they took up the task at hand and did it with might and main, and were surprised at the aggregate accomplished when all these little tasks were brought together and the great total was summed up. So I am sure these will not be entirely overlooked, even though you give first and foremost place to the call of the war.

The first duty at the present time is to preserve the country which has already been developed, and the next duty is to continue the development, that the country which is being preserved at such cost may be a still better country in which to live. In doing so, you can exert a great influence, an influence far beyond what you sometimes think, and, even though there may be at times discouragements and handicaps, your reward is certain and is sure. The influence you exert is not confined to your own district or even to your own Province, but is felt all over the British Empire in promoting the success of the cause at heart, and in building up such an important part of this Empire.

This I learned from a shadow of a tree:

“That to and fro
Dost it sway against the wall.
Our shadow selves, our influence may fall,
Where we ourselves can never go.”

And so, I say, continue to extend your influence; continue to carry on the work which you are doing in increased fold.

FOOD VALUES.

PROF. R. HARCOURT, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gave a very interesting and instructive address on "The Comparative Values of Various Food Products at Present Prices." This address, with some additional information, has appeared in bulletin form as "Food Values." Copies will be sent to all Institute members. Additional copies may be secured by writing to Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Q.—What about the fuel used in cooking rolled oats as compared with some of the meats?

A.—It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of fuel required to cook oatmeal, because it is usually cooked along with so many other things, and in many cases, the cooking of the oatmeal does not mean any more fire. Of course if it is cooked on gas it does cost more.

Q.—What about the trimmings that go with rolled oats to make it palatable?

A.—Speaking for myself, I like sugar and cream with it. Unfortunately, I have not put cream on the table, but it would stand well up on the list. Sugar stands seventh on the table for cheapness at \$8 a hundred. We may talk about what is the cheapest, but we will eat what we like. We will always take what will agree with the palate, irrespective of everything that may be said about the cost of that food.

Q.—Won't sugar spoil the value of rolled oats?

A.—I do not see how sugar could possibly spoil the value of rolled oats or any other substance. No one food will agree with everybody, and it is quite possible that sugar may spoil rolled oats for some people on account of certain complaints.

Q.—Does it make any difference in the food value of rolled oats whether it is cooked a long or a short time?

A.—A few years ago we carried out a lot of experiments on this point. With regard to the *solubility* of the material, it increased from 5 per cent. to 37 per cent. by cooking from 15 minutes to 8 hours; 37 per cent. in the cooked state and 5 per cent. in the raw state. When you come to the *digestibility* of the material we found there was not as much as 1 per cent. difference in the total digestibility, whether cooked 15 minutes or 8 hours.

Q.—What is the advantage of cooking so long?

A.—Some people will tell you there is no advantage, and there are many who like porridge cooked only 15 minutes, or just brought to the boil. But I think it will develop the necessary flavor and consistency, when not stirred, if it is cooked longer.

Q.—What is the difference between skimmed milk and whole milk? Would it not be very much better and more nutritious to leave the cream in?

A.—There is no result anywhere that I know of that will show that skimmed milk is not as thoroughly digestible as whole milk when mixed with other foods. Skimmed milk is the cheapest source of proteins that we have to-day; we feed it to the calves, and it makes splendid pigs and calves, and it will make just as good children too. But it is thrown away in most cases and rarely offered for sale in our cities.

Q.—In feeding skimmed milk to the calves, we put in a substitute for the cream?

A.—And in most of our foods we get plenty of fats along with it.

Q.—Do you think we can eat too much porridge?

A.—That is a question we can leave better to the individual.

Q.—I would think we would have to have a balanced ration?

A.—If you take skimmed milk and oatmeal you will have more proteins in your diet than you need, but cornmeal and milk is just as well balanced as any diet you can get, taking it three times a day. What we are looking for is variety in our diet; we want something that will tickle the palate, but we do not need all this to give us a balanced diet. If we were to eat just what gave us a balanced diet, and if we left out all the frills, the housekeeper would not have nearly as much work to do. (Applause.)

Q.—How long would the men stand that?

A.—I believe they could stand it as long as the ladies.

Q.—Is whole wheat bread better than white bread?

A.—It depends upon the individual. It depends upon certain conditions. Experiments that have never been disproven show that 100 pounds of flour will be more completely digested than 100 pounds of whole wheat flour, but it is entirely a case of the individual.

Q.—Is there more nourishment in rye flour than in wheat?

A.—I think not. The position in the table would not show it, nor would digestion experiments show it.

Q.—Would sour milk be more digestible than sweet milk?

A.—I think not.

Q.—How long would you recommend the cooking of cornmeal as compared with the others?

A.—Cornmeal and wheat Farinas do not require to be cooked as long as oatmeal. Either one can be used with comparatively little cooking.

Will you look at the last part of the table: One dollar's worth of foods at old prices, and note the increase in price to-day. These were figures that were made some two or three years ago. Spring wheat flour then sold for \$3.00 per hundred weight, and now it is \$5.35; the number of calories of heat got then was 55,000, and it now stands at 30,216. Rolled oats give us to-day 26,950, and at the old price, 7 pounds for a quarter, we got 51,730.

I do not want to be misunderstood as advocating that we should do without meat. I believe that possibly we could get along without meat if we had to; it is a question of your own idea of economy largely. The diet depends upon how much you want to spend on it. Although perhaps we should have some meat in the diet, the amount that we use would depend upon how much we are willing to spend on that side of the diet. Our cost of living is influenced a great deal by the kind of food we use, and we could still pick out foods that we could live on at a great reduction in cost as compared to what we are spending to-day if we want to live on a simple diet. We have records of men under experiment who have lived on cheese, apples and bread—not for a day or two, but for two years. You can figure the economy of that diet. The men were able to do good work throughout all that time.

THE EMERGENCY CORPS.

MRS. GORDON WRIGHT, LONDON.

The Chairman has introduced me as speaking along the lines of the Emergency Corps work. It seems as if so many avenues of helpful effort have arisen in war time, which have materially enlarged the sphere of women's activity, that I would like to touch on different ones, but outstanding among these must ever remain our first allegiance, Red Cross work.

One of the most splendid things in connection with the work of the Women's Institute is that, almost at the outbreak of the war, they felt the call to do their share in those efforts of gentle ministry to those who represent us at the front, and who also are unfortunate enough to fall by the way. I want to tell you there is no reason to relax our activities along Red Cross lines. Every word that comes to us from overseas is a word of need and still more urgent need for socks and grey flannel shirts which you have learned to make so efficiently. And so we feel as if we must first speak of the need, and this need will continue, not only until the war ends, but, perhaps, a long time after.

In regard to the Women's Emergency Corps. This organization, in all probability, would not have had birth had it not been for this disastrous war. I dare say many of you are familiar with its inception. It was when the second call came to the Mother Land for more troops that the men said, "Why we have sent our surplus men, and the men who are here are needed. We need men in our counting houses, in our banking houses and commercial centres, and to run our trams and street cars and lorries and express wagons." And then to the honor of the English woman be it said that they met this crucial situation, and I am very glad to tell you that it was the once despised suffragettes to whom was granted the vision of the need and the power to meet it. At suffrage headquarters in Old London there was assembled together a body of women, about six months after the war broke out, and there was organized in one day what they call the Women's Emergency Corps for Great Britain. These women built better than they knew; after ten days ten thousand women rallied to the standard and men were at once freed from banking houses and commercial centres and trams and express offices, and the women—I need not tell you the story, you have heard it. They measured up so splendidly all along the line and now by the thousands they are making munitions.

It did not seem, although there was this imperative need in Great Britain, it did not seem as if we overseas had caught the vision until there came to us the second call for men. I need not linger over how the work of recruiting seemed stopped, and Military Division No. 2, in the City of Toronto, organized the Emergency Corps—as far as I know, the first in Canada. Other emergency corps have been organized; we organized last February the Emergency Corps for Military Division No. 1, and, although we have not at all measured up to the great need, and the need is increasing, yet we do say that it gives us reason to hope that we are building upon a stone foundation and the work is spreading. Only the other day I got a letter from Windsor—where the women are waiting to be organized—which read: "We have made a start, and have at least 31 members promised for the Emergency Corps."

Then we have opened a Registration Office, and already we have women who have volunteered to do interior decorating and painting and thus free men who are

willing to be useful in the war. We have a total of 15 just in a few days who have volunteered for the work.

We in London have opened a Registration Office in the City Hall, and we have received quite a number of registrations. We have been able to place a number of women. So far, as perhaps you know, we have not been able to find an opening for them in the munition factories, but we have women who have volunteered for this work and this alone.

A few months ago you probably noticed, as I did, that article by one of our brilliant Canadian writers, and yet he sounded a very pessimistic tone that Canada was bound to degenerate; that she was bound to breed a race of degenerates because the children would be sired by cowards and cripples. Do you think that that sounds like God's plan for things, even at their worst? I tell you now that the crux of the situation rests with you and me. If mothers bring up their daughters to think that life only means a round of indulgent pleasure, just as surely as fruit follows fruit, just so surely will the women of to-day lay the foundation stones for this race of degenerates prophesied by one of our own Canadian writers. But, instead of this, if the mother trains her daughter to recognize the real things of life, to be interested in this great work for others, I believe that daughter, as she knits her socks, shall fashion her work instinctively to a foot unseen whose footprint on the sands of time will mean something in life's Marathon, if eugenics count for anything. This is our high and holy privilege, to lay foundation stones, not for a race of degenerates, but for a race that will exist in high ideals, and in the lofty carrying out of these, and history so corroborates.

Allow me to point you to France. We must not forget that the French, our Allies, are descendants of the men and women who fought in the war of 1870 and 1871. Men fought and bled and died, and the women saved and served for France, and then later on from the blood stained fields of France, paid the price of their freedom, \$200,000,000,000, to their captors who tapped at their doors until the price was paid. Do you think a nation of people who can do such things as this, is the sort of a nation that breeds degenerates. We believe that the men of France who face the foe with us from Dead Man's Hill beyond Verdun, will rise—indeed they are rising—in the strength of their might and will wring victory from their captors.

This is pre-eminently a year of sacrifice, an age of sacrifice. Don't let anyone of us who deserve the name of patriot—and I am glad to think it is just as possible for women to be patriots as for men—don't let anyone of us shrink or falter at sacrifice. Why, the very air we breath seems to be full of sacrifice to-day. There is such a thing, and I think nothing could be more serious or terrible than this: that to save our sons' lives, to save our husbands' lives is to lose their lives in a higher, fuller yet more awful sense, and let us not forget that everything that is best in our civilization has come to us from self-sacrifice. Let not one of us shrink or falter, for let us not forget that Christ also suffered for us, loved us, and exhorted us to follow in His steps.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is now my pleasure to present the next number on the programme. Apparently nothing in London is too good for the Convention of the Women's Institutes, and I have very great pleasure in presenting to you Lady Beck, wife of one of the foremost citizens of this city and of the Province, who will give a solo.

The solo by Lady Beck was very much appreciated.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Miss K. McIntosh of Parkhill, Mrs. K. B. Coutts of Thamesville, Mrs. Graham of Ripley, Mrs. Boyes of Lyons, and Mrs. P. Stock of Tavistock.

ADDRESS.

LIEUT.-COL. BROWN, LONDON.

Col. Shannon, the District Officer Commanding for this District, was announced on your programme to be here to-night, and he regrets very much that he is unable to be present with you, and wishes to thank you for what you have done for the men at the front and for the Red Cross work. He asked me to represent him, and he asked Col. Smith also to come. He sent a wire to Ottawa requesting Major Thompson to come from there to speak to you ladies, because he realizes how important a gathering this is, and how important it is for you to understand the present needs of the country.

My message may be briefly put before you. I want to answer a question which was presented to me in France several times by ladies engaged in sending us comforts and supplies. This question was, "Are these supplies that we are sending the troops, being sold to the men?" and my answer is always, "No." I never knew of such a thing; I never have seen or heard of any socks, towels, soap or anything else the ladies have sent, being sold for money. They are given freely, and I wish you could see the expressions of appreciation on the faces of these men when we open these parcels and distribute the things among them.

Major Thompson, who is a Chaplain, who has returned from service in France, and has made a name for himself in Canada since his return as a speaker on this subject of the war, has come from Ottawa to address you to-night.

ADDRESS.

MAJOR THOMPSON, OTTAWA.

This is the only audience that has failed to stir in me just a little bit of savagery on the occasions when it has been my opportunity and privilege to speak since returning to Canada, for reasons that I think you will immediately guess. There are no men—or so few as to be negligible—here of military age. When I see an audience gather for purposes of entertainment, or even for purposes that might seem to be a little more along utilitarian lines than those of entertainment, with a sprinkling of men of military age, I confess I find it a little difficult to be altogether patient. While I hope I am not at any time unreasonable in the interpretation of events and circumstances, still I confess, when there is a large springling of men of military age in any audience, whether it is on the Lord's Day for worship in His house or on any other occasions, I have a feeling of protest because, in Britain you cannot see, except it may be in some of the larger places of entertainment, any company with such a proportion of young men as are to be found

in Canada, in places of assembly such as we have here to-night. This, of course, is a special occasion. Take the country districts and the larger towns and cities, and you will find that the men are on duty; if they are working in munition factories, they are working hard and they are weary. In the country as you go about, you see the women gathering in their harvests. Women are in the fields, and old men and lads and girls, but not the men who are able to be in uniform and who are offering themselves for the advance of all we hold sacred and true.

I am safe in saying that hundreds of young men have told me that they will never again go back to the old life. They have tasted the open air life; they are not satisfied to go back to the old life, and they will seek their future in Australia, New Zealand or Canada. I am satisfied that Canada will have more than its share of these incoming throngs, and they desire to be tillers of the soil. It will be not only the duty of such welfare communities as are promoted through the Women's Institute, but I believe it will be the governmental duty to give these men a definite helping hand. The sort of thing the Canadian Pacific Railway had started to do in the West must be done on a larger scale and in a smaller way to meet the great throngs which, otherwise, will be dumped in our urban centres to become an acute problem; but, if we can be prepared for their coming and are ready with a helping hand and a great store of patience, these men may become centres of agricultural education and centres of an enrichment of Canadian power which, perhaps, will surprise even the most sanguine.

No doubt, there are those in this audience to-night who have made the sacrifice of giving up their boys, and I know what their burden is. As Nansen said in his dedication of his book, "To her who had the courage to stay at home and wait." That is courage. But as I have gone about, I have become aware of this fact: There are those who have not yet risen to this occasion. There are those who are still obsessed with the notion that there is a madness in it all. They hope as in a dream that this awful struggle will be settled, and settled, as we hope it will be settled, in our favour, but they have not yet seen clearly what the struggle means, and they are holding back their share. They are hoping that, when it is all over, it will be forgotten that their sons did not go; that their husbands did not go. They think it will be lost sight of in a little while, and everything will be smoothed over and they will not have suffered. That is a sore delusion. I reckon it is not a good spirit. What think you? Somebody is afraid that it is going to cost something, and she is holding back, but no greater handicap can be put upon a young man than to hold him back in this hour of struggle. The day is coming when that young man will interpret, as it should be interpreted, your misguided protection of him. He will be prepared, not to rise up and bless you, but in another mood to consider that you did him a great injustice when you kept him from bearing his share in this strife that is being so widely laid upon the hearts of our Canadian manhood and womanhood, and, in that day, something of the patriotism you lacked, if you still live, will react on you.

PRIVATE FLEMING, SARNIA: There is not much I can say after what Major Thompson has said. Referring to the socks the ladies are knitting, I never had to buy one pair, and I was through the war with the boys at the front right up to the second battle of Ypres. I do not know how that story got around.

It is a great work the people are doing here and it must be kept up. Here is a good sample of what the Red Cross has done. They saved that arm. I would have lost my arm if it had not been for the attention I got at the front. My arm

was broken with a compound fracture, and if it had not been for the hot fomentations and the bandages, I would have lost it. The ladies should keep up their Red Cross work.

PRIVATE JACKSON, LOBO: The greatest message I can bring to you to-night from your boys is that they are splendid; going through hardships such as you could not imagine, working night and day, often without sleep, and out in the rain and mud. When they advance, they have to dig completely new trenches, because no matter how well Fritz has built them, they are always blown into the middle of next week by the time we get there, and the boys go through it all with smiles and with jokes all the time.

We want the ladies to keep up their good work, because the boys have a great trust in the folks at home, and I am sure we would all be traitors to them if we ever failed them out there. The boys often said the mail and the boxes of things sent them did them just as much good as the rations they got. Some people say that they will knit all the socks they can in their spare time, and that they are doing all that is necessary, but you must give something more than that—you must give something that costs you sacrifice. I noticed when I got back that there are all kinds of automobiles flying around, for some people think they cannot get along with a lot of things; but in France you find you can get along without things you once considered necessities. All you have to travel with is what you carry on your back.

THE CHAIRMAN: The heroism of the boys at the front is only equalled by their modesty on their return. I am sure we appreciate these few words from those who have seen and suffered so much on our account.

MORNING SESSION, NOV. 9TH.

DR. ANNIE BACKUS, Aylmer, in the Chair.

RED CROSS WORK.

DR. MARGARET PATTERSON, TORONTO.

I feel a great pleasure in having the opportunity of being with you, and I deem it a great privilege in being asked to speak on the Red Cross Society, a distinguished organization of which no woman need be afraid to speak, because this organization is doing things worth while, and it is the organization which is counted upon to maintain those things of civilization for which the British Empire has always stood.

Possibly we could not realize better just what the Red Cross has meant to the men at the front than by contrasting conditions now with those before the Red Cross came into existence. Perhaps some of us have read that description by Henry Donon after the Battle of Solferino, how he found, three days after the battle, men still lying and suffering and dying on the field, because there was no care given to them, and it was after that great sacrifice that the idea of the Red Cross was formed.

But even at the beginning of this war, how unprepared, how absolutely inadequate were the means at the disposal of the Militia Department to care for the number of wounded after the great battle of the Marne or the Mons, and even to contrast conditions as recent as those where the men were brought slowly back to

the base in jolting lumber carts, and the way they were transported in cattle cars, simply goes to show that the means were not sufficient. Then a great call came for help through the channel of the Red Cross Society. The Red Cross Society is a voluntary organization, supplementing in any way, where necessary, the organized medical work of the Military Department. We had in Canada an organization of the Red Cross. It had not been active, for there was not much work for them to do, but it was possible through this medium to bring to every man, woman and child an opportunity of helping and saving the situation by their voluntary effort, and it was then that the Government began to realize how much it meant to the country to have the women of the country organized, and the women of the Women's Institutes have proved that they were a great standing organization ready when their country called. One of the first things done was to circularize the members of the Women's Institutes. How nobly you have responded, we know. The results have shown, and I have heard Col. Marshall say that fully 60 per cent. of the made-up articles that have been received at the Headquarters of the Red Cross, have been made by the members of the Women's Institutes. We have done very well, but I think we might have done more, and I know we are going to do more. We are just beginning to realize all the demands. We are beginning to realize the invaluable dividends that our investment in the Red Cross is paying for what we are doing, in contrast with the conditions that I described of the transportation after the Battle of the Marne. To-day, we have the best motor ambulances money can buy, so arranged that there is very little unnecessary jolting. The Red Cross, through their thoroughly equipped operating theatres on the trains and in the hospital ships, with supplies of all necessary things, has saved the lives and a great deal of unnecessary suffering of the men who have gone there risking everything to stand between us and the inexplicable fate of the women of the countries that have been overrun. Those are some of the dividends that the money invested in Red Cross and the materials and time are giving to us to-day, because in many cases where a man is seriously wounded, if he were left at such a low ebb, a little waste of time or a little jolting might cost him either his life or a limb, and the work we are doing is saving many a man's life, saving many a man's leg or arm that might possibly be amputated had the very quick treatment and transportation not been available.

There are different ways in which we might look at the result of our Red Cross work. The lowest side at which we can look at this problem is that we keep down the taxes. We hear a great deal about taxes, and we have kept them down very much indeed. This war is different from any other war, and while the Government supplies the things that are supposed to be necessary, the trench warfare requires a great deal more in the way of supplies than was ever found to be necessary before. Many of these additional supplies have been given by the voluntary effort of the women of the country, and had we not done that, the Government would have given an order to a factory, and we would have been taxed to pay for it, and so we have cut down the taxes.

But that is the lowest side. That is not the side the women consider for they do not consider property so much as life, and there is a little indistinguishable something that goes with the things that are made for love's sake that means a great deal to the men and that does more to keep up the spirits of the boys. A cheerful soldier is usually a healthy soldier and ready to fight, and these things sent for love's sake do more to keep up that spirit among the soldiers than any amount of supplies that may be sent from the Government.

In a workroom of a factory where over 7,000 shirts were made, the lady in charge, whose name was Miss Hills, put a conundrum in the pocket of each shirt, and the boys all wrote expressing their appreciation of these messages; they said it was so monotonous in the trenches. Very often they do not know how the battle is going, but a good conundrum gives them something to think about, and so practically all of Toronto is gathering conundrums to put in the pockets of the shirts they are sending over. It is very much approved of that such a little message should go to the men in the trenches, but the sentimental letters which some girls have been sending to men they did not know have been stopped. That is no longer allowed. One man wrote: "Unto the Hills, I lift up mine eyes, from whence cometh my shirt." (Laughter.)

Nobody is useless anywhere, and nobody appreciates a friend more than the man who has gone to the front. When he feels that the women at home are behind him and working for him it gives him a courage that nothing can down.

Then the extra supplies we are able to send—socks; it is said that S.O.S. stand for "Send Out Socks"—a message of urgency and distress, and I have seen many pictures taken of the feet of the men after their marches when they have been in the trenches, and it is often quite possible to count their toes with their socks on. It is said in military circles that "a man is no stronger than his worst foot," and every sock we knit helps to keep his feet in order, as well as giving the courage and uplift that goes with it, and I think it is very nice just to put a message in the socks. I know an old lady over eighty who had knit over 100 pairs of socks; she tells her age and sends a message and says: "I am not too old to pray for the soldiers and think of them." She had sent a picture of a bull dog pulling at his chain and just quivering to get at something, and underneath is printed "We are ready." One of the boys wrote back, "Yes, Grandma, and so are we." It was a very simple message, but it meant a great many things. Of course it was definite proof that the socks had reached the men they were intended for.

I think the greatest compliment that we women of Canada could possibly have as proof of the value of our work, was the fact that Germany felt the force of what we were doing for our men, and she felt that as long as the men knew the women were behind them, they had a solid wall of sympathy behind them, nothing could drive them back, and so Germany organized a systematic campaign to try to stop the women of Canada from knitting. You probably have read the result of that investigation which was made into those sock stories—the socks were not sold. It was found that people here were instructed through German sympathizers to spread these stories and stop the women of Canada knitting. What do you think of that? Are not you glad that the Kaiser himself was afraid of your knitting needles and the things you are doing? I do not know when I felt prouder; it gave me so much encouragement to go right along knitting and sending everything that is necessary for those men to have.

Then there is the other side; there is the side of what the Red Cross has done for us. I think it must have been a very cruel thing in olden times when it was only the young men of proper physical qualities and of military age who were allowed to do anything in the defence of their country, but the Red Cross has opened up a channel that makes it possible for every man, woman and child to do their bit, and in a way that is practical and will tell in the results that we are all hoping for and that we know will be achieved.

The Red Cross as it was first organized was to take care of the sick and wounded; it is a medical organization, but you know medicine has changed very much in the last twenty years, and the Red Cross is an up-to-date organization.

As medicine is chiefly to-day preventive, so the Red Cross does a great deal to prevent the men from becoming ill as well as to take care of them when they are ill.

I want to say just a word about the way Red Cross supplies are distributed, for whether you send through the channels of the Red Cross or the Canadian War Contingent Association, your articles reach the men at the front. I think possibly through the channel of the Red Cross they reach the man who is absolutely unknown more than in any other way. Since the Regimental Bath Houses have been established the men go there as soon as they come out of the trenches, and there their feet are inspected by someone who is competent to know the condition of the feet, and each man is given socks that are thought necessary to fit his condition and keep his feet in good shape. That policy they have been following for more than a year now, so that every pair of hand-knitted socks should be given to the men who are on active service, and they use in the hospitals the machine made and the socks which are bought. There is comfort in that. And no longer are the soiled socks and the sock legs thrown away; they are packed and sent back to a place where a number of peasant women of France and Belgium can get the socks. They are paid to wash and mend them, either by darning or making new feet, and it saves us a great deal, and helps to give employment and a little money to those people, some of whom have lost everything.

The Red Cross has added so much to the comfort of the men in many, many ways. I have had the opportunity of talking with a great many of the returned men. As a rule I do not ask them many questions about conditions at the front. We want them to forget that and get away from it, but I have asked a great many men, "What has the Red Cross done for you?" I have asked the same question of a private, of a lieutenant and a captain. They had all been wounded in different parts of the battle line, and they had passed through different chains of collecting station, dressing station, field hospital, base hospital, convalescent home and back to Canada, and I asked: "What has the Red Cross done for you?", and I have received almost the same answer from everyone of them: "It has made it possible for me to come back." Just think of what that means? "The Red Cross has made it possible for me to come back." For had it not been for these extra supplies, extra amount of transportation and of everything, especially the additional food supplied to them up near the firing line, these men realize that it would scarcely have been possible for them to have lived through it and come back, and those who have watched closely the care these men receive says that a wounded soldier is treated like our first baby. He certainly deserves it, and when one receives a letter from a hospital of the uncomplaining cheerfulness of the men who are maimed for life, we realize that the very best we can give them is not as much as they deserve.

But there is another side of the work. The demands on the Red Cross are greater than ever before. There is never a day but we see the headlines in the paper: "Increase in the Casualty List," or "Greater Activity along such and such a front," and just as soon as you see that, you know the order has been continuous for stretcher bearers—everywhere wounded men are carried back and attended to, so that the demands on the Red Cross are greater than ever before. But there is a difference in the things being asked for; we are not being asked for surgical dressings; we are not being asked to send out bandages or many of the things which were at first necessary, for now that they have proper facilities at their hospitals and dressing stations these things can be procured over there even cheaper than here and can be made up more suitably to the needs of the wounded. But we are being asked for pyjamas, flannel shirts, dressing gowns, warm slippers and every-

thing of that kind—and socks. We are not asking for these pyjama suits for the men in the trenches, but for the wounded men for them to travel in, because when the men are wounded and taken to the casualty clearing station, emergency operations have to be done, and where surgical work is done, it must be kept surgically clean, and the men cannot be kept surgically clean if the suits worn in the trenches are kept there, so they are stripped of their suits, and if that man has a pyjama suit, a good warm pair of socks and a bath robe, he can be passed back in the motor ambulances, and many of them travel right over to England in their pyjama suits. Have a good quality of flannelette and wash it, because it is very inflammable if is not washed.

Then there is another side, and as a member of the Women's Institute, I feel confident that it is the members of the Women's Institute who will take up this other side of the work. Just now we are all very much interested in the men who have returned, but how long is this side going to be kept up? There is the possibility that we may forget. Many of these men are maimed for life; many of them will come back with an experience and courage that will enter into their life here and make it hard for our milk-fed young men to compete with them, but there is the man who has lost a limb, worse still, the man who has lost his eye-sight. I have thought a great deal just recently of that subject, because there is in the Convalescent Hospital of which I have charge of the nursing, a splendid young man, a graduate of the Toronto University, who has lost his eye-sight. He had just started on a post-graduate course when the call came, and he responded and went there at the risk of his life, and he has given, next to his reason, all but his life.

We know that the very beginning of the care for the blind was as a result of war. First in the 13th century when Frances I considered the condition of her blind, and then again in Russia after the Franco-Prussian war. I believe we in Canada are doing less for our blind than almost any other part of the civilized world. We have in the whole of Ontario one little school for the blind down at Brantford, and can we expect these men to come home? There are many of them in England who want to come home; is it fair to ask them to come to this woman's and children's school? It is not what they require. They are not asking for your sympathy; they are only asking for a square deal, for the chance to make the most of life under this great handicap that has come to them. And there is at the present time a very practical way in which we can help them. Every blind person I have talked to has said, "If people could only realize our craving for books! We cannot see things, and it is impossible for those who have their sight to realize how much they are always taking in through their eyes. But we have no other way except through the books and the things that are told to us." And many of these men who will come back from the front are so anxious to read for themselves. It is not enough to have others read to them, because there are somethings you want to read just for yourself, and the men who have been through it feel these things very keenly. They want to read a good history of the war. The free library for the blind has practically no books. When the war is over let that be one of the channels in which we women of the Women's Institute direct this magnificent work.

I want to give just one word of testimony from a young man returned from the front. I said, "Do you see anything of the work of the Y.M.C.A. behind the lines?" He turned and looked at me and said, "If it weren't for the Y.M.C.A. we would all go crazy. It is the one place near enough to the firing line after we get out of the trenches on short leave where we can go and have a decent cup of coffee, where we can sit and write a decent letter to send home. The Y.M.C.A. is doing

a work that only those who are there can realize." So there is another channel through which we can help the boys at the front.

I think the women of the country as a whole unitedly stand behind the men who are going with their sympathy and prayers, and I think those of us who have sons who can go are thankful for the fact. We are proud that they have the spirit to go, and as a friend of mine said, who has three boys at the front, and the first one, a captain, was killed, "Well, I tried to bring my boys up to stand for what was right at any cost, and what more can I ask than that they are willing to die for it." That is the spirit of our women, and that is the spirit that gives to our men the courage that nothing can down, and that will win this war and preserve for humanity the civilization for which our flag has always stood, and for which it will stand in the future more definitely than it has ever done in the past. We may be tired of all this work, but we are going on just as long as there is need for it, so that when the war is over we will be able to meet our boys without being ashamed to think we have not done anything, but join with them in the feeling that we too have done our bit.

Q.—Can you tell us what percentage of Red Cross money goes for salaries?

A.—Yes, I know, and I think if you read your bulletins you would find out yourself. The percentage of Red Cross money that is used for salaries and general management of the business is about 3 per cent. lower than that of any business firm which conducts an international business; their percentage is 11 per cent. In Great Britain, the British Red Cross conduct their business on 1 per cent., but that is because the officials do not receive one cent of salary. Mr. Noel Marshall said to me, "You don't know how much it hurts to answer that question, what salary do I get? What salary does Mrs. Plumtre get?" We all know not one of them ever got one single cent. Mr. Noel Marshall gave up a splendid position and went over at his own expense, and paid the expense of his own stenographer, to give his ability to this work, and he suffered personally many things, and he has never taken one cent of Red Cross money, and neither have any of the others.

Q.—Our next meeting is to be devoted to returned soldiers, and I would like to ask what work we can do?

A.—I am very glad to hear it. I hope you will be able to get in touch with some of the returned soldiers and get their ideas and suggestions.

Q.—Do prisoners in Germany suffer from want of food?

A.—We are afraid they do. Of course the prisoners cannot say very much, but they are always asking for food, and they would not do that if there was no real need for it.

Q.—Is London the receiving centre for western counties for Red Cross supplies or is St. Thomas preferable for Elgin? Are the supplies shipped direct overseas?

A.—Yes, I believe they are from both places, and I know the instructions we were asked to give by the head office of the Red Cross were to ask you to send in your supplies to the nearest Red Cross receiving depot. The Red Cross supplies from all over are sent to England to the head office, and disposed of there.

MR. PUTNAM: We have to make the appointment of the members of the Provincial Committee. During war time we have not found it necessary to appeal to this Provincial Committee as often as we expect to when war conditions do not exist. Everybody is interested in patriotic work. Shall we leave the appointment of this committee to the Committee on Resolutions, or shall we meet in groups and elect them?

The motion was put to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously that the appointment of the Provincial Committee be left to the Committee on Resolutions.

The meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION, NOVEMBER 9TH.

MISS LETTIE SELLS, Shedden, presiding.

The session was opened by singing "The Maple Leaf Forever."

RURAL MEDICAL-DENTAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

MISS MAUD HOTSON, PARKHILL.

Many demands are being made upon the people at the present time. There are the demands from the seat of war for people and supplies, and those at home for the continuation of regular work and such preparation as shall make it possible to welcome back and care for those now at the front, and still keep home and national life running smoothly. The call coming from overseas and the voice speaking at home unite in asking this: that the people and their children be kept strong and healthy and able to undertake the responsibilities and make wise use of the liberty which war with its wonderful sacrifices and its hope of coming peace is already bringing. In so far as rural medical school inspection responds to this appeal, it deserves the support of every Institute member and loyal Canadian, both in this Province and throughout the Dominion.

During the past year many branch Institutes, and some districts, have continued to stir up public sentiment in favor of the movement by means of addresses and discussions at public gatherings. The inspection and treatment of school children has been continued and, as a guide in the future, further information regarding the work in other places has been gathered. Dr. Hill, Institute Public Health, London, Dr. Minns, Chief Medical School Inspector, Toronto, Miss E. J. Guest, Dr. Mackenzie Smith, and others, have devoted time to the discussion of health and rural medical school inspection, and have aroused intelligent and widespread interest in city and country. Reports of this part of Women's Institutes work given at health conferences and other city meetings have met with most sympathetic support.

MEDICAL-DENTAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Last October the first rural school clinics receiving Government support were held at Ailsa Craig, Middlesex County. The Women's Institutes of Ailsa Craig and Beechwood each made their list of children who had been reported in the previous inspection and whose parents wished to take advantage of the present opportunity. The lists included children from the village and its neighborhood and children from the country districts of Beechwood and Clandeboye. Mrs. J. H. McKay, of Ailsa Craig, kindly loaned her commodious home, with linen, blankets and other home furnishings for the double clinics, which included an operating room, recovery room, waiting room, with dressing and rest rooms upstairs. Extra equipment such as graniteware basins, cots, tables, etc., were loaned by business men. To the efficient voluntary aid secured through the Women's Institute, both in equipping and in caring for the children, was due much of the success of these clinics. Twenty-four children were examined and nineteen operated upon for adenoids, by Dr. Septimus Thompson, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist,

London, assisted by Dr. Shoebottom, Dr. McNeill and two nurses, Miss McCausland and Miss Thompson, London. One nurse was supplied by the Institutes Branch, Department of Agriculture. The grant from the Department of Education and fees of parents, who were asked to pay as much as they were able, met the expenses of medical services, nurse and druggist accounts. Mrs. D. C. Wilson, Chairman of the Medical School Inspection Committee, assisted by Mrs. McKay and Miss McCausland, organized and directed the clinic. The children made successful recovery, and much gratitude has been expressed by parents and guardians for the great good which, otherwise, the children could not have received.

The Lambton County Medical School Inspection, held under Women's Institutes, has been the first to be followed by arranging for a continuation of examination and treatment of school children. Encouraged by the Board of Education, the Forest Women's Institute undertook the management, and, during the past year, Dr. Patterson has made two medical inspections and Miss Dier, the resident nurse engaged as school nurse, has made six inspections in Forest. The report of the school nurse says that cards have been sent to the parents of any children who had defects and some of the homes have been visited. Quite a number of parents had their children attended for throat and eye troubles, while a great many are having their teeth treated. Lambton Women's Institute report that cards are used for keeping school records. Arrangements have also been made for a dental clinic which is to be held shortly.

At a conference of the Women's Institute Medical School Inspection Committee held in Toronto last winter, it was agreed that assistance should be given through Women's Institutes in small towns where an effort is being made to establish Medical School Inspection and a local nurse is already being employed. An offer was made of the services of a physician for a week's inspection to encourage the examination and treatment of school children by a physician and the treatment of special cases which might be gathered into a school clinic.

The Whitby Women's Institute was anxious to have Medical School Inspection, and under their auspices the Whitby Victorian Order of Nurses was organized. At the present time two nurses are employed, a school nurse and a district nurse.

"The School Nurse has done very valuable work in securing treatment for poor children who were being overlooked or neglected. In regard to defective teeth, arrangements have been made with the dentist for free or cheap treatment for those who are unable to pay. The follow-up visits of the nurse are of great value and, where necessary, child welfare visits are given. Most parents are very glad of these visits and much good has resulted. Inspections are made every month regularly, and more frequently during epidemics, by the nurse. The nurse also looks after absentees. The Board of Education gives a grant each month toward school nursing. Records are kept by individual record cards in each school."—*Extracts from letter from Whitby.*

The future outlook for Medical School Inspection as advocated by Women's Institutes was never more promising. War, through the rejection as unfit for service of numbers in the rural districts who offered themselves as recruits, has shown, as nothing else could, the necessity for some kind of instruction in health and for such assistance as can be given through clinics and remedial treatment. During the South African War the numbers rejected in England as unfit for service startled the people and Medical School Inspection, including the feeding and clothing of children in need, was given Government support and quickly established throughout England and Scotland. (Ref. Educational pamphlet No. 8, "Medical School Inspection.") The extensive organization of medical service and treatment have, without doubt, been a valuable preparation for the present war.

From information gathered from secretaries of Institutes, officers of the Victorian Order of Nurses and school nurses, the following is selected to give an idea of the way school nursing is being introduced by different agencies in Ontario and of its value as a step toward Medical School Inspection. The Victorian Order of Nurses are doing part time school nursing in Whitby and Oshawa, Hespeler, Gravenhurst, Dundas and Bobcaygeon. The school nurses are also employed by a number of Boards of Education, but usually in the larger places where they can be used for full time. Here is a short account of the school nursing in Hespeler where the children are examined twice a year:

Hespeler.—"Record is kept of inspection of children by card-filing system. The Victorian Order Nurse inspects and examines the scholars twice a year. After the nurse examines the child, if it is a case she is not quite sure of, she writes a card which the child takes to a doctor and he diagnoses the case, but in ordinary cases, such as pediculosis or defective teeth, the parents are informed and usually they have it seen to at once. School inspection by our Victorian Order Nurse has done a very great deal to improve health and condition of the children here. The Victorian Order Nurse renders half-yearly reports which are highly interesting."

Since the Gravenhurst Women's Institute held the Medical Inspection and School Clinics, the school nurse expects to devote half a day a week to school nursing.

The Victorian Order Nurse at Dundas visits the school once a month, but district visiting absorbs most of her time.

Only occasional days are given to school nursing at Bobcaygeon.

After the New Liskeard Women's Institute had aroused interest in Medical Inspection, their Board of Education engaged a nurse to spend a limited time in school Medical Inspection. New Liskeard has the advantage of a good hospital.

The school nurse at Woodstock is appointed by the Board of Education, and gives four months in the year to school nursing—October and November, February and March. About two hundred visits to homes were made in this time.

An illustration of the good work being done where a nurse is employed for full time by the Board of Education, comes from Owen Sound. Here it is:

The school nurse is appointed by the Board of Education. We have had a school nurse for about four years. She devotes all her time to the school pupils and arranges her time-table to suit the different schools of the town.

The nurse inspects the classes as often as time permits, examining the eyes, ears, nose, throat, head, hands and arms of each pupil, and those requiring treatment are referred to their family physician, carrying to their parents a card showing the nurse's diagnosis. The physician fills in his diagnosis and treatment of the case on the form sent by nurse and she in turn enters the physician's diagnosis on pupil's reference card.

Regarding consultation with parents, after sending card with nurse's diagnosis, if parents do not respond within a reasonable time the nurse visits the home and explains reason for advising treatment. Generally speaking, we do not find much opposition from parents.

The nurse keeps a record of all inspections, exclusions, home calls, also contagious and infectious diseases and presents a monthly report to the Board of Education.

By a card system the nurse keeps in a school cabinet a complete record of all cases diagnosed and treated.

In conclusion, the movement for Rural Medical School Inspection has shown:

1. That in the best rural districts many children's lives are being wasted through

lack of trained nurses and through lack of equipment for giving minor surgical and other treatment in clinics, as well as from ignorance, carelessness, or neglect of parents and others responsible for their well-being. 2. That Women's Institutes are being able to direct movements which touch the lives of rural people and their children and to secure successful voluntary workers. 3. That Women's Institutes, by voluntary giving, can provide first-class room and equipment for the initial inspection and treatment with the least possible expense, and can assist financially also. This has been demonstrated in clinics already held in connection with Beechwood, Clandeboye, Ailsa Craig and Gravenhurst.

Was there ever a time in the history of civilization when the conservation of the lives of the children was more necessary than at the present time? Why should Women's Institutes undertake the initial responsibility of Rural Medical School Inspection and Treatment?

1. Because it is in the interests of both home and country that every means should be used to retain the present high standard of Canadian fitness for life.

2. Because Anglo-Saxons from their earliest traditions have recognized it is right that both the weak and the strong should have every chance. Because in the present crisis Canadians are giving their lives that this principle may be recognized abroad among nations, and it is the duty of Canadians at home to see that the same principle shall be recognized and practised at home.

3. Because Women's Institutes count among their numbers trained housekeepers, teachers, business women and those devoted to the study and care of children and they are fitted to render service of a high order at a minimum cost.

THE WORK OF CANADIAN WAR CONTINGENT ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. EDWARDS, LONDON.

This morning I listened with much interest to Dr. Patterson, of Toronto. She gave such a splendid address along all lines of Red Cross and War Contingent work, that I need only touch on the points about which she did not speak.

On behalf of the local Red Cross Branch in London, I must thank the Women's Institutes for their continued splendid work. From London, we ship direct to the seaport, either Montreal or Halifax, and we are notified every time our shipments arrive, and when they leave, and it is most satisfactory to know that our cases are not left over night on the wharf. We have a splendid man looking after our Red Cross supplies, and that is due to the Red Cross Headquarters in Toronto.

With our Red Cross work and so many other calls, it seems that we have forgotten the sailors, and so a plea has come for help for them, and the call has gone forth for Canadians for the navy, and, when our boys join, we will have a very great incentive to work for that too. Wyoming sent three barrels of fruit for the sailors. That is the only direct contribution I have received for the Sailors' Hospital.

The War Contingent in London is working side by side with the Red Cross. We organized in this way: At first we just did Red Cross work, but, in November after the war broke out, so many mothers, whose boys had left with the 1st Contingent, were asking us how they could send socks to their own boys in the trenches, that we wrote to Sir George Perley with the request that we might form a Canadian War Contingent to work side by side with the Red Cross. He did not wait to write, but he cabled back giving us that permission.

You often wonder why we ask for collars for the shirts; every shirt that comes in without a collar goes to the trenches, because they are worn with the tunics and they do not need the collars, but in the hospitals, they like to have the collars to put on. This year, instead of knitting the long scarfs, we are knitting sleeveless sweater coats, and you can imagine how much better they will be. The coat fits right tight under the tunic and comes close around the neck. You will find the directions for this sleeveless sweater coat in our new suggestions for work. It does not take any more yarn than a scarf.

We have just finished sending our Christmas boxes. Possibly you would like to know how many we shipped. We sent 3,100 from Hyman Hall, and these were shipped by the 31st October. We opened a great many of the boxes that were sent in and put in a few more things, but others we sent as they were. We tried to make them uniform, so that one soldier would not have any more than the others. We spent about \$1,000 more than we had estimated, but we felt it was used in a right way, and we took this amount out of contributions for socks, so that we did not have to use our regular funds. I am sure you will be getting all kinds of nice notes from the boys at the front and in the hospital. In order that every boy will get something, whether he is a Canadian or not, we have sent, I am sure, fifty cases extra of Christmas gifts—boxes of chocolate and little mirrors, and all kinds of sweets.

That is all finished, and we are busy again unpacking the fruit cake that has been sent in and the plum puddings, and they will go forward within the next two weeks, so they will be there for Christmas.

After Christmas we are going to work with our Provincial Government and the Dominion Government in helping to equip a Soldier's Tubercular Hospital. As you know, a great many of our boys are returning with tuberculosis. Just now at Byron there are a number, and I understand there are 900 Canadians who have returned with this disease, and the Dominion is trying to provide for them. At Byron there is plenty of space, and the Dominion Government has voted \$25,000, the Provincial Government \$25,000, and we hope our own City Council will vote \$25,000—that will make \$75,000 for the building. We are going to ask the Western Ontario women to provide \$15,000 for this hospital for equipment, and we will feel then that this hospital belongs to the women of Western Ontario. Long after the war is over the Red Cross will not be disbanded, because the work will continue as long as we have sick soldiers. They are going to arrange that any municipality or private individual sending in \$500 will have a cot or ward named after them. I would like you to take up this work and be prepared along these lines.

The bedding will be prepared by the Red Cross workers. It will have to be uniform, so likely out of this \$15,000 the purchasing committee will buy material all of one kind and give it to the Institutes and other workers to make up, and you will feel you are helping along that splendid institution.

So much depends on the women of Canada in this war. We are really the backbone of the war, because, if our boys and husbands who are over there thought we were fretting at home, they would not be able to do their duty, and we must seize every opportunity to help along, no matter how small the task may be.

DISTRICT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

BRUCE, HURON AND PERTH COUNTIES.—MRS. G. MANSON.

Red Cross and patriotic work is a special feature taken up by all branches.

BRUCE.—Teeswater prepares two papers monthly. A convener makes provision for two special musical numbers at these meetings, and not infrequently interesting numbers are given by the children. "Civic Improvement is at present our special undertaking," writes the secretary of this branch. "The money for which is raised by baking showers, flower shows, etc. In January we had a very successful Demonstration-Lecture Course in Food Values and Cooking," she further adds, "made up of a class of thirty-five girls given over for a joint class of women and the older girls. This course was voted unanimously a truly great help."

Tiverton has a splendid record for Red Cross work, having decided to give their whole time toward this end and so far have sent \$100 to the Red Cross Hospital and hospital supplies valued at \$150.

Hepworth, having one of her boys a prisoner in Germany, sends two parcels of eatables each month to him. Donations are sent by this branch to the Red Cross Society.

Lucknow is made up of energetic and willing workers, many of whom having given up their own sons, perpetuate their memory by working for others. Red Cross work is, of course, a special feature, but special attention is given to individual soldiers who are in need. A weekly sewing circle where knitting may be brought and where strangers coming in find plenty to do is a feature of this branch. Funds for carrying on this special work were raised by the fall fair booth, a pancake tea, a sale of candy, a booth at the rink, a lawn social, a quilt donated by a member sold for \$35.50. Four underwaist yokes brought \$82.65. A fruit shower was held to which eighty-seven quarts of fruit were donated. Decorated baskets were sent around for contributions of soldiers comforts which were largely patronized. In this way a local needy family was helped at Christmas time. Donations from this society were sent to Secours National, Trafalgar Day Fund, and besides all this splendid addresses on interesting subjects are given at the regular meetings. Debates are popular and many orators are discovered in this way.

Belmore Institute has found that the introduction of a question drawer is a helpful feature. Secretary reports interest and co-operation on the part of the members toward making the monthly programmes a success.

Ripley branch has been successful in combining Red Cross work with the regular business of the Institute. A donation for the purpose of purchasing special instruments to No. 2 Canadian Stationary Hospital was made.

Kincardine Institute has a member who converted the celebration of her silver wedding into a benefit tea for Red Cross purposes. A sock shower was a successful event also.

HURON.—Kintail Branch took advantage of the base-ball club picnic for the holding of a tag day collection and was successful in raising \$18.70 for the Red Cross.

Londesboro, Blake, Blyth and Zurich report active workers showing splendid results for Red Cross and general patriotic work. Walton reports great interest taken in civic improvement. The children planted gladiola bulbs which were supplied by the Institute. The blooms were exhibited at the Fall Fair for the

awarding of prizes. This Institute is also working toward beautifying the town by planting trees, shrubs, and perennial plants.

Exeter has given special attention to the Northern Ontario fire sufferers. Bales of clothing have been sent, and money for this good cause was raised by the giving of at homes and relay teas, etc. Patriotic work is by no means overlooked by this branch.

Goderich has made its meetings more interesting by the holding of demonstrations at their meetings. Red Cross work, a special campaign for new members and the Children's Aid Society are a few of the avenues along which their good work is directed.

Brussels reports local charity work.

Wingham increased its funds by having home baking sales and an autograph quilt.

Patriotic music is greatly enjoyed by the members of the Clinton Branch who make music a special attraction at their meetings. During last year three demonstrations were given. One was in dressmaking after which a pattern exchange was held. Patriotic work, however, occupies the most of their time. Their funds have been considerably enhanced by holding teas. A novelty in this line was arranged by the holding of a Birthday Tea at which every member counted her years and gave a cent for each year.

PERTH.—Listowell East.—Six meetings held at members' homes where programmes of music, literature and debates were arranged were voted very successful.

Hampstead.—This Institute actively assisted in making the Township School Fair a success.

Shakespeare reports interest taken in the young people. They arranged a Girls' Evening, when the girls arranged the programme and also a Boys' Night, at which a donation was given to the boys for the furtherance of their school sports.

ELGIN, KENT AND ESSEX.—MRS. COUTTS, THAMESVILLE.

Our Superintendent asked that in preparing this report special mention be made of the work of our Institute girls, especially along the line of Red Cross effort. It is hard to tell what one does not know—always, of course, supposing one to be truthful—so I can only tell of the girls' work in my own Institute. I feel sure, however, that many other branches have equally good things to tell of their girls and we shall take the Clachan Branch as a sample. "We have a large percentage of girls in our membership. I might almost say that their bright faces and interested ways have helped to keep the older members so young that we are nearly all girls in spite of some grey hairs."

The story of the year, almost without exception, has been that of effort along Red Cross lines; self-sacrifice has not been wanting either. Take for example one of our girl members who picked apples on hot days last August and sold them that she might add her mite to the Red Cross Fund. In the spring our girls said that if the Institute would give a box social they would shoulder the work. So it was held, and the many and varied boxes which sold for generous sums made another welcome addition to our Red Cross Fund. The young Institute girls who were members of the Clachan Dramatic Club induced the society to give us a benefit performance, and again our funds were augmented. At another entertainment they made and sold candy. The August meeting is always the Girls' meeting in our Society. They furnish the programme and also bring an exhibit of their

work—cooking and fancy work. For these, inexpensive, but much appreciated, prizes are given. I scarcely know which enjoy this meeting more, the girls or the mothers. Now this is only an idea of what one little country branch is getting from its girls. I wish we might have an "experience meeting" for I am sure many other girl schemes would be unearthed.

The subject of child welfare work in these counties was another matter on which I was asked to give some information. About it, also, I can say very little. The West Kent District Secretary sent in a model report and from it I quote: "This year increased interest is being taken by the Institute in school fairs, a number of most successful ones being held in the County. Greater interest is also taken in the welfare of the pupils by assisting in securing improved sanitary conditions in schools. The branches are doing much to assist the Children's Shelter at Chatham, and many donations of fruit, canned goods and clothing for the little inmates find their way into the Institution."

West Kent is the only district in which mention is made of any work of this kind. In connection with this subject I should like to urge the various branches to look into every case where they find feeble-minded girls, and in homes where they find the parents careless or incapable, see that such girls be removed to the Orillia Institute. Thus they may have a chance at least of pure womanhood. Remember the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these."

As several of the branches from each district have failed to send in a report I am unable to give figures to cover the work done throughout these three counties. Taking West Kent, however, as a famous example, I shall again quote from Mrs. Fleming's report: "The receipts for this year of West Kent District are over \$4,000, and it seems indeed providential that the Institutes should be organized at this time when our Empire needs the assistance of everyone, for in no other way could the rural districts be so well reached as under such an organization."

Many of the financial reports of separate branches are very good. Rodney, West Lorne, Quart and Wallacetown all deserve mention. I am sorry that modesty has prevented them from telling more particulars of their work. Wallacetown sends this note: "We have patriotic boxes in the store and post office, and the people drop their envelopes with money each month. Then they are collected. This method has been very successful, \$135 being realized from February to the end of August."

The secretary of the Alymer Branch writes that their receipts were \$325, in addition to which they gave very generous gifts of garments, pillows, etc. She gives also this item: "We have been having demonstration lessons in canning of all kinds of vegetables with Mrs. Price's canning powder. With it we are all able to do up our own peas, corn, beans, tomatoes, pumpkin, and any kind of fruit or vegetables which we wish to have for winter use. In that way we have a goodly store of our own winter's food, and that cuts down the high cost of living for us, besides giving us good wholesome food."

In conclusion, I would say that it has been a sincere pleasure to me to read these reports, some so short and business-like, some so womanly and capable, and some again full of a sweet humility that only to read them made one's heart throb with unspoken sympathy for the workers who are so unostentatious, yet so willing and interested. Then again there are the reports that have been sent with a word of trust, thanking our Heavenly Father for His bringing us up through a way which, indeed, we know not; but strengthening our hands and warming our hearts that the steep places might not be too high nor the rough paths impassable, so that we have come bravely through another year. May His care be with the branches

as we face the duties of a new year, and may what we have accomplished be an inspiration for better and higher things for Home and Country in the future.

In addition to these reports I should like to add a few words. A great many of the secretaries have not sent in their reports, and I wish to mention a few items to show that this report has not included everything that has been done in the districts of Kent, Elgin and Essex.

Duart in East Kent conducted a Children's Fair without the aid of the District Representative, and, along with this, they have done a great amount of patriotic work, including the adoption of a prisoner of war in Germany.

Morpeth, a little branch, does the work of social leaders in the community. When any organization wants a little help they know they can go to the Women's Institute and the help is forthcoming. The Institute has become what the Women's Institutes will all become: a leader in every effort for social amelioration and social betterment.

Croton.—I happened to meet the president a short time ago and she said: "We have always worked along with the Ladies' Aid in our town." Instead of antagonizing other organizations, we always work along with them, and find we can do this without in any way neglecting our own work. There is no woman's organization like the Women's Institute and no other capable of filling its place, but it must co-operate with all the others and must be sympathetic or it will lose this power which belongs to it.

Thamesville.—We have an organization of Girl Guides, and the officers are Institute women. The Women's Institute wishing to recognize this organization invited them to give a programme, which was given on Monday of this week. It was a most excellent programme. This year we want to add a new note to these, that of preparedness. We want to be prepared for any emergency. And with this note of Home, Country, Patriotism and Preparedness I will just close by saying:

It is not what we get but what we give,
Not what we pray but as we live,
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time has ceased.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF BRANCH INSTITUTES.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

The *Parkhill* Institute has not charge of the Red Cross work as has the Institute in many places. A co-operative committee has been formed on which the Women's Institute, the W. C. T. U., each missionary society of each church, and practically every women's organization in the town is represented. Instead of raising money by concerts, entertainments, etc., a plan of systematic giving has been arranged. By this arrangement, the Red Cross Circle has about \$130 a month to buy supplies. At Christmas time boxes of soldiers' comforts were sent to the Parkhill boys in England and France. In October four large boxes of gifts and three barrels of jelly and jam were packed and shipped by the Institute. The Institute contributed five dollars to the Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners of War Fund, and helped in raising Parkhill's contribution to the British Red Cross Fund. A local improvement committee belonging to the Institute took up the Gardening

and Canning Contest offered by the Department last year. A story-hour for children in charge of a committee of the girls of the Institute is held every Saturday afternoon in the Rest Room of the Public Library.

At *West Lorne*, after some experience in raising money through socials, musicales, and sales of home-made cooking, the plan of making monthly collections was adopted and proved very successful, the collections running from \$50 to \$90 monthly. They have also raised funds through guessing contests, contestants guessing the number of kernels in a jar of corn, and by collecting and selling old newspapers.

Cedar Springs served meals on Fair Day, and held a Patriotic Concert in the evening. At the concert they sold patriotic songs on which they were allowed a commission. The proceeds of the day, after clearing expenses, amounted to about \$250. They made \$65 on an autograph quilt. Bales of clothing valued at about \$200 were sent to the New Ontario Fire Sufferers.

The *Straffordville* Institute here works with the Ladies' Aid and makes money largely through socials. They find it an excellent plan to get the school children to give the programme. Most of the money goes to buy yarn for socks.

Besides doing regular patriotic work, the *Maple Leaf* Institute near Sarnia has bought a tennis-court for the use of the neighborhood. They have also taken up the work of improving the cemetery, and what was once an eye-sore to the neighborhood is now one of the neatest country cemeteries to be found.

The *Arkona* Institute also combines cemetery improvement with Red Cross work. This year they received from the owners of plots in the cemetery the sum of \$200 to carry on the work.

The *Thorndale* Institute in 1915-16, supplied goods to the Red Cross, valued at \$650. In addition to this, they support a library.

Ailsa Craig Institute's receipts for the year were \$1,028. The women meet every Tuesday afternoon in the Red Cross rooms to make such hospital supplies as cannot be made at home. The younger girls of the Institute made over a thousand "News From Home" scrapbooks for the boys at the front.

Watford Institute contributes to the support of a cot in the Weston Sanitarium and to the Travellers' Aid in Toronto, in addition to doing regular Red Cross work.

Granton has the record of being the first Institute in the province to ask for a certificate of life membership. This was presented to the retiring president. A special feature of the patriotic work of this branch is the caring for the comfort of the Granton boys at the front.

The *Bothwell* branch is a splendid example of an Institute that can cover a wide field of work and do it thoroughly. Twelve meetings have been held during the year, the average attendance being 24, and deep interest has been taken by every member in contributing the following donations sent to the Patriotic Association, Chatham \$75; to Allied Prisoners of War, \$50 to Belgium Relief, \$25 to Ramsgate England, Convalescent Hospital for Canadian Soldiers \$50 (donated by a member); to Canadian Field Comforts Commissions for gifts for Canadian Soldiers \$47; to British Red Cross \$23; Canadian Red Cross' \$50; in all \$320; also 500 pair socks and eight boxes, valued at \$3.00 each to the boys who are overseas from our own town. The only community work done, caring for and beautifying the town cemetery. The Institute took part in the Gardening and Canning Contest offered by the Department.

DISCUSSION ON GIRLS' WORK IN THE INSTITUTE.

DR. MARGARET PATTERSON: It is very important that we should get the girls interested in the Institute work. The girls are losing something, and we are losing a very great deal, by neglecting to have them with us. I usually find in the Institutes where they have one of the girls elected to some office and give the girls some definite part in every programme, they have a good turn out of the girls. I would not depend on the girls to give all the entertainment, but let them have some real work to do. Do not let them feel that they are merely invited that they may have the benefit of our more mature experience, but make them feel we need them, because we really do.

A MEMBER, Rodney: We had a sewing demonstration-lecture course last winter, and those who took it profitted very much. We find a number of the girls are now able to make their own clothes. The cooking course which we took last spring was also splendid. Most people know how to do things in the usual way, but this course gave us technical information, and how to properly make such a common dish as porridge, and we wish to thank the Department for the opportunities given us.

A MEMBER, Aylmer: I would just like to say that we had a Domestic Science Class two years ago last winter, and there was never anything that enthused the people so much as that cooking class. Our morning class numbered about 75, and our afternoon class over 200—more than could be accommodated. We were at no expense, because we gave a supper that more than covered all the cost.

MR. PUTNAM: Allow me to express my thanks to the women of Western Ontario for the splendid support they have rendered to this patriotic work during the past year. I am confident that when the need for patriotic work is over, you will lend your support just as enthusiastically and just as energetically to other lines of work, some of which we have touched upon at this Convention. The sacrifice on the part of the rural woman is quite up to that of the woman in the city. You are denying yourselves many things that we in the city look upon as mere necessities. When I hear women in the city talking about the work they are doing, the sacrifices they are making, the money they are giving, I wonder whether or not many of them could not well give up some of the things that you in the country looked upon as luxuries before we had a war.

I wish I had the power of impressing you, as Dr. Patterson did this morning, with the necessity for continued effort. I know you will go back to your homes and tell your members of the many good things you have heard at this Convention, and appeal to them to continue their support, which has made it possible to do so many things through the Institute.

We all trust and pray that the coming year may see the end of this terrible conflict, and that when we meet again, we will be able to make definite plans for aggressive work along educational and community improvement lines.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1916.

BRANCH OFFICERS' RALLY.

Mrs. J. FORSYTH, Eberts: Our greatest difficulty, I believe, is in raising funds, and if any of the ladies can tell us how to raise funds without going to the "laborious task of having socials," I would be very pleased to hear about it. In our branch we did raise money by socials; last year we made over \$150 and this year, not quite so much, as our expenses were higher. In connection with our socials, we had bazaars. We also raised money by donations from people in our section.

We are a country Institute and the members live far apart, so for patriotic work, we divided into two sections, the north and the south, and selected two ladies in each one to look after the work. One week, the ladies in one half have the meeting, and the next week the ladies in the other half. At these meetings, we took up collections, and in that way we raised over \$20.

We have not given up our regular meetings. It was suggested that we should, but we thought it would make it all the harder to come back to the discussions of other topics after the war was over, so we decided we could do our patriotic work without interfering with our regular meetings, and we have found this plan quite satisfactory.

Mrs. J. A. CRAWFORD, Tara Branch: Red Cross Work in our locality is not in connection with our Institute, but our members give it all the support possible. We try to keep our individuality as an Institute; we always have our regular meetings with two or three papers. We have a good membership; frequently we have between sixty and eighty in attendance at our meetings.

We make out our programmes at the beginning of the year and assign certain papers to certain members, and never once have I had to see if those papers were ready for the next meeting. They are always ready. We take up a collection of one cent at each meeting for flowers for the sick and other incidentals. We also have a flower committee to look after the sick. At one or two meetings, we tried doing without refreshments, but it did not seem as if it were going to be a success, so we have continued the refreshments, but try to have them just as simple as possible.

A MEMBER: I think serving refreshments is a good idea. It affords a very nice social half hour after the meeting.

A MEMBER, Granton: We find, since we commenced having refreshments, that we have a better time and things are more interesting. We also take up a silver collection. We find that meeting in the homes is much better than meeting in public halls. Instead of having a printed programme, we use our town paper, and for 25 cents a month, the editor announces our meeting and the programme in full; he also prints a report of our meetings. We find that this has been a great help to us.

Q.—If you are going to have refreshments, can you put any price on them?

Mr. PUTNAM: That is the business of the Institute. A wrong impression has gotten abroad that the Institutes are absolutely controlled by the Department of Agriculture, because the Government gives a grant. We gladly give advice, based upon the experiences and statements made by experienced officers. You have full control of your work, except when a Departmental speaker or instructor is in at-

tendance. If you want to take up a collection at your Institute meeting all well and good, but make it understood always that each individual is not compelled to give, and is just as welcome if she does not give a cent. We do object to an admission fee when a Departmental speaker is in attendance. The Government sends these speakers out and their services are intended to be free to every person. If you charge ten, fifteen or twenty-five cents, some person may stay away. If you take up a collection, you may state: "We want it clearly understood that this plate is being passed for the convenience of our members. No person is required to contribute."

We must make a few rules for guidance when our Departmental speakers are in attendance.

You may discuss whatever subjects you think well, but we strongly advise, and we are very sincere in our advice, that you avoid all controversial or political questions. There is such a large field of work without taking up these questions. The Institutes are yours. We send our speakers, we give you a grant and all the assistance and encouragement we can, but we do not say to you: "You must not do this or that" at your own meetings. It is an organization for the whole people and we want it kept for the whole people.

A MEMBER, Walton. Our greatest trouble is to create an interest and hold the interest, and also to make money with the least possible effort. Every Tuesday afternoon we have a Red Cross Tea. The Institute and the churches are all working together, and we have formed a Walton Red Cross Union, but the Institute does not get any credit for the Red Cross work done in that way.

MRS. CRAWFORD: Might I ask the lady from Walton how they conduct their meetings? Do you have papers and addresses?

THE MEMBER, Walton: Yes, we try to have an address for each meeting. This year we have been selecting a subject at one meeting for the next meeting and appointing a person to take the paper, but we find it is not as good as a printed programme.

MRS. CRAWFORD: The Tara Branch has tried that, but they find nothing holds the interest so much as having a printed programme. I think, as presidents, we have to make it very clear to those who are to prepare the papers, that we are depending on them.

A MEMBER: This year we appointed a committee of three ladies at each meeting to provide the programme for the next meeting, and we find we have more successful programmes in that way.

A MEMBER: We have the programme printed at the beginning of the year—what each member has to do and the home in which we are to meet, and we have not had any trouble at all. The members have always managed to come prepared to do as announced.

MISS ROWLEY: At the beginning of our year, we plan the work we are going to undertake during the year, and we have six committees. I think every president needs to size up her members and their interests, and, as they are interested in things, put them on the corresponding committee and get them to work. The school committee has a meeting one month before school closes, and they report and tell us what they want done. The Cemetery Committee has a meeting in the fall and in the spring. Next month we have the Honour Roll, and the Patriotic Committee is going to prepare the programme. You cannot get every woman to read a paper. We have a good many grandmothers in our Institute, and a good many very hard-working women, who hesitate to read a paper, but they look upon

the work of the committees with pleasure. We also have a committee to keep track of the events of the war and report at the meetings.

Mrs. THOMPSON, St. Mary's: We only have refreshments once a year. We meet in the Council Chamber, and we find our greatest drawing card is to get some eminent man or woman to address our meetings at different times.

Mr. PUTNAM: Do you all agree with our friend from St. Mary's as to getting outside talent. I wonder what would have happened if the Institutes in general had to come to depend on outside talent? I am afraid that your local talent would not have developed. It is well to get occasional speakers from outside, but I know of Institutes that have depended too much on outside talent, and when they came to the point of having to depend upon their own local speakers, their Institutes failed.

Do any of you have any financial difficulties? Of course we will take up the subject of raising money in the regular session; but in regard to the spending of money, we have some very interesting and amusing statements from Branch Institutes. I have in mind one Institute that spent the magnificent sum of 63 cents in the general management of the Institute throughout the year, and they paid their secretary \$10 for her services. This is a pretty high salary to pay when the expenditure amounted to 63 cents. I mention that to draw your attention to the necessity of paying your secretary in accordance with the services rendered. How many secretaries are paid for their services?

A MEMBER: We pay our Secretary \$10, and we always think she is underpaid.

Mr. PUTNAM: Some Branch Secretaries are much underpaid at \$10.

Mrs. CRAWFORD: We never thought of paying our secretary. I do not think it ever occurred to us. We all just feel that we have our part to do, and we never thought of the secretary being paid, and I do not think she did either.

A MEMBER: I have been secretary for two and a half years. The Institute offered to pay me, but I said no. I have an assistant, and we find it works splendidly, because either one is always present to take the minutes of the meeting.

A MEMBER: In our society, we never thought of paying our secretary. When there is anything to do, there are plenty of members to help, and we have never had any complaint as to anyone having too much work.

A MEMBER, Mitchell: In Mitchell, all the churches, the W. C. T. U. and the Institute work together for patriotic work.

Dr. BACKUS: There are certain parliamentary customs in conducting a meeting, and we have been altogether too neglectful in using these, and in that way we are really too unconventional and everybody pipes in. The result is the meeting is a failure. Attention to parliamentary detail always goes a long way toward making your meeting a success. Anyone wishing handbooks will have no difficulty by writing directly to the Department asking for them.

THE CHAIRMAN: Don't you think that in the programme made out for the year there ought to be some place for taking up our home problems? Every community has to face home problems, and the women of our country districts are all one big family working for the betterment of that particular place, and it seems to me in making up those nice little programmes and having our nice little papers, we are apt to forget the real thing, which is the home problems and the problem of our community.

A MEMBER: In our Institute, after we have our programme, many questions are brought up and discussed, and when we are having lunch, we talk together and try to find out all we can about these suggestions.

A MEMBER, Elmira: Very often at our roll call, we give kitchen suggestions, or suggestions about removing stains from linens, etc., or sometimes ideas about First Aid. These, we find, are very helpful.

A MEMBER: In one of the branches I visited I noticed that they answered the roll call with quotations from the best writers, and in that way they come in touch with a great deal of good reading.

DR. BACKUS: In some sections of Eastern Ontario, each branch not only exchanges programmes with other branches, but they go farther, they exchange performers. If they have in one branch a very excellent paper, the person or persons who gives that paper goes to the adjoining branch. We are always more interested in what other people say than in the members of our own family. When a woman goes into an adjoining branch, they do not criticize the person, but take the ideas and gain a great deal more benefit. So I think if you would do more in the exchanging of ideas and speakers, it would be better both for the Institutes and for the speakers themselves.

We are growing beyond the first stage when women were afraid of their voices. This fear of one's voice is simply because of lack of use. We have heard a great deal of woman's talk and how much she talks, but there is a great deal of fallacy in it after all. Women are not now so afraid of making themselves heard as they used to be, and in this exchange of papers and speakers I fancy you will keep up the interest of the meeting very much better.

We will have to branch out into economic problems which are arising to-day, and which will arise in the future, and these subjects will have to be taken up by the thoughtful women. There is going on a great change in the whole social outfit, because we are facing great problems to-day, and we will face greater ones later on, and there is no doubt, by the attention paid this organization in London and Ottawa, that the country is depending very largely upon the women in the rural districts to face these problems. We have to prepare ourselves for these things, and we must remember that a meeting of the Women's Institutes is not merely a place to sit down and have a chat, but we must reach out to broader matters. No individual member thought she was doing much, and yet by joining forces, think what magnificent work has been accomplished by the Women's Institutes. We must get away from the smaller problems and realize that the problems we are facing are world wide.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

MISS McINTOSH: Just here let me convey the very hearty appreciation of this Convention to Mrs. Edwards for her very efficient work in her preparation of this programme.

The Committee on Resolutions beg to submit the following:

That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the Red Cross and Canadian War Contingency Association of London for their kindly assistance by way of advice, patterns and samples and for letters in acknowledgment for receipt of supplies sent in by the Institute.

That thanks be tendered His Worship, Mayor Stevenson, for the civic welcome extended, and his continued interest in Women's Institute work, evidenced by his attendance in two of yesterday's sessions.

Also thanks are due the City Council for our use of the halls provided by them, and the free transportation of delegates to the Normal School.

That we appreciate very much the kind reception of the Canadian Women's Club of London, and the delightful programme which they provided at some inconvenience to themselves.

That thanks are due Mr. Philip, Industrial Commissioner, for his assistance in the preparation of our programme.

That we appreciate very much the musical offerings of Lady Back, Miss Cullis, and all the accompanists.

That we wish to express our gratitude to the Military men, Lt.-Col. Brown, Major Thompson, Col. Smith, Privates Jackson and Lobo, and Fleming of Sarnia, for their presence, and for the messages which impressed deeply our minds and hearts with a realization of the sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors for us.

That the Western Ontario Convention gratefully appreciate the place filled by our Worthy Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, and ask that the Department combine the reports of the different rallies in leaflet form to be sent to the branches.

That the members of the Provincial Committee in our Western Division, viz.: Mrs. Edwards, Komoka; Mrs. Hastings, Exeter; and Mrs. Trestain, Clachan, be reappointed.

That Mrs. Edwards, Komoka, be convenor of Western Convention Committee for the year 1917, and that appreciation be conveyed to Mrs. Edwards for bearing the burden and heat of the day in the preparation of this programme.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Whereas the Women's Institutes of Ontario have long been convinced of the urgent need that the Provincial Government should make better provision for the segregation and education of the feeble-minded.

And whereas a Feeble-Minded Exhibit, held in Toronto last spring, brought prominently to the attention of the public the cost in money, the misery and the appalling amount of crime, resulting from our neglect of the feeble-minded,

And whereas there is a grave danger that many feeble-minded people will wish to immigrate to Canada from Europe at the close of the present war,

Be it resolved that the Women's Institutes of Western Ontario, assembled in Convention at London, this ninth day of November, 1916,

(1) Heartily endorse all efforts being made at the present time to secure a Government Commission to investigate the whole problem of the feeble-minded, and

(2) Desire that, if necessary, there be direct taxation imposed on the Province for more adequate care of the feeble-minded.

EDUCATIONAL.

Whereas, the Department of Education, recognizing the urgent need at this time for large production on our farms, last summer allowed their year's Academic standing to boys, who, having obtained a certain percentage in their term work, left school early to do farm work.

And, whereas, it is rumored that the Department of Education is planning to make a similar allowance for girls next year in order to encourage them to engage in work on farms, whether within doors or in light farming out of doors,

Be it resolved that the Women's Institutes of Western Ontario, assembled in Convention at London this ninth day of November, 1916, desire to endorse such action on the part of the Department of Education; and to recommend that the Department also make allowance for work in domestic science, gardening, bee-keeping, etc., carried on by girls in villages and towns.

MEDICAL DENTAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

That, whereas, during the last four years the people of rural Ontario, through public gatherings in towns and villages and country places, through Women's Institutes, District and Provincial Conventions, through Trustee Boards, Boards of Education, Boards of Health, Town and County Councils, and through resolutions addressed to their representatives in Parliament, have asked that attention be given to the health of children through Medical Dental School Inspection, and whereas Branch and District Women's Institutes with assistance given by the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the help of a grant for treatment from the Department of Education, and services of Medical Health Officers supplied by the Provincial Board of Health, have successfully carried on through their own schools, inspection of rural children, securing treatment by the family physicians of many children who would not otherwise have been attended, and in some instances holding clinics and securing the services of specialists for children requiring minor surgical treatment; and whereas both the wish of the people to conserve the child life of rural Ontario, and the practical way in which conservation may be accomplished have been clearly shown, therefore, the representatives of Women's Institutes of Western Ontario assembled in Convention this 9th day of November, 1916, earnestly request that the Provincial Government set aside a special grant for the continuation of rural Medical School Inspection and treatment in different Health Districts in the Province by making further provisions for medical services and nurses, and that Women's Institutes hereby agree to give necessary local assistance, financial and otherwise.

It was moved by Miss K. McIntosh, seconded by Mrs. R. J. Graham, and carried unanimously, that the above resolutions be adopted.

CENTRAL ONTARIO CONVENTION

The Central Ontario Women's Institute Convention, following those held at Ottawa and London, was held in the Central Technical School, 275 Lippincott Street, on November 21 and 22, 1916. The Institutes were devoting so much time to patriotic work that it was thought well to hold a two-day Convention instead of three days as in 1915.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the large number of delegates who came chiefly from Central and Northern Ontario, with a few representatives from the east and west. There were 550 duly appointed delegates with an average attendance of 650.

AFTERNOON SESSION, NOVEMBER 21st.

MRS. B. JOHNSTON, Islington, presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

It is a pleasure to see so many in attendance at this our opening session of the 15th Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes for Ontario.

I know we have all come to this Convention in the hope that our meeting one with the other and discussing various phases of our work will make us feel that a closer relation has been obtained, a closer bond of friendship established between the various Institutes in this beautiful Province of Ontario. Women's Institutes have advanced to a wonderful extent since their inception some fifteen years ago. We are an established organization recognized as a leading organization in Canada, carrying on active work in the interests of our home and country. It is impossible to enumerate the many ways in which the Institutes serve the individual, the community and the nation. The members of our Institutes two years ago enthusiastically grasped the opportunity afforded them in connection with the Red Cross, Belgium Relief, Soldiers' Comforts, etc., and the result has been an ever increasing supply of material, money and good will, which, while being of use to the suffering has also been a blessing to many of us at home for it has brought about a fellowship and wonderful co-operation among women. Our work is not yet finished. The great conflict in Europe still continues with unabated fury. The call for help from the Mother Country has been given and responded to nobly by the best of our Canadian manhood. All honor to them and may the Divine Providence deal gently with the loved ones now fighting, and the men who have fallen in this just and noble cause. (Applause.)

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HON. J. S. DUFF.

REV. DR. FRASER, TORONTO.

At the very time that we are assembled here, honored colleagues are bearing to their last resting place, our Head, the Minister of Agriculture, and it perhaps may be fitting that one who has known him all his life should say a word at this time.

I knew, as a child, Mr. Duff's grandfather, whom I looked upon as a very venerable man, his father, who at that time might have stood as a type of the Canadian farmer, in the very prime of manhood, and the boy who has since come to be known not only in his own neighborhood, but through his office as Minister of Agriculture, throughout the whole Province and throughout the whole Dominion. I do not know that any of you have ever seen the very beautiful spot, "Clover Hill" where Mr. Duff was born, and where his whole life has been spent. In one of the finest parts of the County of Simcoe, and just a few rods from the Duff homestead, you stand upon a piece of land from which you may see twelve townships spread out before you like a great panorama, and twelve of the finest townships in Canada. It was in such surroundings the Minister of Agriculture was brought up. He was a farmer by birth, by inheritance, and a farmer also, I should have judged, by choice, for he loved the country and the soil and the people.

It is not for me to say anything about Mr. Duff's public work. That is known to all, but I would like to bear this testimony to him as one of his oldest acquaintances, that he was always, as a boy and a man, known as kindly, friendly and generous, and those qualities go a long way to make a man a favorite, and Mr. Duff was a favorite in his own community and amongst all parties in the House to which he afterwards came.

His forebears, grandfather and grandmother, were among the pioneers of this Province. It is only some 50 or 60 miles from Toronto, but they saw some hardships that even our settlers in the West have not seen. I remember an aunt of Mr. Duff's often speaking of it when I was a child, that in the early days she was accustomed to carrying her butter and eggs upon her shoulders or in her great basket on her arm, some 15 miles across a very rough corduroy road first, and then along roads likely to be either very muddy or very dusty, and she carried a basketful of household necessities back from the store 15 miles away. These were the conditions of that beautiful country at that early time, and those are the conditions in which our honored friend who has now finished his work, was born. These conditions have passed away, but there existed at that time the same kindness and generosity which characterized him, and a great deal of the fineness of disposition in him which endeared him to all, came from the friendliness and kindness of that neighborhood in which he was brought up. Whatever he did he did heartily, and in that respect he becomes an example to all of us, that whatever we have to do for the good of our homes, or neighborhood, or country, we should do with all our hearts, rejoicing that we can be of some service to one another.

DR. FRASER then led in prayer.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are honored this afternoon by having with us Lady Hendrie. Lady Hendrie has always taken great interest in the work of the Women's Institutes, and I am sure we will be more than delighted to hear an address of welcome from the first lady of Ontario.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

LADY HENDRIE, TORONTO.

It is not only an honor but a pleasure to be asked to extend a welcome to the delegates to this convention. But before doing so, I desire to refer for a moment to the death of the Hon. Mr. Duff, whose loss is deeply felt in this Province. He was a man who did his very best for his country in a disinterested spirit of service. The interests of the farmers naturally lay very near to his heart. He understood their wants and strove to improve their lot. He was in perfect sympathy with the objects aimed at by the Women's Institutes who found in him a kindly, ever-ready friend. We mourn his loss to-day as we are here met together. It is even now the hour of his funeral. For his widow and family we feel the deepest sympathy.

It is very gratifying to notice the large number in attendance, assembled from many parts of the Province, animated by a desire to learn and to receive encouragement from one another in the extremely interesting and important work in which the Women's Institutes are engaged. I earnestly hope that your convention will be an inspiration to you, and that during your stay in the city you will have a pleasant time.

I do not desire to burden you with a long address, but it is meet and proper that due acknowledgement should be made to the remarkable response by your Institutes to the various appeals to the women of Ontario in connection with this war. This is especially the case with respect to the Red Cross Society, the Patriotic Fund, and such special funds as that of Trafalgar Day, nor should I forget to add the contributions made to the Duchess of Connaught's Prisoners of War Fund, to which you have recently contributed. All this shows the adaptability of your organization for work of a special as well as of a more permanent character, and emphasizes the importance to the country of woman's work when effectively organized and directed.

While congratulating you on what you have already contributed and done, we are reminded that our efforts must continue unceasingly while the great and urgent need of the war remains, and I have no doubt that in the future you will respond as in the past in proportion to your resources and opportunities.

There are also, of course, the objects with which, as Institutes, you are more regularly concerned which touch the development of our varied resources in the rural districts of the Province.

Among our most valuable assets I may surely be allowed to mention the children, whose welfare is so important to the country. Much has been and is being done for the children of our cities, more I believe, than has yet been attempted for the children in the country. It used to be the case that the health of the country children was far superior to the average health of city children, but so efficient have medical inspection and health measures generally become in the city, that statistics now reveal less disease and ill health among city children than among children in the rural parts. While this condition of affairs is gratifying to the cities, it should be a stimulus to all who are interested in rural child welfare to bring about like or better conditions in the country. It will be entirely unnecessary for me to suggest means by which this can be accomplished, because with these all, or at least most of you, are already quite familiar, but the health of the child means so much to the community that its importance cannot be too strongly

or too often urged upon the country, and I feel that very much of such work lies within the scope of the Women's Institutes of Ontario.

Closely allied with this subject is that of improved conditions in the home. All of you have felt the truth of this and your efforts to bring about needed changes have not been without success. Yet we know that much still remains to be done so as to get the very best results from whatever means may be at the disposal of the average housewife. Good house-management is not only an art in itself, but a science requiring a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles which are simple enough when understood. To know how to make the best use of one's food supply is surely well worth while. Often it is not the quantity one has in hand for meals, but the manner of cooking and of adaptation that counts. Simple meals well cooked, cleanliness, and regularity lead to good health, comfort and contentment.

Then there is the element of social life. Simple amusements are nowhere more desirable than among the young on farms and in villages; and it were well that older people directed these pastimes to some extent. Child life should be bright and happy and by giving attention to environments, to the simple things within the reach of all, great and beneficial changes would be wrought out.

These thoughts are not new but they bear repeating, re-telling, for I believe, if given effect to, much good would result.

I again express the hope that your meetings here may be as profitable as I am sure they will be pleasant.

REPLY TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. WM. TODD, ORILLIA.

We are met here, as you have already been told, in the shadow of a great loss, and as a woman from Simcoe County, the county which has given two Ministers of Agriculture to the country, I must endorse the words of appreciation that have been expressed regarding the late Minister of Agriculture. I shall not soon forget the very ready response with which he met a request from me to help the Women's Institute of Simcoe County by presenting a motor ambulance. At that time, burdened with all the work of his office and other matters of importance, he yet came up and did this for us.

We very much appreciate having the address of welcome from the first lady in this fair Province of Ontario, she who represents in our thoughts Their Gracious Majesties overseas. Our thoughts are turning constantly these days to that overseas country and, as we sing "God Save the King," I think we pray it all the time, because there is in our hearts a loving loyalty and a devotion to our king possible only to a free people and to be understood only in the light of our own history. Centuries of struggle have gone into that history and into that freedom for which our men are fighting. We are very glad this afternoon to be welcomed by Lady Hendrie to this great city whose women are facing the problems of the state so nobly.

We are glad to meet again in this hall. We have become better acquainted with this building because we have taken the good advice given us last year and sent our sons and daughters here to be fitted for life.

We are particularly glad this afternoon that we are welcome because of our war work and because of all the work that Women's Institutes are doing. This war work would not have been possible had we not already been a strong working force. The silent, unobtrusive work of the fifteen peaceful years that went before the war is really what made possible all the work of the last twenty-four months, and I think, while we emphasize the war work and must continue to do it, we must not forget that the Women's Institute is an organization for all time. There is no circumstance in which it cannot serve, and its vigorous growth and the life that is in it, mean a future for it. There are certain things that impress you about this organization; one is, that it has a wonderful power of what our boys in the playground call "Come Back." If you have anything to do with Women's Institutes you know you cannot put them down; the harder you put them down the more they bob up.

We have a band of real women, work-a-day women coming from the farms of this country. Before us we really have the owners of Ontario—that is representatives of the owners of Ontario. I use the word "owner" in the very best sense, as those who take land and till it and make it bring forth its increase. We have the truest aristocracy in such homes as that described to us a few minutes ago, coming down to the third generation in the same family; there are many of them in the Counties of Gray and Simcoe, and I have no doubt in all the other counties in Ontario to-day. These homes are representative of the old families, and there is no aristocracy without the land back of it. We want to impress that upon some of our people, because we meet constantly in our larger towns the criticism that our Women's Institutes deal with little things—that we are not big—that we are not considering the big problems.

Lady Hendrie has pointed out one of the problems that we do deal with and have always dealt with to a certain extent, perhaps not as strongly or as effectively as in the cities, but more and more our women in rural sections are studying about the child. We do not count it a small thing to consider a properly balanced diet of foods properly prepared and served to a family. That is not a little thing in our consideration; it is a very great thing. Neither is it a little thing that in this Province of Ontario there are over 30,000 women who are being trained in the Institute in all the fundamental principles of English Parliamentary rule, and in the sense of personal responsibility to the Powers that Be, and in the true value of the things that are set before us. Some day it will mean a great force. But who to-day can lay a measuring line upon service and say, "This is a little thing and this is a great thing?"

We have so much destructive work to-day, that it is very helpful to think of the Institutes with all the things that make for differences put out of sight. In our Institutes we have no differences of creed or class or partisanship, and we can work together with these left out. We are building all the time and that is truly women's work.

With all this to the good, an organization so elastic, so lacking in professionalism, dealing in the fundamental truths of life, what is our duty to-day? Is it right that we should sit down and take all these nice little pats of commendation upon our backs and fold our hands and do nothing? We know that would not be right, and when this Old Empire is calling for men it is the duty of our women to help get the men. We have helped and we are helping, but we must continue to do it. It would be a terrible thing and an everlasting disgrace if, after this great sacrifice has been made, it should fail of result, because we were slackers. When

this Empire is calling for food production is it enough that we remain simply consumers? Should we not use every help that the Department has given us and take up these Garden Contests, and stimulate in every way the production of food throughout our country. There is scarcely a backyard but what could have a little garden. (Applause.) And if every woman were helping, what a great deal it would mean in the food supply.

I am not pointing out anything new. You have heard it all before. But I want to tell you—and I may be pardoned if I speak of Simcoe County—Simcoe County Women's Institutes have raised over \$3,600 for special purposes. We have a motor ambulance serving with the Duchess of Connaught Hospital. We have given two field kitchens to our own Simcoe Battalions, and a substantial gift to the British Red Cross Society. This was done without any county organization; we scarcely knew each other. (We have started to get acquainted with each other as one of the by-products of the work.) We made mistakes in that work, but we did the work—which was better than doing nothing. And what Simcoe County did every county in Ontario can do just as well. There is just the getting at it and doing something.

I suppose you are thinking we have neglected our own branch work. Not at all. I can only speak of East Simcoe, but we have increased our membership 50 per cent. We have grown from 14 branches to 19, with others coming in shortly. Every branch is alive. We have done this special work and we are doing our own work also. What I say of East Simcoe is the same of every other part of the County.

We again thank Lady Hendrie and the ladies of the City of Toronto for the welcome accorded us. We intend to crystallize our thanks into better work in the future, and go from here inspired to do our part better than we have done in the past, remembering:

“This life were brutish, did we not sometimes have
Intimation clear, of wider scope.
Hints of occasion, infinite, to keep
The soul alert with noble discontent,
And onward yearnings of unstilled desire.”

MR. GEO. A. PUTNAM: Those of us who knew Mr. Duff, knew his family, and knew the whole circumstances surrounding his latter days, regret very much his sudden death, and it is very difficult for me to stand here and say anything regarding a man with whom I have been associated so long. But I must say that we all admired very much that unselfish, open-hearted sincerity which he always showed. In the early years of his administration he did not fully appreciate the work of the Women's Institutes, because he was not, as he said to me later, sufficiently intimate with their activities. During the past two years, both he and another much lamented supporter of ours, the late C. C. James, both said to me, “We are all proud, very proud of and thankful for what the Women's Institutes have done,” and you will remember what Dr. James said at the convention last year, that in the Women's Institutes we have the greatest force in the Province of Ontario for rural betterment. (Applause.)

My duty at this time is simply to announce that out of respect to the memory of the Honorable Mr. Duff, who is being buried this afternoon, we will adjourn in a few minutes.

We are glad to have with us this afternoon another old friend of the Hon. Mr. Duff, and I may add a great friend of the Women's Institutes, and it would

take something important to keep our friend in the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Perth, away from the Women's Institute meetings. In fact if the Horticultural Society knew just how he spent his time in the city during the Horticultural Convention and the Women's Institute Convention, they would apply to the local Women's Institute to pay part of his expenses. We will be glad to have a few words from the Rev. Mr. Scott.

ADDRESS.

REV. MR. SCOTT, PERTH.

Mr. Scott paid a special tribute to the Red Cross and patriotic work of the Women's Institutes, and to the courage and sacrifice of the mothers who had given their sons for military service. He said: "There is a person in my town in the Ottawa Valley on whose account my respect to you is enhanced, and when one of my sons fell in protecting your country and other countries from the enemy that was making a fair advance towards Calais, when that boy was leaving Canada, and when he fell on that St. Julien occasion, and when he was suffering from bullet wounds and from shrapnel for two years, and when another son, his elder, said that if this brother has fallen in defence of the Empire, he must go to the front, and did go, and when a third brother in that family, feeling the call to be intense and urgent, said, 'I must go,' and did go, and when I think that there was one woman who was nearer to those boys than any other women in the world who said, 'Go and God be with you,' and when she writes and encourages and praises and does everything in her power under circumstances such as this, I think the conduct of that woman causes me to love these women who are here to-day all the more. That woman was my wife." (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: In due respect to the Honorable Mr. Duff, we will postpone our meeting until this evening.

EVENING SESSION, NOVEMBER 10TH.

DR. A. C. MCKAY, Principal of the Technical School, presiding.

After speaking briefly in appreciation of the efforts of the Women's Institutes, Dr. McKay outlined the work of the Technical School in making "ordinary people more efficient in ordinary occupation." He welcomed the delegates to the new school, and invited them to visit any of the classes during their stay in the city.

REPORT OF THE HOME GARDEN AND CANNING CONTEST, 1916.

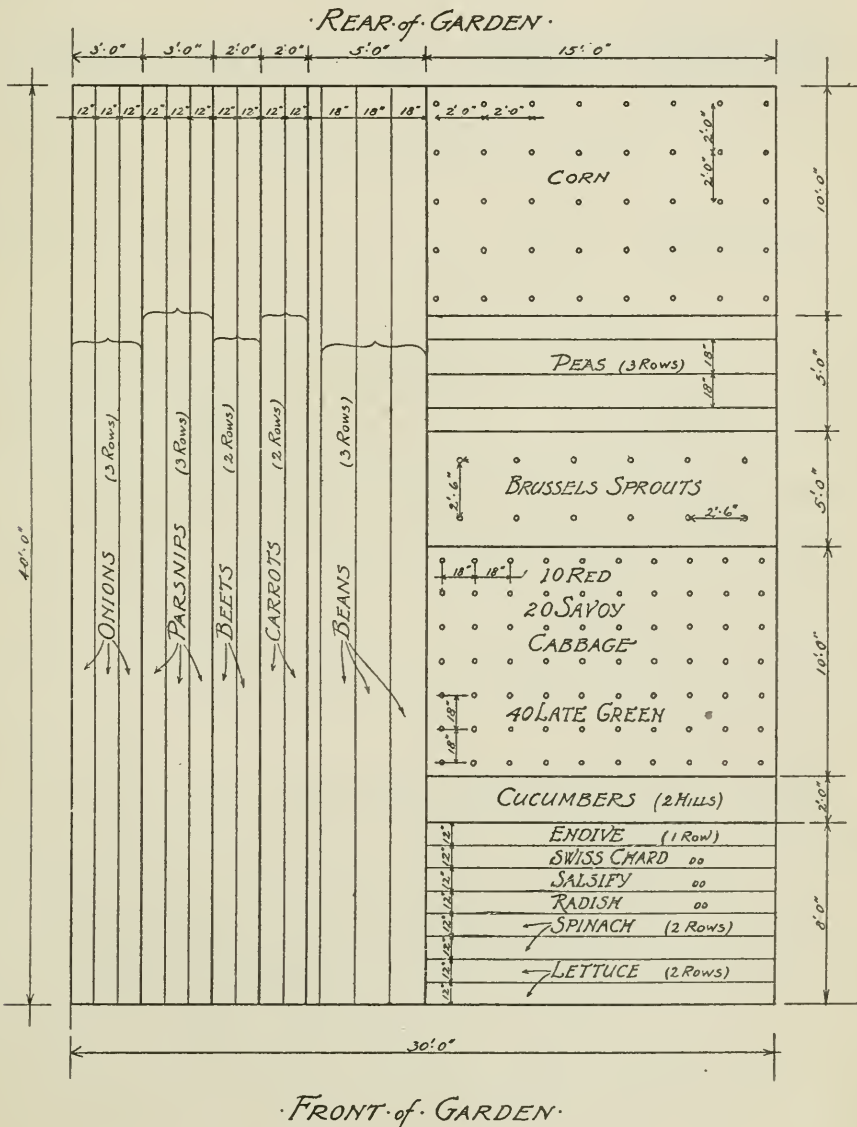
MISS MARY YATES, PORT CREDIT.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:—The Home Garden Contest, coupled with the Canning Contest was undertaken almost tentatively by Mr. Putnam, but the result should surely have encouraged him and made him feel that it is work that is well worth while.

STATEMENTS OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

Twenty-two branch Institutes took part in the contest, and these were situated in such widely differing localities that it was considered best to judge the standing crops upon their individual merits, competition being within the limits of each branch. The number of contestants in each of the twenty-two branches varied, but a total of two hundred and forty-five gardens was registered as taking part. To each of these contestants were sent from the Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, fifteen varieties of vegetable seeds, including, onions, parsnips, beets, carrots, beans, corn, peas, cauliflower, cabbage, cucumbers, endive, swiss chard, radish, spinach, lettuce.

The seeds were accompanied by a blue print of a complete planting plan for a garden plot of thirty by forty feet in size.



With seeds and plan was sent a special bulletin giving full instructions for preparation of the soil and methods of cultivation for the individual crops. This was followed by Bulletin 236, on 'The Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables, so that a fund of valuable information was available by which any person could gain confidence to put in a vegetable garden even if they had never attempted such a thing before.

Judges were provided by the Institutes Branch and each plot was visited and scored during August. The cards used were as follows:

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Women's Institute Branch

Vegetable Gardening and Canning Contest

PLOT SCORE CARD

Branch

Contestant's Name

Address

	Possible Score	Judge's Score
1. General appearance—		
(a) Straight, even, well-filled rows.....	10	
(b) Correct size of plot and order of crops.....	10	
2. Freedom from weeds, disease and insects.....	20	
3. Cultivation and care.....	20	
4. Quality of vegetables—		
Uniform in size and shape and of good quality.	10	
5. Yield (approximate)	30	
Total.....	100	

Judge.....

Date.....

ANALYSIS OF SCORES.

Out of the 245 gardens entered it is a source of gratification to find that 96 gardens scored 75 per cent. of the possible marks, while 12 of the plots scored 95 per cent. and over, while two of outstanding merit are herewith illustrated. One, managed by a young girl, scored the whole 100 points, and the other reached a total of 98 points. The names of those contestants scoring 95 points and over are as below:

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Scores.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Whittington	100	Miss Gladys White.
Kimberley	98	Mrs. D. Carruthers.
Kimberley	97	Mrs. Hammond.
Bognor	97	Mrs. R. Melafout.
Orangeville	97	Mrs. W. Fairbairn.
Kimberley	96	Mrs. A. E. Myles.
Laurel	96	Mrs. Stevenson.
Colpoy's Bay	95	Miss Amy Brown.
Bognor	95	Miss C. Moffatt.
Whittington	95	Mrs. A. White.
<i>Staff Scores.</i>		
Laurel	100	Mrs. Bell.
Port Credit	98½	Miss M. Yates.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Many contestants were handicapped by location of plot, its lack of previous culture, position with regard to surroundings, weeds, etc. The phenomenally wet spring, followed by prolonged severe drought, made conditions peculiarly difficult for many; it is a matter for hearty congratulation that these difficulties were met and overcome in the majority of cases, by buoyant enthusiasm that was a treat to meet. The prevailing troubles affecting crops were onion maggot, bean rust and cabbage worm. Other plagues on the plots included larger forms of live stock, and reports were given of damage by horses, cows, sheep, pigeons, crows, hogs, foxes, and, in one case, by geese.

It was apparent that fall digging gave a great advantage, and that a more careful study of the printed directions would have helped many—as for instance in the case of the endive crop. The keeping of the written record left much to be desired. The best one was that shown by the President of the Kimberley Branch, viz., Mrs. Myles.

Other aspects of the contest present features of great interest and well worth study. The problem of variety in daily food supply might more easily and economically be solved by the better use of home grown products. Perhaps few are aware that \$10,000,000 was spent last year in importing fresh fruit and vegetables into Canada. It seems high time that the women of Ontario should bestir themselves to see whether home grown products could not be made as palatable as the imported ones. Of course, it is not suggested that an attempt be made to support life on vegetables and fruit, but it is a fact that variety of flavor, salts, alkalies, acids, etc., which promote digestion, are to be found in rich profusion in the vegetable kingdom, and that monotony of diet so greatly to be deplored inevitably arises when the cook neglects her appetising herbs, sauces, dressings, etc. It is precisely these abundant, rich and varied flavors of the vegetable gardens that most

patent foods lack, some being in fact highly recommended apparently because they "Look like a dog biscuit and taste like sawdust."

A vegetarian dinner might well be instituted weekly to take its regular place with the usual weekly fish and poultry bills-of-fare. Naturally more intelligence is necessary for the preparation of vegetables for they soon pall if served in a watery condition or when smothered indiscriminately with a lumpy white sauce of no particular flavor.

With regard to the Canning Contest, it is, perhaps, enough to say that a more thorough development of this part of the work is necessary. Much can be learned from the Belgian and the French methods of putting up vegetables, while a study of American systems would also prove very helpful to Ontario women.

ADDRESS.

COL. G. H. WILLIAMS, CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, MILITARY DIVISION No. 2.

I desire to express my thanks for the privilege of being in this gathering to-night, in so beautiful a hall and so splendid an Institution, before so charming an audience. To a soldier accustomed to stern faces it is certainly an embarrassment to look out upon this great array of beauty and culture.

A famous lecturer in the Old Country who had a very famous lecture, almost always prefaced it with words something like this: "The subject of my lecture is in everybody's mouth." He spoke of the "Tongue." My subject to-night is in everybody's mouth, but it is not the "Tongue"—for I would not dare to choose that topic before this audience. (Laughter.) What I think is in every person's mouth is "The War." Our minds revolve around and around, seeking something of interpretation that may be at once a consummation and an inspiration. Many speculations exist in regard to the outcome of the war—what may be left after the war. Racial problems—what race shall govern? Ethical problems, what principles shall rule? Economical problems, what shall be the living wage? What shall be money values? Spiritual problems, what shall be left to the race spiritually after the war? And some people say, "Nothing at all of faith; this awful struggle will certainly extinguish all faith, and man will be robbed of those higher faculties of the soul; we shall be atheistical; we shall be Godless."

I think there shall be a great change. We shall not believe, as we have believed, in the absolute virtue of education. We have found culture to be altogether ineffective in eliminating from human life all that is vengeful, savage, hateful. We shall not believe as we have believed in the intrinsic chivalry of the race, for we have seen a great people stand by, face to face with the most colossal savagery, the greatest barbarity that ever confronted the senses, without a display of that chivalry we thought would be instinctive on the part of a civilized people. I think faith in the power of dogmatic Christianity will be gone, because we have seen great bodies of people organized in Christian forms absolutely unable to restrain the gross passions of the people. The dogmas have been in the churches, but the churches have been as ineffective as other human institutions to restrain, to hold back, yes, and in many places even to condemn. There has been a silence that I think is amazing on the part of representatives of the Man of Nazareth, before things that are absolutely repellant and contrary to the very principles of our common Christian faith. And some say there will loss of faith in God. Never that. Whatever else may fail, wherever faith may be misplaced, it will recover its hold and be more

pregnant and strong, because of this struggle, than in the days gone by. I believe God will be a more real, positive factor in human consciousness than in the days of quiet, even prosperity that have gone by. It may be because of the bitterness of our sorrow at home; it may be because of the awful contingencies of the battle front, but I believe hearts will cry out and look out for God with a yearning and an intensity of passion which never could have been born but in the travail and the agony of these last hours. We shall turn to Him, because I think all human experience tells us, just what the Gospel tells us, that God is lost, not so much by the man in the discharge of duty nor the soul in anguish, but God is lost by the soul surfeited by his selfish and sensual gratification. It was a man suffering the agonies of crucifixion who said, "Remember me when Thou comest into Thy Kingdom." It was not of the Pharisee who went by with his flowing robes, but of the Sadducee of whom Christ said, "He had not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."

I believe you will find it to be true that we never become so nearly God-like in our character and nature as when we rise before a supreme duty, regardless of all the consequences, determined to obey conscience without regard to any of the results that may follow. I believe we are most nearly losing ourselves and losing all that is good, when we turn our back from duty that we might indulge ourselves in the pleasant experiences of life. It was to such an indulgent type of character that Christ said, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." Strenuous duty, sacrificial experiences, noble aspirations and ideals will lead us, I believe, infallibly nearer to God, and make us more like Him.

The men at the front will come back with a firmer Christianity. The men who do not come back will, by their very heroism, be changed into His likeness and be where He is. There will be no loss of faith in God.

And I believe there will be no loss of faith in womanhood. In these years of war woman will be crowned queen universally. It always has been in times of trial and sorrow, stress and strain, that woman comes out with a quiet, patient, loving tenderness and sacrifice; and in this deepest of all sorrows and most tragic of all experiences, I believe woman has gained a place in the hearts of mankind and found a place in history that she never has gained in the days gone by. Three hundred and sixty thousand Canadian men and boys have gone, every man and boy with a mother, but not every man and boy with a mother's blessing. A young man came to me and said, "I want to enlist. I am an orphan; I never knew my parents. There is no person in the world who cares for me or whether I live or die; it won't break any person's heart, and I want to go out and give my life." Let me say that that lad had been able to save about \$375. He transferred his savings to his employer, and instructed him to give so much to soldiers' widows and orphans, so much to be given to returned soldiers, and he reserved \$50 only for himself if he should come back, but if not, that \$50 was to go with the rest of his money. Motherless boys, orphan boys by the hundreds have gone out, but there are thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys who have gone out with their mothers' prayers following them, and thousands of men have gone out with their wives' blessings and benedictions. We never could have formed our great army but for the mothers who stood by, making sacrifices even greater than the men who have gone out in the face of duty. They have stayed home bearing their burdens and doing their work with a heroism that is hardly believable and that is incomparable.

I was travelling from one station to another in St. Catharines in the 'bus, and a lady came in and said to me, "Are not you Col. Williams? I thought my boy

pointed you out. I have three sons, one in Salonica, one in France, and I have been kissing my youngest boy good-bye." The tears streamed down her cheeks as she said, "My husband is dead, and I have four boys in the churchyard at home. There is not a soul in the house to meet me, not a soul to sit by me and talk to me. I do not know how I shall live through this winter," but then the light came through her tears, "I am proud to think I can give the King and the Empire at this time my heart's love—everything I have."

We are proud of the womanhood who have stood by in this hour of need so splendidly and nobly and have helped the men to see and to do their duty. The Canadian boys have risen by one leap in the fore-front of the world's greatest heroes, and, as long as our history lasts, shall we think of those boys who went from the farm, the store, the university and did men's work, and of the other quiet ministry of the women in the Red Cross work, patriotic work and the thousand and one ways in which women have stood so nobly and gallantly by the war, forgetting all their self-interest that they might serve the Empire.

But all the work is not done yet. If there be one thing I would speak of it is that I might enlist still more enthusiasm and every bit of influence these women have. What some have done, all might do, because all have not done it. Canada has done splendidly representatively, but not generally. We have given to the Motherland 360,000. We promised 500,000. The great death grip of the war will come in the next summer when we ought to be assured that every man will stand by Britain in that great decisive sweep that she will make. If we are not able to put men close behind those who will fall—and they will fall next summer terribly and steadily—if we are not able to put behind those splendid boys just as many boys who will step in and take their places, then that for which those boys died will fail absolutely. We must be assured that in the hour of the greatest possible need, there be the greatest possible resources provided the Motherland in the name of our Dominion. We have the men in abundance in our land. I am speaking, I hope, within the bounds of perfect caution in regard to everything the country may need. I know the productive value of the farm and the necessity of the city, but I believe if we would only do voluntarily out of love for our flag, what the German does unvoluntarily because of the iron heel, that is to bring every resource, every bit of our potential force to the service of the Empire, as the German is made to bring it, our victory would be decisive and not a single interest of the Empire would be jeopardized.

When we think of the work done by women in England, France and Belgium, and when we think of the work being done by some women here, we might ask, "Suppose that work were multiplied by the power of every woman in Canada, what could not we do?" If we could take the young men under 18 years of age and every man over military age and every man unfitted to go overseas, and if every woman would only place such power as she has where it ought to be, we could look without fear upon whatever the future may bring to us.

The Dominion pledged the Motherland 500,000 men; she has given only 360,000. Are we going to be willing partners to having "Scraps of Paper." Is that to be the honor of our Dominion? I do not believe it. I think you who are wrestling with your own social problems, will not shrink to face this larger, higher problem. We thank you for the interest you have shown in social welfare and redress, and we trust every person will conscientiously and prayerfully endeavour to bring to our Empire that lustre and glory and power that shall be to the salvation of the world.

WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY DURING AND AFTER THE WAR.

DR. ANNIE BACKUS, AYLMER.

Mr. Putnam has given me this evening a very difficult task. He has asked me to speak on "The Duties of Women during the Period of the War." Now, people do not want to know so much about their duties, as they want to know how to evade them and keep their consciences untroubled, and, as this task is impossible without the total destruction of conscience, you find very few women who are very far from the post of duty. Duty is made up of two parts—the thing we are to do, and the things which we are to refrain from doing. Very often, the latter is the harder task of the two.

In our nation's direst need we have new and unusual duties. We are told from time to time that we must do those very tasks which for hundreds of years we have been told we could not do because we had not the strength nor the brains to accomplish; but this is woman's opportunity, and she has taken it, not as an opportunity, but as a duty. All the world looks with astonishment, bewilderment and admiration on the work which the women of England, France, Belgium, Serbia have been and are doing, and while we speak of these women of Europe, let us not forget that little band of women physicians and their corps of nurses in Serbia, who, after the destroying army had passed and left in its wake famine, devastation and misery, stood bravely at their posts and won for themselves a name and fame in the annals of science and history for courage and humanity. And remember these women were not of any belligerent nation, but they were women of the United States of America.

It seems a very unnecessary thing to speak to the women about their duty when every mile post along history tells of their duty, but we in this great Dominion of Canada are far from the scene of action. It is hard for us to realize that those great armies, entering day after day into the very jaws of death, are fighting for us and that our boys going to the front become a part of this great host struggling to overthrow the rule of might and tyranny.

Possibly one of our first duties should be to get a realizing sense of what this war means. There have been times in the history of the world when the whole world was under the power of one man. We all know that when Nero was Emperor of Rome, there was not a known spot on earth where one could escape. But France can tell us, and Belgium can tell us, and Serbia can tell us, that the condition of the world under Nero was heavenly peace compared with the condition of the world under William of Germany. When those great armies started on their world conquering tour with their small guns, their great guns, the gas outfits and zeppelins, their submarines and torpedoes, we had every evidence to make us believe that the Emperor of Germany had planned to become the ruler of the world, and that the ill-prepared armies of the Allies could check him and his army is one of those facts known as marvelous, but they were checked and driven back, although not by any means conquered as yet. That is one of the thoughts to be fixed in our minds that they are not conquered as yet, and we women of Canada have got to help to win this war. That is duty number one—*we, the women of Canada, have got to help to win this war*, and, as Col. Williams said, "If it is necessary for us to give up our nearest and dearest, what is it if we can win this way, and, if we don't send them, what is it whether we win the war or not?" To have a man who is fit and able to go to the war and who does not go is the greatest mortification and disgrace a woman can have.

We are the women of the rural districts, and we have a greater responsibility than other people. We have the greatest responsibility of any people in the world, because we represent the factories of the food supply, as well as the sock supply and the jam supply and the comforts to the boys at the front. It rests with us very largely as to whether those food supplies are right or wrong, because a great deal of the responsibility of agriculture must rest in our hands before this war is over.

The conservation of life and health is another duty that we owe. You know that the Angel of Death is hovering over the battle fields of Europe by day and by night. We, the women of Canada must conserve life and health. We must decrease the infant mortality until it is down to the very lowest point. We must see that every growing child is brought to maturity, and we must take care of our own health in order that we may be equipped and fitted to accomplish the work that is before us. Life and health depend largely upon what we do, what we wear—food and raiment. With the high prices of everything to-day, it makes it difficult for very many to provide food and raiment such as we formerly did, and we must think of the cheaper foods. I listened to Prof. Harcourt at the London Convention speak of the cheap and nourishing foods. He dwelt particularly upon oatmeal and skimmed milk. Oatmeal is one of the most nourishing of foods, particularly for the growing child, as is also skimmed milk. We find all cereals are rich in food value, and cereals with the accompaniment of milk, make the cheapest food for to-day. Butter, milk, eggs, honey and coarse bread are all cheap foods regardless of price, because they contain all the food-elements without waste.

Owing to the propaganda of the Ontario Government, it is not necessary for me to speak of thrift except in a very casual way. In times of stress, waste and want are very nearly alike. We have not been a thrifty people. We have been wasters in the past, but now it will be our duty to study carefully and learn the lesson of thrift, and not only learn it but practise it.

I said food and raiment—dress. Folly seems to reign where fashions were devised, and comfort, convenience and health are never thought of when women's clothes are designed—immodestly low from the top, neck and chest flamboyant to the winds; indecently high from the bottom, skin showing through the meshes of the silk stockings; stays and bones in the jacket, and three or four layers of cloth above the body where no particular warmth is required; miraculous pivots of wood halfway beneath the arch of the foot, thus is it fashion demands from her Levites the sacrifice of beauty, health and comfort. If there ever was a time in the world when women, young and old, should think, it is now, and it is our duty during war time at least to dress modestly, healthfully and inexpensively. Our boys at the front are suffering every hardship. They are doing without the common comforts of life; they are facing death night and day. Nor is it any time for us to prink ourselves up with fol-de-rols? (Applause.) Have we not a duty to see that our clothes are not a menace to health, that they are suitable for the season in which they are worn and for the occupation in which we are engaged?

Another duty: keep on knitting. I have the best authority—I would have *your* authority—to say, keep on knitting. The money value of the socks we send is great, but the value in keeping up the morale of the boys is greater than any money value that can be attached to it. (Applause.) So I say—and a Chaplain returned from the front told me—it is necessary that these boys have socks changed at least every fourth day, and if they do not, they get trench feet, and then they are no good. When the socks come—particularly the home knitted socks—the boys

say, "By Jove, the women are thinking of us," and that in itself will always be an inspiration to the boys, and then, if they find perchance a package of cigarettes or some conundrum or little game tucked away in the toes, three cheers go up for the girls at home. We can see in this way what a great benefit it must be for the boys in the trenches, and we realize how those things which would seem very trivial to them while they are with us, while they are away, seem of great merit.

In speaking of the duty of agricultural women particularly, we hear from time to time of women who go into agriculture. Let me tell you, if we took up more agriculture and were given an opportunity to work out in the fields, we would be a stronger and hardier race of people than we are to-day. If I have any knowledge of history, the pioneer women of this country were strong, able-bodied women, strong in physique and mind and Christian fortitude, and they worked not only with their hands, but with their heads in the management of the home. They not only kept the house, but helped to build it. They hewed the logs which went to make the house, and they were stronger and better physically for that exercise. We have an idea, and it has been instilled in us for a long time, that because we are women we are weak—the weaker vessel. How I detest that! If we are the weaker vessel it is because we have allowed ourselves to become the weaker vessel. We have the same muscles as the male has; we have the same characteristics, if we only thought of it and utilized it. If you have ever visited a gymnasium or a circus you have seen the marvelous feats women have accomplished which require muscle and skill. We can acquire the same thing in the agricultural districts by using our muscle. A woman who can use a golf stick can use a fork and pitch up hay. (Applause.) There are certain things in agriculture that you say women cannot do. Women can keep bees and poultry and little things like that. There was an exhibition the other day of engines, and an engine that has been introduced by Mr. Ford, the peace lover, ploughed an acre in 55 minutes. Why would not it be just as much fun to run a motor plough as a motor car? Why could not we get just as much pleasure in 55 minutes' ploughing an acre of land as running around town in an automobile? That is one thing we want to learn, to get pleasure out of our work, and not to think, because we are doing something useful, that we are doing something that is disagreeable or unpleasant. If we had been taught that it was just as much fun to take a tractor engine and plough an acre of ground as it was to go out and play golf, you would find all the sports out in the country ploughing.

What we want to do in the rural districts is to understand that there is nothing in the world we cannot do. There is no reason why the women cannot do everything that is done on the farm. We all know the strength of the women of Russia; I have been told there is very little difference between the strength of the women and the men. They have been brought up in the same occupation and consequently the same muscles are used and the same strength acquired. If we have a man or boy who wishes to go to the front, there is no work in the Dominion of Canada or the Province of Ontario that we cannot find women to do. (Applause.) and let no woman put a straw in the way of her son or her husband, brother or friend going to the front. Later on something may arise which will remind you that you made a very grave error when you persuaded that one not to go, and sometimes they are very easily persuaded to remain at home.

I want to speak about women in the munition works. I was very pleased, Dr. McKay, to hear you speak of this young woman who made application to do some mechanical work. Will anyone tell me why it is that we have all decided in

the past that women had no mechanical ingenuity? It has turned out that women have great ingenuity. I had the pleasure of visiting one of the munition factories in this city, and I found that the women are doing the same work as the men, and they are doing it with equal skill and just a little more rapidly. I wish every woman who is interested in the work of women would get a little book by Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and see what the women of England are doing and have been doing since the war started. She tells us that they are going into the munition factories at the rate of 15,000 a week. When they first put them in there were so many men to look after so many women. These men represented the skilled labor and the women were just being initiated in the work. Where they were handling 18-pound shells they thought it was necessary to have a man to help the women. Did you ever hear of a woman carrying a baby weighing 18 pounds? Why of course no woman could carry a baby weighing 18 pounds without having a man to help her! They put this woman in a factory where they were making 18-pound shells. In about five months she told the man he could go; she could do it alone.

We have always lived under the most democratic government in the world, and we could not bear to think that such a calamity should come to the world that we should be under brute force, under the iron heel that crushes out the better part in men and women. There was a time in the history of Germany when noble men lived—when Goethe wrote and Luther preached—but that day has passed, and the whole of Germany, so far as we can see, is under the control of a fiend. If they can get their claws on us, that is what they are aiming for, and a calamity. We are glad to feel we are not the helpless creatures that we have been allowed to believe for ages and ages, but it is our duty to work on until the war is won.

THE WOMAN'S ASSETS AS A WORKER WHERE SHE LOOKS FOR PAID EMPLOYMENT.

MISS MARJORY MACMURCHY, TORONTO.

I cannot help being struck by my audacity in coming to the Technical School, and to this audience, to talk about looking for work, because I know very well that none of you need to look for work. You all have more work than you want to do. So it was not under the impression that any of you would be looking for employment, that I thought you might care to hear about paid-workers.

From what we have heard from Dr. Backus and Col. Williams, we have learned that there is nothing that brings us closer together than work—war work. It is the consummation of women in war. It is the best thing we can do now. And is not the world a far greater and more interesting place for us than it was before?

It is not the most simple thing the world over to find paid work or to keep it. It is perfectly true there is plenty of work for everyone to do, and it can be found. What I wanted most of all to tell you to-night was that any woman who knows how to do any particular piece of necessary work well is always sure of good paid employment. All work is work, whether paid for in money or not—whether it be the work of a cabinet minister or the work of a housekeeper.

The employment of women is a subject of great moment just now. It was before the war began, and it has become tremendously important since, and it is always going to be more important. If you yourselves may never say, "What

will I do for a living?" your daughters will, many of them, and the conditions of these workers and how the work is to be found is of the greatest interest to all of us.

In this country, under our conditions, if a woman can do any necessary piece of work well, she can get good paid employment. A woman with a good knowledge of housekeeping and cooking can always get good paid work in Canada. Perhaps that was not so a good many years ago, but it is decidedly so now, and it is the most important work, I think, that any of us generally have an opportunity to do.

I tried to summarize my experiences in finding out how girls and women get jobs, as we call them, and hold these jobs. The first is what we have already said—a knowledge of how to do some necessary work. Please notice "necessary," because, if one happened to be, at the beginning of the war, an artist, a musician, or a writer, one's work is not an absolute necessity, and in times of great stress these accomplishments are put to one side, and that is why the word "necessary" comes in. And the second is being in earnest to get paid work and keep it. It interferes with people's usefulness not to be really in earnest about getting work. The third point is knowing how to keep well. That is absolutely necessary if you are to be a successful paid worker; and, in that connection, I have jotted down these points—knowing what to eat, what to wear and when to sleep. You know it has been proven that young women in paid work in offices down town and factories and stores require to know about foods just as much as the housekeeper does. Our health depends on the food we eat; and, if you will consider the fact that a man generally succeeds in his work because some woman keeps him properly fed and clothed, fit to work and willing to work, you will find a woman is in very much the same position. If she is in the same employment as a man is in, she must either know how to keep herself well, and do it by eating properly, clothing herself properly and resting properly, or she must have some other woman to help her do it.

The fourth point is that, if a woman in paid employment, such as in factory, shop or office work, loses her employment, and has a knowledge of housekeeping and cooking, she can always find work there, when her other work fails.

For the fifth point, I have put down a number of characteristics that will be familiar to you, and yet I feel that these are the points that insure employment. The first is character. That does not mean having a written reference; it means a woman who has something to her. There are people we meet who make no particular impression of any kind on us. They have no particular weight, but whenever you come across a woman who has character and personality and counts for something, she is not the kind of woman who ever loses her work. Another very important characteristic is good temper. The next point is called "Good Discipline," and in connection with that, I would like to remind you of what "Kit" said one day when she was talking to us in the Press Club about what she had learned. She hated to talk to people; and none of us have ever forgotten when she said in her soft Irish voice, "You have got to learn to take your licks." That is what I mean by Discipline. It is not precisely discipline; it is facing the disappointments of life as you come to them, and somehow bearing them and somehow solving them. Paid work is just like life, and the qualities which help you in life, help you there. Kindness, common sense and a sense of what is fair—all these things come into work in offices and shops just as much as they do in the other part of life, and perhaps a little more.

Another point is being determined to improve. Unless you improve, you go back, and in paid work, as I understand it, the people who stand still, seem to disappear, but those who improve remain. It is not really easy to maintain a position at the head or near the head of any business. It may look easy to the people in junior positions, but after one has had some experience in life and studied these things, you find it is only by great exertion that both men and women maintain any good position.

The last point is recognizing that the person on whom you must depend to help you is yourself. You are the only one.

I have a word to say about wages. It is a very complicated subject, and one that requires far more wisdom than I have managed to acquire. Money is not all one gets for one's work, and, while it is necessary that there should be some money value placed on one's labors, there are also other recompenses. I have often noticed that great people who talk about world trade, give this piece of advice: "When you are talking about world trade, don't think in terms of money; try to visualize the actual transaction. It is not money that goes across the ocean, it is commodities." And so I think we ought to put our wages into terms of actual commodities. We get something to eat and something to wear and some place to stay, and we ought to have some leisure, and we ought to have something to give to other people, and we ought to have some means by which we can make ourselves worth more to the world. All these are included in wages whatever they are, and, instead of saying to oneself, "I have so much a week or a month or a year," it seems to be necessary to turn it into these terms before you can tell what it is that you are getting for your work. The best way of improving one's wages is to think out some means of increasing the value of your work. I do not think that will appeal to anybody, because when one talks about what they are getting, they nearly always say, "But I am not being paid enough." That is likely true, and one's temper suffers under the situation quite frequently. When we want to get more for what we are doing—I do not mean money necessarily—the only useful way of doing it is to increase the value of our work, to show the people for whom we are working somehow or other that we can do better work than we are doing now.

All work is paid for one way or the other. Every piece of work has its wages, and I do not think any of us can understand the greatness of work until we interpret it in the words of Christ when he said, "I must do the work of Him who sent me." I thank you. (Applause).

MORNING SESSION, NOVEMBER 22ND.

Mrs. L. C. BURNS, Caledonia, who presided, said: Mr. Putnam has asked me to make a few remarks, and they will have to be a few because, owing to the Rallies being held this morning, we are a little late in opening. Some of our women are a little discouraged because the war has made great havoc in our midst, but as Institute workers we have great cause for thankfulness. Our Convention each year is growing in interest, and we are growing intellectually. The past year has been the most successful year in the history of our Society; we have more and better workers than ever before. The best women are joining our Institutes and working under our banner for Home and Country. The Red

Cross work we have been doing has brought out our best efforts, and our women are learning to be self-reliant and brave, knowing that so much depends on them. We realize that home must always be our central thought, and that women must take her place in the affairs of the nation in a way she never did before, and we are prepared to do this, and to come forward when duty calls.

The literature that has been sent out from the Department during the year has been of great help to us, and has enabled us to solve many knotty points that we have had in our work. The common trouble we are having has made sisters of us all; we are more sympathetic and more friendly with each other and know each other better than ever before. Therefore, though the times are cloudy, we must learn to turn our dark clouds inside out and show the silver lining. The Women's Institute is a grand society and we are all proud to be members.

ADDRESS.

GEO. A. PUTNAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTITUTES.

The speaker expressed appreciation of the good-will shown by the delegates, and referred briefly to the excellent work that the Institutes are doing along patriotic lines, thereby demonstrating their readiness to do their part by giving cash, goods and service to help win the war and to relieve the suffering and want caused thereby.

The spirit in the Women's Institute is not so much different to what it was before the war. You have been inspired by the very same motives since the war began as you were previous thereto. Your chief incentive to action has always been "what can we do to help others." The spirit of service has been dominant. Looking first to the care of your own families, you have helped and advised each other and have studied and solved many community problems. True, the war has made your circle of interest and activities larger. You are sisters through common interests with the women of England, Australia, France and the other countries fighting for the continuance of free institutions and a free people. You are the army behind the fighting line and you are just as essential to the final victory as the man at the front.

I am proud, and the Province is proud, of the sacrifice which you have made during the year and the work which you have done.

I am supposed, this afternoon, to give a report on the work of the year. It is out of place for me to report upon work which you have done, and I shall leave this to your representatives. This is not a time to glory in our achievements or to make elaborate plans for future work beyond patriotic effort, but rather an age of action, and we have met together, not so much to speak of what we have done, but to lay our plans for aggressive work in the months to come. This is not a convention of the usual kind at all, but a gathering together for the purpose of thanksgiving and to make plans and resolutions for even greater effort along patriotic lines.

The soldiers in training, as well as the soldiers on the fighting line and in the hospitals in England, have expressed thanks for what you have been able to do for them through the Women's Institutes. In fact, one seldom attends a patriotic meeting, but that the work of the Women's Institutes is discussed, and I do not think there is any patriotic effort put forth, either locally or provincially, without

the promoters appealing to the Women's Institutes. Possibly you have been confused in the multiplicity of appeals that have reached you, but I can assure you, we have done our part to protect you and have sent on to you only those appeals which we thought were most worthy.

This is an age of sacrifice and we must continue to give. Some can give of their substance, while others can give of their service. The former is needed in great quantity, but the latter is absolutely essential, and she who gives of her daily toil must have a deeper sense of duty performed than she who only gives in cash.

It is impossible to tabulate, and not necessary to even estimate, what has been done along patriotic lines since the war began, or even during the past year. The essential thing is that each do his or her utmost to ultimately secure for all peoples the freedom of the individual and the liberty of the nations for which the Allies are fighting. While the great majority of Institute members have supported patriotic effort, we would judge—and I know it is in some instances an unfair basis upon which to form judgment—from the reports coming to the Department, that some localities are not doing their part. I cannot believe that any locality which really appreciates the present situation, will hesitate to do its utmost to respond to the various appeals, especially Red Cross and Belgian Relief. While we have, of course, the all-important subject of patriotic work demanding our immediate attention there are other problems to which we must give thought at the present time, and I shall refer to them very briefly.

A pleasing feature in connection with the patriotic work, is that the city women have found out what excellent, capable, earnest women we have in the country districts. On the other hand, the country women fully appreciate that the city women has many things of value to her, and the co-mingling of the women from the country and the city is going to mean that they will stand shoulder to shoulder, and when the judicious, earnest women of Canada, both from the rural districts and the cities ask for what they deliberately think is the best for the youth and the grown-ups of the nation, they will get it.

In the days of readjustment, when our young men come back, many of them to take up their residence in the rural districts for the first time—for they won't be satisfied, these men who have had the open free life, with the office and the factory—when these men come back, together with additions from other parts of the Empire and from many of the allied countries, there will be an added responsibility resting upon you as the guardians of our national ideals and institutions. For the soldier who has had the companionship of the army for two or three years, and the men and women who have lived in the more thickly populated parts of the world, it will be necessary to provide in our rural districts that social life, those educational advantages and opportunities for recreation, as well as economic opportunities—because, after all, economic success is the basis of all these other privileges—which will make them content and satisfied with the life and prospect of success in the rural districts. What is to become of this country with such immense resources and possibilities, if the rural districts continue to be drained of their best blood to swell the cities' population? I am afraid that our legislators and our financiers, and people in public positions generally, do not fully appreciate the seriousness of the question of production—profitable production—in this fair Dominion. As a nation, it will be impossible to even appear to prosper, if the flow of population continues to drain our rural districts, with the inevitable decrease in production, especially in live stock and those crops which demand a maximum of man-labor. All will agree with me, I think, that it is absolutely impossible to go

along indefinitely on present lines without courting disaster, and the Women's Institutes must be a big factor in making these opportunities of which I have spoken, a possibility in the rural districts. The rural problems must be largely solved by you and members of other organizations in which both men and women are concerned and active. The greatest force for accomplishment in this direction is found where we have both a woman's organization and a man's organization co-operating in their efforts. The responsibility is upon you, and it will take both men and women to deal with this matter in such a way that life in the rural districts will be placed upon a sound, economic basis, which will make it possible to give the youth of the country those educational and social opportunities and advantages which will make it unnecessary for them to turn their faces cityward for that which ambitious and progressive men and women desire along these lines.

When we think of some of the other problems which will face you and are facing you at the present time, but which cannot be given the attention they demand, one of the first which will occur to your minds will be that of the child. I feel like leaving it at that, because such splendid reference has already been made to the importance of the child, and I know other speakers will refer to ways and means whereby the child can be served to best advantage. There is, however, one feature in connection with the child which I wish to bring to your attention. With so many young men leaving our country, many of them, we are sorry to say, never to return, and many who will come back not able to take up the regular duties which they were fitted for when they left, it means that the boys who are entering their teens will have to assume the responsibilities of men when they are still quite young, and it is, I think, up to the Women's Institutes to see that these boys and girls receive the training which has a direct bearing upon the everyday responsibilities of the young men and young women. Give the boys some responsibility on the farm or in the home, and in the Institute. We heard at Ottawa last week—and we had a very excellent convention down there—that some of the Institutes were giving the boys direct responsibility in the Institute work.

Of course we do not forget the girls. In fact I do not think we should call our organization the Women's Institute, without making it known that it is for the girls as well, and the girls are becoming more and more an important part of the organization, and we should try to get them in the Institute in larger numbers. They are doing excellent work along patriotic lines; some of them have formed clubs and circles of their own and are giving the goods and the cash secured to the mother organization. We cannot have anything too good for these girls when the war is over and they will be ready to take up work along other lines. Don't you think for a moment that when the war is over women's work is done. No, women will have many problems of importance in the period of readjustment which will demand just as close attention, nearly as much sacrifice, and just as great effort, as you have put into the war work.

There are so many features in connection with the girl's place in the Institute work that I will merely make passing mention of a few of them. You would do well to have baking and canning contests for the girls, and sewing classes conducted by your own members as a beginning. It is surprising the advance made in efficiency on the part of young girls who have been given instruction in some of the rural districts by the Institute members. The advance which they have made shows us there are great possibilities within yourselves by the use of local talent. Don't look outside for everything. We are glad and willing to give you what we can from the Department, but we recognize that you can do much for yourselves.

Then there is the Garden Campaign and the Canning Clubs and Home Nursing Work which can be taken up with these girls in their teens.

I hope that you will not lose sight of the fact that it is recognized now in most parts of the Province that the Women's Institutes have a certain duty towards the rural school, and I hope that you will continue to see that it is made an attractive place. Too often, the country school is not attractive and it is none too sanitary, and it is your duty to see that it is kept up to a high standard in these respects. Make your public school a social centre, and have all the boys and the girls and the men and the women meet at the one place occasionally.

There is an endless field of responsibility opening up for the Institutes. Cabinet Ministers, Departmental officials and others in public places are asking to co-operate with the Women's Institutes in important work which they have in view. They look upon the Women's Institutes as the one medium through which they can best reach the women in the towns, villages and rural districts. And they can depend upon the Institutes for sound advice, liberal support and united action in solving many of the problems that must be dealt with. Public health and medical school inspection problems are to be brought to your attention at this convention. Allow me to make reference to a few questions bearing more particularly upon the work in which the Institutes are immediately concerned. In looking over the reports which have come to hand recently, and in keeping in touch with the work throughout the year, we have been impressed with the fact that it is the organization that has kept up a limited amount, at least, of regular Institute work, that has done the best work along patriotic lines. When we receive a report which indicates that the individual members have been working night and day for months in order to do patriotic work, we naturally conclude "Well, they have given up their regular Institute work," but we find that the aggressive Institute along patriotic lines is the Institute which has been able to carry on regular work to a limited extent at least. We refer to this for the purpose of suggesting to the Institutes that they should not give up their regular work altogether. There is an indication that some Institutes, as soon as the war is over, are not likely to continue the regular work. I trust you will not disband because the Institute is entitled to and is going to get better service and better things than it ever got before when the war is over.

Another feature of work which is of more and more interest and importance is that of demonstration lecture courses. I need not enlarge upon this work for you have all received notice that we are prepared to give courses of two weeks each in "Food Values," "Home Nursing" and "Sewing." We have a large number of applications, and I wish to make a brief statement in regard to this work so that you will not be discouraged from taking it up, if your members wish the service. It is true that the organization that takes a two weeks' course in Food Values loses more or less time to patriotic work, but we find that the additions to the membership through the holding of the course has enabled the organization concerned to more than make up, during the weeks following the course, what they apparently lost by the holding of the course. When the war is over I can see that demonstration-lecture work will be considerably enlarged upon. You remember the day when you were satisfied, or apparently satisfied, with the isolated demonstration in cooking or some other feature, but that day has passed, and now you want a series of lectures and demonstrations so that you will get a sufficient amount of knowledge along the line which is being dealt with to be of real value to you, and we shall ultimately have courses, not only in the lines which I have mentioned but also in the lighter forms of agriculture. I would not have mentioned lighter forms of agriculture for short courses, a couple of years ago, but, since the women

of other countries and the women of Ontario, to a limited extent, have demonstrated that they can do much of the work done by men on the farm, and do it well, I think it is up to the Department to see to it that the good women who wish to take up the lighter forms of agriculture are given scientific instruction of two weeks or four weeks, or whatever length of time it takes to instruct them, in such subjects as poultry raising, bee keeping, vegetable growing, fruit growing, etc.

There is another topic—a very important question from the standpoint of the producer, and I can assure you a very important question from the standpoint of the consumer too—that is efficient co-operation in the matter of growing and marketing the produce for which we are now paying such high prices, and for which the producer is not, in many cases, getting his fair share of the final selling price. I wish I had time to particularize on this, but I will give just one instance. Apples have been bought in orchards not twenty miles from Toronto for \$2.00 a barrel. They are brought into the city and sold out in baskets bringing the retail merchants from \$5.30 to \$6.00 or \$7.00 per barrel. I do not blame the merchants, but it appears to me that it is up to the producers to get together and organize themselves along lines which will make it possible for them to secure a greater share of the high prices which are being paid by the consumer.

I wish to thank the splendid lot of Institute officers throughout the whole of the Province for their co-operation. It is only through your efforts that we are able to carry on the Institute work. There has been a marked improvement in business methods in the Institutes, and, if there were no other benefit derived through the Institutes than the business training, I think it would have justified the outlay of the Government.

Through the Women's Institutes you are able to render many services of immediate benefit to the individual and the community which would not be possible except through that co-operation and spirit found only in those organizations representative of the people, and I trust, when the war is over, the people of every community throughout the length and breadth of this fair Province will join forces in forming a society representative of the community, through which all problems of a community nature can be dealt with, and if necessary, representations made to our Legislators and civic officials which will insure for you and your children and your neighbor's children, those things which make for a healthy, happy, progressive community life. The day of the Institute and similar organizations is just dawning. Keep up the good work and go on to greater things. You will have your reward in a sense of duty well done, and you are certain of more marked public recognition as time goes on.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY IN PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES.

DR. HASTINGS, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, TORONTO.

I presume there never was a time in the history of civilization in which human life and human efficiency was placed at a higher premium than it is at the present time. The appalling sacrifice of life in this devastating war has brought it home to us that human life and human efficiency has a monetary value that has not been considered in the past. "No man liveth unto himself." We have never had that fact more forcibly exemplified to us than we have at the present.

Dr. Hastings then gave a most interesting sketch of the development of sanitary measures in community life, and in hospital and surgical work from the times

of the ancient Egyptians down to the present day. The remaining part of the address is quoted in full as follows:

You will remember Carlyle said many years ago that only one person out of every five thousand thinks. If you were attempting to administer public health as I have been, you would come to the conclusion that that was a conservative estimate. All you require to do is to endeavour to advance some new idea of public health administration and see the abuse you will get. There are very few people who think. Unfortunately it is only within the last ten years that the members of the medical profession have realized that the transmission of communicable diseases of all kinds is practically along the same lines as the transmissibility of surgical infection, and that the same rigid precaution carried out for the prevention of transmissibility of surgical infection will also be efficient in the control of the transmissibility of communicable diseases. Surgeons performing an operation are not only required to sterilize their hands, but they are required to wear clothes that are sterilized, and all their instruments have to be sterilized. They must not have anything about them that has not been absolutely sterilized, and that they are sure is absolutely free from germs. Everything that will in any way come in contact with the case must be absolutely free from any source of danger.

A great many diseases are carried by the hands, and in eating and drinking utensils, and these things should be sterilized exactly the same as surgical instruments. Hence, the extreme necessity of not using any eating or drinking utensil that has been used by any person suffering from a communicable disease, or who is convalescing from a communicable disease, unless these utensils have been thoroughly boiled; that is the most efficient way of sterilizing. To give you an extreme example, a doctor was asked by a certain party who had had a communicable disease in the house what they would boil, and he said "Boil everything except the patient." That was a pretty severe test, and went to the extreme; but you know, if a surgeon wanted to correct a green stick fracture, he has to break it the other way if he wants to have good results, and we require to go a little to the extreme in order to get a proper conception of what is necessary to be done. We have required in the city of Toronto that in the smallest restaurant, even in the little Chinese or Italian restaurants, before a license is granted, a double sink must be installed, one for the purpose of washing dishes and another for the purpose of sterilizing, and, if our inspector ever finds a restaurant where that is not rigidly carried out, the license is promptly cancelled. We feel in that way that we have got after the many sources of the transmission of communicable diseases. A patient suffering from scarlet fever, or any of these diseases, who takes his meals at a restaurant is liable to spread the disease if these precautions are not taken. We have chronic carriers of disease, and they are the bugbear in the administration of public health. There are people who suffer from various communicable diseases that carry the germs of these diseases for weeks and months, and even years, after they have suffered from the attack, and these people are a source of danger to any community, particularly if they are permitted to handle foods or anything that is going to be consumed as food.

We have printed instructions that are tacked up on the door posts as to the means of preventing the spread of diseases. The idea of hanging a sheet soaked in carbolic acid is now found to be unnecessary, because there is absolutely no danger of contracting these diseases through the air. That has been demonstrated beyond all possibility of doubt. The only way disease can be transmitted through

the air is if you stand within two or three feet of a person suffering from scarlet fever or tuberculosis or whooping cough, or any of these diseases, and allow them to cough or sneeze directly towards you. If you want a demonstration of that, try the experiment of standing in front of a mirror and coughing or sneezing, and you will soon see the result. That is one of the great evils of our overcrowded street cars and picture theatres. That is what we call one of the forms of direct contact. We have held a culture-plate within two or three feet of a little boy in a hospital and asked him to cough into it, with the result that we have collected the germs; but, when you get to five feet away, there are practically no germs collected. By hanging this plate in the centre of an isolation ward, we have not succeeded in collecting any germs. If I had a small child, I would not hesitate to take it by the hand and walk through the ward of an Isolation Hospital where there were scarlet fever patients; I would feel perfectly confident that the child would not contract the disease, if he were not allowed to touch anything inside the ward.

Experiment after experiment has been made in laboratories in regard to the taking of cultures from the hands that have been washed thoroughly in the usual way, as is done by ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people throughout the civilized world. If these hands have been exposed to infection beforehand—and we assume there is always the possibility of human hands being exposed to infection—cultures can be taken by scraping from the hands and the finger nails that have been thoroughly washed in the ordinary way, and they were able to make cultures in practically every instance. That shows that the ordinary washing does not sterilize the hands, nor does it sterilize the eating and cooking utensils, so that we insist on not only the washing of the hands of those who are attending patients with communicable diseases, but we insist that their hands be sterilized.

There are those who are chronic carriers of typhoid fever. You are all familiar with the history of Typhoid Mary. Typhoid developed in every house where she went as a cook, simply because she was a chronic carrier. That will only be controlled by the proper conception of the extreme precautions necessary to be carried out.

I would like to explain to you the excellent grasp they had under the Mosaic dispensation of that detail of the washing of the hands. You will remember that the Pharisees were the strictest sect of the Jews, and any person among them who ate with unwashed hands was defiled. "To eat bread with the unwashed hands defileth the man." And there are illustrations everywhere of the significance of that fact. In the great plagues that devastated Europe, Asia and Northern Africa a few years before Christ, and on down through the centuries of the present era, that carried off tens of thousands, and in many cases hundreds of thousands, the Pharisees were practically immune. These are statistical records that cannot be questioned. To such an extent were they immune, that the Christians were convinced that the Hebrews were poisoning the waters in the wells, and that they were responsible for the spread of these epidemics, their object being to destroy the Christians in that way. The result was that there were tens of thousands of Pharisees put to death, and it was thought at one time they would be exterminated.

Next to eating and drinking utensils, articles of diet and water should be investigated. Typhoid fever is primarily a water-borne disease. However, there have been hundreds of epidemics on the continent of America—typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other communicable diseases—that have been traced

directly to the milk supply. When we undertook our campaign for a pure milk supply in Toronto, we found that 41 per cent. of the milk supplied in 1911 was watered, and that the average amount of water used was 20 per cent. We made a very careful tabulated estimate in our laboratory in regard to what this meant. The entire amount of milk consumed in the City of Toronto was calculated, and meant that the citizens of Toronto were paying out at that time \$275,000 a year for water, thinking it was milk. To-day there is not a quart of milk sold in the city of Toronto that is watered. Last year the citizens of Toronto were saved \$322,000 as a result of the efficient control of the milk supply, and that is nothing when compared with the safeguarding of the transmission of disease.

We instituted a system of inspection, and it was seen that we would require an army of veterinary inspectors to cover the entire field of the Province of Ontario, and we knew this would be practically prohibitive. There was discovered, however, a method by which we could ascertain and determine whether the milk supplied was produced under sanitary conditions, or not; this is known as the milk sedimentation test. By this means, our inspectors can take a pint of milk from a supply of milk, whether brought in by train or waggon, and pass it through a small disc of absorbent cotton, and, if it contains solids—evidence of barnyard contamination—the party is communicated with, and, if that is found again, their milk supply will be cut off; if there is much contamination, the law is taken in our own hands and the milk turned into the sewers. There have been thousands of gallons of milk poured into the sewers of Toronto. Some of the milk suppliers objected to this, saying that, if the milk was returned to them, they could use it for other purposes, but our faith was a little bit weak along that line, and we did not care to take any chance for fear some other municipality might suffer. We recognized that there was an argument in favor of it, and that they might want it for feeding to hogs, so we colored the milk a nice pink and allowed them to take it back. The hogs did not object to it, and we knew that nothing but hogs would get it.

Having succeeded in getting an absolutely clean milk supply, and one free from barnyard contamination, we still realized that that was not a bacteriologically clean milk, and that we would require to take some other precautions, because we realized this milk might be contaminated, no matter what sanitary precautions were taken. It might be absolutely free from barnyard contamination, and it might contain bacteria. We also knew that a very large proportion of the cattle supplying milk have suffered from bovine tuberculosis, and that bovine tuberculosis is responsible, as has been demonstrated by the British Royal Commission, and by the Commissions appointed by the Government of the United States, for human tuberculosis. It has been demonstrated that 26 per cent. of all cases of tuberculosis in children under 16 years of age, are traceable to the milk supply, and we realized that some measures should be taken to safeguard our milk supply in that regard. It was recognized by all the leading Health Departments on this Continent that the only means by which that could be prevented was to have all the milk supply scientifically pasteurized. The heating of the milk to 145 degrees and the maintaining at that for 20 minutes, does not affect the nutritive value or the digestibility of the milk, but it destroys absolutely all disease producing germs. That fact being clearly demonstrated, we issued an ordinance in Toronto requiring all milk supplied, that did not come up to the standard of certified milk, to be pasteurized, and no milk is permitted to be sold in Toronto that is not scientifically pasteurized.

In conclusion, let me emphasize the importance of these things. You might ask, after the carrying out of these precautions, whether, or not, we are delivering the goods. What have we to show for the efforts that have been put forth? The death rate in Toronto in 1910 per 100,000, from the three communicable diseases, typhoid, scarlet fever and diphtheria, was 107; in 1911, it was 88; in 1912, 60; in 1913, 38; in 1914, 31—you will notice each year it comes down gradually. In 1910, the typhoid death rate in Toronto was 40.8 per 100,000; in 1911, 20; in 1912, 12.11; in 1913, 10.4; in 1914, 7.9; and in 1915, 1.9, or the lowest of any city of 300,000 or over in the civilized world. We cannot help but feel that, in having taken all these precautions, and endeavouring as best we could with the hearty co-operation of an enlightened municipality, because the people of Toronto are awake to the necessity and importance of efficiently safeguarding human life, they are awake to the fact that it is one of the greatest reflections on the intelligence of to-day to permit these communicable diseases to exist—we have been spending in the past thousands and millions of dollars in endeavouring to cure diseases that never should have occurred.

I have been requested to refer to the unsanitary conditions throughout the country in connection with railroad depots, churches, public schools and public buildings of all kinds, where so-called sanitary conveniences are supposed to exist. I emphasize the "so-called" sanitary conveniences; they would be more correctly designated as unsanitary conveniences, because the sanitary conditions that you will find in connection with all of these is simply appalling, and the responsibility of you ladies is much more far-reaching than you probably have thought. You all have a work to do, and the Department of Health in your district will be greatly helped by your co-operation. You have just as much responsibility and as grave a responsibility as those who are responsible for the protection of public health. Do not think for a moment that the Medical Office of Health is sensitive along that line. They are always glad to receive complaints. Personally, I am delighted when I get complaints. If you see anything that wants rectifying, do not be afraid to complain about it.

Let me relate this one single instance that occurred in a town across the line where they had a population of 10,000 and had erected an institution for the safeguarding of wayward boys. The Governor came to the opening of the institution and delivered an address, congratulating the ladies on the work they had done, and in conclusion he said, "If this institution is only the means of saving one single life, you are amply repaid for all the money you have expended." When he was going out, the Convenor of the Committees said, "Governor, I enjoyed your address very much, but don't you think that last statement was a little far-fetched? We have spent a lot of money and time on this work, and you said, 'If we only saved one human life, we would be amply repaid'—don't you think that statement is a little far-fetched?" "No," said the Governor, "not if it were my boy."

We must not lose sight of the fact that the boys and the girls in the humblest homes in the city of Toronto are as precious to their parents as are the lives of our children to us, and it is our duty to safeguard them in every way.

A MEMBER: What is being done in rural communities along the line of a pure milk supply?

MR. PUTNAM: In addition to being Superintendent of Women's Institutes, I also fill the position of Director of Dairying for the Province of Ontario. We have thirty-one inspectors on the road during the manufacturing season, who visit the factories and creameries, and, so far as this work is concerned, you will find it is being carried on in accordance with the rules of good sanitation. We have estab-

lished such a uniformity and high quality in our products, that we have for some years received the highest prices for our cheese. There should be steps taken to insure a pure milk supply for the small towns and villages in the Province of Ontario. If we only had a Dr. Hastings in every centre, I am sure the problem would be well looked after, but the regulation of the trade is left to the local authorities, and they do not adopt as thorough measures as is done in Toronto, although they have the power to do so.

MRS. BUCHANAN: Last year an epidemic of measles spread over the country, and one of my neighbors had a placard put on her gate. I called her up on the telephone and said, "I hear you have a placard on the gate," and she said, "That will not keep us from going out or coming in." In a case like that, what should a member of the Institute do?

DR. HASTINGS: That is a very good question and gives me an opportunity of pointing out the wonderful responsibility you have resting upon you. There is no more difficult disease that we have to deal with than measles; it is responsible for a larger number of deaths directly and indirectly in the Province of Ontario than any other disease. We have heard it said that every child must have measles, and some people will often take their children where they can get it. It is called a disease of childhood and infancy, because it is the first chance the youngsters have had of contracting a disease; but there is no reason why they should have it, if proper precautions are taken, and I want to emphasize the fact that measles is most communicable before the rash occurs. The greatest source of danger in the transmission of measles is before the rash appears, and after the rash is out two days there is absolutely no danger whatever, and you can let the children go wherever they like. There is no other germ more virulent than the germ of measles, and it is extremely important that you should recognize the first case in your home. It generally commences with a cold in the head. There is a discharge from the nose, a little hacking cough and a little redness and water about the eyes, and that is the time when measles are most communicable; consequently, epidemics of measles will continue to get ahead no matter how efficient you may be, and we must educate the public up to the fact that colds of all kinds are communicable. You often hear people say, "Oh, yes, I have a cold; it has gone right through the family." If the first party had been placed in a room by himself and proper safeguards had been taken, there would be no reason why a cold should go all through the family.

Q.—Is it necessary to quarantine chicken pox?

A.—Measles is one of the most dangerous diseases we have, and it is a forerunner of a very large percentage of cases of tuberculosis and other chronic lung troubles in children. Chickenpox on the other hand is the least dangerous. I cannot recall a single case of death due to chickenpox in twenty-four years practice in the City of Toronto. The great danger of chickenpox, and why we want to control it, is that it upsets our educational work. If you let an epidemic of chickenpox gain headway, all the children will have to stay away from school. We are not afraid of any person dying from it, but it interferes with the education of the children and it is an unnecessary disease. No child should have it.

Q.—Is there any method of sterilizing ice-cream utensils?

A.—That is on the same footing as restaurants. Everything must be sterilized. I have a little compliment for you. The Health Officers of the Province of Ontario at a meeting last spring stated that they receive the very greatest assistance and the most efficient and valuable co-operation from members of this organization. (Applause.)

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

MRS. WM. TODD, Orillia; DR. MARGARET PATTERSON, 97 Walmer Rd., Toronto; MRS. W. BUCHANAN, Ravenna; MRS. P. W. HODGETTS, Clarkson; MISS M. E. PEARSON, Merrickville; MISS M. HOTSON, Parkhill.

MR. PUTNAM: I have taken the liberty of nominating a committee consisting of: DR. MARY MCKENZIE-SMITH, Gravenhurst; MISS M. V. POWELL, Whitby; MRS. F. W. WATTS, 51 Chicora Ave., Toronto; MISS GERTRUDE GRAY, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto, to represent the Women's Institutes. We wish these ladies to co-operate with the Department in appointing a Resolutions Committee for next year's convention, so that you can send the resolutions that you wish to have considered to a Resolutions Committee for next year. I will also ask these ladies to appoint a Provincial Committee, a Convention Committee, and any other necessary committee for the year.

The meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION—NOVEMBER 22ND.

MRS. W. BUCHANAN, of Ravenna, presided. She spoke of the work the women of Grey County had done in assisting in agricultural work since the beginning of the war, and in view of the excellent work already being done by the Institutes of the Province, she prophesied splendid developments when the franchise would be granted to women.

REPORT OF PATRIOTIC WORK IN CALEDONIA BRANCH.

MRS. LINDSAY, CALEDONIA.

Before speaking of our patriotic work I wish to state that at Caledonia we have one organization only, and that is the Women's Institute. We have committees for different lines of work; we have girls' clubs working with us, but there is one main organization. We think by this we avoid any possible friction that might arise from various causes.

Just for a minute allow me to go back to the beginning of the war. When the call came for aid for Red Cross and Belgian Relief, we divided the town and all the surrounding country into districts, and allotted each district to two Institute members. On a given day the districts were canvassed and at six o'clock that night \$1,300 was handed in. Later, this was raised to \$1,900. At that time, not being used to handling such large sums of money, we called a public meeting and a committee was formed for the disposal of the money, with two of our ladies as members. Five hundred dollars was given to the Red Cross, \$500 to Belgian Relief, and the remainder was used to help the soldiers' wives until the soldiers received their first pay. We had a number in the 1st Contingent. None of this money was used in our Institute. Wishing to have funds to do Red Cross work we had garden parties, teas, etc. Soon we realized we were spending on these time and energy

that might better be employed otherwise. Then we asked for voluntary subscriptions, and opened a list in our local paper. Now, while we received quite an amount of money, we never knew just how much we were going to receive. Yarn was becoming dearer and we wished to purchase in quantities, so then we tried the envelope system which we are still using. We had already the town and country divided into districts and again we canvassed asking the people how much they would give monthly. We did not ask for large amounts, but did ask that they be regular in payment. We received all the way from 10c. to \$5.00 per month. We had small envelopes printed, and six were sent to each person—for we tried six months first. A box was placed in a store in the central part of the town and each month an envelope was dropped in. We realized about \$270 a month in this way. Besides, there is hardly ever a gathering where a fee is charged or a collection taken up that we do not receive part or all of the proceeds. We buy from the merchants of our own town, and a receipt is asked and received for everything. Even the postmaster gives receipt for stamps. At the end of the six months the treasurer's books were audited and a detailed statement was published. Thus the public knew just how the money was spent. We are now well on in our second six months. We merely sent new envelopes asking the people to continue their subscriptions.

As to our work, we meet every Tuesday afternoon and everyone is asked to come. A number of business girls, teachers, etc., who cannot come in the afternoon meet in the evening. Also a number of the country girls meet by themselves for work, but our buying committee does all the buying and the officers of the Institute do all the business. One lady of the town who is living with her daughter gave us the use of her home, so we have a large comfortable house for our work. We keep our work before the public as much as possible. Every time a box is sent to the Red Cross a list of the contents is published. Every time a parcel is sent to trenches, and we send a parcel each month to all our soldiers in the trenches, this also is noted. We occasionally write appeals or something interesting of our work. At our Fall Fair we had an exhibit of all our Red Cross work displayed. Two of our ladies were in charge and that corner attracted a great deal of attention. It was surprising to note how many men came to examine the different comforts for the soldiers. In fact, we lose no opportunity of keeping our work before the public.

Now while we make everything the Red Cross asked for, we perhaps do more knitting than anything else. Haldimand County has a Sock League. The object of the Sock League is to give every soldier of the 114th Haldimand Battalion, now overseas, one pair of socks each month. The women of Haldimand do the knitting. One shipment of socks has already gone and another goes next week. The president of the Sock League told me that if it had not been for the help of the Women's Institutes that the aim of the Sock League could not have been accomplished. We are now knitting for the Sock League and also keeping our soldiers that are in the trenches supplied with socks. We need about 250 pairs per month, and we are getting them. One of our members last year knit almost 200 pairs.

Whatever success we may have attained in our patriotic work we attribute it to our unity, strict business methods, keeping our work before the public and voluntary giving. Besides this knitting we are helping the Indian women. As perhaps you all know the 114th Haldimand Battalion is almost half made up of Indians. Now the Indian women cannot afford to buy the yarn, so we are helping them by supplying the yarn and they are knitting the socks.

MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

DR. MCKENZIE-SMITH, GRAVENHURST.

I thought I would speak of one particular case of medical inspection of schools rather than take up the work in general, and if Medical School Inspection can be carried out in one section, in a small place, where we had neither a hospital nor a specialist, it can be carried out in almost any part of our Province.

In Gravenhurst we found we had about 400 children who could come under the inspection. We applied to Mr. Putnam, and he sent us Dr. Patterson last May. With the assistance of a Victorian Order nurse, she examined the children in the central school and visited two other schools on the outskirts of the town; we had the children brought in by teams. The examination of the 400 children revealed this: 300 had pernicious teeth. Gravenhurst is a tubercular town; we can never keep a dentist there, because the citizens of the town would not go to him if he treated the tubercular patients. We found 130 children who had very bad throats—bad tonsils and many with adenoids. Besides that, we found quite a few other cases, some with defective hearing.

Dr. Patterson went to each room in the school and gave a lecture to the children about health and the care of the teeth; besides that, she inspected all the sanitary arrangements and the lighting. We found in our central school that the lighting and sanitary conditions were good; in the other schools they were defective. One school had been an old church building and the light was very bad, and we found more children there with defective eyes than in the other schools.

After the inspection we took the cards, brought them home and went over them. We thought it was useless sending these cards to the parents, so we asked if we might hold a meeting in the Town Hall. The Mayor and Council were invited, also the School Board and the parents of all the children. I am sorry to say that this meeting was not as well attended as we would have liked; in fact it was very poorly attended. The Mayor was in the chair, but I have found out in public work that unless you are going to amuse people, they will form a good many excuses to keep away from anything along educational lines. We found also that a good many were opposed to Medical Inspection.

Dr. Patterson spoke at that meeting, and told them what inspection would do in the schools, and how it was carried out in the city.

We held a special meeting of the Women's Institute—the inspection was carried out entirely under the Institutes—and the cards were gone over carefully. We selected several women to visit the homes, especially of these 130 with throats trouble. Where we could recommend the child to go to their own doctor we did so, but we were looking after the extreme cases and intended to hold a clinic. We sent Institute members and our Victorian Order nurse to visit every child whose teeth or throats or eyes should be attended to, and they told the people that we hoped to have a clinic in July, but we found only about 25 who would promise that they would have their children operated on.

In Gravenhurst we have no hospital and no specialist. We decided that we would give those children the advantage of the very best specialist we could find between Gravenhurst and Toronto, and I doubt if there are many specialists better than the man we engaged. We knew the children who were to be operated on belonged mostly to the poorest class. We only found two able to pay a normal fee. I wrote to a specialist in a neighboring town and asked what it would cost if we sent

the children to him to be operated on, and he said the very cheapest was \$40 a patient. We could not touch that; in fact we could not see our way clear to pay more than perhaps \$100 towards the expenses of the clinic. I again placed the matter before that doctor and told him the members of the Institute could not pay any such sum as \$40 for an operation. We received a great deal of opposition at home, but we finally made an arrangement with him.

We set the date for the clinic and had a special meeting to prepare the different things necessary for it. We made 1,000 swabs and boiled them, first placing them in pillow slips, about 200 or 300 in each case. I had consented to give my house, the Manse, for the operation. We asked the doctor how many cases he would be likely to do in one day, and he said he thought about 15 if things ran along nicely, so we had to prepare beds for 15 children or more to be taken care of during the entire day. We started to operate at eight o'clock in the morning, and the children were not allowed to go home until after seven o'clock at night. Four days before the operation we sent word to every parent whose child was to be operated on, telling them that on Sunday night each child was to have one grain of calomel, and on Monday morning one heaping teaspoonful of salts, and no food on Tuesday whatever, and about ten of them were to be at the Manse before eight o'clock in the morning. The children who were not operated on until the afternoon were given a small piece of toast and a cup of tea for breakfast.

Besides our specialist we decided we needed two doctors to give the anæsthetic, so we got two young doctors. We thought it was best that the specialist should have his own nurse. We also bought our own ether. He came Monday and remained the night with us. The children came on Tuesday morning, and we operated on ten from eight until twelve at noon. Not one child was sick on the operating table; not one cried before or after the operation up to that time. We operated on 22 children in all. In the afternoon we only operated on seven because we did not begin until two o'clock. The thermometer registered 98 in the house. We had ice prepared and kept it on the children's throats for five hours. We did not have one hemorrhage. Dr. Ardagh told us he never put through so many cases with such success as he had that day. The children did not seem to mind the heat.

The next morning we only had five remaining cases to do and two special cases. There were two who could afford to pay for the operation, and we allowed them to hire their own doctor to give the ether; they paid for that. The whole thing went off very nicely. We used 17 sheets the first day and 54 towels. I happened to have those things myself, but I think it would be better if different ladies of the Institute supplied them.

We charged the patients \$5 for each operation except where they could not afford to pay anything, then the children were operated on free of charge. The parents gladly paid the \$5, because there were a great many anxious to have this work done.

The results were splendid. A few days afterwards one of the boys was heard to say in the swimming pool: "The day of miracles is not over—Billy B—— can talk now." So we felt if even only one had received benefit our work was not in vain. We know 22 children were benefitted, and we know more, we know 110 should have been operated on as certainly as those who did receive operations. Dr. Patterson only recommended the bad cases for operation.

I have travelled through and visited a good many schools in my Institute work. I found in some of the wealthiest districts out from Hamilton, schools

where the ventilation was so bad that when I met the Inspector I asked him what was the trouble with the children, they looked under nourished. He said, "Those people are wealthy, and the children are not under fed." He said it had been on his mind that the school should be condemned for poor ventilation for years, and he would do so at that time.

I do think that the Medical Inspection of schools is one thing, especially in the rural districts, that the Women's Institutes should look into and try to carry out. I believe it should be a universal thing. If we are able to help even one child to go through life with better health, we will have done well.

We did not attempt to have the eyes tested, but we told the people who could not afford to have their children's eyes tested, that we would help them as far as we could.

What enabled us to carry on this work was a grant of \$50 which Miss Hotson will speak about when she addresses you. Our entire expenses came up to about \$50 outside of the doctor. In our final reckoning the Institute was out only about \$10 or \$15 besides our labor, but it was labor well spent.

I have visited the children since the operation was performed and the teacher told me they were entirely different children since they had the operation. Three of them who had been sent out of school because they were too delicate to take the work are now doing splendidly.

Q.—After a child has these adenoids removed, why should they snore?

A.—It should not do so. There may be still some obstruction in the passage of the nose. I do believe in carrying out this inspection, you should have a qualified doctor do the work. The doctors in the town may resent it a little if you have a nurse, and you have to consider the doctors of your own town, and the doctor who is operating usually thinks it is better.

A MEMBER: This recommendation of yours would not apply to all towns, because I know the Victoria Order are training their nurses for special school inspection, and in Toronto they recommend that in small towns where they could not afford to keep a special medical physician in attendance at the schools, that it was better to have a school nurse.

DR. MCKENZIE-SMITH: I said I thought the first inspection of the school should be carried out by a doctor. We have our Victorian Order nurse carrying on the inspection weekly.

(Dr. McKenzie-Smith then read a letter from Mrs. Willett, of Cochrane, regarding work done by the Institute in maternity cases.)

MISS MAUD HOTSON, Parkhill, followed Dr. McKenzie-Smith. Her address at the London Convention covered practically the same ground.

MACDONALD INSTITUTE LOAN COLLECTION.

MISS M. U. WATSON, GUELPH.

The Loan Collection, in which many of you have been interested for many years, is still in existence and very actively so. I have to report that last year we had 527 different borrowers—requests for assistance from Women's Institute members chiefly for help in preparing papers or speeches or work for the Institute. We have a standing offer, as you know, that, if you will send us your subject, we will do our best to find some material in our loan collection or our library or by

using our facilities for hunting up things, to help you. These 527 borrowers wanted information or help on the following subjects, and I give you the figures because it is very interesting from year to year to see how the character of the requests changes.

On home interests, or what we may call family interest, we had 97 borrowers; for housekeeping, we had 48; for food and cookery, 80; for dietetics and food values, 13; on health, 43; on household convenience, 31; on home economics, 43; clubs and social service, community betterment, etc., 116.

This just about reverses our first report, when the largest number of borrowers were on the subject of foods and cookery.

We also had on gardening and agriculture, 18; patriotic matters, 16; and miscellaneous, 13.

We sent out 1,849 folders containing pamphlets or clippings or magazine articles on these subjects. We sent out 44 books. We should like to send more books, but postage is too heavy, so we sent clippings and folders. We sent five special letters which could not be answered by our printed matter, and we referred 33 requests to other Departments of the College, the Dairy or Agricultural or Poultry or Horticultural Department, and a few to the Social Service Worker. We were unable to help 34, either because our loan collection did not contain the material on their subject or because the material they wanted was already out on loan, and I may say it is chiefly because the material is out on loan that the information cannot be procured.

So much for the Loan Collection, but I do not think that the loan work, important as we deem it, is the biggest thing that we have done this last year. The biggest thing we have done this last year was to prove that Macdonald Institute could carry its work out into the country; that is, we can take our short course bodily. I say bodily because it means we not only carry out our teacher, but it means we had to take the equipment of the laundry class-room, the cookery class-room and the sewing class-room and lecture room and condense it and make it portable, so that we could carry it out and put it into one room, and teach a class of 24 girls. We succeeded in doing this. We made a bargain with the Women's Institutes that if they would provide us with a class of 24 girls, who would undertake to take a three months' course in domestic science just the same as we give our Short Course students in Guelph, and each of the girls would pay the same fee as they would if they came to Guelph, \$15, we would do everything else, and we did it.

The Institute that we made the bargain with got the class of 22. We had agreed to do it for 20. They got us the class of 22 and we did the rest. The local School Board had a vacant room which they loaned us, and we fitted it up for this class-room. The best part of my report comes now when I tell you that that experiment was successfully carried out from start to finish. The 22 girls who entered were all, except five of them, farmer's daughters. Some of them drove in long distances, anywhere from one to six miles, and started in at the work just as if they were going back to public school, and I may say that we had an attendance which was quite as good as we have in Guelph where they are in residence. There seemed to be very little illness among them, possibly the drives through the open air were good for them. At any rate, the attendance was good, and I may say that the mothers of these girls expressed themselves when it was over, and have expressed themselves many times since, as fully satisfied with the work which their daughters did in that school. In fact, I know of one instance where the daughter of the house managed the wedding refreshments of two sisters within six months after

she took her course, and her mother said she could not have done it if she had not taken the course. We consider that was a feather in our cap. Doubtless she had some training before, but she would not have had the confidence to undertake the work had it not been for the little training we were able to give her.

So much for the experiment which has been a decided success. What are we going to do about it? The College was so gratified with the response of the Institutes and the attendance of the girls, that they decided that they would put into their annual calendar, a standing offer to carry out similar courses in other parts of the country, and we have that information in our calendar. You may send for that. This calendar tells you how you may go about it. We are willing to do it, not only for the Women's Institutes, but for any organization or individual who will undertake to get up the class and guarantee the fees for the class. I may say that to the person who undertakes to do it, it means hard work, because practically a personal interview must be made with every mother of every eligible girl within a radius of five or six miles of your centre, but it is worth doing. There are many girls in our country who are not able to leave home for three months at a time; they are too necessary at home, especially in these war times, but our girls need the education. Now it remains with you to decide for yourselves whether you want such training near your own homes or whether you want to send your daughters away.

ADDRESS.

MRS. DICKSON, WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

After outlining the development of Women's Institute work in Alberta, where at the second annual convention held in Edmonton this year, in spite of the isolation of the English-speaking women, on the farms, three hundred were in attendance, the speaker said:

"There is one thing I would like to mention in connection with Women's Institute work, and it is a phase that contributes very much to the happiness and comfort of our homes. It is not about baking bread or making butter or doing any of those things which are so essential to the physical well being, but this is a matter which I cannot help noticing as I have been in so many different homes in the West, and it is just the matter of manners and politeness. The little courtesies and amenities of life do make homes run so much more smoothly. I wonder if our Women's Institute could not stand more for the better manners of Canadian people."

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the 650 delegates in attendance were graciously received by Lady Hendrie at Government House.

EVENING SESSION—NOVEMBER 22ND.

MRS. E. G. GRAHAM, Brampton, presiding. She spoke of the part the Institutes had taken in contributing, through the National Service Committee, twenty-five cents per member to buy Christmas gifts for all Canadian soldiers at the front. A leather wallet of stationery was sent to each soldier and many letters of appreciation had come back from the men. Mrs. Graham urged the Institutes

to support their official organ *The Canadian Home Journal*, emphasizing the value of the reports of what Institutes are doing in other provinces, and the special value to mothers of the articles on Child Welfare.

MRS. MURPHY, Toronto, gave an account of her experiences in Berlin at the outbreak of the war, showing how the people are misled by the German press, and emphasizing the urgent need of relief work for the Belgians.

ADDRESS.

RED CROSS WORK.

COL. NOEL MARSHALL, TORONTO.

If I did not know that I was among a number of old friends I would be very nervous standing on this platform to-night, especially after the introduction I received, because I happen to be only one of the thousands of the men in this country who are trying to do their part.

Two years ago I stood upon this platform, first of all to thank the Women's Institute—an organization that was then almost new to me—for what they had done for the Red Cross up to that time, and to assure them that we were grateful for it and wanted them to continue. I am glad to-night to be able to say they have continued.

I am going to-night, in a few words, to tell you what you all know, what we have done and what we hope to do, and then I will give you a little running sketch of a trip that I lately made to England and France.

What we hoped to do at the start of the war, was to see that no Canadian sick or wounded wanted for anything, and I can truthfully say, so far as the Red Cross Society has been able to discover the men, we have been able to carry that out, because the people of Canada have given us the power to do so. In my trip to England, I visited some 60 odd hospitals, and I did not see a patient in any one of them that was not having everything done for him that human people could do.

That is so much as to what we hope to do. Here are the things we have done. We have established 700 local branches in cities and towns. We have 3,000 auxiliary branches working for us, and as these are nearly all composed of women, you may know that the women of Canada are pretty busy just now. We have received at our Head Office \$2,200,000, and as that is made up of subscriptions from 10 cents to thousands of dollars, it takes a good deal of looking after. We have sent to England and France, 150 motor ambulances. We have shipped from Canada over 100,000 cases of Red Cross supplies, and up to the 1st of November, not one case has been lost, and I presume the only reason for that is that we have the British Navy. (Applause). We have not only looked after our own hospitals, of which I will recount a few examples, but we have given to the French Red Cross Society \$100,000 in cash and over \$1,000,000 in supplies. We have given to Belgium \$100,000 in cash; Russia, \$75,000 in supplies—that will run up to a great deal more now. We have given to Serbia \$75,000 in supplies and \$42,000 in cash; to Montenegro \$20,000, and to the ambulance fund in Italy \$10,000. And I would say we have not had to decline any application for assistance, particularly where we thought it was wise to make it.

We have established in Cliveden a Hospital containing 900 beds, and last week we received an application from Dr. Bruce to see if we would increase it 500 more. We have the means but not the ground.

We established at Bushy Park, a hospital containing 350 beds. We are now building at Ramsgate a hospital to be called the Princess Patricia Hospital, and a few weeks ago I put a notice in the paper that we would have 1,000 beds in that hospital, and those subscribing would have their names above the beds. Inside of two weeks, every bed was taken up.

We have the I. O. D. E. Hospital which only contains 25 beds. I was telephoned one day to be at that hospital at three o'clock, that their Majesties the King and Queen desired to meet me there. I did not know they knew I was in England, but I found out His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught had notified them I was to be there, and I represented the Red Cross, and that means a great deal in England to-day. I had the pleasure of talking to Their Majesties for upwards of an hour, and they said I was to say to the people of Canada how grateful they were for the work they are doing. (Applause). Let me say now, I do not think any one of you would find it any more difficult to talk to Her Majesty than to one of your neighbors. She is about as friendly and easy to talk to as any lady I have had the pleasure of meeting.

Another Canadian hospital established in England, but not by the Red Cross, is the Hospital built by the Ontario Government at Orpington, which has 1,000 beds, and that hospital with the one at Cliveden, are the two best hospitals in the British Empire. We all think we have a great hospital called the Toronto General Hospital, but I am satisfied the Toronto General Hospital is no better equipped than these two military hospitals in England.

Then there is another hospital, St. Dunstan's. I see a man behind me to-night who was a patient there. It is one of the most wonderful institutions in the world, established by Sir Arthur Pierson, and I will leave it to that gentleman to say something about it. I told Sir Arthur Pierson when he wanted more money to say so, because I knew the people of Canada would support him.

Another fine hospital is the Massey-Harris Hospital for convalescent soldiers, containing 150 beds. I happened to be there at the opening, and was called on to speak much as I am to-night, and my heart almost was inclined to swell with pride that such a magnificent institution was established by a firm of merchants in the Dominion of Canada.

We have sent altogether 170 nurses—50 male and 128 female—and some of the real heroes and heroines of this war are the nurses we have sent over to care for the sick boys. The Canadian Red Cross nurse receives less than \$5 a week. At first, when they went away we gave them a bonus of \$50, and I hope when the war is over that the people of this country will leave the Red Cross in such financial condition, that these girls will each have a bonus worth while.

Just a few words about my trip to the Old Country. First of all, let me say this: We have all heard rumors about the loss of goods and the waste of goods. Let me tell you—and I give you my word of honour—that any person who states that the Red Cross goods have either been wasted or squandered is badly informed, or is telling the untruth wilfully. We have discovered that people are telling the untruth about the patriotic societies, because they are inspired to do so by our foes. Within the last few weeks it has been found that an organized effort has been made in Canada to discourage the work of our patriotic societies, by our enemies, and

we have been notified not to be discouraged by anything we hear. It will take more than a few yarns to discourage me at this job.

I have travelled on a "neutral" ship. When we landed at Falmouth, it took us the best part of the day to get off the boat, and while we were being held there, British officers and men were going through the cargo of wheat, and every now and again, they would get hold of a piece of copper and rubber which was intended for our "neutral friends," the Germans, but none of that copper or rubber will ever reach Germany, because it has been used by the British Government long before now.

After reaching London, I first visited our Headquarters in Trafalgar Square, Coxspur Street, in a building owned by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which is largely owned by Kaiser William. Soon after the war was declared, this building was taken possession of by the British Government, and they have loaned it to the Canadian Red Cross Society during the war. In that building our various offices are situated; among others, Lady Drummond, who has charge of the information, has a staff of somewhere between 300 and 400 ladies. They make up all the parcels you hear of that go from the different offices to Headquarters, and in another room they write all the letters for the boys; they write hundreds of letters daily to the mothers and best girls of the boys in the hospitals. The first thing that a soldier receives when he comes from France is a card from the Canadian Red Cross Society, and when he gets to the hospital, he puts his name and number on and sends that to our Headquarters, and the next day he is called on by a lady visitor to find out how badly he is wounded and to do anything they can, and give him anything he requires that is reasonable.

Another department, and one of which you have heard a great deal about lately, is Mrs. Flucher's Department for the Prisoners of War. To my mind it is one of the best organized departments I ever saw in my life—a parcel going to every prisoner of war. When I went there, they were only getting one parcel every fortnight. I immediately arranged that these men get a five shilling parcel every week instead of fortnightly, and we now send them a seven shilling parcel every week. They have got to be fed if the people of Canada have to feed every one of them. A good deal of discussion is taking place at the present time about the change; we do not know ourselves why the change is; we can only imagine that the Germans were getting a lot of information through the parcels. The British Government would not do anything that would react on our own men unless they had good reason. The Canadian Red Cross Society has been appointed and will have the right to censor all the parcels to the prisoners of war through our London office. I hope the rules will not be too stringent, because we know how the mothers and sisters love to send parcels to their boys in Germany. I do not know of any fund I have less trouble to raise money for than the Prisoners of War Fund. And if you should fail to send a package, or if circumstances prevented you sending any more money, you need not fear for your boys; they will not suffer, because if a Canadian soldier is a prisoner of war, he has got the Canadian Red Cross Society behind him, which means the whole people of Canada. (Applause).

Arriving at Boulogne, the first thing I noticed was about 100 motor ambulances drawn up outside the hotel I was to stop at. Many of them came from Canada. The first one was presented from the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and they were kept in splendid condition and looked beautiful. I asked the Commissioner why so many were standing there, and he said, "We have these ready because at any time the hospital train is likely to arrive and they have to be ready

to meet it." While we were talking, a bell rang and every man jumped in his motor and was off at forty or fifty miles an hour. The train was to arrive in a few moments with 744 wounded men on. Let me tell you this, I saw those men landed, battered, covered with mud, wounded in all sorts of ways, and I never heard a grumble from one of them. (Applause).

Just a few words about the French. We have heard so much about France suffering that I went on to Paris to see their hospitals there, and I am glad that I did. I found in some of the hospitals, the mattresses were made of chips, and my heart bled for the wounded. Knowing we had plenty of supplies, I arranged with the French Government if they would send to London for 5,000 cases a month of Canadian Red Cross supplies, I would take upon myself, representing the Red Cross Society, to see that they got them. (Applause). I then cabled the Head Office in Canada and asked for their confirmation, and they said, "Anything you do, we will back up," which made me feel pretty happy. That was in June; from then we have given and distributed to various French hospitals where there is not a British subject of any kind, 5,000 cases a month. I distributed \$50,000 in cash to the various French Red Cross Hospitals and charities, and I was so impressed with their need for better hospital accommodation, that I cabled to Canada and asked if we could build a Canadian Red Cross Hospital in France, and last month we let the contract for a Canadian Red Cross Hospital to contain 1,000 beds. (Applause). And the best part is that we have the money to do it with.

Let me say while we have done all this, we have not by any means finished our work. The men who have gone to the front have got to stay there until the job is done, and you women at home have to stay by your job, just as I have to stay by mine; and God helping me, I intend to do it. The greatest inspiration those of us who are working for the Red Cross have received is the inspiration received from you women of Canada. You have taught men that you are willing to slave and work in a way not many of our men, other than soldiers, would bother much about. If they are called on for \$10 or \$20 or \$30, they will give it, and that is all the bother they will take. So you women do not need to hesitate about going to your village merchant, or your husbands, and ask them to give up money, and on behalf of the Red Cross Society, I say not one dollar of your money will be wilfully wasted. If mistakes are made, they will be mistakes of the head and not of the heart.

One last word: I saw the President of France, and he asked me to thank the people of Canada for what they had done, and to tell the women of Canada how grateful he was. I would be breaking faith with him if I did not convey that message to you.

THE BLIND AND THEIR NEEDS.

ALEX. G. VEITS, DIGBY, N.S.

(Formerly Lance-Corporal of P.P.C.L.I.)

Mr. Veits was received by the audience standing and giving three cheers and a tiger. He said: I am going to tell you in a few words some of the things that are being done for the soldiers who have been blinded. I have a letter that I received only this morning, telling me that there are nearly 500 soldiers that have been blinded, and there are now 225 at St. Dunstan; 125 have gone through and about 100 are still there. There are seven blind Canadian soldiers being trained at this institute and there are eight in the hospital awaiting admission. The

former Q.M.S. of my own battalion is now doing massage work. He passed with high honors, and is taking a very good position in one of the large hospitals. Lieut. Baker of the Engineers has just taken a very good position in the Hydro-Electric office, and I am also now in Canada. Then there are three or four Canadians who did not go to St. Dunstan. There are 22 Canadian blinded, and the war is not yet over. It is going to be a problem.

I was wounded on the 2nd of May, 1916. I was taken out of the trenches at night, and was in the clearing station all the next day, and was then moved in one of those beautiful hospital trains. These Red Cross trains are as comfortable trains as I ever travelled in. They go as smoothly, and smother than most trains travel in this country. From Boulogne I was taken to dear old England, and placed in St. Marks Hospital. All the blinded were collected there at that time. One of the very first visitors I had there was one of the people sent out by the Red Cross that Col. Marshall spoke about. He came to see me after I had been there a couple of days. There was not very much he could do for me. I certainly was not very much interested in picture books at that time.

I do not suppose you would believe that a blind man could be happy, but I can assure you it is a fact, and St. Dunstan is a very happy place. Happiness is the key note of the situation there. They immediately take a man out of himself and teach him how to get about and how to do things for himself, and how to be independent. That is one of the principal things that a blind man must know. When he is ready to settle down he is given a choice of his occupation. The principal classes are massage and poultry. Those who have taken up massage have done exceptionally well; they have received very good positions in the military hospitals. The men who graduate from the poultry classes are also doing very well. Shoe repairing is a business that a good many of the blind take up. They are also taught carpentering and joining and basket making. They have classes in typewriting and Braille reading. When a man becomes proficient he is given a Braille writing machine, and when he becomes proficient on the typewriter he is given a typewriter. Then they are taught the art of diving, and when you come to think of it, that is an occupation where the sight is not much used. The blind become very successful divers. The men are helped along at St. Dunstan in a very kindly way; they are not forced. There are a few blind men in England who have not gone to St. Dunstan through misplaced kindness. Their relatives and friends think they can take care of them at home. I actually heard of one blind man who could not lace his own boots.

The lighter side of the life at St. Dunstan, and the recreation side, is well provided for, and he is taught to do many things that sighted people can do. Let me give you a friendly tip. Do not say "It is wonderful," when you see these blind men doing things, because they do not think it is wonderful. They say that a blinded man is only a sighted person without his eyes. One of the most popular pastimes is boating; that is something that the blind man can do just as well as the sighted man.

There will be many blind Canadians. What is to become of them? Some provision will have to be made for them when they return to Canada. I am sure it is a matter that will arouse a great deal of public attention in Ontario. I am sure that you will see their needs and that they are properly provided for. We have a great advantage over blind civilians, in that we have had a good education, and we have been taught that we are able to take our place in the sighted world, and that we will not have to take a back seat.

ADDRESS.

SHERMAN SWIFT, LIBRARIAN OF THE FREE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND IN CANADA.

Some of the features which Mr. Swift emphasized particularly were the importance of educating the blind so as to fit them to face the economic problems of modern life, and to enjoy a social life on the same status as those unafflicted. The basis of most education being reading, argued strongly for a system of type for finger reading such as the British Braille system, to be introduced into the School for the Blind at Brantford. In addition to this, Ontario needs a Home Teaching Society to teach adults who are not able to go to school, and it also needs some way of supplying funds to establish such a society. At the present time all the home teaching is done by the Free Library. Another matter of importance is the need of arranging for physical training for the blind. Blind people being unable to get the distraction from the eye are apt to live introspectively, and to develop nervous troubles, which can be counteracted by regular physical drill. Mr. Swift considers poultry-raising a splendid occupation for the blind. The first attempt to teach this in the Ontario School for the Blind was made this fall. Cobbling, another excellent occupation for the blind, is also being introduced in Brantford. In Europe many blind soldiers are being trained in massage work, a line in which they become very adept. Nothing of this kind has been introduced into Canada yet, on account of the lack of funds. The Free Library for the Blind has now to be removed from the Toronto Public Library, where for the past five years it has had free quarters. The next move will be to buy a building, and one of Mr. Swift's first ambitions is to establish a telephone school and a school for blind women.

In closing Mr. Swift said, "When our blind soldiers come back to Canada, the problem will only begin for them, because there is nothing for them here. We ask every Canadian, particularly the Canadian women, to see that means are supplied to ameliorate the needs of the blind and to help our Canadian boys when they come back. Although blinded in uniform, when once blinded they have become recruits in the vast army of civilian blind who, like the poor, are always with us, but, like stragglers, are left far behind in the march.

THE CHAIRMAN: We do thank Mr. Swift for opening the eyes of our men. We trust the good work he is doing will continue, and I am sure that he will have the co-operation of the women of Ontario.

DR. MARGARET PATTERSON: We should do all that we can for the education of the blind. When we realize that Mr. Swift has taken a course at the University since he absolutely lost his sight, and passed with honors, we have some idea of what they can do when given a chance. At the suggestion of the chairman, a collection was taken up for the benefit of Mr. Swift's work, and realized \$81.08.

DISTRICT OFFICERS' REPORTS.

YORK COUNTY—MARGARET SCOTT.

I take pleasure in presenting a short report of the Women's Institute work of York County. In York County there are three districts, North, West and East, with thirty-four Branches.

Service has been and is the keynote throughout the organization, and since the war anything and everything that spells comfort for our men at the front is service at the present time. The members are directing almost all their activities around two centres, Red Cross and Patriotic Work, a number of Branches taking up the work themselves and meeting once a week. One Branch has organized a Patriotic League and Girls' Club with splendid results, holding Field days and collecting for British Red Cross, etc. Other Branches joined forces with Ladies' Aids, Red Cross Societies, Soldier Aid Societies, Daughters of the Empire and Patriotic Leagues, hoping in their co-operation to do more efficient work, all realizing that the principal thing is to have the work accomplished and forwarded to relieve suffering and distress.

In York County, the Women's Institutes are always ready to make the most of local possibilities and opportunities, having adopted many ways in which to raise funds—Teas, Garden Parties, Concerts, Dramatic Entertainments, Showers, Autograph Quilts, Euchre Teas, Skating and Birthday Parties, Bazaars, Booths at School and Township Fairs, Apron Sales, Tag and Flag Days, Catering at Plowing Matches, Field Days, Collecting Papers and Magazines, Sale of Plants and Bulbs, Sale of War Cake Recipes, and last but not least Voluntary Contributions.

The proceeds from the different sources have been donated by cash to Red Cross work and hospitals through the Red Cross, Hospital Supplies, Belgian and Serbian Relief, barrels of fruit and jam, copies of news from home, First Aid Kits, British Red Cross, Boxes, Christmas Boxes, Two Field Kitchens (from a Branch in North York), Prisoner of War Fund, shirts and socks by the hundreds, one Branch sending 618 pairs. Knitting socks for the soldiers is now taking the place of "fancy work." All are found knitting—

*"Knitting with a prayer in every row,
That the ones they hold in their hearts so dear
May be guarded as they go."*

With the stress and strain of the trying times and our thoughts overseas, "Home Relief" has not been overlooked, being taken up by forwarding to Northern Ontario Fire Sufferers, Children's Aid Societies, Children's Shelter, Queen Mary's Hospital, Soldiers' Convalescent Home, Toronto, and the collecting of Surprise Soap whappers to assist in Travellers' Aid Work, etc.

A feature in district work is found in North York; they maintain a cot in Queen Mary's Hospital, called "North York Cot," each Branch in the District contributing towards its maintenance. This plan has been carried out for the past three years.

Throughout the three districts, the Branch work has developed the social side and strengthened the neighbourly feeling; one Branch visiting a neighbouring Branch and providing the programme has been a means towards this end. Exchange of programmes by the secretaries has suggested to the Programme Committees ideas in preparing programmes for their respective Branches.

Ever since the origin of Women's Institutes, there has always existed between it and public schools a very close relationship. A few Branches have appointed a School Visiting Committee, and reports show that some sanitary improvements have been made by the School Boards following this Committee's suggestions. While another report shows the School Board recognize this visiting committee both in visiting the school and giving valuable assistance in beautifying the school grounds.

One Branch in York County is making arrangements to nominate a representative for the Board of Education. School Fairs now hold an important place in this county and are recognized by the Women's Institutes; one Branch offering a prize to the boy or girl giving the best oral composition on such subjects as "The Vacation," "My Garden Plot," "The Union Jack," "For Home and Country." So long as a need exists, we in York County hope to be able to rally around our motto for "Home and Country," never forgetting that small gathering at Stoney Creek where a good foundation was laid for Women's Institute to build upon.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

The little lake-locked county with a population of 17,170, with 7,580 families, had last year 637 members, and held 133 regular meetings in its 13 branches, with an attendance of 3,229.

The receipts from varied sources for the year were \$8,442.76. Nearly all of that sum was expended to aid the Red Cross or the soldiers. Our 8th Annual Convention was held on June 24th, 1916. At the morning Business session, out of 56 representative voters, 37 answered to their roll call, with others present making the attendance 70. At the Programme session, there were some 200 out.

We are recognized throughout the county as a strong body of women. Two deputations waited on us at the last convention with petitions. The one presented by the Mayor and the other by our Judge; so you see we are recognized as a business force.

Our work all merges into Red Cross, some Institutes meeting each week, some every two weeks, etc. We raise money, we knit, we sew, and will while this war lasts.

Our money goes to Red Cross (Canadian and British), the Prisoner's Aid, to Soldiers' Comforts and Relief Funds.

Our topics, when we have any, are all on aiding us to understand Home Conditions better or knowing other countries, especially our Allies' lands or peoples better. Such as: (1) (a) Work Women may do; (b) How to be happy in this awful crisis; (c) War and its Effects on Women's work; (d) Brave Belgians—the Country, its People; (e) Canadian Women; or, (2) a doctor gives an address on "Our Common Diseases and How to Tell them." A dentist on "The care of the Teeth," or a Minister on "Our Flag and What it Stands for," or a Lawyer on "Parliamentary Procedure as applied to the Carrying on of Business Meetings in the Institute." (3) Demonstration Lectures on First Aid, Home Nursing, etc.

We aid the Department of Agriculture by being the right-hand helper of the representative, Mr. A. P. MacVannel. We give prizes at Rural School Fairs, serve luncheon at Fairs, and give prizes for best recitation, best sewing, best luncheon suitable for a school child, etc. We are planning to co-operate throughout the

winter with our new Board of Agriculture, by serving luncheon—our share of proceeds for Red Cross, also by attending and giving aid in afternoon or evening programmes.

We help the L. T. Blue Orphanage Management at their Annual Summer Picnic by dinners, etc. We help the Old and Infirm in the Home to forget their loneliness by a Christmas present and a social afternoon. Indeed we are a factor standing for any unselfish aim that makes better a home, a community or a country.

We have given our men; we mothers, our sons; we girls, our sweethearts, and now every Branch is sending a Christmas packet to each individual soldier—small gifts, but always the pair of socks, and the cheery letter bidding them God speed. One Institute sent a bag of maple keys and a box of maple leaves to a nursing sister in France.

Our membership so far this year is 577, 128 of whom are girls. We carry our meetings on in a good business-like way. Our secretaries do their work well, our branches co-operate with each other and with the District Officers. Cheese factory directors and Municipal Councils donate us money.

SOME BRANCH RESULTS FOR THIS YEAR

	Money	Goods	Members
Big Island	191 34	180 32	42
Bloomfield.....			43
Consecon	132 29	112 00	30
Cherry Valley			76
Lake.....	62 64	52 64	39
East and West			
Gilbert's Mills.....	140 00	130 00	46
Hillier	390 60	278 50	34
Mt. View.....			41
Milford.....	93 82	93 82	61
Picton.....	877 29	607 34	35
Rednersville.....			40
Wellington.....	350 00	350 00	65
Wanposs.....			25
	\$2,218 18	\$1,804 62	577

SOUTH BRANT—MRS. J. E. BRETHER, BURFORD.

The district of South Brant covers about 20 miles square, Burford village being the most central point. The northern portion of the district has very poor railway facilities and no electric lines; the southern portion is more fortunate. The district is composed of 11 branches, the membership of which varies from 35 to 100 per branch. During the year ending June last 89 meetings had been held, with an attendance of 2,297. The very best meetings are held in the more rural parts. In many places the Women's Institute and Farmers' Club hold joint meetings in the winter months, meeting in the homes of the members, introducing the social element into their meetings, improving their minds and sharpening their wits in debates, spelling matches, etc.

Prior to the war, apart from the regular programmes, the activities of the branches were mostly directed toward civic improvements, street lighting, sidewalks, libraries, etc., some branches specializing on improving school conditions;

Scotland branch installed drinking fountains in their school. But at the first call for help from our country, the whole district has presented an undivided front in red cross work, meeting for work under difficulties which city women would think impossible.

Actual cash sent from South Brant in one year was \$3,077, Burford heading the list with \$1,273.78, and bales valued at \$546. Falkland Institute second with \$1,115, besides \$50 for cot in Clivedon Canadian hospital, only one or two branches reported cash value of bales. Feeling that the "Home Fires" must be kept burning, we determined to furnish and maintain a private ward in the Brantford General Hospital to be known as the South Brant Women's Institute ward, at a cost of \$100. Each branch was asked to contribute \$5, the rest being made up by private subscription and a collection at the convention in June. The ward is now an accomplished fact and a source of revenue to the Hospital. Each year the interest in school fairs deepens. This year we assisted the District Representative, Mr. Schuyler, by appointing the lady judges; we hope this year that every branch will contribute towards the prizes. Many branches took advantage of the offer made by the fruit growers of Grimshy to deliver fruit to the Women's Institute at reduced rates, a refund of \$10 being given on every hundred dollar order. Oak Hill won the refund for their red cross funds. We feel that whatever success we have attained has been due to the unity in which the officers have carried on the work. We find that the Honorary President, President, three Vice-Presidents and Secretary are sufficient to form an executive; and by calling a business meeting of the branch officers and district representatives twice a year to go into branch reports, discussing ways and means for new work, keeps all the branches in touch, prevents overlapping, and puts the work on a good business basis. We find that by having these meetings called at 10.30 a.m., the farm women can more easily attend and not have long drives after dark. Our last semi-annual took place on October 13th in the armouries, Burford, over 40 women being present. When you can get forty women at a business meeting early in the morning, you may know they are deadly in earnest. One thing we decided to do was to continue to send all the money possible to the Canadian Red Cross Society and to send more personal parcels to our own township boys at the front. Nearly 100 Christmas stockings were sent from one Branch. A very pleasant feature of the semi-annual was the presence of all the Presidents of the different societies for women in the city of Brantford, at the lunch which followed the business meeting. Nothing has brought the country and city women together more than this war. It does us both good to rub shoulders occasionally, So much for the past. The present only is our own and there must be no slackening in the traces, no falling off in our gifts, energy or money, but we must continue to be "Emergency Women," ready to respond to every call either for home or country.

REPORTS FROM BRANCH INSTITUTES OF CENTRAL ONTARIO.

BRACEBRIDGE—MRS. GALBRAITH.

Our principal work has been with the children, apart from our Patriotic work, which has taken up a good deal of our time.

We have given Children's Fairs annually so as to assist in educating the children along of industry and to make them ambitious and thrifty. This year we undertook

the work of vacant lot culture. After getting permission from the owners of the lots, we had them harrowed and ploughed, and we gave permission to the boy scouts to lay them out in plots and plant them to potatoes. We gave prizes for the best kept plots, one condition being that the mother of the boy must be a member of the institute. After selling their potatoes, they gave one-third of the proceeds for patriotic work. We purchased a rubber stamp, and on all our patriotic gifts we placed the stamp "Compliments of the Women's Institute, Bracebridge, Ont."

HUMBERSTONE—MISS WARD.

Our Institute has a membership of fifty-five, but we have had two new branches spring from ours in the last two years, which has lessened our members considerably. The meetings are held regularly every month with good attendance, especially during the winter season, and we always find afternoon teas or meetings held at the different homes, a drawing card.

Our annual picnic and annual supper are events. We realized from our annual supper \$100.87. We packed a bale for the Northern Fire Sufferers valued at \$108. Christmas boxes were sent to all our boys at the front. Our attempts at money raising follow along the usual lines—showers, quilts, concerts, etc. A large bale was sent to the Belgian Relief, \$20 to the Sick Children's Hospital, and \$20 to the Muskoka Sanitarium. Our Institute also collected \$187 on Trafalgar Day.

We meet at least every other week for Red Cross work, and during the winter every week, and have been the only organized Red Cross Society in our village. We found that a house to house canvass realized the most money for Red Cross purposes.

The educational side of our work has been ably taken care of, and we have had many good addresses and papers by our own members, and also from outside sources.

The accounts for our Patriotic work and our Institute work have been kept separate. We have sent, in all, nineteen bales, valued at \$416.35, and have raised for patriotic work, \$555.62, making a total of \$960.97. These bales consisted of 242 pairs socks, 54 shirts, 151 hospital shirts and pyjama suits, and surgical dressings. Two bales were Christmas boxes, one bale for Belgian Relief, one bale for the Northern Fire Sufferers. As long as the need exists for patriotic work, we hope to continue the same.

LEE VALLEY—MISS MILDRED McMILLEN.

This is the first time in the twelve years of our existence as an organization that we have been privileged to be represented at the Provincial Convention.

Probably it would be well to give you an idea of the disadvantages overcome, and the enthusiasm shown by the country women of our Rainy River District. Most of these women had come from eastern towns or Old Country places to find themselves in an environment completely void of conveniences—log houses, no roads, no schools, no women's society, no library, not even a concert, nothing but the monotonous round of every-day duties. Gradually the Institute began working back from the two village organizations. At first, of course, the pessimists had

to be dealt with—the disadvantages were so many, and, anyway, a woman's place was the home, not tramping through the bush to Institute meetings. However, after a great deal of discussion, an Institute was formed. At two o'clock a procession of six or seven women would arrive, all carrying their good boots, their skirts well turned up out of the mud. It was the first meeting—the first meeting they had ever attended since coming to the bush. Tempers and nerves were less strained next morning. There was something to think of except the eternal household round—there was somewhere to go—something to talk of except gossip and petty neighbour quarrels—they had been brought into touch with the world outside of their own and their neighbour's clearing. Then the district conventions came along. Think of riding, twelve or fourteen in a wagon, for from ten to fourteen miles to meet with other members of the Institute, and you know what some of those women overcame. So much for the Institute in the back lots of the pioneer country.

Now, however, the older settled parts of the district are about as far advanced as the eastern farming country. Roads are good, telephones universal. True, we have still miserable railway service, but we have begun to get away from the purely domestic side of Institute work, and are beginning to see the necessity of taking an interest in matters outside the home, realizing that the outside influence affects the home. There was a strenuous effort to keep suffrage out of the Institute. However, it was of no avail. We have got the suffrage microbe in our District, and we are hopelessly infected. Headquarters may give all the orders they like, but when women get interested in anything it is going to come out in the Institute, and indirectly our Institute, although officially opposed to suffrage, has been the best medium we have had to spread suffrage doctrine.

We have thirteen branches in our district with a membership of 310, and our total receipts for the past year were \$925. A great deal of our money and energy has been used on the Red Cross work in the past two years. We took up the advisability of getting a nurse and financing the scheme through the Institute, but for the present, when every effort is being put forth to further Red Cross work, we decided it was too great an undertaking for the present.

We have for the past three years been studying "First Aid to the Injured," and we find it very helpful, especially in the outlying parts where they are so far from medical aid. In the past two years, the greater part of our funds have been spent on Red Cross work. Nevertheless, we have found time to materially aid that splendid work taken up by the Agricultural Department, namely, the Children's Fair. We have helped our new public library, and also financed a circulating library for outlying branches. We take up every month three-minute current event topics.

PICTON—MRS. A. P. HYATT.

I cannot give you an exact account of just how many pair of socks, sheets, cases, pyjamas, etc., have been made since June, as some are not finished, but I can give you the total cash expenditure which is to date \$62.64; \$10 of this was sent in cash to the Red Cross. The remaining \$52.64 has been expended for goods to make supplies, chiefly sheets, cases, towels, socks, pyjamas and surgical shirts.

BLOOMFIELD.

The total receipts from various sources amounted altogether to \$503.73 for the year; 2,184 bandages, 359 pairs of socks, 81 pairs sheets, 150 pairs pillow cases, 12 pair huck towels, 16 dozen and 5 handkerchiefs, 10 dozen wash cloths, 14 surgical shirts, 4 nightshirts, 2 scarfs, 5½ dozen tea cloths were made and sent forward by Institute members and friends.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF CONSECON—MRS. GEORGE MAIDENS.

Money raised by contributions, donations and booths, \$132.29. Money paid out, miscellaneous, \$38; Duchess of Connaught Fund, \$4; war supplies, \$70, making a total of \$112. These war supplies were for our boys in the trenches and the Canadian Red Cross. Twenty-four boys enlisted from Consecon; of these 2 have been killed in France, 6 are in the trenches, 8 are in England, and 2 are still in Canada. We have had two banquets for them, at which they were presented with testaments, books, pencils, diaries, handkerchief and socks; 98 pairs of socks have been sent to the boys in the trenches and 19 boxes. We always send candy, soap, tobacco and insect powder in the socks. We sent one box to the Canadian Red Cross containing 4 suits, pyjamas, 2 nightshirts. We have material on hand—40 pair of socks, \$7 worth of yarn, 42 yards flannelette, 40 yards cheescloth, \$38.50 in money.

HILLIER—MRS. LEVI PALMER.

Our members have been energetically working for the soldiers since the outbreak of the war. We have made and shipped, partly through the Red Cross Society, and partly in care of Nursing Sister Miss Mary B. Hubbs, Canadian General Hospital, No. 1, France, such articles as: Feather pillows, pillow covers, bandages, face cloths, hot water bag cases, nightshirts, pyjama suits, gauze undershirts, socks, etc. A barrel of jam and a case of jelly has also been sent through the Red Cross agents to the boys at the front. A large box containing quantities of maple sugar, candy, gum, chocolate, tobacco, mouth organs, playing cards, note-paper, etc., was sent to Miss Hubbs for distribution in the Canadian General Hospital.

Christmas socks were prepared and enclosed in woolen socks, and sent in care of Corporal Burt for distribution among the Hillier boys, and other soldiers who would appreciate the gift.

The volunteers stationed at Wellington were tendered a banquet and presented with safety arm purses before their departure for Barriefield Camp, and the Hillier boys were presented with a pair of socks before their departure overseas. The secretary of the Institute has looked after several families whose husbands or sons are at the front, assisting in the purchase of various articles at a lower price than it was possible for them to get.

The Institute has had a series of Chain Teas, the object being to augment the patriotic fund, and interest others in the work being done. Since the annual meeting in May this year, some member of the Institute has opened her home, and all Institute members or others who are interested may meet to sew, the last two Thursdays of the month.

The President and Secretary of the Hillier Institute made a personal call on

all the farmers of the neighborhood soliciting aid for the Belgians, and succeeded in securing a carload of potatoes, oats, wheat, beans, apples, canned goods, etc., to the value of \$278.50; \$390 has been raised chiefly by socials, teas and a Booth at the School Fair each year. This has been expended in material for soldiers' needs, hospital supplies, field kitchens, British Red Cross, etc. Socks with Christmas dainties are now being prepared to send to those boys who have no parents or friends to remember them at this season.

AUXILIARY, PICTON.

Total amount of receipts, \$877.29; amount paid out for material to Nov. 4th, \$607.34; amount on hand, \$269.95.

LOUELLA SPRAGUE: Our Big Island Women's Institute, organized March 4th, 1916, has held twenty meetings, and has given collection and spent several hours each meeting sewing for the Red Cross. We have a membership of 45 and have given three patriotic socials, the proceeds amounting to \$76.34. The receipts since organizing are \$191.34, and expenditure \$180.32. The following is a list of our work accomplished up to the present date: five pillows, 6 pillow slips, 5 sheets, 2 quilts, 12 handkerchiefs, 64 towels, 69 pair of socks, 41 surgical jackets, 69 pair pyjama suits, 33 wash cloths. We are sending Christmas boxes to the soldier boys who have gone from our vicinity.

WELLINGTON—MRS. T. S. STINSON.

Following is a report of Patriotic work from August, 1914, to November, 1916: Money raised, \$1,371.70. Articles sent away: bandages, absorbent cotton, cheese cloth, handkerchiefs, wristlets, cholera belts, mufflers, caps, socks, quilts, night shirts, pyjamas, day shirts. Comforts for our boys in the trenches: wristlets, mufflers, caps, socks, Christmas socks, day shirts, handkerchiefs, gum, chocolate, fruit cake, maple sugar, tobacco; about 75 boys from our community enlisted. We sent comforts for our boys direct to Capt. K. D. Ferguson until he was wounded in June last. We send supplies to Miss Mary B. Hubbs, a trained nurse from our county at No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, France.

REDNERSVILLE—MRS. C. H. BABBETT.

Red Cross work for the year 1915-1916: 162 pair hand-knit socks; 54 suits pyjamas, 80 hospital shirts, 147 pairs bed socks, 24 bed pads, 206 triangular bandages, 20 towels, 6 bed jackets, 47 roller bandages, 240 wash cloths, 7,985 mouth wipes, 5,700 absorbent swabs, 77 dressing covers, 88 handkerchiefs, 3 cakes soap, 82 cleaning cloths, 12 slings, 31 pillow slips, 1 pillow, 1 compress, 2 bed spreads, 1 white-flannel sheet, 44 quart cans jam, 4 scrap books, 1 bag maple seeds, 1 box maple leaves. Goods valued at \$311.70.

MOUNTAIN VIEW—ISABEL ANDERSON.

Three dozen Christmas stockings costing over \$1 each, sent to Canadian War Office through Miss Faulkner, nurse, Belleville; 66 quarts jam sent overseas to Soldiers' Hospitals; flannelette bed jackets, \$48 worth of flannelette made up. Money raised by grant from cheese factory \$30, and a social in summer, \$48.

MILFORD—MRS. JAMES McQUOID.

Total expenditure by Milford for flannel, yarn, cotton and towelling, etc., \$93.82. Sent to Red Cross rooms: 75 cans of jam, 10 flannel shirts, 80 pair of socks, 25 cotton shirts, 26 towels, 10 suits of pyjamas. We have 68 members.

Total receipts for Gilberts Mills, \$103.38. Donations: Red Cross, Canadian, \$75; Prisoner's Fund, \$25; British Red Cross, \$15, making a total of \$115 in cash and goods.

The meeting then adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Whereas, The Women's Institutes of Ontario have long been convinced of the urgent need that the Provincial Government should make better provision for the segregation and education of the feeble-minded.

And, Whereas, a Feeble-minded Exhibit held in Toronto last spring brought prominently to the attention of the public the cost in money, the misery and the appalling amount of crime, resulting from our neglect of the feeble-minded, and whereas there is grave danger that many feeble-minded people will wish to immigrate to Canada from Europe at the close of the present war, be it resolved that the Women's Institutes of Central Ontario assembled in Convention at Toronto this 22nd day of November, 1916.

(1) Heartily endorse all efforts being made at the present time to secure a Government Commission to investigate the whole problem of the Feeble-minded, and,

(2) Desire that, if necessary, there be direct taxation imposed on the Province for more adequate care of the Feeble-minded.

2. Whereas the Department of Education, recognizing the urgent need at this time for larger production on our farms, last summer allowed their year's academic standing to boys, who, having obtained the certain percentage of their term work, left school early to do farm work, and whereas it is rumored that the Department of Education is planning to make a similar allowance for girls next year in order to encourage them to engage in work on farms, whether within doors or in the lighter farming out of doors, be it resolved that the Women's Institutes of Central Ontario, assembled in Convention at Toronto this 22nd day of November, 1916, desire to endorse such action on the part of the Department of Education; and to recommend that the Department also make allowance for work in domestic science, gardening, bee keeping, etc., carried on by girls in villages or towns.

DENTAL SCHOOL INSPECTION.

3. That whereas during the last four years, the people of rural Ontario, through public gatherings in towns and villages and country places, through Women's Institutes, district and Provincial Conventions, through Trustee Boards, Boards of Education, Boards of Health, Town and County Councils, and through resolutions addressed to their representatives in Parliament, have asked that attention be given to the health of children through Medical-Dental School Inspection, and whereas branch and district Women's Institutes with assistance given by the Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture, the help of a grant for treat-

ment from the Department of Education, and services of Medical Health Officer supplied by the Provincial Board of Health, have successfully carried on through their own schools, inspection of rural children who would not otherwise have been attended, and in some instances holding clinics and securing the services of specialists for children requiring minor surgical treatment; and whereas both the wish of the people to conserve the child life of rural Ontario and the practical way in which conservation may be accomplished have been clearly shown, therefore the representatives of Women's Institutes of Central Ontario assembled in Convention at Toronto this 22nd day of November, 1916, earnestly request that the Provincial Government set aside a special grant for the continuation and extension of rural Medical School Inspection and treatment in different Health Districts in the Province by making further provisions for Medical Service and nurses, and that Women's Institutes hereby agree to give necessary local assistance, financial and otherwise.

4. Resolved, that the Women's Institutes be asked to co-operate in asking for better sanitary conditions at railway stations, on trains, and in churches and Sunday schools of the rural districts, and to report to the Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture, when the proper authorities will be asked to take charge of cases needing attention.

5. In view of that fact that the unusual weather conditions prevailing during the past summer have seriously affected the pastures and also the root crop, thus rendering a shortage of feed for milch cows, and whereas a great amount of cheese and butter is necessary for the provisioning of the army, and whereas these conditions have produced such a shortage of milk that it is impossible for those who are not in a position of affluence to obtain the amount of milk necessary for the proper health and development of their children, and whereas such large quantities of milk and cream are being used for the manufacture of ice cream, therefore be it resolved, that the Women's Institutes of Ontario in Convention assembled this 22nd day of November, 1916, do petition the Government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of ice cream as a luxury until the scarcity of milk is over and prices are normal.

6. Whereas the Educational facilities for blind in Ontario have not been such as they are entitled to as British subjects, nor of such a nature as to fit them to earn a living and be an asset to the community to which they belong, Therefore be it resolved, that the Women's Institutes of Ontario in Convention assembled this 22nd day of November, 1916, do ask the Government to provide facilities for the proper education of the blind.

7. Resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Lady Hendrie for her address of Welcome and Reception, and also to Principal McKay, and to those who have assisted in the programme in the way of music, and to all who have helped in the arrangements for the Conventions.

8. Resolved, That letters of sympathy be sent to the widows of Honourable James S. Duff and Dr. C. C. James.

9. Resolved, That Mrs. E. G. Graham, Brampton, be re-appointed to represent the Women's Institutes upon the National Service Committee.

RATIONS FOR WAR TIME.

Forty million men have taken up arms: Twenty million men and women are supporting them by service in other war activities. These non-producers must be fed.

Germany's hope of victory lies in the starvation of Britain through the submarine. Over a million tons of food-carrying ships have been torpedoed since February 1st, 1917.

On March 31st, 1917, the food grains of the world showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the normal amount required to feed the world until August, 1917.

Already the best authorities in the United States are talking of meatless days.

Everyone in Great Britain has been put on limited rations. Flour sold for home use must contain a certain percentage of the whole grain, and the making of cakes and pastry has been stopped. Further restrictions are anticipated.

In order that Canada may continue to send foodstuffs to the armies of the Allies and the civil population of the Motherland, it becomes the duty of each to conserve our food supplies in all possible ways. The accompanying information and suggestions should be of value in this connection.

PLANNING BALANCED MEALS WITH A VIEW TO ECONOMY.

Fortunately the nutritive value of a food does not depend on its cost. By careful buying, and good cooking, the housekeeper can often make from the cheaper foods a meal which is not only nutritive and well-balanced but pleasing and palatable. About the simplest rule for planning rations is to bear in mind that there are just four classes of foods so far as their purpose in the human system is concerned, and to use some of each kind at every meal, or at least every day. The four general classes of foods are:—

1. Foods which produce heat and energy and which may be stored up in the body as fat. These include the starchy foods, sugar and fats, such as potatoes, bread, sugar, honey, syrup, butter, dripping and fat meat.
2. Muscle-building and flesh-forming foods: Lean meat, fish, eggs, beans, peas, lentils, skim-milk, cheese, brown bread.
3. Bone-building foods: Of special value to children found in milk, fruit, vegetables, brown bread, oatmeal.
4. Regulating foods: Laxative foods, such as apples, prunes, figs and practically all fruits and green vegetables.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE MORE EXPENSIVE FOODS.

Meat prices are high and likely to be higher. Many of the cheaper cuts have a high food value, and can be made tender and of good flavor by first browning the surface, then cooking by slow moist heat, as in brown stews, pot roasts and braised dishes.

Excellent substitutes for meat are found in beans, peas, lentils, skim milk and cheese. Nuts, which make a first class meat substitute, are too expensive at present prices.

The shortage in meat can be partially overcome by increasing the poultry product. Every egg which can possibly be hatched should be hatched this year.

Most of the cereals are so cheap, and many of them are so valuable for their protein as well as for their starch and mineral matter that they can be made to fill a large place in the diet. Keep several varieties on hand and have frequent changes. Remember that the home-cooked cereals are more nutritious and less expensive than the commercially prepared breakfast foods. Cereals bought in bulk are cheaper than those in packages. Buy them fresh and keep them in glass sealers until used. To have a cereal well cooked and carefully salted means as much as the quality of the meal in giving a palatable, digestible porridge.

Home-made bread, where a woman has time to make it, costs about one-third less than baker's bread.

Although pastry is prohibited in Britain, a great many women living on farms consider it an economical dessert, if dripping is used instead of lard or butter. Strong flour is necessary for bread, but pastry flour makes better cakes and pastry, is less expensive and requires less shortening.

Potatoes at present prices might well be substituted, occasionally at least, by other starchy foods like rice or macaroni. Dumplings with a meat stew take the place of potatoes very well. Potatoes cooked in their skins are better flavored, and there is less waste than where they are pared before cooking.

Skim milk is a valuable food for children and could be used in most of our cooking where we generally use whole milk. Cottage cheese contains practically all the protein originally in the whole milk. Buttermilk is a medicine as well as a food.

Dripping may be purchased at most butcher shops to take the place of butter and lard in cooking.

Suet may be used instead of butter in a great many puddings.

Commercially canned vegetables, fruits and meats are expensive. With more of these home-grown and home-canned, our food bills would be greatly reduced. Proper storing of winter vegetables will go a long way in preventing waste.

Apples might well take the place of practically all imported fruits this year. Previous to this year Canada has shipped annually to Great Britain 1,000,000 barrels of apples. An embargo has been placed on apples this year, so we will have 1,000,000 barrels of apples extra on our hands. By employing a variety of methods of cooking fresh apples, by drying, canning, and the use of apple butter and sweet cider very little of the apple crop need be wasted.

SIMPLE, WHOLESOME MEALS FOR CHILDREN.

It would be the most wasteful kind of saving to underfeed a growing child. Most cases of malnutrition, however, come not from underfeeding but from feeding the wrong things. A balanced meal for adults is not a balanced meal for a child. A young child may be considered well fed if he has plenty of milk, bread and other cereal food; an egg once a day or its equivalent in flesh foods; a small portions each of carefully prepared fruits and vegetables, with a small amount of sweet food after his appetite for other foods is satisfied. Fat is an important part of the food of children, and must be provided in palatable form. Sweets cannot replace it.

The following may be taken as sensible menus for a growing child:

BREAKFAST: Apple sauce, oatmeal with milk, toast or bread and butter; other stewed fruits (or for very young children orange juice) and other cereals such as corn meal mush, farinas or cracked wheat may be used ~~some~~ sometimes for the sake of variety.

DINNER: Meat, stewed, boiled or roasted, with potatoes and some other vegetable valuable for its mineral acids, such as spinach, asparagus, greens, lettuce, celery, cabbage, carrots; and rice pudding or some other milk and egg dessert. Tea, coffee, pastry and pickles should not be given.

SUPPER: Some warm, nourishing soup made with milk or meat stock, and vegetables; toast or bread, preferably brown bread, and butter; apple sauce or some other stewed fruit. Instead of soup, a soft cooked egg, a custard, or a dish of mush and milk, or a baked potato with butter or milk gravy might be given. Plain cookies or plain cake may be given with moderation.

REPORT
OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

OF THE
Province of Ontario
1916

PART II
List of Meetings and Speakers

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

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Women's Institutes of Ontario

SUMMER SERIES OF MEETINGS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, 1916.

This volume, Part II, Women's Institute report, contains announcement of summer series of Women's Institute meetings, together with list of speakers and their subjects. A report of the Conventions held during 1915, together with statistical statement for the year 1914-15 and some special articles will be found in Part I, a copy of which will be sent to each member of the Institute.

The Women's Institutes of Ontario have been a medium through which patriotic work of various kinds has been carried on most energetically and successfully in the rural districts during the past eighteen months, Local Relief, Red Cross, Belgium Relief, Serbian Relief, Provincial Charitable Institutions, and other patriotic efforts having been liberally supported. Donations by and through the Women's Institutes in money and goods can be reckoned in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the members are at the present time more deeply than ever concerned in such work, and can be counted upon to do their duty nobly so long as a need exists.

During the year, the Institutes have been circularized from time to time as to the various patriotic needs. Copies of "War Work," outlining requirements and giving instructions as to the making of various articles required in the hospitals and in the field, as well as copies of the Red Cross Bulletin, reporting upon various features of patriotic work, have been sent to the Institute from time to time.

As an evidence of the desire on the part of the women and girls in the rural districts to receive instruction in "Food Values and Cooking," "Home Nursing" and "Sewing," they have during the past winter, to the number of 2,000 at fifty centres, taken systematic instruction each day for a couple of weeks in some one of the above lines, in spite of the fact that they are deeply absorbed and are devoting a great deal of time to patriotic effort. In twenty-three centres the demonstration lectures on "Food Values and Cooking" were given at the same time that short courses in agriculture were held for the benefit of the men and boys in the district. At many centres social and literary events were planned by the two classes. The indications are that as soon as conditions have become normal many of the 900 Women's Institutes, with their 30,000 members, will ask for an extension of this feature.

It is indeed gratifying to note the rapid extension and development of Women's Institutes and similar organizations in the other Provinces of the Dominion.

The work emphasized during peace times by the Institutes has not of course received the usual attention during the past year and a half, although most organizations have held a few regular meetings.

A keen interest is being shown by many societies and prominent persons in rural betterment, and as an evidence of the latent power in the Women's Institute, it is significant that practically all who are making plans for rural betterment mention the Women's Institutes as a strong factor in rural improvement from educational, social and economic standpoints. The history of the Women's In-

stitutes of Ontario would indicate that their capable, energetic and judicious members can be counted upon to do their part in a business-like, sympathetic manner, whatever the call of the hour may be.

The summer series of meetings will include 832 points, scattered from one end of the Province to the other.

ADVICE TO DISTRICT OFFICERS.

The District Officers are held responsible for the following:—

(1) Arrange and pay for transportation of the delegate while attending meetings where branches are established. The Department will bear all expenses, including hotel bills and transportation, for over Sundays and at points where branches do not exist. When two delegates are sent to a meeting the Department will bear all expenses for one of them. The district officers can no doubt reduce the transportation charge considerably by co-operating with the branch officers in making and carrying out arrangements.

Send copies of advertising material to the delegate and give information as to how to reach the first place of meeting in the riding and outline the arrangements made for transportation between places in the riding.

Notify the delegate as to when and where she will be met by the district officer or officers.

(2) Advertise all meetings. See pages 49 and 50 of Hand Book for directions. Thorough advertising, not only among the Institute members, but all women of the locality, is desired.

Advertise for a definite hour, say 2.30 or 3 p.m.; and, if an evening instead of an afternoon session is desired, 8 p.m., and start the meeting at the time announced.

One session is preferable to two. We strongly advocate an *afternoon meeting only*. Departmental delegates will not be available for Saturday evening meetings, except where special application is made to the Department for the same.

Have a definite understanding with the officers at each point as to method and extent of advertising.

Utilize the local papers in advertising.

See that definite announcements are made in all advertisements as to hall or other place of meeting at each point to be visited.

Make your announcements for each session as full as possible, i.e., give the name of the speaker and the topics to be taken up.

Arrangements should be made with each branch secretary for each member to receive a notice of the meetings, and special invitations to non-members should be either sent direct to the individual or announced in the local press.

When meetings are announced for places at which there is no organization, pay special attention to the matter of advertising. Secure some local persons who will assist and become responsible for hall, entertainment, etc.

Arrange with the branch officers for a definite programme for each point. Only one speaker will be furnished for the great majority of meetings. It will, therefore, be necessary to furnish some local assistance. This will be insisted on where an evening meeting is held. It would be well for one of the district officers to give a short address bearing upon the work of the district at each place of meeting. A short paper or address from some local person upon a subject of general interest to the members should be arranged for, and one or two selections of music as well.

ADVICE TO BRANCH OFFICERS.

Give your district secretary full particulars regarding arrangements for your local meetings, indicating the addresses, musical selections, or other assistance which will be given the delegate; also let the district secretary know what advertising you are prepared to do locally. See pages 49 and 50 of the Hand Book for advice regarding advertising. Urge your members to give invitations to other women in the district to attend the meetings.

The branch is responsible for the entertainment of the delegate, and it may be that you can render assistance in the *transportation* of delegate also. Notify the district secretary as to what you are prepared to do towards this.

See that the hall in which the meeting is to be held is properly cleaned, lighted and ventilated.

Write direct to delegate at least two weeks before your meeting is to be held, at her home address, or at some point in the series of meetings, notifying her of the topics chosen for your local meeting. *Notify the delegate* as to what provision has been made for her *entertainment*.

Announce only one session, preferably an afternoon meeting. Two sessions will be allowed only upon condition that considerable assistance is given at the evening meeting.

Delegates are not prepared to attend Saturday evening meetings, except when special application is made to the Department for the same and permission given.

While lunches and picnics are an enjoyable feature of the summer meetings, the delegate should be given an opportunity for proper rest and regular meals.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ask questions at the meeting, not afterwards; then all will get the benefit of the answers.

Bring notebook and pencil with you.

If the Institute has been a benefit to you, ask others to join.

Women and girls over fourteen will be made welcome at the afternoon meetings. Both men and women of all ages are invited to the evening sessions.

While the Department and delegates have an important part to perform in making the summer series a success, a great responsibility rests upon the local officers in thoroughly advertising the meetings and in urging the members and their friends to attend. Do not fail to notify the delegates as to the arrangements which have been made for the meeting at each place.

The delegates who will attend the summer series of meetings will meet in conference at Toronto, with a view to receiving instructions and exchanging ideas regarding the work in hand. An exchange of views and experiences on the part of the workers and a general understanding as to the policy of the Department will tend to make the coming series of special interest and value to the members.

GEO. A. PUTNAM,

Superintendent.

SUMMER SERIES OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MEETINGS, 1916

Afternoon sessions will, for the most part, be held at 2.30 or 3.00 o'clock, and evening sessions at 8 o'clock. "Aft." indicates an afternoon session only—"Eve." an evening session only. At other places it is expected that an afternoon session will be held, and possibly an evening session. Local announcements will give full particulars as to speakers, subjects, hour of meeting, etc.

DIVISION 1.—Miss Janet Preston, Napanee.

1. Stamford, Southend School	Welland	.....aft.	May 26
2. Fonthill .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
3. Quaker Road, Mrs. Nicholls' Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 30
4. Crowland .....	"	.....aft.	" 31
5. Willoughby, Township Hall .....	"	.....aft.	June 1
6. Stevensville, Library Room .....	"	.....aft.	" 2
7. Bowen Road, Public School .....	"	.....eve.	" 2
8. Ridgeway, Library Room .....	"	.....aft.	" 5
9. Humberstone, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 6
10. Dunnville, Miss Sime's Home	Monck	.....aft.	" 7
11. Canboro, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 8
12. Attercliffe Station, Mrs. T. J. Kenny's Home	"	.....aft.	" 9
13. Diltz and Moulton, Moulton Station Hall ..	"	.....aft.	" 10
14. Winger, Disciple Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 12
15. Pelham, Public School, Fenwick .....	"	.....aft.	" 13
16. Rosedene, Mrs. C. Will's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 14
17. Smithville, Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 15
18. Fulton and Grassie, Miss J. Bradt's Home,			
Tweedside .....	"	.....aft.	" 16
19. Abingdon, Mrs. A. Snyder's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 19
20. Caistorville, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 20
21. York, Church	Haldimand	.....aft.	" 21
22. Canfield, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 22
23. South Cayuga, Mrs. W. High's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 23
24. Rainham Centre, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 24
25. Cheapside, Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 26
26. Nanticoke, Mrs. J. Vokes' Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 27
27. Varency, Private Residence .....	"	.....aft.	" 28
28. Garnet .....	"	.....aft.	" 29
29. Decewsville, Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 30

DIVISION 2.—Miss E. J. Guest, Toronto.

1. Niagara-on-the-Lake, Masonic Hall	Lincoln	.....aft.	May 29
2. Queenston, Laura Secord Memorial Hall...	"	.....aft.	" 30
3. Grantham, Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 31
4. Louth, Grange Hall .....	"	.....aft.	June 1
5. Jordan, Victoria Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 2
6. Beamsville, Red Cross Com. Rooms .....	"	.....aft.	" 4
7. Grimsby, Snetsinger's Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 5
8. Winona	South Wentworth	.....aft.	" 6
9. Tapleystown .....	"	.....aft.	" 7
10. Mt. Hamilton, Mrs. A. Inch's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 8
11. Bartonville, Parish Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 9
12. Hannon, Mrs. H. Glover's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 12
13. Binbrook, Masonic Hall .....	"	.....aft.	" 13
14. Blackheath, Mrs. C. Lute's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 14
15. Glanford, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft.	" 15
16. Carluke, Mrs. L. Smith's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 16
17. Jerseyville, Mrs. Robt. Wood's Home .....	"	.....aft.	" 17

18. Langford, Mrs. Wm. Madden's Home	.....North Brant	.....aft. June 19
19. Onondago, Mrs. Van Sickle's Home	....."	.....aft. " 20
20. Middleport	....."	.....aft. " 21
21. Cainsville	....."	.....aft. " 22
22. Echo Place	....."	.....aft. " 23
23. Grandview, School	....."	.....aft. " 24
24. Tutela, Bell Homestead	....."	.....aft. " 26
25. Paris, A.O.O.F. Hall	....."	.....aft. " 27
26. Alford and Park Road	....."	.....aft. " 28
27. Glen Morris, Central Hall	....."	.....aft. " 29
28. St. George	....."	.....aft. " 30
29. Moyle and Tranquility, Mrs. J. R. Moyle's Home	....."	.....aft. July 3

DIVISION 3.—Miss Mary Yates, Port Credit.

1. Caledonia, Mrs. Hind's Home	.....Haldimand	.....aft. May 22
2. Hagersville, Hager's Hall	....."	.....aft. " 23
3. Clanbrassil, Church	....."	.....aft. " 25
4. Jarvis, Hall	....."	.....aft. " 26
5. Erie, Private Residence	....."	.....aft. " 27
6. Selkirk, Baptist Church	....."	.....aft. " 29
7. Fisherville, Private Residence	....."	.....aft. " 30
8. Bingham Road, Town Hall	....."	.....aft. " 31
9. Cayuga, Court House	....."	.....aft. June 1
10. Tyrrell, Hall	.....North Norfolk	.....aft. " 2
11. Simcoe, Baptist S.S. Room	....."	.....aft. " 3
12. Vanessa	....."	.....aft. " 5
13. Kelvin, Mrs. Chamberlain's Home	....."	.....aft. " 6
14. Boston, Forrester's Hall	....."	.....aft. " 7
15. Bealton, Mrs. Robinson's Home	....."	.....aft. " 8
16. Hartford, Hall	....."	.....eve. " 9
17. Townsend (Villa Nova), Foresters' Hall	....."	.....aft. " 12
18. Windham Centre	....."	.....aft. " 13
19. Lynnville, Mrs. Cecil Kellum's Home	....."	.....aft. " 14
20. Fairground, Town Hall	.....South Norfolk	.....aft. " 15
21. St. Williams	....."	.....aft. " 16
22. Forestville	....."	.....aft. " 17
23. Walsh	....."	.....aft. " 19
24. Carholme	....."	.....aft. " 20
25. Lynedoch	....."	.....aft. " 22
26. Tillsonburg, Mrs. J. B. Reed's Home	.....South Oxford	.....aft. " 23
27. Brownsville	....."	.....aft. " 24
28. Mount Elgin, Methodist Church	....."	.....aft. " 26
29. Springford	....."	.....aft. " 27
30. Norwich, Presbyterian Church	....."	.....aft. " 28
31. Beaconsfield	....."	.....aft. " 29
32. Burgessville, Mrs. E. Snider's Home	....."	.....aft. " 30

DIVISION 4.—Miss Ethel Chapman, Toronto.

1. Staffordville, Hall	.....East Elgin	.....aft. May 22
2. Bayham, Church	....."	.....aft. " 23
3. Luton, Church	....."	.....aft. " 25
4. Aylmer, Town Hall	....."	.....aft. " 26
5. Springfield, Muller's Hall	....."	.....aft. " 27
6. Lyons, Hall	....."	.....aft. " 29
7. Mapleton, Private Residence	....."	.....aft. " 30
8. Shedden, Town Hall	.....West Elgin	.....aft. " 31
9. Fingal, Town Hall	....."	.....aft. June 1
10. Iona, Church	....."	.....aft. " 2
11. Wallacetown, Town Hall	....."	.....aft. " 3
12. West Lorne, Opera House	....."	.....aft. " 5
13. Rodney, Town Hall	....."	.....aft. " 6
14. Highgate	.....East Kent	.....aft. " 7
15. Duart, Town Hall	....."	.....eve. " 8
16. Palmyra, Town Hall	....."	.....aft. " 9
17. Ridgetown, Municipal Hall	....."	.....aft. " 10
18. Botany	....."	.....aft. " 12
19. Thamesville, I.O.O.F. Hall	....."	.....aft. " 13

20. Clachan, Town Hall	West Elgin	.....aft.	June 14
21. Bothwell, Vincent's Hall	East Kent	.....aft.	" 15
22. Croton, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 16
23. Wabash, Latter Day Saints' Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 17
24. Dawn Mills, Township Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 19
25. Kent Bridge, Langford's Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 20
26. Woodslee, Oddfellows' Hall	North Essex	.....aft.	" 21
27. Maidstone, School House No. 11 .....	" "	.....eve.	" 22
28. Essex, Town Hall	South Essex	.....aft.	" 23
29. Cottam, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 24
30. Oldcastle, Town Hall	North Essex	.....aft.	" 26
31. Amherstburg, Public Library	South Essex	.....eve.	" 27
32. Harrow, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 28
33. Kingsville, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 29
34. Leamington, Foresters' Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 30

DIVISION 5.—Miss E. M. Collins, Ancaster.

1. Harwich Centre, Huffman's Church	West Kent	.....aft.	May 22
2. Guilds, School House .....	" "	.....aft.	" 23
3. Rondeau .....	" "	.....eve.	" 25
4. Cedar Springs, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 26
5. Port Alma, Talbot St. Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 27
6. Wheatley, Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 29
7. Tilbury, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 30
8. Quinn, Union Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 31
9. Valetta .....	" "	.....aft.	June 1
10. Thames River, Mrs. M. Backus' Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 2
11. Irwin .....	" "	.....aft.	" 3
12. Eberts, Township Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 5
13. Dover, Mrs. Nelson Ruhnke's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 6
14. Wallaceburg, Cramer's Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 7
15. Pleasant Valley	West Lambton	.....aft.	" 8
16. Becher, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 9
17. Thornyhurst .....	" "	.....aft.	" 10
18. Wilkesport .....	" "	.....aft.	" 12
19. Corunna, Mrs. Wilson's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 13
20. Colinvile .....	" "	.....aft.	" 14
21. Lucasville .....	" "	.....aft.	" 15
22. Blackwell, Methodist Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 16
23. Mandaumin .....	" "	.....aft.	" 19
24. Bentpath, Mrs. A. Nurse's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	" 20
25. Rutherford, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 21
26. Florence	East Lambton	.....eve.	" 22
27. Shetland, Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 23
28. Anghrim, Private Residence .....	" "	.....eve.	" 24
29. Inwood, McLevy Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 26
30. Brooke, Private Residence .....	" "	.....eve.	" 27
31. Watford, Armoury .....	" "	.....aft.	" 28
32. Warwick .....	" "	.....aft.	" 29
33. Aberarder .....	" "	.....aft.	" 30
34. Jericho Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	July 3
35. Thedford, Rudor's Hall .....	" "	.....eve.	" 4

DIVISION 6.—Miss B. Duncan, Toronto, May 29 to June 19.

Miss A. J. Coutts, Thamesville, June 20 to July 5.

1. Wellburn	East Middlesex	.....aft.	May 29
2. Thorndale .....	" "	.....aft.	" 30
3. Salem .....	" "	.....aft.	" 31
4. Belmont, Mrs. J. Baron's Home .....	" "	.....aft.	June 1
5. Wilton Grove, Presbyterian Church .....	" "	.....aft.	" 2
6. Birr .....	" "	.....aft.	" 3
7. Hyde Park .....	" "	.....aft.	" 5
8. Komoka, Hall	North Middlesex	.....aft.	" 6
9. Lobo, Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 7
10. Coldstream, Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 8
11. Beechwood, Foresters' Hall .....	" "	.....aft.	" 9

12. Keyser, Foresters' Hall	North Middlesex	aft. June	10
13. Sylvan, Mrs. D. Paton's Home	" "	aft. "	12
14. Parkhill, Public Library	" "	aft. "	13
15. Ailsa Craig, Town Hall	" " District Annual	" "	14
16. Greenway	" "	aft. "	15
17. Clandeboye	" "	aft. "	16
18. Lucan	" "	aft. "	17
19. Granton, Private House	" "	aft. "	19
20. Zurich	South Huron	aft. "	20
21. Blake	" "	aft. "	21
22. Exeter	" "	aft. "	22
23. Kerwood, I.O.O.F. Hall	West Middlesex	aft. "	23
24. Napier, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	24
25. Glen Oak, Mrs. S. B. Fisher's Home	" "	aft. "	26
26. Strathroy, The Armouries	" "	aft. "	27
27. Deleware, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	28
28. Mt. Brydges, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	29
29. Middlemiss, Hall	" "	aft. "	30
30. Appin, Town Hall	" "	aft. July	3
31. Wardsville, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	4
32. Newbury, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	5

DIVISION 7—Mrs. F. W. Watts, Toronto.

1. Trafalgar, Omagh School House	Halton	aft. May	26
2. Cedar Grove, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	27
3. Burlington, Public Library	" "	aft. "	29
4. Nelson, Township Hall	" "	aft. "	30
5. Norval, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	31
6. Esquesing, Town Hall	" "	aft. June	1
7. Ballinafad, Township Hall	" "	aft. "	2
8. Nassagaweya, Brookville Hall	" "	aft. "	3
9. Puslinch	South Wellington	aft. "	5
10. Arkell, Methodist Church	" "	aft. "	6
11. Marden, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	7
12. Paisley Block, Private Residence	" "	eve. "	8
13. West End, Mrs. Hasson's Home	" "	aft. "	9
14. Rockwood, Mrs. R. Howat's Home	" "	aft. "	10
15. Bethany, Methodist Church	Centre Wellington	aft. "	12
16. Ennotville, Library	" "	eve. "	13
17. Cumnock, Methodist Church	" "	aft. "	14
18. Belwood, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	15
19. Marsville, Orange Hall	" "	aft. "	16
20. Hillsburg, Mrs. Wm. Robertson's Home	" "	aft. "	19
21. Ospringe, Mrs. H. R. McCutcheon's Home	" "	aft. "	20
22. Coningsby, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	21
23. Erin, Mrs. J. M. Steele's Home	" "	aft. "	22
24. Grand Valley, Carnegie Hall	East Wellington	aft. "	23
25. Colbeck, St. Clemens Eng. Church	" "	aft. "	24
26. Damascus, Township Hall	" "	aft. "	26
27. Arthur, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	27
28. Kenilworth	" "	aft. "	28
29. Mount Forest, Carnegie Hall	" "	aft. "	29
30. Conn	" "	aft. "	30
31. Cedarville	" "	July	3

DIVISION 8.—Mrs. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.

1. Islington, Private Residence	West York	aft. May	29
2. Richview, Mrs. J. McLennan's Home	" "	aft. "	30
3. Weston, Town Hall	" "	aft. "	31
4. Thistleton	" "	aft. June	1
5. Elia, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	2
6. Edgley, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	3
7. Vellore, Township Hall	" "	aft. "	5
8. Maple, Methodist Church	" "	aft. "	6
9. Kleinburg & Nashville, Private Residence	" "	aft. "	7

10. Waterdown, McGregor's Hall	North Wentworth	aft. June 8
11. Rockton, Township Hall	"	aft. " 9
12. Sheffield, Mrs. F. Martin's Home	"	aft. " 10
13. Orkney, I. O. F. Hall	"	aft. " 12
14. Upper Hamilton, Barton Township Hall	South Wentworth	aft. " 13
15. Ancaster, Mrs. R. S. Stevenson's Home	"	aft. " 14
16. Stoney Creek, Parish Hall	"	aft. " 15
17. Port Credit, Private Residence	Peel	aft. " 16
18. Clarkson, Private Residence	"	aft. " 17
19. Streetsville	"	aft. " 19
20. Meadowvale	"	aft. " 20
21. Brampton	"	aft. " 21
22. Malton	"	aft. " 22
23. Huttonville	"	aft. " 23
24. Snelgrove	"	aft. " 24
25. Cheltenham	"	aft. " 26
26. Sandhill	"	aft. " 27
27. Inglewood, Private Residence	"	aft. " 28
28. Belfountain	"	aft. " 29
29. Alton, Methodist Church	"	aft. " 30
30. Caledon	"	aft. July 3
31. Palgrave, Town Hall	"	eve. " 4

DIVISION 9—Dr. Annie Bachus, Aylmer.

1. Scotland, Mrs. F. Smith's Home	South Brant	May 31
2. Oakland	"	aft. June 1
3. Mount Pleasant, Mrs. W. McEwen's Home	"	aft. " 2
4. Oak Hill, School House	"	aft. " 3
5. Burford, Mrs. J. E. Brethour's Home	"	aft. " 5
6. Cathcart, Mrs. Kinsella's Home	"	aft. " 6
7. New Durham	"	aft. " 7
8. Bright, Methodist Church	North Oxford	aft. " 8
9. Drumbo, Town Hall	"	aft. " 9
10. Braemar, Hall	"	aft. " 10
11. Embro, Town Hall	"	aft. " 12
12. Harrington, Hill's Hall	"	aft. " 13
13. Lakeside	"	aft. " 14
14. Kintore, Hall	"	aft. " 15
15. Thamesford, St. John's Parish Hall	"	aft. " 16
16. Galt, Victoria Park	South Waterloo	aft. " 17
17. Preston	"	aft. " 19
18. Branchton, Foresters' Hall	"	aft. " 20
19. Central Dumfries, Home of Mrs. J. Taylor, Sr.	"	aft. " 21
20. Ayr, Library Hall	"	aft. " 22
21. Haysville, Hall	"	aft. " 23
22. New Dundee	"	aft. " 24
23. Wellesley, Town Hall Annex	North Waterloo	aft. " 26
24. Linwood Hall	"	aft. " 27
25. Hawkesville, Ballard's Hall	"	aft. " 28
26. Floradale	"	aft. " 29
27. Winterbourne, St. Andrew's Hall	"	aft. " 30

DIVISION 10—Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Toronto.

1. Tavistock, Mrs. Stock's Home	South Perth	aft. May 26
2. Sebringville, Private Residence	"	aft. " 27
3. Staffa, Township Hall	"	aft. " 29
4. Fullarton	"	aft. " 30
5. Mitchell	"	aft. " 31
6. Kirkton, Private Residence	"	aft. June 1
7. St. Paul's, Township Hall	"	aft. " 2
8. Shakespeare, Temperance Hall	North Perth	aft. " 3
9. Hampstead, Private Residence	"	aft. " 5
10. Milverton, Library Hall	"	aft. " 6
11. Millbank	"	aft. " 7
12. Listowel, Hall	"	aft. " 8
13. Palmerston, Anderson's Hall	West Wellington	aft. " 9

14. Teviotdale, Cotswold S. S. Hall	Union	aft. June 10
15. Moorefield, Township Hall	West Wellington	aft. " 12
16. Drayton, Council Chamber	" "	aft. " 13
17. Glenallan, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 14
18. Rothsay, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 15
19. Clifford, Town Hall	Union	aft. " 16
20. Drew, Temperance Hall	" "	aft. " 17
21. Ayton, School House	South Grey	aft. " 19
22. Hanover, Library	" "	aft. " 20
23. Allan Park	" "	aft. " 21
24. Lamdash, Mrs. Wm. Bohlender's Home	" "	aft. " 22
25. Elmwood, Mrs. G. Wright's Home	" "	aft. " 23
26. Louise, Mrs. H. Cross's Home	" "	aft. " 24
27. Dornoch, Smith's Hall	" "	aft. " 26
28. Durham, Library	" "	aft. " 27
29. Zion, Mrs. G. E. Peart's Home	" "	aft. " 28
30. Dremore, Russel Hall	" "	aft. " 29
31. Holstein, Agricultural Hall	" "	aft. " 30

DIVISION 11—Miss T. Job, Freeman.

1. Allenford, Methodist Church	West Bruce	aft. May 26
2. Tara, Council Chamber	" "	aft. " 27
3. Arkwright, Church	" "	aft. " 29
4. Burgoyne	" "	aft. " 30
5. Port Elgin, Public Library	" "	aft. " 31
6. Tiverton, Town Hall	" "	aft. June 1
7. Reid's Corners, Presbyterian Church	Centre Bruce	aft. " 2
8. Kintail, Miss L. McKay's Home	West Huron	aft. " 3
9. St. Helen's, Public Hall	" "	aft. " 5
10. Dunganon, Presbyterian Church	" "	aft. " 6
11. St. Augustine, Mrs. McAllister's Home	" "	aft. " 7
12. Wingham, Council Chamber	" "	aft. " 8
13. Blyth, Oddfellows' Hall	" "	aft. " 9
14. Londesboro, Foresters' Hall	" "	aft. " 10
15. Clinton, Private Residence	" "	eve. " 12
16. Goderich, Maple Leaf Rooms	" "	aft. " 13
17. Belgrave	East Huron	aft. " 14
18. Brussels, Public Library	" "	aft. " 15
19. Walton	" "	aft. " 16
20. Jamestown	" "	eve. " 17
21. Molesworth	" "	aft. " 19
22. Fordwich	" "	aft. " 20
23. Gorrie	" "	aft. " 21
24. Belmore	South Bruce	aft. " 22
25. Teeswater, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 23
26. Holyrood, Foresters' Hall	" "	aft. " 24
27. Lucknow, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 26
28. Walkerton, Private Residence	" "	aft. " 27
29. Narva (Pinkerton)	Centre Bruce	aft. " 28
30. Paisley, Putnam's Hall	" "	aft. " 29
31. Williscroft, Baptist Church	" "	aft. " 30

DIVISION 12.—Miss G. Gray, Toronto.

1. Hopeville, Rockridge's Hall	Centre Grey	May 25
2. Proton Station, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 26
3. Badjeros, School House	" "	aft. " 27
4. Flesherton, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 29
5. Priceville, Watson's Hall	" "	aft. " 30
6. Markdale, Dept. Agriculture Office	" "	aft. " 31
7. Williamsford, Maccabees' Hall	" "	June 1
8. Eugenia, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 2
9. Vandeleur, Foresters' Hall	" "	eve. " 3
10. New England, Mrs. E. Donnelly's Home	" "	aft. " 5
11. Kimberley, Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 6
12. Heathcote, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 7
13. Clarksburg, Presbyterian Church	" "	aft. " 8

14. Meaford, Town Hall	North Grey	aft. June 9
15. Strathnairn, Church	" "	aft. " 10
16. Bognor, Hall	" "	aft. " 12
17. Salem, School House	" "	eve. " 13
18. Kilsyth, Township Hall	" "	aft. " 14
19. Keady, School House	" "	eve. " 15
20. Chatsworth, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 16
21. Owen Sound, Mrs. F. Mitchell, 466 17th St. W.	" "	aft. " 17
22. Annan, Hall	" "	" " 19
23. Kemble, Public Library	" "	aft. " 20
24. Clavering, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 21
25. Shallow Lake, Pres. Church	" "	aft. " 22
26. Parkhead, School	North Bruce	aft. " 23
27. Hepworth, Home of Mrs. E. J. Downs	" "	aft. " 24
28. Warton, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 26
29. Mar, School House	" "	aft. " 27
30. Colpoys Bay, Bell's Hall	" "	aft. " 28
31. Lion's Head, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 29
32. Spry, Centreville Methodist Church	" "	aft. " 30

DIVISION 13.—Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby.

1. Orangeville, Methodist Church	Dufferin	aft. May 29
2. The Maples, Church	"	aft. " 30
3. Mono College, Hall	"	aft. " 31
4. Blount, Mitchell's Church	"	aft. June 1
5. Mono Centre	"	" 2
6. Elba, Primrose Hall	"	aft. " 3
7. Camilla	"	" 5
8. Whittington, Methodist Church	"	eve. " 6
9. Bowling Green	"	aft. " 7
10. Laurel, Presbyterian Church	"	eve. " 7
11. Shelburne, Town Hall	" (District Annual)	" 8
12. Corbetton, Presbyterian Church	"	aft. " 9
13. Horning's Mills, Orange Hall	"	" 10
14. Honeywood	"	" 12
15. Ruskview, Orange Hall	"	aft. " 13
16. Whitfield, Orange Hall	"	eve. " 14
17. Violet Hill	"	" 15
18. Alliston, Town Hall	West Simcoe	eve. " 16
19. Everett	" "	aft. " 17
20. Avening, School House	" "	aft. " 19
21. Creemore	" "	aft. " 20
22. Dunedin	" "	aft. " 21
23. Maple Valley, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 22
24. Singhampton, Orange Hill	" "	aft. " 23
25. Duntroon	" "	aft. " 24
26. Batteau, Miss Jackson's Home	" "	aft. " 26
27. Stayner, Mrs. Smith's Home	" "	aft. " 27
28. Sunnidale Corners	" "	aft. " 28
29. New Lowell, Town Hall	" "	aft. " 29
30. Newton Robinson	South Simcoe	aft. July 3
31. Cookstown, Town Hall	" "	eve. " 4
32. Thornton, Temperance Hall	" "	eve. " 5
33. Ivy, Orange Hall	" "	aft. " 6

DIVISION 14.—Dr. Margaret Patterson, Toronto.

1. Coulson's Hill, Presbyterian Church	South Simcoe	aft. May 26
2. Auld Kirk, Scotch Line	" "	aft. " 27
3. Churchill, Lefroy A.O.U.W. Hall	" "	aft. " 29
4. Stroud, Church	" "	aft. " 30
5. Crown Hill	East Simcoe	aft. " 31
6. Dalston, Methodist Church	Centre Simcoe	June 1

7. Edgar	East Simcoe	.....aft. June	2
8. Mitchell Square .....	"	.....aft. "	5
9. Guthrie, Mrs. N. Campbell's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	6
10. Oro Station .....	"	.....aft. "	7
11. Orillia, Public Library .....	"	.....aft. "	8
12. Rama .....	"	.....eve. "	8
13. Jarrett, Mrs. Wm. Rix's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	9
14. Warminster, McKinley's Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	10
15. Ardtrea .....	"	.....aft. "	12
16. Lovering .....	"	.....aft. "	13
17. Moonstone .....	"	.....aft. "	14
18. Waubashene, S.O.O.F. Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	15
19. Victoria Harbour .....	"	.....aft. "	16
20. Penetanguishene, Carnegie Hall	Centre Simcoe	.....aft. "	17
21. Wyebridge, Lummis' Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	19
22. Birch, Mrs. Geo. Adam's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	20
23. Wyevale, Presbyterian Church .....	"	.....aft. "	21
24. Allenwood, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	22
25. Crossland, Knox Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	23
26. Elmvale, Lance Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	24
27. Hillsdale, Private Residence .....	"	.....aft. "	26
28. New Flos, Mrs. T. Young's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	27
29. Edenvale .....	"	.....aft. "	28
30. Anten Mills, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	29
31. Minesing, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	30
32. Shanty Bay	East Simcoe	.....aft. July	6

DIVISION 15.—Mrs. W. J. Hunter, Brampton.

1. Claremont, Masonic Hall	South Ontario	.....aft. May	22
2. Kinsale, School House .....	"	.....aft. "	23
3. Brougham .....	"	.....aft. "	25
4. Whitevale .....	"	.....aft. "	26
5. Pickering .....	"	.....aft. "	27
6. Whitby, Agricultural Office .....	"	.....aft. "	29
7. Brooklin, Masonic Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	30
8. Columbus .....	"	.....aft. "	31
9. Shirley, Cedar Creek School .....	"	.....aft. June	1
10. Utica .....	"	.....aft. "	2
11. Greenbank .....	"	.....aft. "	3
12. Stouffville, Liberal Club Hall	East York	.....aft. "	5
13. Unionville .....	"	.....aft. "	6
14. Markham, Town Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	7
15. Agincourt, Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	8
16. West Hill, Mrs. W. Batty's Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	9
17. Highland Creek, Elliott's Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	10
18. Lakeview .....	"	.....aft. "	12
19. Scarboro Jct., Mrs. R. Lawrie's Home .....	"	.....aft. "	13
20. Thornhill, Mrs. O. D. Bale's Home, Stop 32 .....	"	.....aft. "	14
21. Richmond Hill .....	"	.....aft. "	15
22. Vandorf, Mechanics' Hall	North York	.....aft. "	16
23. Pine Orchard, Church .....	"	.....aft. "	19
24. Mt. Albert, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	20
25. Keswick .....	"	.....aft. "	21
26. Queensville, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	22
27. Newmarket, Friends' Meeting House .....	"	.....aft. "	23
28. Aurora, Mechanics' Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	24
29. Kettleby .....	"	.....aft. "	26
30. Schomberg, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	27
31. King, East .....	"	.....aft. "	28
32. Laskay, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	29
33. Nobleton, Methodist Church .....	"	.....aft. "	30
34. Victoria Square, Mrs. R. F. Klink's Home	East York	.....aft. July	3

DIVISION 16.—Mrs. G. H. Greer, Toronto.

1. Brighton, Union Hall	East Northumberland	.....aft. May	26
2. Smithfe'd, Church .....	"	.....aft. "	27
3. Wooler, Hall .....	"	.....aft. "	29

4. Codrington, Mrs. Jas. Armstrong's Home	East Northumberland	.....aft.	May 30
5. Hilton, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 31
6. Dundonald, Hall	" "	.....aft.	June 1
7. Castleton, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 2
8. Brickley, Mrs. R. Honey's Home (Percy Inst.)	" "	.....aft.	" 3
9. Stockdale	" "	.....aft.	" 5
10. Campbellford	" "	.....aft.	" 6
11. Fairmount	East Durham	.....aft.	" 7
12. North Monaghan	" "	.....eve.	" 7
13. Mount Pleasant	" "	.....aft.	" 8
14. Pontypool	" "	.....aft.	" 9
15. Millbrook	" "	.....eve.	" 12
16. Ballieboro	" "	.....aft.	" 13
17. Elizabethtown	" "	.....eve.	" 14
18. Charlecote, Private Residence	" "	.....aft.	" 15
19. Port Hope, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 16
20. Cobourg, Private Residence	West Northumberland	.....aft.	" 17
21. Elmview, Miss Holdsworth's Home	" "	.....aft.	" 19
22. Coldsprings, Township Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 20
23. Fenella, Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 21
24. Roseneath, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 22
25. Centreton, Mrs. E. Slade's Home	" "	.....aft.	" 23
26. Baltimore, Chapman's Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 24
27. Grafton, Private Residence	" "	.....aft.	" 26
28. Wicklow, Private Residence	" "	.....aft.	" 27

DIVISION 17.—Miss B. Gilholm, Bright.

1. Lorneville, Private Residence	West Victoria	.....aft.	May 26
2. Woodville, Town Hall	" "	.....eve.	" 27
3. Linden Valley, Grange Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 29
4. West Opps, Private Residence	" "	.....aft.	" 30
5. Oakwood, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 31
6. Little Britain, Society Hall	" "	.....aft.	June 1
7. Valentia, Methodist Church	" "	.....aft.	" 2
8. Sonya	" "	.....aft.	" 3
9. Manilla, Methodist Church	" "	.....aft.	" 5
10. Nestleton, Foresters' Hall	West Durham	.....aft.	" 6
11. Blackstock, Mrs. Van Camp's Home	" "	.....eve.	" 7
12. Enfield, Church	" "	.....aft.	" 8
13. Tyrone	" "	.....aft.	" 9
14. Maple Grove, Church	" "	.....aft.	" 10
15. Solina, Mrs. J. Moorey's Home	" "	.....aft.	" 12
16. Hampton, Church School Room	" "	.....eve.	" 13
17. Bowmanville, Church School Room	" "	.....aft.	" 14
18. Orono, Society Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 15
19. Starkville, Church	" "	.....aft.	" 16
20. Newtonville, Temperance Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 17
21. Reaboro, Private Residence	West Victoria	.....aft.	" 19
22. Omeme, Private Residence	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 20
23. Cambray, Mrs. (Dr.) Ray's Home	West Victoria	.....aft.	" 21
24. Powl's Corners, Private Residence	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 22
25. Cameron, Orange Hall	East Victoria	.....eve.	" 22
26. Islay, Mrs. Wilson's Home	West Victoria	.....eve.	" 23
27. Pleasant Valley	East Victoria	.....aft.	" 26
28. Coboconk, I.O.O.F. Hall	" "	.....eve.	" 27
29. Bobcaygeon, Parish Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 28
30. Fenelon Falls, Dickson's Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 29
31. Burnt River, Orange Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 30
32. Kinmount, The Grove	" "	.....aft.	July 3
33. Irondale, School House	Haliburton	.....aft.	" 4
34. Minden, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 5
35. Haliburton, Town Hall	" "	.....aft.	" 6

DIVISION 18.—Miss H. McMurchie, Toronto.

1. Tweed, Town Hall	East Hastings	.....aft.	May 29
2. Foxboro, School Room	" "	.....aft.	" 30
3. Phillipston, Private Residence	" "	.....aft.	" 31

4. Roslin, Chosen Friends' Hall	East Hastings	.....aft. June	1
5. Plainfield, Orange Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	2
6. Halston, Mrs. W. Baldrick's Home .....	" "	.....aft. "	3
7. Read, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft. "	5
8. Melrose, Mrs. M. Morden's Home .....	" "	.....aft. "	6
9. Marysville, Mrs. J. Stack's Home .....	" "	.....aft. "	7
10. Shannonville, Mrs. A. Farnsworth's Home..	" "	.....aft. "	8
11. Quinte .....	" "	.....aft. "	9
12. West Belleville, Queen Mary School .....	" "	.....eve. "	10
13. Wallbridge	West Hastings	.....aft. "	12
14. Chatterton, Mrs. M. Boardman's Home .....	" "	.....aft. "	13
15. Frankford .....	" "	.....aft. "	14
16. River Valley, School House .....	" "	.....eve. "	15
17. Stirling, Agricultural Office	North Hastings	.....aft. "	16
18. Minto .....	" "	.....aft. "	17
19. Springbrook .....	" "	.....aft. "	19
20. Wellman's Corners, Orange Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	20
21. Marmora, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	21
22. Doloro, Public Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	22
23. Ivanhoe, Mrs. Fleming's Home .....	" "	.....aft. "	23
24. Moira, I.O.U.W. Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	24
25. Madoc, Armouries .....	" "	.....aft. "	26
26. Detlor, Mrs. Wesley's Home .....	" "	.....aft. "	27
27. Fort Stewart, Council Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	28
28. Maynooth, Mrs. F. Hall's Home .....	" "	.....eve. "	29
29. Clydesdale	North Peterboro	.....aft. July	3

DIVISION 19.—Miss O. E. Hayes, Parkhill.

1. Rednersville, Church	Prince Edward	.....aft. May	22
2. Mountain View, S. S. Room .....	" "	.....aft. "	23
3. Big Island, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft. "	25
4. Gilbert's Mills, Doxsee Church .....	" "	.....aft. "	26
5. Picton, Main St. S. S. Room .....	" "	.....aft. "	27
6. Waupoos, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	29
7. Milford, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	30
8. Cherry Valley, Mrs. G. F. Spafford's Home.	" "	.....aft. "	31
9. East and West Lake, Private Residence ..	" "	.....aft. June	1
10. Wellington, "Alexandra" .....	" "	.....aft. "	2
11. Hillier, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft. "	3
12. Consecon, Private Residence .....	" "	.....aft. "	5
13. Napanee, North Fredericksburg Hall	Lennox	.....eve. "	6
14. Enterprize, Keech's Hall	Addington	.....eve. "	7
15. Moscow .....	" "	.....aft. "	8
16. Adolphustown, Town Hall	Lennox	.....aft. "	9
17. Conway, Church .....	" "	.....aft. "	10
18. Stella	Amherst Island	.....aft. "	12
19. Collin's Bay	Lennox	.....aft. "	13
20. Westbrook	Frontenac	.....aft. "	14
21. Inverary, Agricultural Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	15
22. Lansdowne, Town Hall	South Leeds	.....aft. "	16
23. Seeley's Bay .....	" "	.....aft. "	17
24. Elgin, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	19
25. Newboro, Court House .....	" "	.....aft. "	20
26. Westport, Wesley Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	21
27. Delta, Town Hall .....	" "	.....aft. "	22
28. Athens	Brockville	.....aft. "	23
29. Easton's Corners, Town Hall	North Leeds and Grenville.	.....eve. "	24
30. Merrickville, Mr. Miskelly's Hall .....	" " " "	.....aft. "	26
31. Burritt's Rapids, Victoria Hall .....	" " " "	.....eve. "	27
32. Kemptville .....	" " " "	.....aft. "	28
33. Oxford Mills, Town Hall .....	" " " "	.....eve. "	29
34. Bishop's Mills, Temperance Hall .....	" " " "	.....eve. "	30
35. Spencerville, Town Hall	South Grenville	.....aft. July	3
36. Shanley, Schoolhouse .....	" "	.....eve. "	4
37. Brouseville, Schoolhouse .....	" "	.....aft. "	5
38. Algonquin, Mr. Kirk's Hall .....	" "	.....eve. "	6
39. Maynard, Baptist Church .....	" "	.....aft. "	7

DIVISION 20.—Mrs. M. L. Woelard, 426 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

1. Perth, Library Hall	South Lanark	..aft.	May 26
2. Maberly, Town Hall	"	..eve.	" 27
3. McDonald's Corners, S. S. Room	"	..eve.	" 29
4. Elphin, Sunday School Room	"	..aft.	" 30
5. Lavant Station, School House	"	..eve.	" 31
6. Poland, Sunday School Room	"	..aft.	June 1
7. Watson's Corners, Presbyterian Church	"	..aft.	" 2
8. Hopetown, Public Library	North Lanark	..aft. and eve.	" 3
9. Middleville, Sons of Temperance Hall	"	..aft.	" 5
10. Lanark	South Lanark	..eve.	" 5
11. Drummond Centre, Orange Hall	"	..aft.	" 6
12. Innisville, Orange Hall	"	..eve.	" 7
13. Carleton Place	North Lanark	..aft.	" 8
14. Almonte, Council Chamber	"	..eve.	" 9
15. Clayton, Foresters' Hall	"	..eve.	" 10
16. Cedar Hill, Orange Hall	"	..eve.	" 12
17. Pakenham, Agricultural Hall	"	..eve.	" 13
18. Pinegrove, School House	South Renfrew	..aft.	" 14
19. White Lake, Hall	"	..eve.	" 15
20. Glasgow Station, Hall	"	..aft.	" 16
21. Burnstown, Temperance Hall	"	..aft.	" 17
22. Goshen, Hall	"	..aft.	" 19
23. South Horton	"	..eve.	" 20
24. Bonnechere Valley, Private Residence	"	..aft.	" 21
25. Castleford, Private Residence	"	..aft.	" 22
26. Ashdod	"	..aft.	" 23
27. Bromley	"	..eve.	" 24
28. Foresters' Falls	North Renfrew	..eve.	" 26
29. Beachburg, Public Hall	"	..aft.	" 27
30. Perreton	"	..eve.	" 27
31. Lakeview	"	..aft.	" 28
32. Stafford, Temperance Hall	"	..eve.	" 29
33. Westmeath	"	..eve.	" 30
34. Norwood, Agricultural Office	East Peterboro	..aft.	July 3
35. Preneveau, Belmont Town Hall	"	..aft.	" 4
36. Warsaw, Women's Institute Hall	"	..eve.	" 5
37. Mt. Julian	North Peterboro	..aft.	" 6

DIVISION 21.—Miss Ida Hobbs, Thorndale.

1. Altona, Mrs. J. Mowder's Home	North Ontario	..aft.	May 27
2. Sandford, I.O.O.F. Hall	"	..aft.	" 28
3. Sunderland	"	..aft.	" 29
4. Beaverton, Town Hall	"	..aft.	" 30
5. Gamebridge, S.O.S. Hall	"	..aft.	" 31
6. Brechin	"	..aft.	June 1
7. Zephyr, Methodist S. S. Room	"	..aft.	" 2
8. Iroquois	Dundas	..aft.	" 7
9. Aultsville	Stormont	..eve.	" 8
10. Osnabruck Centre, Foresters' Hall	"	..eve.	" 9
11. Cornwall Centre	"	..eve.	" 10
12. Lancaster	Glengarry	..eve.	" 12
13. Williamstown, St. Andrew's Hall	"	..aft.	" 13
14. Glen Brook, Schoolhouse	"	..eve.	" 14
15. Martintown, St. Andrew's Hall	"	..aft.	" 15
16. Apple Hill	"	..aft.	" 16
17. Maxville, Institute Hall	"	..aft.	" 17
18. McCrimmon, Hall	"	..aft.	" 20
19. Moose Creek, McLean's Hall	Stormont	..eve.	" 21
20. Berwick	"	..eve.	" 22
21. Finch	"	..aft.	" 23
22. Morewood, Mrs. K. A. Gollon's Home	Dundas	..aft.	" 26
23. Chesterville, Town Hall	"	..aft.	" 27
24. South Mountain, I.O.O.F. Hall	"	..aft.	" 28
25. Kars, A.O.U.W. Hall	Carleton	..aft.	" 29
26. Manotick, Harmony Hall	"	..aft.	" 30

27. Bowesville, Public School	Carleton	eve. July	3
28. Stittsville, Mrs. T. W. Boyes' Home	"	eve. "	4
29. Carp	"	eve. "	5
30. Antrim, Town Hall	"	eve. "	6
31. Galetta, Russell's Hall	"	aft. "	7
32. Mountain Grove, Methodist Church	Frontenac	eve. "	8

DIVISION 22.—Dr. S. L. Fotheringham, 73 Walmsley Boulevard, Toronto, June 2 to July 11.
Henry Grose, Lefroy, June 5 to 24, July 3 to 11.

Mr. Grose is a practical farmer from Simcoe County who has been closely associated with the Farmers' Institute for many years. His familiarity with conditions in Northern Ontario and his wide experience with things agricultural should make Mr. Grose's addresses highly instructive.

Subjects—

- "How to Increase and Maintain the Fertility of the Soil."
- "Selection of Seed."
- "Home Dairy Work."
- "The Growing of Clover."
- "General Farm Management."

Evening Subjects.—

- "Patriotism."
- "The Canadian Boy and Girl."

1. Gravenhurst	S. Muskoka	aft. W. I. only. June	2
2. Reay	"	eve. W. I. only "	3
3. Macaulay South, Mrs. Barron's Home	"	aft. W. I. only "	5
4. Bracebridge, Town Hall	"	eve. W. I. only "	6
5. Windermere, Atkins House	C. Muskoka	F. I. only "	5
6. Bent River, School House	"	F. I. only "	6
7. Muskoka Falls, School House	S. Muskoka	eve. W. I. only "	7
8. Germania, School House	"	eve. joint mtg. "	8
9. Ziska, Monck Tp.	"	eve. joint mtg. "	9
10. Bardsville	"	eve. joint mtg. "	10
11. Ufford, School House	C. Muskoka	joint mtg. "	12
12. Raymond, Orange Hall	"	joint mtg. "	13
13. Utterson, Tp. Hall	"	joint mtg. "	14
14. Port Sydney	"	joint mtg. "	15
15. Allansville, Union Hall	"	joint mtg. "	16
16. Silverdale	N. Muskoka	joint mtg. "	17
17. Aspdin, Clifton House	"	joint mtg. "	19
18. Ashworth, Town Hall	"	joint mtg. "	20
19. North Huntsville, School House	"	joint mtg. "	21
20. Brunel, No. 5, School	"	joint mtg. "	22
21. Dwight, Presbyterian Church	"	joint mtg. "	23
22. Dorset, Town Hall	"	joint mtg. "	24
23. Baysville, Town Hall	S. Muskoka	aft. W. I. only "	26
24. Port Carling, Town Hall	"	aft. & eve., W. I. only "	28
25. Bala	"	eve., W. I. only "	29
26. Powassan	E. Parry Sound	joint mtg. July	3
27. Hotham	"	joint mtg. "	4
28. Restoule	"	joint mtg. "	5
29. Loring	"	joint mtg. "	6
30. Arnstein	"	joint mtg. "	7
31. Golden Valley	"	joint mtg. "	8
32. Granite Hill	"	joint mtg. "	10
33. Trout Creek	"	joint mtg. "	11

DIVISION 23.—Dr. Mary McKenzie-Smith, Gravenhurst, Ont.
Robert Murphy, Alliston.

Mr. Murphy is one of Simcoe County's leading citizens, having been elected Warden of that County. Mr. Murphy has also been a leader in agricultural pursuits and his ability as a stockman is recognized. He has done much successful Institute work.

Subjects:—

- “Alfalfa Growing.”
 “Seed Selection.”
 “Dual Purpose Cattle.”
 “General Farm Management.”

Evening:

“Patriotism.”

1. South River	E. Parry Sound	joint mtg.	May 26
2. Sundridge	“ “	joint mtg.	“ 27
3. Mecunoma	“ “	joint mtg.	“ 29
4. Magnetawan	“ “	joint mtg.	“ 30
5. Midlothian	“ “	joint mtg.	“ 31
6. Doe Lake	“ “	joint mtg.	June 1
7. Burk's Falls	“ “	joint mtg.	“ 2
8. Emsdale	“ “	joint mtg.	“ 3
9. Bucke Twp. (Clover Valley Sch. House)	Timiskaming	aft. and eve.	“ 5
10. New Liskeard	“	eve. only	“ 6
11. Dymond Twp. (North Road School House)	“	aft. and eve.	“ 7
12. Rockley	“	aft. and eve.	“ 8
13. Hillview	“	aft. and eve.	“ 9
14. Chester's Corners	“	aft. and eve.	“ 10
15. Hanbury	“	aft. and eve.	“ 12
16. Milberta	“	aft. and eve.	“ 13
17. McCool	“	aft. and eve.	“ 14
18. Pearson	“	aft. only	“ 15
19. Harris Twp. (Ball School House)	“	eve. only	“ 15
20. Uno Park	“	aft. and eve.	“ 16
21. Englehart	“	eve. only	“ 17
22. Whitewood Grove	“	aft. and eve.	“ 19
23. Earlton	“	aft. and eve.	“ 20
24. Elk Lake	“	aft., W. I.	“ 21
25. Cane	“	aft., F.I., & jt. eve.	“ 21
26. Sunnyside	“	aft. and eve.	“ 22
27. Heaslip	“	aft. and eve.	“ 23
28. Marter, Mission Hall	“	eve. only	“ 24
29. Charlton	“	aft. and eve.	“ 26
30. Swastika	“	Lady only, aft.	“ 27
31. Matheson (Pioneer Hall)	“	Gent only, eve.	“ 27
32. Matheson	“	aft., W.I., & jt. eve.	“ 28
33. Homer Siding	“	aft. and eve.	“ 29
34. Monteith	“	eve., F. I.	“ 30
35. Cochrane	“	aft. and eve.	July 3
36. Frederick House	“	aft. and eve.	“ 4
37. Kelso	“	aft. only	“ 5
38. Porquois Junction	“	“	“ 6

DIVISION 24.—Mrs. R. L. Moorehouse, Sudbury, Ont.

Mr. F. M. Johnston, 34 Murray St., Brantford.

Mr. Johnston is eminently qualified as an Institute speaker. He is a prominent breeder of Holstein cattle and swine, and his methods of tillage are considered among the best. He is specially successful in the growing of alfalfa, corn and roots. Mr. Johnston's connection with Farmer's Club and Institute work enables him to be of considerable service to all who have the opportunity of hearing him.

Subjects:—

- “The Dalry Herd.”
 “Alfalfa.”
 “Swine—the Breeding and Feeding.”
 “General Farm Management.”

Evening:

"Poultry" (Illustrated).
 "A Few Things Worth Reviewing."

1. Mattawa	East Nipissing	June 5
2. Brule, School House	"	" 6
3. Eau Claire	"	" 7
4. Feronia	West Nipissing	" 8
5. Warren	"	" 9
6. Massey	"	" 10
7. West Korah	Centre Algoma	aft. and eve. " 12
8. Goulais Bay	"	aft. and eve. " 13
9. Tarentorus	"	aft. and eve. " 14
10. Base Line	"	eve for W.I. " 15
11. South Prince	"	" 16
12. East Korah	"	" 17
13. Sylvan Valley	North Shore Algoma	" 19
14. Echo Bay	"	" 20
15. Bar River	"	" 21
16. Laird	"	" 22
17. McLennan	"	" 23
18. Desbarats	"	" 24
19. Plummer	East Algoma	" 26
20. Johnston's School House	"	" 27
21. Bruce Station	"	aft. for W. I. " 28
22. Bruce Mines	"	aft. & eve. for F.I. " 28
23. Cloudslee	"	" 29
24. Alma Heights	"	" 30
25. Little Rapids	"	July 3
26. Livingston Creek	"	" 4
27. Sowerby	"	" 5
28. Iron Bridge	"	" 6
29. Walford	"	" 8
30. Lee Valley	West Nipissing	" 10

DIVISION 25.—Miss S. Campbell, 112 Oakwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 John Gardhouse, Weston.

Mr. Gardhouse is a well-known breeder of Shire Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Long-wool Sheep. All of the prize lists of our large fairs testify to his ability to raise high-class stock. He raises most of the food for his pure-bred stock, and is prepared to tell how he cultivates his land, plants his crop, and mixes his foods so as to secure the best results from his live stock. Mr. Gardhouse will be found of special value to those Institutes where the members wish for instruction in breeding and care of heavy horses, beef cattle, and sheep.

Subjects:—

- "Sheep, Heavy Horses, and Beef Cattle Discussed in Relation to Manitoulin Conditions and Possibilities."
- "Raising Feed for Live Stock."
- "General Farm Management."

Evening:

"How to Improve Present Farm Conditions."
 "How to Interest the Young People in the Farm."

1. Little Current	East Manitoulin	June 6
2. Green Bay	"	" 7
3. Shequindah	"	aft. lady " 8
4. Budes	"	aft. gent., jt. eve. " 8
5. Tehkumma	"	" 9
6. South Baymouth	"	W. I. mtg. only " 10
7. Sandfield	"	" 12
8. Silver Bay (Big Lake)	"	" 13
9. Rockville	"	" 14
10. Mindemoya	"	" 15
11. Carnarvon	"	" 16

12. Grimesthorpe	West Manitoulin	June 17
13. Billings	" "	" 19
14. Kagawong	" "	aft. and eve. " 20
15. Ice Lake	" "	" 21
16. Barrie Island	" "	" 22
17. Gordon's	" "	" 23
18. Poplar	" "	" 24
19. Elizabeth Bay	" "	" 26
20. Silver Water, Foresters' Hall	" "	" 27
21. Gore Bay, Gamey Hall	" "	" 28
22. Carterton	St. Joseph's Island	" 30
23. Kentvale	" "	July 3
24. Richard's Landing	" "	" 4

DIVISION 26.—Mrs. H. W. Price, 474 Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto.

The District Representatives for Thunder Bay and Kenora and other local talent will address the meetings on subjects bearing on the agricultural problems of the district.

1. Dorion	Thunder Bay	joint mtg. June 12
2. Port Arthur	" "	joint mtg. " 13
3. Fort William	" "	joint mtg. " 14
4. McIntyre's School	" "	joint mtg. " 15
5. Slate River	" "	joint mtg. " 16
6. Carter's School House	" "	joint mtg. " 17
7. Murillo	" "	joint mtg. " 19
8. Commee	" "	joint mtg. " 20
9. O'Connor	" "	joint mtg. " 21
10. Hymers	" "	joint mtg. " 22
11. South Gillies	" "	joint mtg. " 23
12. Dryden	Kenora	joint mtg. " 26
13. Bedworth	"	joint mtg. " 27
14. Oxdrift	"	joint mtg. " 28
15. Minnitaki	"	joint mtg. " 29
16. Eagle River	"	joint mtg. " 30
17. Kenora	"	joint mtg. July 3
18. Silver Mountain	Thunder Bay	W. I. only " 5
19. Cloud Bay	" "	W. I. only " 7

DIVISION 27.—Miss H. M. Gowsell, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. R. E. CUMMING, Emo, District Representative for Rainy River, and other local talent will speak at all the meetings of the district. As these speakers are familiar with all the problems confronting the tiller of virgin soil of Northern Ontario, their addresses should be of special interest.

1. Sleeman	Rainy River	aft. June 15
2. Pinewood	" "	aft. " 16
3. Stratton	" "	aft. and eve. " 17
4. Shenston	" "	aft. " 19
5. Barwick	" "	aft. and eve. " 20
6. Black Hawk	" "	aft. " 21
7. Emo	" "	aft. and eve. " 22
8. Matherford	" "	aft. " 23
9. Barnhardt	" "	aft. " 24
10. Big Fork	" "	aft. and eve. " 26
11. Devlin	" "	aft. and eve. " 27
12. Burriss	" "	aft. and eve. " 28
13. La Vallee	" "	aft. and eve. " 29
14. Crozier	" "	aft. " 30

Women's Institute Lecturers and their Subjects, 1916.

BACKUS, DR. ANNIE, Aylmer.—Dr. Backus, although a practising physician, has taken a keen interest in, and devoted considerable time to Women's Institute work in Elgin County. The Doctor is an acceptable lecturer for the Department in all parts of the Province, being eminently practical, ready and willing to help womankind.

Subjects:—

- "Consumption and Its Prevention."
- "Physical and Mental Harm of Fault Finding."
- "Health and How to Procure It."
- "The Medical Inspection of Public Schools."
- "The Physical Development of the Child."
- "Education and What It Means."
- "The Importance and Meaning of Woman's Work."
- "War and Its Relation to Women."

BRETHOUR, MRS. J. E., Burford.—Mrs. Brethour has been a leader in the Institutes of Brant County for a number of years, with the additional experience of representing the Department as a lecturer in other sections of the Province. Her addresses are animated, interesting and instructive, and are specially helpful to those who are responsible as officers of the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "The Advantages of Country Life."
- "Simple Entertaining in the Country."
- "Timely Hints for Housekeepers."
- "Is a Woman's Time Worth Anything?"
- "The Evolution of the Country Woman."

BURNS, MRS. C. H., 290 Major St., Toronto.—Mrs. Burns was the first to undertake systematic Demonstration-Lecture work on Food Values and Cooking in connection with the Institutes of the Province. The work so well begun by Mrs. Burns has greatly developed and will no doubt be one of the leading features of Institutes activities in the coming years. Her practical experience in housekeeping and training in Domestic Science enable her to give instruction of the greatest value.

Subjects:—

- "Household Economy as Applied to Diet and Health."
- "The Future of the Home."
- "How to Plan Summer Menus for Health and Food Values."
- "The Home Care of the Sick."
- "Milk, Cheese and Eggs."

CAMPBELL, MISS SUSIE, 112 Oakwood Ave., Toronto.—Miss Campbell is an Institute worker of considerable experience, who always leaves her audiences enthusiastic in pursuing definite lines of work. She is untiring in her faithful efforts to leave with her hearers noble thoughts and sentiments in keeping with their tastes and surroundings. Miss Campbell is an ex-teacher, and has judged dairy products, needlework and fine art at many of our fall fairs. As District Secretary for Peel County, Miss Campbell has kept in close touch with Patriotic, Red Cross, and Community work, and can give most helpful suggestions along these lines. Miss Campbell is prepared to address Public and High School Pupils, and has suitable subjects for each grade.

Subjects:—

- "Personal Economy in War Time vs. Waste."
- "Individual Life of a Young Woman."
- "Influence of Women and Men."
- "The Judicious Housekeeper and Homemaker."
- "Home and School: The Ideal Country School."
- "The Duties and Opportunities of Canadian Women."
- "How Women Can Aid Agriculture."
- "How to Promote Rural Sociology."

CHAPMAN, MISS E. M., 22 Radford Ave., Toronto.—Miss Chapman has had a sufficiently wide experience to make her services very acceptable to the Women's Institutes. She taught school after leaving the farm and then was graduated in Domestic Science from Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Miss Chapman has been a very popular Demonstration-Lecturer to Women's Institutes and her present position of Associate Editor of the Farmer's Magazine has brought her into such close touch with the population of rural Ontario that all those who have the privilege of hearing her will thoroughly appreciate her addresses.

Subjects:—

- "The Institute's Present Opportunities."
- "The Outlook for the Girl in the Country Now."
- "Helping the Twig to Grow Straight."
- "Such Stuff as Homes are Made of."
- "Building, Making Over, Decorating and Furnishing a Farm Home."
- "Conveniences and Labor-Savers in the Farm Home."
- "Canadian Literature and Building up a Home Library."
- "Outside Problems that Concern the Homemaker."

COLLINS, MISS E. M., Ancaster.—Miss Collins has had several years' experience as a Demonstration Lecturer in Sewing and as a lecturer to Women's Institutes. Her success as a demonstrator and teacher, together with the ability to instruct in a pleasing forceful manner, will insure valuable service to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Dress and Good Taste."
- "Industrial Education."
- "Household Decoration."
- "Homemaking Ideals."
- "Institutes and What They May be to the Individual."

COUTTS, MISS ANNA J., Thamesville.—Miss Coutts is an undergraduate of Toronto University, and has had some years' experience in a law office. Miss Coutts has been active in Institute work in East Kent, and she has intimate knowledge of the needs and possibilities of Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Points in Business Law."
- "Institute Methods and Work."
- "Poetry."
- "The Women's Institutes and the War."
- "Emergency War Work."

DUNCAN, MISS B., 5 Ridout St., Toronto.—Miss Duncan is a young woman with practical experience in the farm and city home, a domestic science graduate, an Institute lecturer, and a college teacher of experience who has much of interest and value for the experienced homemaker as well as the young women.

Subjects:—

- "Home Canning and Preserving."
- "Waste—Necessary and Unnecessary."
- "The 3 R's—Recreation, Rest, and Right Living."
- "Conditions As We Find Them and What We Do To Improve Them."
- "The Girls of To-day."

FOTHERINGHAM, DR. S. L., 73 Walmsley Blvd., Toronto.—Dr. Fotheringham is a graduate in Medicine of Toronto University. She took post-graduate work in Philadelphia and London, England; and has specialized in children's work. Apart from Medicine she is much interested in practical Nature Study in its relation to education, health, and present-day need.

Subjects:—

- "Care and Feeding of Infants."
- "First Aid—Emergencies."
- "Efficient Living."
- "The Best Crop."
- "Practical Education."
- "Women's Present Opportunity."

GILHOLM, MISS B., Bright.—Miss Gilholm has a thorough training with considerable practical experience in Dairy lines. Miss Gilholm's knowledge and appreciation of country life, together with her experience as an officer and lecturer in connection with the Institutes, insures service appreciated by the members in general. Her deep interest and study of Community Improvement activities places her in a position to give advice as to the best utilization of the opportunities and forces at hand.

Subjects:—

- "Soft and Fancy Cheesemaking" (demonstrated).
- "First Aid, Emergencies, Home Nursing."
- "The Stranger Within Our Gates."
- "Our Privileges and Responsibilities as Canadian Women."
- "Our Opportunity."
- "First Aid to the Injured."

GOWSELL, MISS H. M., Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.—After extended experience as a teacher of Domestic Science and lecturer to Women's Institutes in Ontario, Miss Gowsell was secured for field work in connection with the Household Economic Associations in Manitoba where she has done most excellent work. Miss Gowsell will be prepared to pass on to the Ontario Institutes some most valuable lessons gleaned in her Manitoba work. Institutes desiring to have Miss Gowsell give a demonstration as indicated in subject 4 will be required to provide several yards of wrapping paper, tape lines, pencils, note paper, scissors, pins. Any old patterns which the members may have can be used to advantage. If the members of the Institute wish to take part in the practical work, it will be necessary, of course, to provide plenty of table space. By providing as above, those in attendance will be given valuable practice after demonstration by the lecturer.

Subjects:—

- "Eating for Efficiency."
- "Making of Jellies and Marmalades."
- "Canning of Vegetables."
- "The Use of the Commercial Pattern in Dressmaking—Some Practical Hints in Sewing Demonstrated."
- "Historical Sketch of the Red Cross Society."
- "Modern Kitchens and Modern Home Makers."
- "The Meaning of 'Mothercraft.'"

GRAY, MISS GERTRUDE, 650 Bathurst St., Toronto.—Miss Gray is a graduate in Domestic Science with a wide experience in Institute work, not only in Ontario but in the States of the Union. She presents her information in a clear, forceful and attractive manner, and has wide experience in conducting Demonstration-Lecture courses in Food Values and Cooking. Her talks on Food Values are of such a nature as to be easily understood and of practical value to those who have not given such matters any special study.

Subjects:—

- "Foods from an Economic and Institute Standpoint."
- "Woman's Work: Past and Present."
- "Things Worth While."
- "Canada at War and at Peace."
- "The Individual and the Community."

GREER, MRS. G. H., 473A Bloor St. W., Toronto.—Mrs. Greer's experience in practical housekeeping and office work, together with her close observation and study of economic and social conditions has enabled her to render valuable service to the Institutes. She has had several years' experience as an Institute lecturer and her addresses have been well received and much appreciated.

Subjects:—

- "Health and How to Conserve It."
- "Everyday Housekeeping."
- "Vegetables and Fruits—Their Use and Preparations (demonstrated)."
- "Salads and Soups—Why We Should Use More (demonstrated)."
- "Preparedness."
- "The Making of a Citizen and a Soldier."

GUEST, Miss E. J., 183 Indian Grove, Toronto.—Besides having had extensive practical experience in the farm household, Miss Guest is a graduate (Specialist and M.A.) from Toronto University and has for some years taught in the English Department of the Belleville Collegiate Institute. Her activity in the Parkhill Women's Institute did much to place that organization upon a sound footing, and largely through her efforts Women's Institutes have been established in Belleville and are among the most progressive of the Province. With a broad outlook and deep sympathy, coupled with her common sense, practical methods, she can be depended upon to have something of special value for the Institutes which she may visit. She is especially interested in child welfare and technical education.

Subjects:—

- "How and When Should a Girl Choose Her Future Vocation."
- "How We Can Bring City Advantages to our out-of-Town Homes."
- "Things and Their Forces. Men and Their Ways."
- "The Mother: What She Owes to Herself, the Home and the Community."
- "Helping our Boys Find Their Right Place in the World."
- "Plans for our Girls."

HAMILTON, DR. L. S. M., 68 Macpherson Ave., Toronto.—Dr. Hamilton is a graduate in medicine of the University of Toronto, and has taken a post-graduate course at the Western Hospital, Toronto. For a number of years she has worked with the Canadian Purity Education Association, and is one of their accredited lecturers. She speaks simply and easily, and her practical experience and sympathy make her talks helpful and convincing.

Subjects:—

- "The Health of Woman."
- "A Child's Rights."
- "Teaching Life Truths."
- "Physical House-cleaning."
- "One Thousand Canadian Babies and Their Dower."

HAYES, MISS OLIVE E., Parkhill.—After extended experience as a public school teacher, Miss Hayes took the Normal Teachers' Course in Domestic Science at the MacDonald Institute, Guelph. Following this she has conducted several Demonstration-Lecture courses in Food Values and Cooking with uniform acceptance to the Institutes.

Subjects:—

- "Economy in Foods."
- "Dry Cleaning."
- "First Aid in the Home."
- "Meats."
- "Purchasing of Poultry and Demonstration of Boning Chickens."

HOBBS, MISS IDA, Thorndale.—Miss Hobbs, after graduation as a nurse from St. Joseph's Hospital, London, has had five years' private practice. Miss Hobbs has also taken a Post Graduate course in Medical School Inspection and organized Medical School Inspection in Fort William some few years ago and later assisted in Medical Inspection work in Ontario, arranged for and carried out under the auspices of the Women's Institutes. Miss Hobbs has a certificate in First Aid from the St. John's Ambulance Association.

Subjects:—

- "Medical School Inspection."
- "Bed Making for Various Forms of Disease."
- "Sick Room Sanitation and Ventilation."
- "Baby Hygiene."
- "Typhoid Fever, Care and Personal Care."
- "Baths."
- "Emergencies, Observation of Symptoms."

HUNTER, MRS. W. J., R.R. 2, Brampton.—Mrs. Hunter has been identified with the Institute work since its inception. She is the mother of a large family and lives on a farm, and gives advice and information of a most practical and valuable nature. Mrs. Hunter has for some months been convener of a large Patriotic League and is in a position to give valuable advice and assistance along Red Cross and other patriotic lines.

Subjects:—

- "What Has the Institute Done for You?"
- "Training Children in the Home."
- "The Daughter's Education."
- "Don't Worry."
- "Homemakers and Patriots."
- "Rural Community Life."
- "Our Red Cross Work."

JOB, MISS H. T., Freeman.—Miss Job has had extended experience in both public and high school teaching. After graduating at McDonald Institute, Guelph, she taught Household Science in the Western Provinces for three years, including instruction at the summer session of the University of Alberta. Miss Job has also had experience in demonstration lecture work in Ontario.

Subjects:—

- "Eliminating the Doctor's Bill."
- "Diet in Disease."
- "The Charm of Personality."
- "The Best Taste."
- "Economy in War Time."

MCDERMAND, MISS BESSIE, Port Burwell, Ont.—Miss McDermand is a farmer's daughter, with a Domestic Science and University training, who since graduation has been most successful in Demonstration-Lecture work.

Subjects:—

- "Milk, Cheese and Eggs."
- "Foods—What Are We Eating?"
- "Sanitation—Its Relation to Health and Happiness."
- "The Girl's Contentment on the Farm."
- "Organized Recreation in Rural Communities."

MCMURCHIE, MISS H., 4 Queen's Park, Toronto.—Miss McMurchie is a Macdonald Institute graduate, also a B.A. in philosophy from Toronto University. She has had wide experience in Institute work, as a member of the teaching staff of the University of Toronto and in journalism. Her addresses are forceful, clear and practical.

Subjects:—

- "The Well-dressed Woman."
- "Women's War Work."
- "Women After the War."
- "Women as Buyers and Sellers."
- "Foods—Economy and Health."
- "Social Life in the Country."

MOOREHOUSE, MRS. R. L., Sudbury, Ont.—Mrs. Moorehouse is a graduate optician. She is well and favorably known as an enthusiastic and efficient worker in local organizations, and several years' experience as a lecturer for the Department has shown her to be a practical and fluent speaker, her work being much appreciated.

Subjects:—

- "The Care of the Eyesight."
- "A Mother's Influence."
- "What the Other Institute is Doing."
- "Our Flag and What It Stands For."
- "Womanly Footsteps."
- "Keep on the Sunny Side."
- "For Home and Country."
- "Held in Trust."

PARSONS, MRS. H. W., 22 Aberdeen Club, Bain Ave., Toronto.—Mrs. Parsons is a worker of experience in the Women's Institutes, and has been identified with some of the other leading women's organizations of Canada. During the past year Mrs. Parsons' services have been much in demand by patriotic organizations and the military authorities, who consider her one of the most successful recruiting speakers in Ontario. School Boards should arrange to have Mrs. Parsons address the children in the schools during the forenoons.

Subjects:—

Morning (for the schools):

- "The Call of the Wild."
- "Boys' and Girls' Clubs."
- "Silk and Silkworms."
- "The Furred and Feathered Things."
- "My Country."

Afternoon:

- "Our Canadian Women."
- "Women in Industry."
- "Women Workers of Our Time."
- "Women and Money."
- "Women and Dress."
- "Marriage."
- "Magnetism of Personality."
- "Canadian Laws Concerning Women and Children."
- "The Chautauqua Reading Course."
- "The Economic Life of Our Dominions."

Evening:

- "Made in Canada."
- "Women and War."
- "Brave Belgians—The Country—Its People."
- "The Little Nations of the Earth."
- "The Patriotic Work of the Institutes."

PATTERSON, DR. MARGARET, 97 Walmer Road, Toronto.—Dr. Patterson spent her early years in one of the best farming sections of the Province and subsequently graduated in Medicine, then took one year's post-graduate work, after which she was in medical work in India for ten years, a part of the time in charge of a hospital and a part as Professor in the Women's Medical College, Ludhiana. In recognition of the public services which Dr. Patterson rendered to India, she was awarded the "Kaisiri-Hind" Medal at the Coronation of King Edward. Since her return to Canada she has devoted much time to Social Service work. Dr. Patterson was elected Convener of Red Cross work for Toronto and has devoted much time to it since the outbreak of war.

Subjects:—

Afternoon:

- "First Aid to the Injured, Emergencies, etc." (demonstrated).
- "The Home Care of the Sick" (demonstrated).
- "The Conservation of the Children."
- "Care, Cure, and Prevention of Tuberculosis with Practical Instruction for Living in the Open Air."
- "Individual Responsibility in Public Health."
- "Woman's Part in Social Service."

Afternoon or Evening:

- "Medical Inspection in Schools."
- "India's Place in the British Empire."
- "Life in the Orient."
- "The Privilege and Responsibility of Citizenship."
- "The Red Cross in War."
- "Women and War."

POWELL, MISS M. V., Box 453, Whitby.—Miss Powell is deeply interested in everything which pertains to the advancement and education of the present and future nation-builders. She has had several years' experience in Institute work in Ontario, and also spent some time in establishing the work in New Brunswick. She is much interested in school problems, occupying a seat on the local Board of Education. The logical, pleasing and forceful manner in which Miss Powell presents her elevating and instructive addresses appeals effectively to her audiences.

Subjects:—

- "A Present-day Need."
- "How We May Help Our Boys and Girls."
- "Refinement in the Home."
- "How the Institute May Aid in Community Uplift."
- "Art of Millinery" (demonstrated).
- "Women as Empire Builders."
- "Patriotic Service."
- "National Needs."

PRESTON, MISS JANET M., Napanee.—Miss Preston is a Domestic Science graduate, who has had wide experience in teaching and public speaking. She has attended Women's Institute meetings for several seasons and rendered most acceptable service. In the demonstrations in Sewing, Miss Preston will show how to put dresses together. The simpler styles of children's clothes will also be demonstrated, and in addition to this she will give a talk on "How to Dress Neatly."

Subjects:—

- "The House and Home."
- "What We All Ought to Know of Ourselves."
- "Good Health and Happiness."
- "We Women and Girls."
- "Our Clothes and How We Build Them" (demonstrated fully).
- "An Ounce of Prevention."
- "Treatment at Home of Common Diseases."

PRICE, MRS. H. W., 474 Palmerston Blvd., Toronto.—Mrs. Price rendered acceptable service as an Institute worker some years ago. Her training in Domestic Science and experience as an Institute worker, followed by practical experience in the home, places her in a position to give instruction and advice of special value to the mother. Mrs. Price will be prepared to give demonstrations in Home Nursing and First Aid.

Subjects:—

- "Mothercraft."
- "What Do I Want for My Child."
- "Home Nursing and First Aid."
- "The Need of the Hour."
- "Meats and their Substitutes."

SMITH, DR. MARY MCKENZIE, Gravenhurst.—Dr. McKenzie-Smith has for a number of years been a close student of rural life and problems. She has also taught school and in recent years has had wide experience along medical lines, especially in the treatment of women and children. She is much interested in Social Service work.

*Subjects:—**Afternoon:*

- "The Home Care of the Sick" (demonstrated).
- "Tuberculosis—Prevention, Care and Cure."
- "The Proper Diet and Care of Children."
- "Crossing the Bridges with Our Children."
- "What Every Woman Ought to Know."
- "The Child—a Possibility."

Evening or Afternoon:

- "Life in the Orient."
- "The Value of Reading."
- "Medical Inspection of Rural Schools."
- "The Opportunity of the Home on the Farm."

STEPHEN, MRS. LAURA ROSE, Huntington, P.Q.—Mrs. Stephen was the first lady Institute speaker in the Dominion of Canada, and ever since the inception of the organization of Women's Institutes has taken a most active part in carrying on the work. Her ability as a public speaker and her wide knowledge of affairs place her in a position to render the best of service to the Institutes. Mrs. Stephen has travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific in connection with Institute and other instruction work along homemaking and dairy lines. Her practical and carefully thought-out addresses, delivered in a pleasing and forceful manner, have placed her in the front rank of Institute workers. Mrs. Stephen is well known as a writer on dairy topics, and has published a book on "Farm Dairying."

Subjects:—

- "Things To Do and Not to Do when Building or Renovating the Home."
- "The Home Vegetable and Flower Garden."
- "Kitchen Ways and Wrinkles" (illustrated).
- "Ice Cream, Mousse, Sherberts" (demonstrated if desired).
- "The Part the Dairy Farmer's Wife Should Take in Her Husband's Business."
- "What Milk Is—Its Food Value; Its Care."
- "Farm Butter-making."
- "The Influence of Environment."
- "Patriotism and Home Production."

SUTHERLAND, MISS DAVINA M., Embro.—Miss Sutherland is another ex-teacher who was attracted to Macdonald College, Guelph, from which institution she was graduated in Domestic Science. She was instructor in Dietetics in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, for two years, returning to her native province to take up work in connection with the Women's Institutes. Miss Sutherland has proven herself an efficient, popular and sympathetic worker, and is thoroughly conversant with domestic problems relating to the people of agricultural Ontario.

Subjects:—

- "Economy in the Home."
- "Ventilation, Sanitation and Hygiene."
- "Health from a Dietary Standpoint."
- "Educating the Boys and Girls."
- "The Advantages and Possibilities of Country Life."
- "Our Influence—and Making the Most of Our Opportunities."
- "Women and the War."

WATTS, MRS. M. L., 51 Chicora Ave., Toronto.—Mrs. Watts has had marked success both as an institute officer and lecturer. She needs no introduction to the members of Women's Institutes, having covered the greater part of Ontario addressing meetings. Mrs. Watts has for several years judged Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, Dairy Products, etc., at the Fall Fairs in a manner entirely satisfactory.

Subjects:—

Afternoon.

- "Beauty of Person and Character."
- "The Conservation of Health."
- "A Talk with Mothers and Girls."
- "What are You Doing to Help Your Institute?"
- "Our Part in the War."
- "Wearing Apparel and Household Articles."—Demonstration in Cutting and Making. (Bring papers and scissors.)

Evening.

- "What is it?"
- "Your Influence in the Home."

WOELARD, MRS. M. L., 426 Bloor Street West, Toronto.—Mrs. Woelard has had practical experience along the lines indicated by the subjects announced. She has taken special courses in First Aid and Sewing, and has the faculty of imparting information in a clear and pleasing manner. Mrs. Woelard will be prepared to demonstrate some one of the lines covered in the regular Demonstration-Lecture Course in Sewing, and to give full particulars as to the Demonstration Lecture courses.

Subjects:—

- "Tempting Salads for Hot Days."
- "The Canning of Fruit."
- "Health Culture."
- "First Aid—demonstrated."
- "Patriotism."

Ten minute talks and discussions on the following:

- "Demonstration-Lecture Course in Sewing."
- "Women's Institutes and Fall Fairs."
- "Mother's Day."

YATES, MISS MARY, Port Credit.—Miss Yates is one of the recognized poultry authorities of the Province, having been employed to a considerable extent during the past several years in addressing special poultry meetings. In addition to this Miss Yates has had wide experience and training along horticultural lines. She is a most capable platform woman and the Institutes may expect up-to-date information presented in an attractive, impressive manner. Miss Yates won the Institute Gold Medal at Port Credit for hardy herbaceous perennials, and will be prepared to give information upon the management of small flower shows and vegetable competitions, which have been a feature of the work in the Institute with which she has been identified.

Subjects:—

Poultry Subjects:

- "Modern Methods of Hatching and Rearing Chickens."
- "Eggs All the Year Round."
- "Dressed Poultry—Preparation for Market."
- "Poultry in Relation to the Farm."

Horticultural Subjects:

- "Vegetable Gardens for Young People."
- "A Garden of Flowers from Seed."
- "Flowers in Relation to the Home."
- "Outdoor Pictures Around the Home."
- "A Chat About Roses."
- "The Duty of Women in War Time."

Demonstrations.

Miss Yates will be prepared to give demonstrations as indicated below. For demonstrations 5 and 6 the demonstrator will provide the necessary equipment.

General Requirements:

1. Substantial table, not too high.
 2. A dozen newspapers.
 3. A cloth and a bowl of water.
1. Killing: (a) By dislocation of the neck.
(b) By stabbing.

Special Requirements.—Live bird that has been fasted at least 24 hours at time of demonstration, and a good-sized receptacle for feathers.

2. Trussing for Roasting.

Special Requirements.—A bird that has been killed after fasting at least 24 hours. It should have been dry picked and the head and feet should be left on. The bird should be cold at the time of demonstration, but should not have been killed more than a few days.

3. Boning a Fowl.

Special Requirements.—A bird that has been killed after fasting 24 hours and then dry picked.

N.B.—*The bird must on no account be drawn.*

4. Carving.

Special Requirements.—A whole cooked young bird and a sharp carving knife and fork.

N.B.—*The bird should be placed upon a large dish.*

5. The Market Egg and Its Variations.
6. Candling Eggs.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Agricultural Societies OF ONTARIO

AND OF THE CONVENTION OF THE

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

FOR THE YEAR

1916

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

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1916



Officers and Directors of Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, 1915.

To His Honour SIR JOHN STRATHEARN HENDRIE, C.V.O., a Lieutenant-Colonel
in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for consideration of your Honour the Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1916.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTŌ, 1916.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

1916

TO THE HONOURABLE JAS. S. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario, together with the proceedings at the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions.

The several hundred exhibitions held in the Province were record-breakers, both in point of attendance and the quality of the exhibits both in live stock and the products of field and factory. The Standing Field Crop Competitions are continuing to meet with the favor of our agriculturists generally, the full record of which will be found in the appendix of the Agricultural Societies Report recently published.

Thirty-one Societies, the gate receipts of which were affected by bad weather conditions, received \$3,408 from the special grant provided therefor.

Appended to the report are the financial statements of all the societies, the prize money paid in the various classes, the value of their grounds and buildings, the grants to spring stock and seed fairs, special grants to societies in the north, reports of stock societies, grants to societies which held field crop competitions, and to those, the gate receipts of which were adversely affected by rain, and a comparative statement of legislative grants for 1915 and 1916.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

OFFICERS FOR 1916

President.....J. C. STUART, Osgoode Station.
First Vice-President.....WM. SCARF, Durham.
Second Vice-President.....L. J. C. BULL, Brampton.
Treasurer.....ALEX. MCFARLANE, Otterville.
Secretary and Editor.....J. LOCKIE WILSON, Toronto.

Directors.

District No. 1.....J. E. MONTGOMERY, Mountain Station.
 District No. 2.....W. J. CONNELLY, Cobden.
 District No. 3.....J. E. JOHNSTON, Tweed.
 District No. 4.....EDWARD HAWTHORNE, Warsaw.
 District No. 5.....GEO. DOWNEY, Bolton.
 District No. 6.....J. V. WILLIAMS, Marshville.
 District No. 7.....GEO. L. TELFER, Paris, R.R. 2.
 District No. 8.....JNO. J. JOHNSTON, Fordwich.
 District No. 9.....J. B. CLARK, Blenheim.
 District No. 10.....R. BRIGHAM, Hanover, R.R. 1.
 District No. 11.....W. J. HAMILTON, Raymond.
 District No. 12.....E. F. STEPHENSON, New Liskeard, and
 J. D. MCCOLEMAN, Spring Bay.

Auditors.—R. AGNEW, Meaford, and DR. ATKINSON, Embro.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1915.

Receipts.

1915.
 Jan. 1.—By balance on hand in
 bank \$162 00
 Memberships to end
 of year 233 00
 Dec. 31.— Interest to date at
 bank 4 61

 \$399 61
 1916.
 Jan. 1.—By balance in hand in
 bank \$134 13

Expenditure.

1915.
 To amounts paid Executive at-
 tending meetings \$72 50
 Expenses Directors attend-
 ing fairs in district 50 90
 Auditors for 1914..... 10 00
 Assistants at annual meeting 12 00
 Receipt books 1 75
 Haynes Printing, ballots .. 2 00
 Officers' salaries 100 00
 Bryant Press, programmes,
 etc. 12 25
 Postage to date 4 08
 Balance in bank 134 13

 \$399 61

Audited and found correct.
 H. B. ATKINSON, }
 R. AGNEW, } *Auditors.*

February 1st, 1916.

ALEX. MCFARLANE,
Treasurer.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions was held at Toronto on February 1st and 2nd, 1916, with the largest attendance of enthusiastic delegates in the history of this Association.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

J. C. STUART, OSGOODE STATION.

It is a pleasure to be here to-day; I feel it an honor to be the presiding officer at a meeting of delegates coming from all parts of Ontario representing the farmers and breeders of this Province.

There are two things that I want to bring before you because I know they are of vital importance to the farmers of this fair Province. One of them is the Departmental judge system. We have got the best expert judge system in the land, and yet we hear complaints. Now our Superintendent (and we could not get a better one) does not know these judges personally. He, with the best means at hand, gets the names of men who are recommended by their neighbors, who ought to know their capabilities. Then in order to assure himself further of their capabilities he asks the secretaries of the fairs to send him a report of their work. This is where the secretary of the fair falls down in some cases. We know there are judges sent out by the Department of Agriculture who are not doing their work, and yet the reports that Mr. Wilson receives from the secretaries of those fairs state that they are good men. Directors must have at their fairs a good agricultural and stock display with good judges. You cannot hold a fair and run only on special attractions. There are people who come who have the agricultural interests only at heart, and who want to see stock and good stock, and they are not satisfied if somebody who is supposed to be an expert judge places those animals wrong, and complaints come in. The secretaries who are getting paid, no matter whether it rains or shines, get their money, the exhibitor is not so sure of his. He feeds his stock, prepares it, takes it to the show, and in nine cases out of ten, is prepared to abide by the decision of the judge, if it is a fair one. Of course, there are men exhibiting animals who will kick if they do not get a prize, even if the judgment is a fair one; but those men are few. But, when a kick does come in the secretary will say: "This man is a grafter and you can't satisfy him." Now it is that secretary's duty to notify Mr. Wilson that there has been dissatisfaction with a judge. Then it is up to the Superintendent to make an endeavor to find out if this dissatisfaction is right or whether it is caused by someone who does not know his business. I happened to be at a fair last year where a man was exhibiting his sheep on which he had taken both first and second prizes at the Ottawa fair. He was one of your good sheep breeders in Eastern Ontario. He took his sheep to a little county fair and because the animal was not so big as some of the others it was never placed. Now when the report came in I happened to stand

next to the judge. I asked, "Are you judging according to type?" He said, "No, I was judging according to size." The secretaries have a duty to perform in telling Mr. Wilson exactly how the exhibitors find the men. Those exhibitors are taking a chance in bringing their stock to the fair, that the other fellow has better stuff than theirs, therefore, they, at least, should have justice from a good expert judge in placing the stock.

Then there is another thing, the man who originated the school fair idea has erected a monument for himself that will be everlasting. The School Fairs of Ontario are doing more to encourage the children of this Province along agricultural lines than any other thing. Our school system in the past has been educating the boys and girls away from the farm. The result is we hear this cry of the high cost of living, the going away from the country. People ask what "does it mean? farmers are getting high prices." It is simply because there are more consumers than producers. The producers have become less, the consumers have become more numerous and you see the result. The farmers cannot produce enough to keep the price down to normal.

The school fair educates these boys and girls in the beauty of rural life and enlists their interest in the production and growth of grain, vegetables and stock. Prizes are given to the child who has the best plot of potatoes or the best calf or colt, and the result is there is instilled into those children something that will never be forgotten, and we see at those school fairs the future exhibitors at the fall fairs. Those school fairs are not held in conjunction with fall fairs. Last year, when it was raining almost every day it was impossible for the farmers to get off their grain and they did not feel like having too many holidays just at that time of the year. The result was that some of our fall fairs were not so well attended as they might have been. Notwithstanding this, in the same districts, the school fairs were very successful. Those children's potato patches or their colt or their calf were going to be exhibited, the child was interested, consequently, the parents were, the uncle and aunt were interested, and they all came. I have in mind some school fairs that were held a few days before the fall fair, with the result that the large majority of the people attended the school fair and the fall fair was neglected more because they felt they could not afford two days at that time than for any other reason. Would it not be well for us to take this matter into consideration and to hold the school fair in conjunction with our fall fair? If there are districts where this would be disadvantageous well and good. One man remarked that their school fair is held early in September, their fall fair in October; that may be all right for his locality, but in Eastern Ontario where I come from we cannot hold fairs in October, the weather is too uncertain, and we have to hold them in September, practically at the same time as the school children hold theirs.

There is something else that I want to bring before our meeting that pertains to our loyalty. You know they are asking for 500,000 men from the Dominion of Canada. It is just possible they may be needed, and it is possible that more will be needed. There is going to be a drain on the agricultural interests which will seriously affect production next year. We must not complain, however, for "Who lives if Britain dies?" We must fight those powerful foes over there. Their warfare is inhuman, but it will be settled some time, and it is going to be settled to our satisfaction because the Allies have right on their side. But what will become of those people in those war-scarred districts? Their farms have been ruined: their horses, cattle and sheep have been taken from them. What are

they going to do when the war is over? They can only go back to this land and try to replenish, and before they can farm they must have horses, cattle and sheep and swine. Where are they going to get them? We are in Canada blessed as we have never before been. I do not believe the farmers ever had such a year as last. I do not believe there ever was so much money to spend, and if we do have to work a little harder this year because some of our friends have gone to the front, then we are only doing our bit. It is up to the farmers of this country to produce everything in the line of live stock that is possible. Everything we have for sale to-day is bought at a high price, and just at the present time the movement among the men in the Prairie Provinces will help us in our horse market. It is just possible within the next two or three weeks England will be buying horses in this country. And we should, I feel, breed everything that we possibly can this year. If we are short of help that is one of the ways in which we can replenish our purses. We need men, however, to raise more calves, more colts and more swine. We have a duty to perform, and we should by all means endeavor to help those poor fellows in Belgium and in France, and those downtrodden countries, who some day will have to go back to farming, and it is our duty to do that.

We have here to-day representatives from every part of Ontario, and I trust that the addresses and discussions will bring out many new ideas which you will be able to take home with you to the benefit of your several Societies.

ADDRESS.

JOHN FARRELL, FOREST.

I am delighted to meet you all in convention and to have the privilege of interchanging ideas, because we are thoroughly convinced after all these years of experience here at the Convention and elsewhere, that the interchange of ideas has been very beneficial and that it has aided materially and been conducive to the welfare of the profession to which we belong.

I want to congratulate you, Mr. President, on your address to-day. You have not only done honor to this convention, but to yourself as well. We have another distinguished gentleman associated and one whose light has shone most vividly throughout the Province of Ontario, a gentleman who has never been found asleep, namely, our distinguished Superintendent of Fairs, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson. I do not need to say to you that I am not only giving my own opinion here, but that of others, as I have had the pleasure of touring a portion of the Province of Ontario, as some of the district directors have asked me to attend their meetings. We feel, up to the present, that a great drawback to the fairs of the Province of Ontario has been lack of co-operation. In some districts they feel they are the one institution on earth and are able to carry on their work effectively if you leave it entirely in their hands. Hence we find clashing of dates, petty jealousies, anything but harmony, and those who have had to bear the burden of the heavy duties, who have the responsibilities of the affairs of their fair in hand, have realized that there is only one thing to be done, and that is to secure unity and co-operation, and, when you can secure that, a great deal of the work has been accomplished. In one district where I have attended, I found two fairs held, seven miles apart from each other, but co-operation was lacking as their dates

clashed, and it was necessary for those men to be brought to a central point to get the matter straightened out.

These people felt that it mattered not what the cost, they would do their own advertising and according to their own method and system, but, when they found that ten or twelve fairs could be splendidly advertised on the one bill and that a great deal of good is accomplished by so doing, they realized the importance of co-operation. For instance, when you do your advertising individually, you get your advertising, you get your bills, you send them out to your neighbor, he hangs them up in good faith, but if they are torn down he does not see that they are replaced. But when you do your advertising together on one bill you have one for every fair in that district, the prominent feature of every fair is presented on that bill, and every fair in that community is interested in keeping that bill in a prominent place until the last one is over. And, furthermore, instead of every man paying the full cost of his own advertising, when the Board delegated to getting out the collective advertising for that district gets out the bills, you will realize the saving that is accomplished, besides the importance of the advertising, for the simple reason that everybody in the district is advertising. For instance, you do not have to put out any individual dodger or bill, but you simply look at that one bill, advertising there every fair in the district—the date is there along with all the features that you wish placed before the people as well. And not only that but you can open any prize list in that whole community, it matters not whether it is your own or another, on the last page you will find there the date of every fair in your district. You reach the exhibitor that it would be almost impossible to in any other way, because when your neighbor wishes to decide which fair he is going to attend next, he will be able to make his selection. In this way a great deal of the jealousy which has hitherto proved a great menace to the progress of our fairs will be removed, and instead of finding the boards disparaging their neighbors you will find them speaking in high praise of each other and taking their friends over to the neighboring fairs.

We are here to work out the future of our agricultural profession to the best possible advantage. There is no medium at your disposal that is so genuinely advertised in the Dominion of Canada and particularly the Province of Ontario, as the good works that you are doing, and this, not only here, but in the lands beyond the sea. In this building up of your system on the finest and best possible basis you are a feeder for the National Exhibition that is held here annually in the City of Toronto, and I can say to you, that it stands prominently at the front to-day and is the greatest fair held throughout the world. The reason that fair is so great is because of your agricultural societies throughout the country, because with their help the officers and directors of the Exhibition can reach such a high standard.

The next thing I want to refer to is the expert judges, and I endorse what the President has said. that where they have been generally engaged we find it would be a calamity to remove them.

In connection with school fairs I have been associated with them for some time, and I have carefully noted the progress of the institution and trust they will expand continually and keep on their good work. Farmers have wondered why their sons and daughters were anxious to leave the pursuit of agriculture and have gone out into other professions in the world; they have blamed everybody and everything but themselves, but it was largely the fault of the agriculturist himself. You know that when a little calf or colt was given over to Johnny's

special care, Johnny was told to look after it particularly, he would get up early in the morning, tend that animal and take every care of it, feeding it regularly. But when it was driven to market what occurred? Johnny did his part. He took it to the market, driving it there himself while his father got into the carriage



Grand Champion Jersey Cow.

driving behind him. But when it was sold his father got the profits, Johnny at the most getting a drive back home, with perhaps his dinner in town. Why should he stay on the farm?

But the school fairs say differently. If Johnny owns a calf he must get the benefit of it. He does not want every calf on the farm, but he wants to get the benefits from the one that he fostered and tended. Do you find that the sons of

the merchant are left in the back seat until the whole thing reverts to them through the father's death? No, the merchant realizes the importance of keeping his son closely in touch with him, and, as a consequence, he makes him a partner. By all means make your sons your partners and let them reap the reward with yourself, because they are going to follow you in your work, and, after all, your every hope is for their future welfare.

The fairs have come along to educate the agriculturist along this line. We find that if you have the school fair previous to the fall fair it is going to detract very materially indeed from the results of the fall fair. We realize the importance of the school fair, but after all their work is infantile. And hence it is that we believe that the fall fair is entitled to first place. If you hold it on the same date we find that either one or the other has to be neglected. I am speaking about my own district and I find the one has very materially interfered with the other. Again, if the school fair is held first and the fall fair after, we find the fall fair attendance cut down. But where the fall fairs were held at the regular date and the school fair later, we have found it to work out splendidly. Everybody is interested in the school fair, and, as a consequence, they all turn out again, even though they have already attended the larger one, because you know the boy and the girl are drawing cards and the parents are always interested where they are.

I want to make another reference to the school fair in regard to the manner in which it is financed. What we do is this: after the school fair is over all the products that can be sold are put up at auction and we ask the uncles and aunts and the neighbours to take them and pay the price, the money is given to the little exhibitors, and the products are donated to the Red Cross or to hospitals or any other institution. You can realize that the little boy is here paid for his time and trouble. Strange to say, we offered a chicken which a little girl had shown last year, we got \$3.50 for it, and the little maid went home and said, "I am going to have 100 chickens next year." In the case of the boy who had a peck of potatoes, we put that peck of potatoes up and his uncle said, "This is a chance to make a man of Harry," and as a result we sold that peck of potatoes for \$4.25. Can you get him out of the garden next year? No, he is bound to be there. Then the products were handed over to the Red Cross Society, because the ladies or the gentlemen who bought these products were certainly ready to do their part.

Moved by A. F. ALLEN, seconded by E. CHRISTIE, that the President's address be adopted. Carried.

A MEMBER: In regard to that statement that was made blaming the secretary for wrong reports on the judges, this is up to the directors. I object to sending in an adverse report on any judge simply because the exhibitor is not satisfied. Some of the best judges come to a fair and they have two different kinds of horses to judge. One has a certain ideal, therefore, he gives the prize to the horse true to that type. The next year another comes with his individual ideal again and gives it to his horse. This is where the benefit comes in from holding short courses for departmental judges, to endeavor to arrive at a uniform system of judging.

A MEMBER: I agree with you. I think it is an absolutely wrong idea for the secretary to report. There should be a director's meeting, and then a report to the Superintendent.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think I made it very plain that the secretary should assure himself that the man was unsatisfactory before reporting to Mr. Wilson, not because some exhibitor who got a prize last year and did not get it this, has a kick; but the director in charge should know whether the judge did his duty or not.

J. L. MILLER: While I take the side of my friend that it is not the place of the secretary to give the decision, it takes some time to call a directors' meeting to find out whether that objection is reasonable or not. If there is not time it is up to the secretary to report after consulting with the director in charge of the class.

A MEMBER: The director in charge of the class being judged should be the man who should be applied to, not the secretary. He is the man in charge of that part of the fair, and if he is doing the work he is appointed to do by the Association he ought to know whether the judge had done his duty or not.

The Chairman then called on Mr. J. Lockie Wilson for his address, saying: "There is a big change in the affairs of the Province of Ontario since Mr. Wilson took charge. A great many benefits that have been accorded the fairs have been given because Mr. Lockie Wilson worked for us. I do not think there is a body of men who appreciate their superintendent more than we do Mr. Wilson."

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

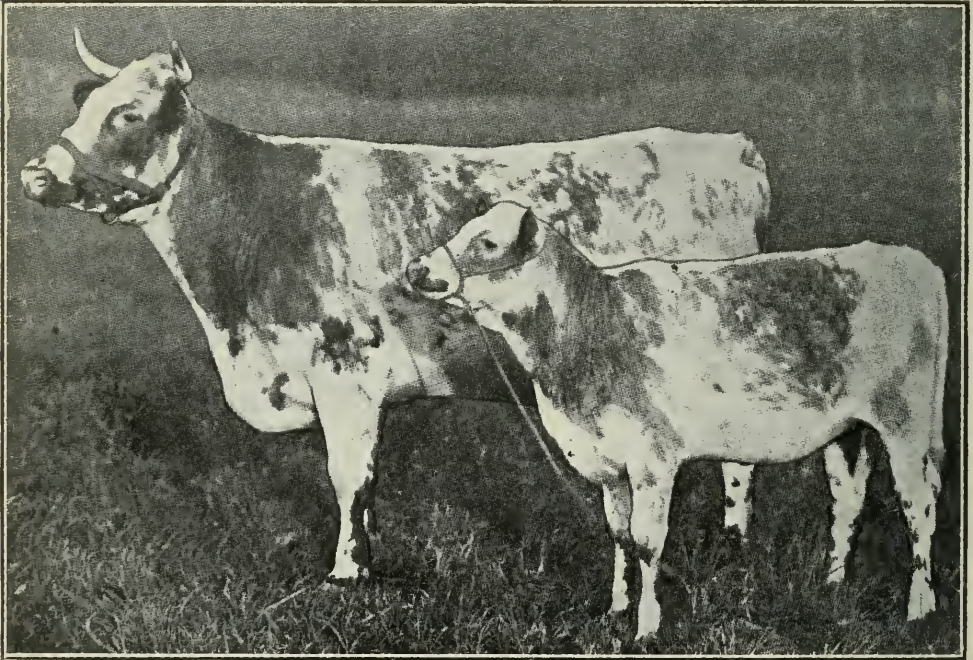
The second year of the world's greatest war has not prevented officers of Agricultural Societies of Ontario from holding their largest and most successful exhibitions. This is as it should be. "Business as Usual" is written large on their banners, their hearts big with patriotism and a firm trust in God that in the not distant future victory will come and that our Empire and our Allies will secure freedom and justice in the lands where these do not now prevail, and that peace on earth and goodwill may be established in the shot-shattered lands beyond the sea.

In order that victory may perch on our banners three classes of our people must do their part. (1) The farmer. (2) The munition manufacturer. (3) The soldier and the sailor. In the forefront of these three stands the farmer, the man who feeds them all. Without an abundant supply of foodstuffs our guns would cease firing and our ships would no longer sweep the seas. Next in order the men who build the great ships and guns and their necessary appliances and accoutrements, and last, though by no means least, comes the soldier and the sailor, each of vital importance to the other, singly of little account.

"This is the law of the Jungle,
As old and as true as the Sky,
And the wolf that keeps it will prosper,
But the wolf that breaks it must die.
As the ivy that girdeth the tree trunk,
This law runneth forward and back,
For the pack is the strength of the wolf,
And the wolf is the strength of the pack."

It is the undoubted duty of every man within our far-flung Empire to do his part, whether it be on farmstead or battle front, so that the banner of Britain may continue to float over happy homes in this land of settled government, the land that free men till, where the wand of the angel of justice waves over the palace of the rich and the lone shack dweller alike.

Never before have larger and better crops been grown in Canada than in 1915, notwithstanding the fact that weather conditions were none too favorable. Never have the agriculturists engaged in the Standing Field Crop Competitions put up finer or better exhibits of grain, roots and vegetables. A great army of 6,500 industrious farmers entered 65,000 acres of crops which were judged by 140 departmental judges, and the prize winners in these competitions proudly displayed their products at our several hundred Ontario fairs and exhibitions. In 1915 184 Societies entered with a total of 308 crops, showing a splendid increase of 50, as compared with the previous year, which was considered a banner one. Owing to the wonderful expansion and the enthusiastic manner in which the farmers are taking up this line of educational work, unless the Government grant is largely increased, it will be necessary to limit each Society to one variety of crop instead of three as in 1915. Of this, however, notice will be given when the rules and regulations are sent to the secretaries.



A Dual-purpose Shorthorn Cow and Calf.

SPECIALIZATION.—Farmers are urgently requested to specialize in the different localities, and when a variety of grain has been tested and proved to be suitable it would add materially to the financial benefits derived if all the agriculturists in that particular section would sow that one variety and arrange to have their seeding completed as nearly as possible at the same time. This would facilitate the work of the judges and give every one in the competition an equal chance to have their fields properly scored. This important feature has been referred to in previous reports, but has not been adopted as generally as is desirable. It is practically impossible, where early and late varieties are entered in the same society's competition, with the early variety fully ripe and the late crop green, for the judge to do justice to all concerned. From a financial point of view large

benefits will accrue to a locality which becomes noted for a special and pure variety of grain and potatoes.

DEPARTMENTAL JUDGES.—Each succeeding year marked improvements are being shown in the work of our Departmental judges, both in field crops and live stock. This is due largely to the judging courses held at Guelph and Ottawa. Greater uniformity in judgment is secured, the outlook of the individual judge broadened, and he is better able to impart knowledge to others in the work he is required to do. In the first year of our courses the judges from all parts of Ontario met at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. This enabled the prominent farmers of Eastern Ontario to see for themselves the good work that is being conducted at that splendid agricultural institution of which we are all so proud. We have received a cordial invitation from J. H. Grisdale, Director of Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to have the Western Ontario judges meet with their brethren of the east at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at the time of our regular short course there. This, I think, will meet the approval of all and it will give our western judges an opportunity of going over one of the finest farms in Canada. Chief Director Grisdale has ample accommodation with live stock and field crops of every kind suitable for our judging course and if single fare rates can be procured, as I am sure they can, this arrangement may be carried out. Having all our judges meet at one point for at least one season will add materially to the arriving at a more uniform system of doing that which our judges require to do.

WEATHER INSURANCE.—The gate receipts of thirty-one Societies were seriously affected by bad weather conditions in 1915. Two received the maximum amount of insurance, \$300.00. The total amount paid out for this purpose was \$3,408.

GAMBLERS.—I am pleased to state that Societies are now practically free from these pests, and in future there will be absolutely no excuse for Societies which allow these lawbreakers to operate on or near their grounds.

OFFICERS.—Complaint is frequently made to the Department that officers and directors of Agricultural Societies fail to do the work required of them. This is a matter in which the Department cannot directly interfere. It is the bounden duty of every interested member (and all should be) to attend the annual meetings and vote for enthusiastic and energetic officials, and they must not consider that when their vote is cast their work is done. The duty of each member is to keep closely in touch with the officers they elect and mark the shirker for defeat at the next annual meeting, for we too have these kind of citizens even in the ranks of the army of farmers. The proper time to begin preparations for next year's fair is immediately after the annual meeting.

NEW SOCIETIES.—There are now in Northern Ontario fifty-seven Societies and others are being organized each year. Care must be taken that the mistake made in Older Ontario by organizing too many Societies in a district be not repeated. It is better to have one strong up-to-date Society than half a dozen weak ones, financially and otherwise. A large increase in the number of new Societies, as can be readily seen, will greatly reduce the grants to those already in existence, particularly as all the Societies in Northern Ontario, outside an additional grant of \$5,000, receive out of the regular \$75,000 grant \$2.00 for every \$1.00 paid to Societies in Older Ontario.

POULTRY.—This branch of the agricultural industry is becoming more important as the years go by and the officers of many Societies have failed to rise to the new requirements. Great improvement has been made in recent years in the housing of birds at exhibitions, and arrangements are being made with the manufacturers of a cheap and up-to-date coop for the purchase of them in lots of a thousand. Officers of Societies buying these co-operatively can get them at \$1.80 each. At these figures there will be no excuse for any Society in the Province not having fifty at least of these coops so that the poultry exhibits may be put up in an attractive manner, thereby encouraging this important industry. Samples of these pens are here to-day. One attractive feature about them is that they are easily put up and at the close of the fair they can be neatly folded and stored for another year.

REVISION OF PRIZE LIST.—Each year prize lists should be carefully revised and awards offered only for the different lines of exhibits best suited for the locality in which the exhibition is held. In a number of prize lists the words "Durham" and "Polled Angus" are used to describe these two breeds of cattle. "Shorthorn" and "Aberdeen-Angus" are the correct names to use.

SUB-COMMITTEE.—A good plan is to appoint a sub-committee of the Board of Directors composed of capable men to revise the prize list. On such committee I would suggest that at least two ladies be appointed to give advice with regard to prizes offered for domestic exhibits.

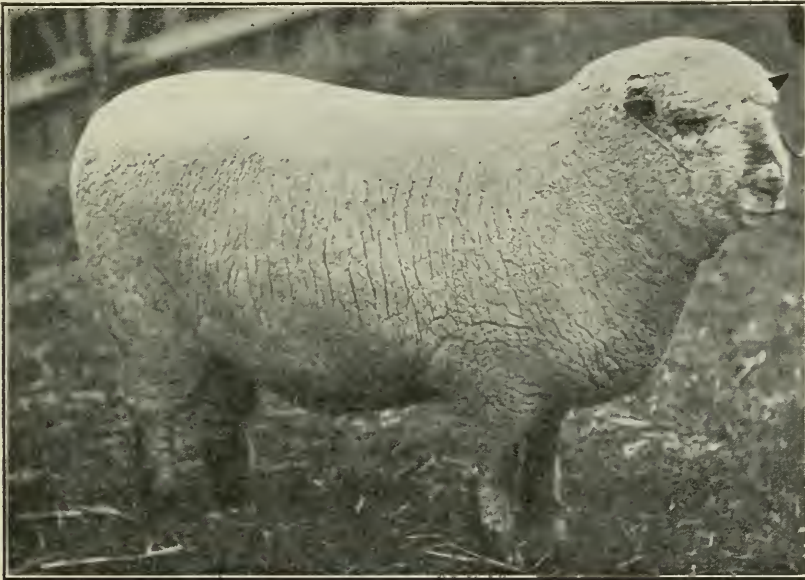
PRIZES FOR LADIES' WORK.—I am of the opinion that the time has come when parties who make a business of carting fancy work from fair to fair, oftentimes not the product of the exhibitor, should be debarred. The result of allowing them to exhibit has been to discourage the ladies of your own district from exhibiting their handiwork. I should like to have an expression of opinion from the delegates in this regard. It has frequently occurred that those outside exhibitors have their goods shipped from one fair to another and the work of unpacking and putting them up falls on the officers of the Societies. No exhibit should be accepted in this way unless accompanied by an affidavit stating clearly that such exhibitors are the actual and *bona-fide* makers and owners of same. If the directors desire to continue the practice of making these classes open to all there should be an additional section for local amateurs in all classes of ladies' work.

TOWNSHIP EXHIBITS.—The practice adopted by some Societies of offering prizes for township exhibits is a good one, and caused a considerable amount of friendly rivalry. The prizes might take the form of diplomas or a picture of their most gracious Majesties, the King and Queen, which could be neatly framed and hung up in one of the school houses of the township, and the officers of the section from which the largest number and best exhibits come should be the custodians of such prizes, which might be kept in their school building.

FAIR BOOKS.—I think the time has come for the Societies to procure co-operatively their fair books and adopt as nearly as possible a uniform system. These index and entry sheets can be purchased very cheaply and I think this Convention should take some action in this regard.

COMFORT OF PATRONS.—I cannot again too strongly urge the provision of a number of cheap benches placed in different parts of the exhibition grounds, resting places for old pioneers and tired mothers with little children tugging at their gowns, and a few trees planted in corners of fair grounds give grateful shade from a scorching sun.

I wish to personally thank the officers and members of our Agricultural Societies for the noble and patriotic response they have made to the call of King and Country, both in men and the other important sinews of war. In the years that are past an insistent call has gone up from the farm homes of Canada for help in their time of need. The back to the land movement has not materialized. Yet though too few of our farmers' sons were to be found helping the old fathers to plow and to sow, to reap and to mow—when the call came, in many sections I know, the last remaining son was with tearful eyes given to fight for the flag under the folds of which no tyrant was ever allowed to raise his blood-stained dagger to



Shropshire two-shear Ram.

slay his weaker neighbor, destroy his home, and commit crimes that are worse than death. God speed our gallant soldiers for we know, as the Scottish poet has said, "The patriots' God peculiarly thou art."

I thank you for the valuable assistance you have given me in the ten years I have endeavored in my humble way to be of service. Without you my efforts on behalf of the farmers of Ontario would have been of little account.

I know you, with me, regret the serious illness of the Hon. Mr. Duff, our Minister of Agriculture, and our hope is that he may soon regain his usual health and strength and take his place as leader and friend of the farmers of Ontario.

W. J. CONNOLLY: There has been a good deal of discussion in our President's address and in Mr. Farrell's about school fairs, and what I am going to speak about comes under the work of the district representatives. I want to speak first of the work of those district representatives in improving the grain, getting clean seed,

and I know they are doing an active part in that line, and if you want to get clean seed to-day all you have to do in our district is to write the district representative as he knows almost every farmer who has good seed. And if you are a farmer and have seed to sell write the district representative and he will find a purchaser for it.

I am glad the Field Crop Competitions have been taken up so ably by our Superintendent to-day. I believe that these competitions are the best work that has ever been introduced. I notice in 1913 there were 159 entries; in the year 1914, 258, and to-day there are 308 entries with 184 Societies entering. In our own local Society we had last year sixty entries, this year we fell short three. We entered in three crops—wheat, peas and oats. Now the men who fail in these competitions would like to know if that judge would leave a score card showing where they fell short, whether it was from noxious weeds or from smut, or anything along that line, and those farmers who had failed this year would be able to improve the next.

In regard to school fairs our district representatives are doing a great work, but I am not going to say very much along this line, and I myself thought a year ago that we should hold these school fairs in conjunction with our local fairs, but I later thought with Mr. Farrell that if they did hold them immediately after the other fairs are over it would be the better idea.

J. L. MILLER: About the school fairs. We had one in our township eight days before our township fair at Jarvis last year, which I believe killed both. Would it not be wise to combine the two together, letting the school fairs have their separate tent or department? The tents are supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

DAVID EVANS: I am very much interested in the Standing Field Crop Competitions and I congratulate you on the manner in which you have dealt with it. I feel that it is one of the important things that we have to deal with as an Agricultural Society. I would like to ask if it is possible in the wisdom of the Department, to make it obligatory on every person who takes part in these competitions that they make an exhibit at the local fair, and then we would have a more live interest on the part of those who come to view these exhibits, having something to show them. We would not have to travel to Toronto, to Ottawa or to London to see prize grain exhibits. I would like to see it made obligatory.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: In answer to Mr. Miller, we have no control over the school fair. I understand that the Assistant Deputy Minister has charge of them, so as a matter of fact, neither the Fairs Association or the Agricultural Societies can have anything to say regarding rural school fairs. I am of the opinion that a one day's fair with a large tent at that fair for the children, keeping their exhibits separate, would work out very well; in some communities, however, it might be better to have them separate.

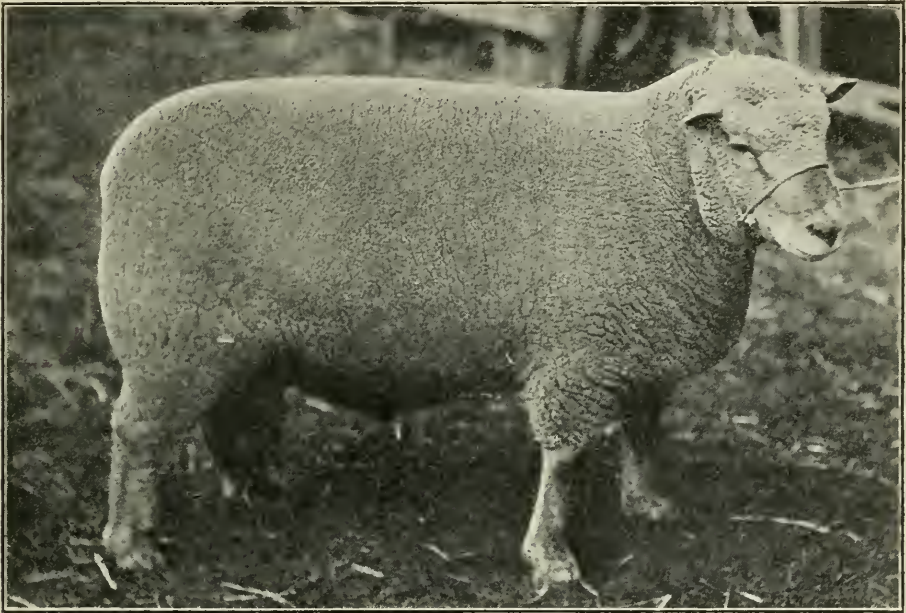
In answer to Mr. Evans, we could not very well compel prize winners to exhibit at local fairs, but your local directors could make the prizes sufficiently tempting to the men who are in the Field Crop Competition to get them to exhibit at local fairs.

MR. LANGFORD: I have a report here from Mr. Raynor, Ottawa. He says he makes a circle around the field, taking with him the farmer or his son, then when he ends up he points out to them where their crop is strong or weak, also he shows him whatever weeds there are in it. This leads him to try and overcome the defects and weaknesses and to know the weeds with which he has to contend.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That is an excellent idea, but you will understand when a judge is sent out the grain is ripe and ready to harvest. That judge has to hurry along, he may have forty fields to judge, and if he stops to give a lecture in every field the grain would be over-ripe, and, doubtless, much of it cut before he could complete his circuit.

JOHN BRODIE: In regard to exhibits at local fairs, Mr. Wilson says, "Offer prizes and they will compete." It would seem necessary to make some compulsory law. A great many of the Societies think that if members compete in the Field Crop Competition they should exhibit their grain and sheaves at the fall fairs.

In regard to gate receipts insurance, what is the percentage of the loss that was paid last year?



Southdown shearling Ram.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Sixty per cent. of the loss sustained as compared with the average gate receipts for the three previous years.

JOHN BRODIE: Is it possible to have that percentage based on the average of three normal years; take for instance, a Society which has had three years of wet weather, with consequent poor gate receipts, it would not receive much benefit.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That matter was discussed and brought to the attention of the Department, with a request for an amendment to the Act, to make it "three normal years," but, perhaps rightly so, the Government thought it might be difficult to determine what could be called a "normal" year.

JOHN BRODIE: It does not seem fair to me as the grant was made for the purpose of assisting unfortunate Societies which had suffered through bad weather conditions.

LEVI MOYER: Our Society makes it compulsory that everyone entering the Field Crop Competition has to exhibit a sheaf of that grain at our fall fair.

A MEMBER: There was a resolution passed at the last convention a year ago, asking that the maximum grant to any one Association be \$500. Was anything done about that?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Government but no action was taken in the matter. There were only, I think, two Societies in the whole Province, that got the maximum of \$800.

JOHN BRODIE: Do any of the Societies get a special as well as the regular grant?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: No Society in this Province can get a grant over \$800 out of the regular appropriation of \$75,000. For Societies in Northern Ontario, however, there is a special grant of \$5,000 over and above the \$75,000. All Societies in Northern Ontario get a portion of such extra grant.

JOHN BRODIE: Do any Societies get over \$800 special and general?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Yes. The West Algoma Society received a regular grant of \$800 and a special of \$100.

A MEMBER: Have Societies power to withhold the Field Crop Competition prize money if the competitors refuse to exhibit at the fall fair?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: A regular agreement is entered into between the Department of Agriculture and the Societies which enter the Field Crop Competitions, and there is nothing in these rules compelling competitors or prize winners to enter either grain or sheaves at local or provincial fairs. The first five prize winners, however, have the option of competing for the large prizes offered, both for grain and sheaves at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions and the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. It is also distinctly provided that no deduction from the \$75 awarded for each crop in the field shall be made. One or two Societies have in the past, on account of the low state of their finances, deducted a percentage from the prize money, but this is not allowable, so far as Field Crop Competitions are concerned, as these grants are made for a specific purpose and must be paid in full.

GEO. DOWNEY: The chief reason for the popularity of the Field Crop Competitions is that it enables the farmer to get better seed.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DIRECTORS.

District No. 1.

ELGIN MONTGOMERY, South Mountain, Director: This district has twenty-six fall fairs. The weather for the most part was very favorable this past season. I attended a number of fairs in my district and they seemed to be very successful. The attendance was good and the quality of the exhibits was of a high order.

In the horse department light horses are most in evidence, although in recent years the draft type is becoming more numerous than formerly.

Dairy cattle form the largest live stock exhibit at the fairs in my district. Pure breds are more in evidence each year, indicating that the quality of the stock in the district is improving. Holsteins and Ayrshires are the principal breeds; in some cases as many as 100 head of these breeds have been at some of the small fairs.

A dairy test was conducted at a few of the fairs last season by the Department of Agriculture. The one at Mountain was a decided success. A number competed. The record made was good and this feature added very much to the interest taken by local breeders in the fair. This interest will grow as the competition becomes keener.

Very few beef cattle are to be found in the eastern part. Many fairs have not a single exhibit in this class. The same condition holds true with regard to sheep, they usually are few in numbers.

The prizes for swine are very often quite small and do not seem to induce people to bring out many in these classes. It is considerable trouble getting them to the fair.



A prize team at a Western Ontario Fair.

This year the grain exhibit was of excellent quality, the weather being quite favorable at harvest time. The root exhibits were also good, large in size and of good quality.

The departments for ladies' work were well filled and continue to be the chief attraction for the ladies at the fair. The halls were well decorated with plants, flags and bunting, and added greatly to the general character of the exhibition. These departments should be encouraged at every fair. They represent the greatest attraction to the ladies of any feature.

The Field Crop Competitions have proved very popular and are a very valuable educational feature for any society to take up. They bring out the value of good seed and proper working of the land. One competitor in Mountain Township raised ninety-two bushels of oats per acre on old land. Another valuable feature of these competitions is the fact that they improve the general

quality of the seed shown at the fair. Many of those taking part in these competitions exhibit their grain, potatoes, or corn at the local fair.

The school fair idea deserves encouragement. I visited two school fairs in Dundas County and the exhibits of the various products from the children's plots were very praiseworthy. The mangel exhibit at one of these fairs was the best I ever saw at any country fair. These fairs develop in the children's mind an enthusiasm for exhibiting their products which will remain with them when they grow older. This is bound to work for the advancement of the local fall fair when they are the men and women of the district. It will also be easier to get officers for our fairs because these children are receiving an education along that line. Upwards of 1,000 people were present at one of these fairs indicating the interest they are arousing.

In conclusion, I would say that to my mind every Agricultural Society should affiliate with the Provincial Association and send in their fees whether sending a delegate or not. A delegate should be sent when possible. It is only in this way that the Societies can place their needs as a body before the Government. I think this convention last year had much to do with the getting back of the Department judges and the full amount of the Government grant. This grant is absolutely necessary if many of the smaller Societies are to remain in existence. They would go under without it, and I believe that the small county fair is a valuable educational feature for any locality. Many attend it who cannot attend the larger exhibitions.

District No. 2.

W. J. CONNOLLEY, Cobden, Director: I am sorry to have to report that owing to illness I was unable to visit any of the fairs last fall, but I wrote to all the secretaries in my district, and, with the exception of two or three, I received a very favorable report, in fact a number of them claim it was their banner year and in nearly all cases the weather was favorable.

All seemed pleased to have their departmental judges back again and also to have their full grant, thanks to the good work of the directors and officers of our Societies in this fair Province.

In regard to school fairs which are flourishing in our district we owe a great deal or nearly all credit to the district representatives who are doing a splendid work here.

It would do you good to visit one of those school fairs and see the interest those young men take in the children, and also the wonderful exhibits the children put up. It would put some adults to shame.

Agricultural industry is fast coming to the top, and you will see in ten years from now that there will not be the trouble to keep the boy and girl on the farm, because farming will be looked upon as one of the very best occupations that either man or woman could be employed in.

District No. 3.

T. H. THOMPSON, Madoc, Director: As director for this district I visited in all seven fall fairs and am pleased to report that those in District No. 3 were very successful. The agricultural districts were never in better shape. Prices have been exceptionally good and crops above the average. The attendance and exhibits in most every case were larger than ever before. I visited one fair at Bancroft in

the northern part of Hastings County and one of the features that caused a great deal of enthusiasm was the children's parade. This is something, in my opinion, which should be encouraged at fall fairs, as it gets the children interested as well as the older ones. The Standing Field Crop Competitions are increasing in popularity in every part of the district. Quite a lot of money was raised for patriotic purposes at the fall fairs in District No. 3 by ladies selling flags, and at some fairs the ladies provided lunch. At our district meeting we had considerable trouble arranging dates for the fall fairs for 1916. Quite a number of the fairs decided to select later dates; I think it would save a lot of trouble if the Department of Agriculture would insist that the dates selected at the district meetings for each fall fair be registered and no change made without authority. I found that the Department's decision to give the usual grants to supply expert judges met with the hearty approval of all the directors and officers of District No. 3.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers and directors throughout the district for the kindness and hospitality extended to me during my term of office.

District No. 4.

J. N. MCGILL, Millbrook, Director: As director for District No. 4 I visited as many of the fairs as possible. As this district is large, comprising as it does so many large fairs, it would be almost impossible to give a comprehensive report of them all. Notwithstanding, with good weather and large attendance, the prevailing tone was prosperity.

In no place can you observe to better advantage the signs of general prosperity of the farmer than at the annual fall fair. Although a certain feeling of depression could be felt, owing to the mighty world struggle in which we are engaged, the slogan of the farmer has been "Business as Usual" and for this reason the fall fair has not suffered to any great extent.

The horse exhibits in most cases were not quite equal to those of former years, due no doubt to the falling off in the horse market. In other lines of exhibits conditions were normal.

The field competitions held by the several societies were quite successful, showing results along the lines intended, namely, better seed, cleaner fields, and more thorough cultivation, and last, but not least, the exhilarating effect of competition.

It is to be hoped that in face of war our societies may enjoy a measure of success for 1916 equal to that they had in 1915.

District No. 5.

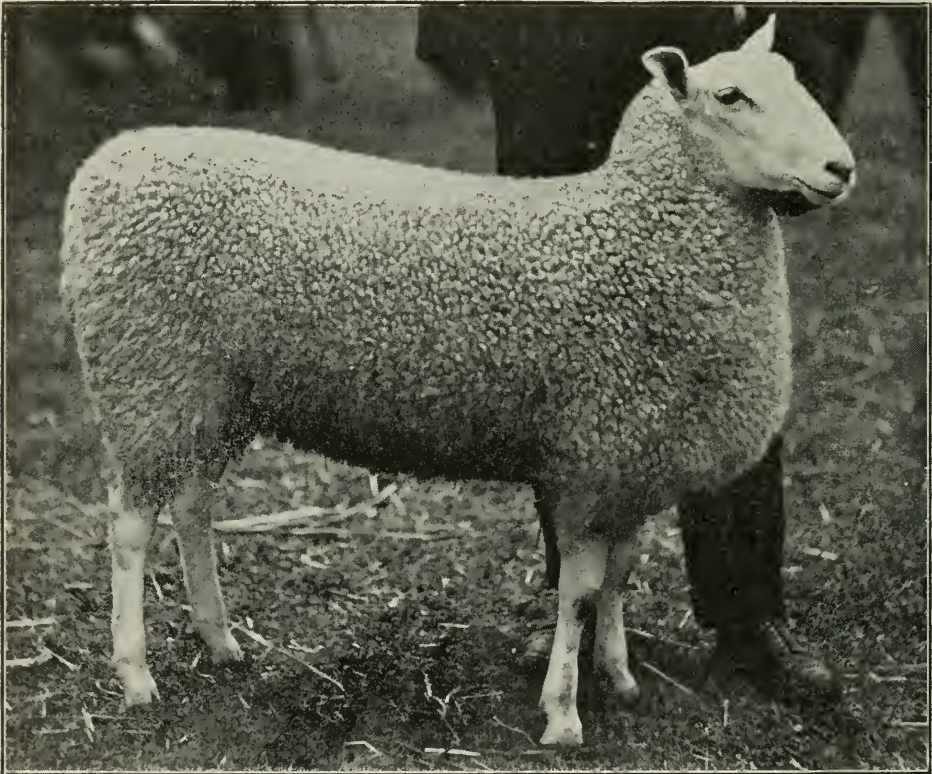
GEO. DOWNEY, Bolton, Director: At the fairs that I attended this fall the attendance was somewhat less than usual, except at some of the largest ones, although there was a much better exhibit. In our district the school fairs were well attended and much interest was shown by the children. Our Field Crop Competitions are doing splendid work in causing farmers to clean their seed grain better, and is also having an effect in the destruction of weeds.

The farm labor problem will be a very serious one with farmers this summer. On the concession on which I live (Township of Albion) thirty lots in length, or sixty lots in all of one hundred acres each, there are only forty-three men and boys

to work sixty one-hundred-acre farms. The recruiting officers are mostly from the cities, do not know rural conditions and seem to think they should get the men now required from the country.

District No. 6.

LEVI MOYER, Beamsville, Director: I am proud to say that we represent a portion of a great Empire, and of that sturdy class of that Empire known as the Ontario agriculturists who have shown their patriotism not only in the farmer boys who have offered and sacrificed themselves in distant parts of our Empire, but



Border Leicester.

also in the plough boys who labored at home and by their extra efforts and patriotism in production have increased Ontario's farm products by over twenty-three per cent., thereby not only saving the financial credit of Ontario, but also improving the credit of the Empire.

In our home of the peach bloom and luscious strawberry, within the sound of the waters tumbling over Niagara's escarpment, 126 years ago when this country was covered with its primeval forests, railways, canals, and improved highways unknown, in the days of the old stage coach, was held the first fair in Canada, and under different circumstances than usually exist to-day, for there was no guarded gate at which you had to present a certain sign before you could gain admission. but the invitation was sent out as far and wide as the times would permit. "Come

and see free of charge what can be done in the way of improvement in general." This Society is in existence to-day, having celebrated its 127th annual exhibition this season and never having at any time charged any entrance fees to its grounds. I believe also that the first Provincial exhibition was also held here when Niagara was the capital of Upper Canada.

The Township of Clinton has now held fall fairs for nearly a century, but I am sorry to say that generally in old Ontario to-day, with all the bright records of past achievements and possibilities, we are not appreciating our opportunities as we should nor valuing our privileges as highly as our friends from the northlands, and I sometimes wonder if we are not over-organized, as there are very few farmers with a title to the use of the word "progressive" who do not belong to some organization. We have our Farmers' Clubs, Farmers' Institutes, Dairy Associations, Fruit Growers' and Vegetable Growers' Association, different Breeders' Associations, Ploughmen's Association and Poultry Associations, etc., all of which could be rightly dealt with under the Agricultural Societies if they lived up to their possibilities, but we are very much divided, and making very little use of the principles of that word we hear so much to-day "co-operation." Organizations are good but it takes brain and co-operation to make success, and the time was never better and the need greater than to-day.

Your district representative sent a notice to all secretaries of fairs in this district and twenty-five delegates assembled. After reading the minutes of the last meeting came a general and profitable discussion along all lines of fair management, and very profitable addresses by J. Farrell, of Forest, and C. A. Hesson, of St. Catharines, when the following resolution was submitted to the meeting and carried:

Moved by Mr. McDONALD, Rockton, seconded by Mr. HENDERSHOT, Beamsville, "That this meeting adjourn until January 13, 1916, to Y.M.C.A. Building, City of Hamilton, for the purpose of securing a more representative meeting from the various Agricultural, Horticultural and Vegetable Growers' Societies of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and Wentworth, as business of vital importance will be discussed, among them the formation of a District Committee to act in conjunction with the Director of the Ontario Fairs Association in framing a uniform system of admission tickets and entry fees, uniformity of rules, arranging of dates to avoid clashing and to introduce new and economic methods of advertising, and the securing of experts from Ontario Agricultural College or elsewhere to give demonstrations in packing of fruit, poultry, dairy, etc."

The evening meeting was largely patriotic in its nature, being addressed by Messrs. Clement, Vineland; L. C. J. Bull, Brampton; Lockie Wilson, Toronto; J. Farrell, Forest; Miss Richardson, Caledonia (elocutionist), McLeod, reading, "Langemark," and patriotic songs by Dr. Stallwood and Miss Kathleen Fairbrother, and upon a motion by the Rev. Lang and Haith, a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers by an audience which might have been larger but not more appreciative.

The adjourned meeting in Hamilton was attended by about the same number from the Agricultural Societies, the Horticultural Societies were represented by Major Burgoyne, St. Catharines, the Rev. G. W. Tebbs, James Ogilvie and Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Potts, Secretary, representing Hamilton, and Mr. H. E. Harris, the Ontario Horticultural Station, Vineland. A very interesting meeting was held with Mr. John Farrell, of Forest, in the chair, and nearly all speaking of the great good that could be derived by greater co-operation and different lines in which

it would be possible suggested, yet it seems hard to convince some that co-operation by fair boards is practicable.

The following motion by John Moffat, of Ancaster, and William Jerome, Beamsville, was carried.

"That a committee of eight, or two from each county in No. 6 District, be appointed to confer with the Director of Ontario Fairs Association as set forth in former resolution passed at Beamsville."

The following gentlemen were then appointed:

William Jerome, Beamsville, Clinton Agri. Society, and W. H. F. Patterson, Smithville, Peninsular Central, Lincoln; John Richardson, Caledonia, and J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga, Haldimand; H. Stetzing, Fenwick, and James Battle, Thorold, Welland; Wm. McDonald, Rockton, World's Fair, and, G. B. Smith, Ancaster, Wentworth; H. E. Harris, Vineland Horticultural Station, and Major W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines, St. Catharines Horticultural Society.

I trust that the director that succeeds me next year may be further able to complete this organization and do splendid work.

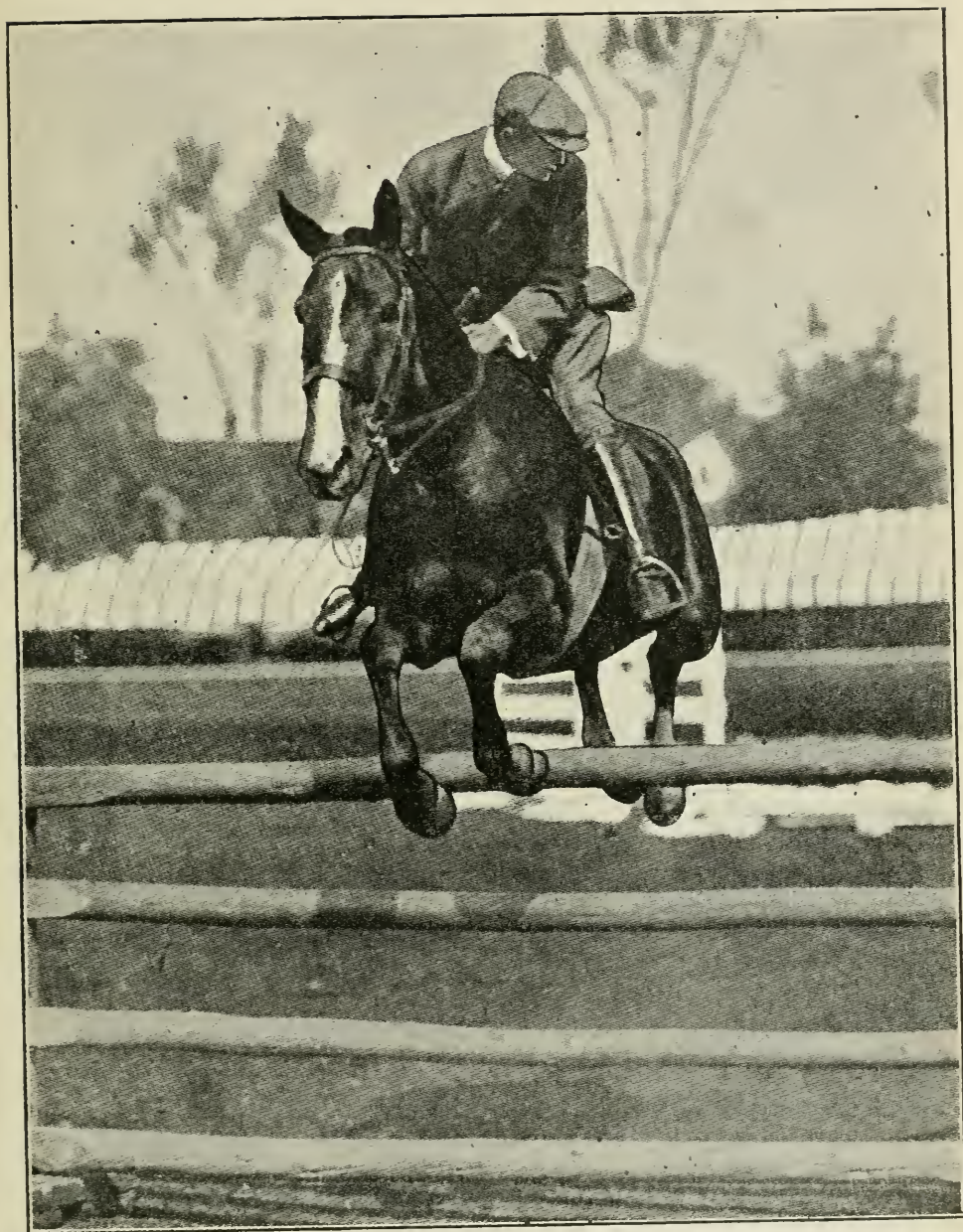
District No. 7.

DR. H. B. ATKINSON, Embro, Director: This district includes the Counties of Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo and Wellington, which are noted for their agricultural resources. Those of you who follow the dairy contests throughout the Province will remember that a large percentage of the winners are from this district, and in particular the County of Oxford. I visited a number of fairs during the past season and notice progressiveness all along the line; while there was a slight drop in the horse department, this was overbalanced in most cases by the increase in the cattle entries, due, no doubt, to the horse market being somewhat quieter than heretofore. The resolution limiting the Government grant to \$500 would be a benefit to the fairs in general, for were it not for those grants a number of the small societies could scarcely exist.

One of the most pleasant ways of learning anything is to attend fairs and exhibitions; you can read as much as you like but observation is the best teacher.

The conflict of dates for exhibitions has again caused considerable trouble, and I do not see how there can be a change for the better until the Department of Agriculture insists that the dates of each fair be registered, and no change made without authority. I am very pleased to state that a large number of fairs in our section have awarded substantial prizes for the best school exhibit grown from products supplied by the Department of Agriculture, which have caused considerable excitement and the rural schools are taking great interest along agricultural lines. Where land is obtainable near the school many of the children have their plots there, while others have them on their own farm, so it is not an uncommon thing when driving along the road to find small plots of grain and roots, sown and cared for by the children. This educates the small boy to have good clean seed and to take an interest in farming and thus has a tendency to keep him there. Several school fairs have been held during the past year where only exhibits cared for by the children are exhibited, which have caused a great deal of excitement and the children are taking an active interest in them, much to the credit of the Department of Agriculture.

The Standing Field Crop Competitions in these counties are doing a good work in encouraging better farming and better selection of seed, also making it



Over the Bars—a popular attraction at Fairs and Exhibitions.

easier for all to secure good clean seed of the best varieties of grain in their localities at reasonable prices. This year the competition will be keener than ever before, as a number who have never competed at a fall fair or entered a Field Crop Competition have decided to do so, and will, therefore, use more care in the selection of their seed, and their fields will also be better cultivated. The results will be to render farm life a little more interesting and show better results for the work done.

Another feature which is finding its way to the front at our fairs is the judging of stock by farmers' sons under twenty-one years of age. This brings the parents and friends out to see the boys and is educating for all. I am very pleased to mention that the beautiful cup donated by the Hon. Mr. Duff for the judging of stock at the Winter Fair at Guelph, and open to every county in Ontario was won by my home County of Oxford.

I wish to thank the officers and directors throughout the district for their kindness and hospitality extended to me during my term of office, and sincerely hope that ere another year rolls around this awful war will be brought to a successful termination, and that peace and prosperity will dwell throughout our land.

District No. 8.

T. W. MORRISON, Mossley, Director: This district has thirty-eight Agricultural Societies. Quite a few have entered into the Field Competition in which a great interest is taken.

There are also a large number of schools having fairs. S.S. No. 16 had its first fair this fall on Trafalgar Day. They furnished a programme and a collection was taken up and the things shown were sold. The amount raised was over \$10.00 which went to the Red Cross. Thorndale school also had a fair.

I visited as many fairs as possible. I also attended a meeting at Stratford for the settling of the dates of some of the fairs. Most of the fairs had fine weather.

The attendance at London fair was large. There were a large number of entries in each of the different classes. The show of horses and cattle was excellent. The exhibit of fruit and roots was very good.

I also visited Gorrie fair. The directors of this fair took the most interest in their fair of any which I visited. They had a large attendance and the different exhibits were of the best quality, especially the ladies' work. The best of order was carried on.

The fair at Dorchester was a success. The young girls sold tags and in this way raised money for the Red Cross.

The district meeting was held in St. Thomas on January 25th. The attendance of representatives was not up to the average, but considerable instructive discussion was heard by the Convention until its close. I strongly insisted upon the holding of strictly agricultural fairs, rather than amusement exhibitions.

District No. 9.

JOHN FARRELL, Forest, Director: We have with us a very distinguished Indian friend from Muncey where they hold an Indian fair. He says, "We were the original owners of this country, and we only extend the right of fellowship to the neighbors around us, but we want them to realize we are still here," and you will hear from Mr. Cornelius, of Muncey, this afternoon, that the red men who

once confined their efforts to hunting and fishing have realized that agriculture is one of our necessities, and you may rest assured you will find in Mr. Cornelius a very able supporter of the profession.

I have the honor of representing District No. 9, composed of Lambton, Essex and Kent, splendid counties which lie on a latitude equal to the south of France, so you will understand there is no section to-day in the Province of Ontario that is better geographically located than ours, and we are able to grow the most splendid fruits, cereals and grains.

Thirty-five fairs were held, and I have the satisfaction of telling you that out of thirty-five I succeeded in getting to twenty. All those fairs were held from the 18th of September until the first week in October.

One of the features that has crowned our efforts is that agriculturists have realized that sugar is one of the staple industries of this country. We have succeeded in interesting capital to invest in a plant in Petrolea, in an industry that when completed will cost \$800,000, to consume the products of this land. It means every day those wheels turn round that 850 tons of the products of the soil will be converted into sugar, and our enemies will soon lose the trade that they had with this country and that has made them so financially strong in the past.

Our school fairs have been a decided success. Our agricultural exhibits have been the best in the land, the gate receipts enormous, and out of the thirty-five fairs only two or three had the misfortune of not coming up to the standard conditions. You will realize that we are justly proud of our district and we will be proud to welcome any of you to our fairs.

In conclusion, let me say a word about recruiting and farm labor. There seems to be a fear that our agricultural interests may suffer because too many of our farmers' sons are joining the colors. Our enemies are not looking to any particular class or profession to get their men for field service. To-day in Germany you will find scarcely a man on the farms, they are being cultivated by the women, and we will win this war by simply taking the men from every place where it is possible to get them, because we are perfectly sure of the future if we contribute now our mite, and our wealth. There is no question as to the future, because our enemies already feel discouraged. We are on the very pinnacle of success, and if every man and every woman do their duty—I know that is the spirit of the colonies of the Empire—when we have worn the enemy out we can go on expanding, and we can go on tilling our fields as never before.

District No. 10.

ARCH. CROW, Tara, Director: I have the honor of being the district representative of two of the banner counties of the Province of Ontario, and of being president of one of the best agricultural fairs of this Province, and I will try and endeavor to show you in what the majority of our fairs of this Province fail in what I term an agricultural fair. They must have all sorts of attractions and horse races, or they say their fair would go out of business. I am going to prove to you that that is not the case. Some fifteen years ago we had the same trouble. This question of horse racing was discussed. One of our directors got up and said, "If you are not going to have horse races we are going to be put out of business," and an old gentleman got up on the platform and said, "If the time has come when our Agricultural Society has got to introduce horse racing to keep it a live institution, we will drop the agriculture," and I am proud to-day that we have an

Agricultural Society that has gone ahead. Now I have been asked by some of the officials of those fairs that have had horse racing for a number of years to bring that before this meeting. They claim that the whole attraction is horse racing, that there is not the same interest taken in agriculture. I visited a fair not very far from my own home, they had a very good fair too, and a very good horse race, but in their ring where they showed their horses I could count the spectators on my fingers. Those men had probably spent a good part of the summer in preparing those horses for that show, and the spectators did not think it worth while to come and inspect them, for the whole attraction was horse racing.

Now at the same fair I met a friend, a lover and judge of horses. After the fair was over I said, "John that was a splendid pair of horses that Mr. So and So



Guernsey Cow.

exhibited." He said, "I never got any good out of the agricultural fair: I sat up in the grand stand and watched the races." I am speaking about this particularly because I have been an exhibitor since I was fourteen years of age, and I tell you it is not altogether for the prizes that I got out of it, but I want the people to come around and see my stuff, I want to advertise it as it were. Take a young boy, for example, it is probably the first time he has exhibited at a fair. He fixed up a colt, he spent the whole of that summer looking after that colt in preparation for this very event. He probably goes to his county fair, and he wins the first prize, but no one comes around, and the young fellow sees the whole attraction is in the horse race. He will say to himself, if there is more fun in that ring, I will be there next year too.

Now, that is the trouble with our fairs—they do not take enough interest in the agricultural exhibits. We have never had a horse race at our fair, nor have we any of those other things like wheel of fortune or games of chance. We do not allow them.

I have been coming here for the last eight years, and I see others who have been coming here every year, too. I do not know whether it is because they are better orators or what is the reason they are picked by their Society. I will tell you something for the benefit of your own Society, and you can try it yourself and see how it works out. About eight years ago there was a motion brought up at our annual meeting that the director who brought the most money into our Society was appointed a delegate to this Convention. I do not know if it is a good thing or not, but it has kept alive our Society.

There are too many Societies who elect the same Board of Directors year after year. They do not get any fresh blood into the Society. Now the way we do, the motion is brought in that the two directors that got the most members got this trip to Toronto, and I believe it is a good thing. One director alone has brought in \$150 into that Society. When you have fourteen or fifteen directors you can figure how much you get in. There are too many of our directors who are elected that do not do anything until the day of the show when they get their badge pinned on, then they swell around. The director to elect is the man who will help to build up the Society.

I wrote to the different secretaries in my district and asked them to send me a prize list, and I got them. I am not going to mention any of the fairs, but I was ashamed of some of the prize lists. I do not believe they had been revised for the last ten years. Go over your list every year and make some changes, supposing it is not any better, you will not make it any worse probably.

The third matter I meant to mention was that of advertising. Mr. Farrell took this up pretty thoroughly. The first year I wrote to the different secretaries and asked them to have one bill and have the name of the secretary and the president of each fair, the date and where held on that bill, and it is the only proper way to advertise our fairs, and I think next year more will take it up.

The Field Crop Competitions are one of the best things that have ever been introduced into the Province. Of course, you know there are lots of people who get jealous if they do not get first prize; lots of people are good winners, but few are good losers. I have no fault to find with any of the gentlemen whom we get as judges. We always got the very best of judges at our Tara fair. I had the honor of winning first prize in the Field Crop Competition every year, but last year they thought they would get more into the Society if I did not compete. I will tell you how I came to win in that Field Grain Competition. I got the best seed oats I could get to start out with, I had a good field, fairly clean, and I said to myself, I will sow oats on that, if they grow and do well that is all I ask. I will not neglect it, because lots of people think if they sow the grain that is all they have to do. I got the seed oats perfectly clean and sowed them with a disk drill. The reason that I won was because I went through that field and picked every head of barley that I found among it, and I had a practically clean field. I went through it about a dozen times. Someone said, "Crow practically lived in that field of oats." Well, if it is worth going after, it is worth going after it to win.

We have in our little township a good agricultural fair and also some very able men. I am pleased to say that the Premier of the Province of Ontario was born in our little town. I am proud of him and think that he will make one of the best premiers that the Province has ever had.

District No. 11.

W. J. HAMILTON, Raymond, Director: There are twenty-four Agricultural Societies in this district. On December 10th, 1915, we held a district meeting at Huntsville, to arrange the dates for the fall fairs in 1916, so that they would not conflict. After these were arranged a discussion was held as to how to manage Agricultural Societies so as to give the best results for time and money expended.

The Societies in this district are grateful to the Fair Association for having the grants sustained, as without them many could not do efficient work.

The Societies which have taken advantage of the Field Crop Competitions all vote them a decided success in spite of the fact that there are complaints that some judges are inclined to hurry their work and do not take time to examine the fields sufficiently.

I would like to draw your attention to one very great drawback of our fairs, and that is that at the greater number of our fairs the work on fair day is all left to the secretary. The president and directors are usually so busily engaged in looking after their own stock that they entirely neglect their duties as officials of the Society. It would be an improvement if each official was given some definite duty.

Another trouble is that members quite often neglect to send in their entries until the day before the fair so that the secretary has to stop up all the night previous to the fair, and I would suggest that the Societies make a rule that all entries must be in one day previous to the first day of the fair, thus giving the secretary one clear day for his work.

In this district most of the Societies have an extra fine display of roots and vegetables, but, in several, the competition is small in cattle, sheep and swine. The greatest competition is in horses and this is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the larger share of the prize money is spent on horse prizes.

In one Society they had a milking contest and it proved a very decided attraction. It would be a decided improvement in our fairs if there were more of these attractions which serve to give an added interest to agriculture, and if the law against fakirs were more strictly enforced.

I hope that after seeing the good work of this Association every Society will willingly pay in their affiliation fee and send two delegates to the convention, and that the delegates do their duty by attending every session of the convention.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and directors throughout the district for the kindness and hospitality extended to me during my term of office, and hope that the year 1916 will be the most successful year we have seen.

District No. 12.

E. F. STEPHENSON, New Liskeard, Director: The annual agricultural fair is looked forward to with keen interest by many people in the northern and newer parts of the Province, for the reason that the people who have settled here are anxious to know what, in the line of foodstuffs, can be grown here.

The fairs I visited last fall were all very successful, not only in the products placed on exhibition, but in the interest taken in them by the residents of the various communities.

It will be of interest for me to say that I found at Cochrane, which town is situated at the terminus of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and

on the line of the Transcontinental Railway, splendid exhibits in grain, roots, vegetables, as well as live stock. This town is 254 miles north of North Bay and 480 miles north of Toronto. Naturally, if farm and garden products can be grown to perfection at Cochrane, there is no doubt about successfully growing these products at all points south of this northern town.

In looking over 1914 report of Agricultural Societies issued by the Department of Agriculture, I found some interesting statistics. I found that Temiskaming took the highest percentage in the Province in spring wheat, in the



First Prize Dorset Horned Ram.

Standing Field Crop Competition. (I do not include Goose wheat.) I also find that Rainy River took the highest mark in potatoes, 96½ per cent. Both these places are in Division 12.

Out of sixty competitors in the Standing Field Crop Competitions in potatoes who took 90 per cent. or over, in the whole Province, I find that 22 were residents of Northern Ontario, or in that territory lying north of the C.P.R. between Mattawa and North Bay, and north of Lake Nipissing and the French River. In oats the report gives several who are over the 90 per cent. mark to Division No. 12.

SHEEP EXHIBITS.

T. REGINALD ARKELL, OTTAWA.

Competition is one of the most wholesome means of encouraging better production. This applies especially to live stock and in this category sheep are included. In this respect, the district and provincial fairs perform an admirable service, the results of which are readily apparent by reason of the interest which the show ring attracts and the efforts put forth by intending exhibitors to bring the laurels to themselves.

Sometimes the sheep section is looked upon as a side issue in connection with other live stock exhibits. The horse ring admittedly attracts a greater number of people other than farmers, yet the sheep bring to the fair a class of persons, who without them, could arouse little interest in other displays. There is no one more singularly disposed in his inclinations than the enthusiastic sheep man. He becomes a veritable "fan."

Sheep can well be accorded a prominent place in Ontario fairs. Considered from the standpoints, respectively, of mutton and wool, they may be said to form a double attraction drawing to them the attention, besides farmers and sheep breeders, of the drovers and woollen manufacturers. The latter especially are becoming more and more interested in the development and encouragement of the Canadian sheep industry, and recognize clearly the value of the fair in aiding its promotion on a sound and stable basis. Again, no class of exhibitors has brought more fame to Canada through their winnings at International Expositions on this Continent than the Ontario sheep raiser. The success of the sheep breeder of the mutton types in this Province is well recognized, and they have competed and won against American flocks to a much greater degree than breeders of any other class of live stock in Canada.

The fair serves another purpose. It provides for the assembling of all the different breeds in one place and thus gives to the prospective purchaser an opportunity of determining the one which, in his estimation, will prove most advantageous to him in his breeding operations. Besides, the bringing into competition of the various types makes apparent to all those which hold a useful purpose in the Ontario scheme of farming and helps to relegate those not possessing obvious merit.

The classifications at most fairs for sheep are generally satisfactory and adequate. At many of our district exhibitions, however, the classification has been extended too far, with the result that the prizes in some instances are so meagre as not to make it worth while for even many of the local sheep raisers to take the trouble to bring their animals. To my mind, especial emphasis should be placed on the lamb classes and competition restricted in these to animals bred and owned by exhibitor. The greatest profit, I believe, from contests of this nature can be gained if local breeders are encouraged to develop a better class of stock. It will serve a more useful purpose to the community than where the winnings are mostly gained by a man with ample money to purchase what he needs and go from one show to another gathering in the major part of the prizes to the abandonment of the local holder of a small flock. It would not be so fair to limit the aged or yearling classes to exhibitor-bred animals, since, if an improvement in any flock is to occur, the breeder must go from without his district to purchase fresh and superior blood, but if the lamb classes are restricted in this respect, then an op-

portunity is given to show what the small flock holder can perform for himself in breeding, feeding and fitting. A limitation of this character will preclude the large exhibitor of imported or highly fitted animals from winning all of the prizes in every class which is indubitably taking an unfair advantage of the local breeder. If the latter has a chance to enter at least one class in open competition with others in a similar position, then he will have an incentive to prepare his animals.

I have one more remark to make in connection with sheep exhibits, and that comprehends the offering of prizes for wool in the fleece. Wool has attained such a high price (and there is little reason for, even at the conclusion of hostilities, any very appreciable decrease) that it now comprises a most important and profitable asset to every sheep farmer. Wool is purchased upon the basis of both fineness of fibre and shrinkage, or in other words the higher the shrinkage the smaller the price, the quality being the same. Therefore, it is necessary to impress on all sheepmen the advantages of cleanliness. Selling co-operatively on a graded basis through wool associations organized by the Dominion Live Stock Branch, brings the necessity of this clearly before the sheep breeder. However, wool prizes would be of added benefit in this respect. I am led to believe that many of the provincial exhibitions this year will adopt a classification for fleece wools. It may be possible, after the results of these are apparent, to extend prizes of this nature to district fairs. The prizes need not be great, but no other means, outside of grading the wool and disposing of it in this fashion, will tend to promote a greater interest in the sheep and wool industry in Canada.

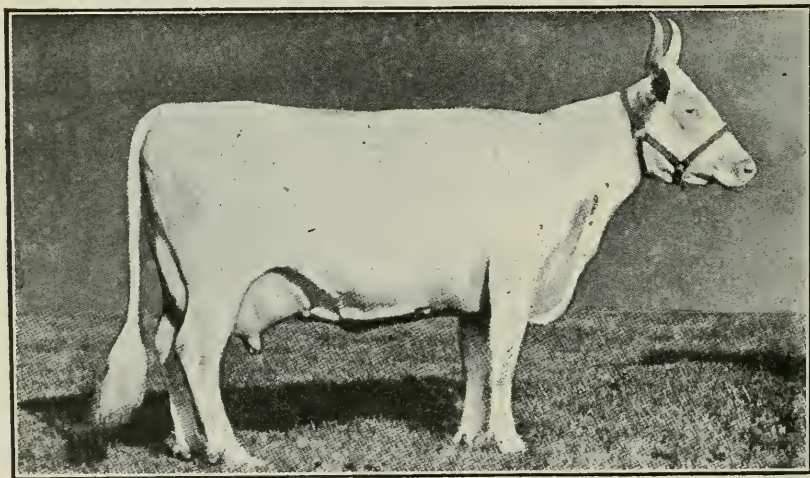
ADDRESS.

HON. F. G. MACDIARMID, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ACTING MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

I consider it not only an honor but a privilege to have this opportunity of addressing the body of men whom I see before me to-night, men who represent a very large section of public opinion in this Province, men who are closely in touch with all phases of rural life in the Province of Ontario. I am pleased to see that you have attended here in such large numbers, and that this is the best meeting you have had so far in the history of your Association.

The fall fair is a very interesting part of rural life, at which the farmer boy gets his first glimpse of the outside world. Most boys remember their first experience in attending fall fairs. Their character has changed considerably during the past fifteen or twenty years, but still we all have a very vivid recollection of our first experience, where we saw all the different forms of entertainment, the prize stock, and all the different things that interest us in the fall fairs, and where the boy has his first experience of how easy it is to part with his money in a game of chance. How often we meet in after life men who will tell you how they lost their seventy-five cents on the wheel of fortune, and they have never gambled since, so that even that has not been an uneducating event in connection with fall fairs. This undesirable feature of our fall fairs has now, happily, been done away with. Our fairs and exhibitions have branched out and are doing a great work in the Province of Ontario and are one of the great agencies that have helped to build up this Province. For that reason they should be encouraged in every possible

way. Agricultural Societies have recently taken up Field Crop Competitions as a new and educational branch of their work. This is something which we all know stimulates good farming in every locality in which the Competition is undertaken. It is by comparison and by competition that the best is brought out, and by that method you are doing a good work along that line. I presume in many cases you are, perhaps, not satisfied with the progress you have made. That, perhaps, in itself is a good thing, it will spur you on to efforts to build up your respective fairs to the highest possible standard. Sometimes I think that the prize lists in connection with your fall fairs are extended too far and embrace too many prizes. What I mean by that is, that it seems to me that the prize list should be confined to articles which can be grown successfully in that particular locality, that there is no need of encouraging freak varieties. Often you look over a prize list and you will see prizes given for fruits which will never grow successfully in that locality, fruits of which perhaps a bushel or a bushel and a half is all that is grown in that county. These prize lists should, I think, be limited to staple products as far as possible.



Ayrshire.

The past year has been an exceptional one; from the point of view of production it has been marvellous. We produced about 28,000,000 bushels of wheat last year in the Province of Ontario, and in the Dominion of Canada a campaign was carried on for greater production, realizing the needs of the Empire at this particular time. Notwithstanding the fact that war was only declared a month or six weeks before the time for seeding, yet there was a very great increase in the acreage sown in fall wheat, with the result that we reaped a magnificent harvest, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

In oats there has been an increase of 20 per cent. over the total crop, amounting to 120,000,000 bushels; in barley an increase of 15 per cent. Except the single staple crop of potatoes, in every other line it has been one of the best years we have ever experienced in the Province of Ontario. The dairy industry has been flourishing. The live stock industry has done well. Grain production has been above normal, showing that the farmers of this Province responded to the appeal that was made to them on behalf of the Empire last year. The conditions

in Ontario have been exceptional, and those throughout the whole Dominion of Canada have been highly satisfactory. Our whole wheat crop as a country was 376,000,000 bushels, an increase over 1914 of 214,000,000 bushels, practically 125 per cent. of an increase. That does not represent the increase as far as dollars and cents go, because the price has been higher, the yield has been greater per acre, so that instead of realizing from the wheat crop per acre \$12 as we did in 1914, we secured last year the sum of \$23.14 per acre. The total of the Canadian crop last year is estimated at 800,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 160,000,000 over the preceding year, or almost enough to maintain any army of 250,000,000 in the field for one year. Notwithstanding the heavy drain there has been on this country, this increased production has resulted in the balance of trade being turned in Canada's favor. Notwithstanding the terrific struggle under which we are laboring we may say our financial position is better to-day than it was before war broke out.

In the mist of this general prosperity we should not forget our duty; in the midst of this great struggle we are engaged in, let not the efforts of the farmers be put forth in the production of more grain, or in the acquisition of more wealth alone, but let us put the spirit of self-sacrifice in this work, feeling that we are doing our part in connection with this great struggle. If we do that, we will be doing our part. It is not for us all to be present on the field of battle. Some of us are doing their part there, others do theirs in the production of food and some in the munition factories. In this great struggle let us unite in the resolve that we each shall do our part in order that we may bring this terrible struggle to a successful issue and a close, in order that we may pass through this crisis with our credit unimpaired, our confidence unshaken and our patriotism intensified. We know that our cause is just. We believe that the whole past history of the human race led up to this great event, "This is the greatest tragedy," as the Prime Minister of Great Britain has said, "that the world has ever seen." We have to unite and give and give, produce and produce, and use every resource and every energy that the people of this country and the people of the British Empire are possessed of, in order that Prussian militarism may be stamped out for all time to come.

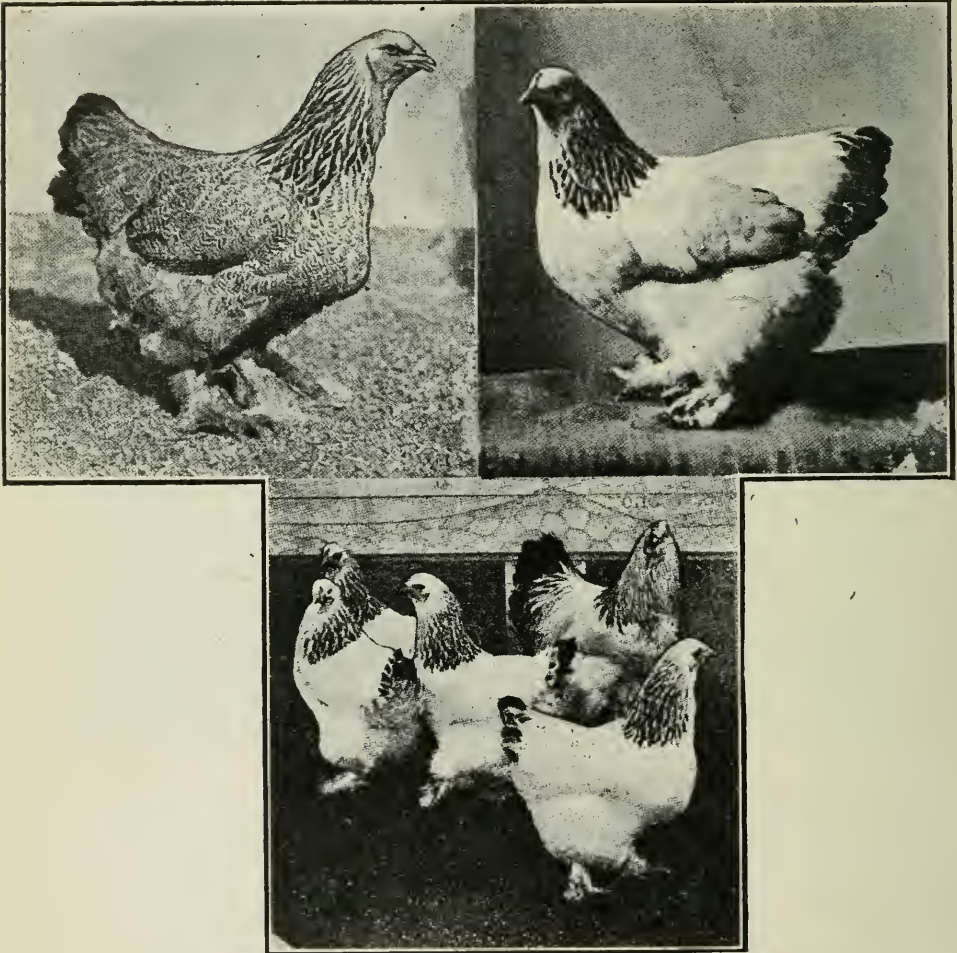
I regret very much that my presence here to-night is due, perhaps, to the illness of the Minister of Agriculture whose interest in the great work in which you are engaged is too well known for me to refer to it to-night. I trust his illness is but temporary and that he may soon resume his post as head of the Agricultural Department here in Ontario.

ADDRESS.

N. W. ROWELL, TORONTO.

I heartily concur in the regret expressed by Mr. Macdiarmid at the enforced absence of the Honorable Mr. Duff from this meeting to-night. While it has been my privilege to differ from Mr. Duff on many matters of public policy we have always been able to differ and yet to enjoy each other's friendship and to preserve the good relations which should exist between Canadian citizens who have the common interests of their country at heart. I always found him, at the House

and between the sessions, anxious to give information, willing to meet our views so far as he felt he properly could in matters in connection with the management of his Department, and we will all greatly miss him from the House during the approaching session if his health is not sufficiently restored to permit him to take part in the proceedings of the House. I am sure we all wish for him an early recovery from his illness.



Dark and Light Brahmas.

This is the first occasion on which I have had the opportunity of meeting with you in your annual gatherings, and I was glad to hear from the announcement of the President that this is the largest and most representative gathering you have had in your history. I congratulate you on the success so far evidenced by the attendance and proceedings up to this hour in connection with your Convention. For when one stops to think of the matter you occupy a very important place in the agricultural education of the Province of Ontario, and, undoubtedly, the fall fairs and exhibitions are a most important feature in connection with the work of agriculture. I remember when I was not quite so old as I am now, when

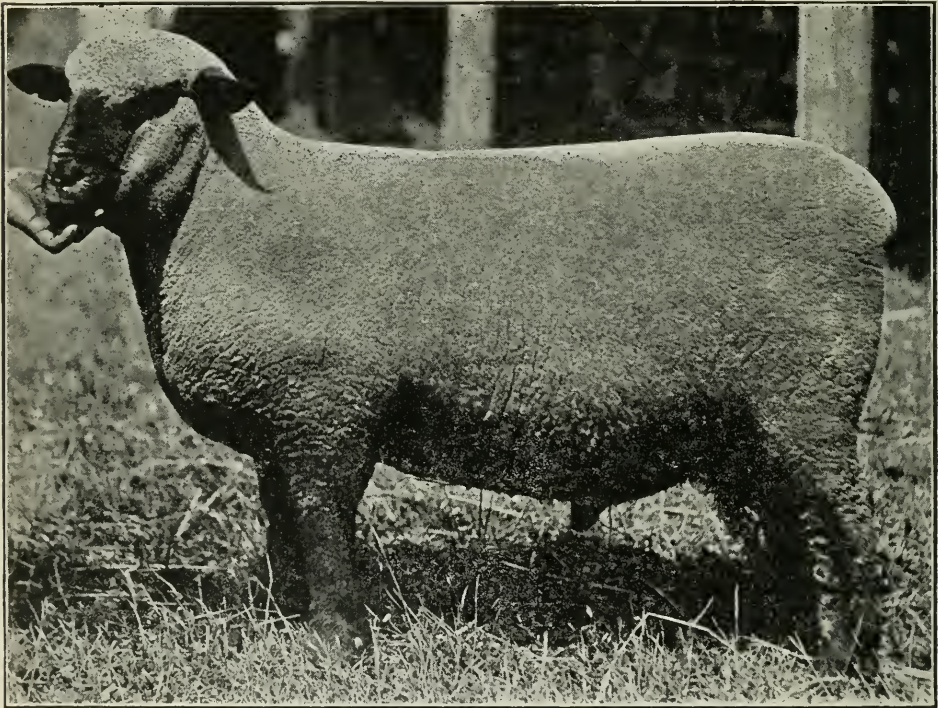
I lived on the farm out in London Township there were two or three great occasions in the year, which, as a boy, I always looked forward to. One of those was sheep washing, for that was about the first swim we had in the spring time. The next was threshing, and we always had a good time when the threshers came around, particularly if one did not have to work behind the threshing machine—in those early days when you did not have the protection from strong dust which you have to-day. The third was when the fall fairs came around, and I know if I was able to get a pair of chickens or ducks that could win a prize, particularly at the Western Fair at London, I was the happiest boy alive. If I could not do it there, I might get one at Strathroy or Ailsa Craig or some of the other smaller fairs, and I thought it was a great achievement. And in those days I looked forward, I remember, as the highest ambition to which I aspired, to the possibility of carrying off a great many prizes along the particular lines in which I was interested. Well, fortune has turned otherwise, and even though I could not pursue those elusive prizes, I have never lost the interest in the fall fairs and in the larger exhibitions, particularly in the agricultural aspects of them. And as my fancy in those days turned to poultry, I never go to an exhibition without thoroughly inspecting the poultry, although in the last twenty-five years a number of breeds have come in which were not common in those days.

Then you have in recent years enlarged the scope of your operations by taking in your Field Crop Competitions, again emphasizing the educational aspects of your work, and I was very glad to note in the reports of your organization the great growth in this line in the last few years. While the growth last year was not so great as in former years, it is a matter of public interest that you have over 6,500 farmers engaged in these Field Competitions, and that you had in this last year over 65,000 acres judged.

I had occasion recently when looking into the situation as we face it to-day (when you have a strong enemy to overcome, you like to know wherein his strength lies) to make some study of German history. I was very interested in discovering this fact, that some twenty or twenty-five years ago the German nation found themselves facing the same position we are in to-day, the drift of their population from the country to the city. With the marvellous expansion of manufacturing in Germany they had the same result as we have, the manufacturing organizations in the city drew out and absorbed the supply of the country labor. They found their cities growing to the detriment of their rural districts. What did they do in the face of that situation? They tackled it as shrewd business men should, and whatever we think of the Germans' methods of warfare we must give them credit for managing their affairs in an able way. They said to themselves (and they may have had the military interests at heart in doing so) in a country the size of Germany, if we permit ourselves to develop entirely along industrial lines and we find ourselves engaged in a great war we will not be able to feed our people. We must, as our country grows, see to it that the agricultural production growth keeps pace with our growth of cities, so as to be able to be largely, if not entirely, self-supporting, and to feed our own people. A second proposition they considered was this: They found that as the population moved from the country to the city, and they came under their compulsory methods of military training, they were compelled to reject as physically unfit a very much larger percentage of the young men in the cities and towns than those in the country. And medical examination for fitness in connection with their military system disclosed this fact, that the

young man who lives and grows up in the country has a stronger physique, is less susceptible to disease and a larger percentage can pass the military examination than among the city men, and the towns stood somewhere midway between country and city. And they reached this conclusion, if they were to keep their people a strong, hearty nation they must see that they maintain the strength of their rural population so that they might draw from it as large a percentage as possible for their armies.

What has been the result of that system carried out? Germany with an area about half the size of Ontario, with nearly seventy millions of people, is yet able to-day, with her intensive system of agriculture, to maintain her armies and feed her people, besides a large number of prisoners of war. We thought Germany's



Hampshire Down shearling Ram.

food supply must have given out long ago. We thought with the embargo placed upon her ports, that Germany would have been compelled to capitulate from a shortage of food. One reason why she has not had to do so is the co-operation between the Government and the agricultural interests of the country, which has enabled them, notwithstanding the growth of their cities, to greatly increase the production.

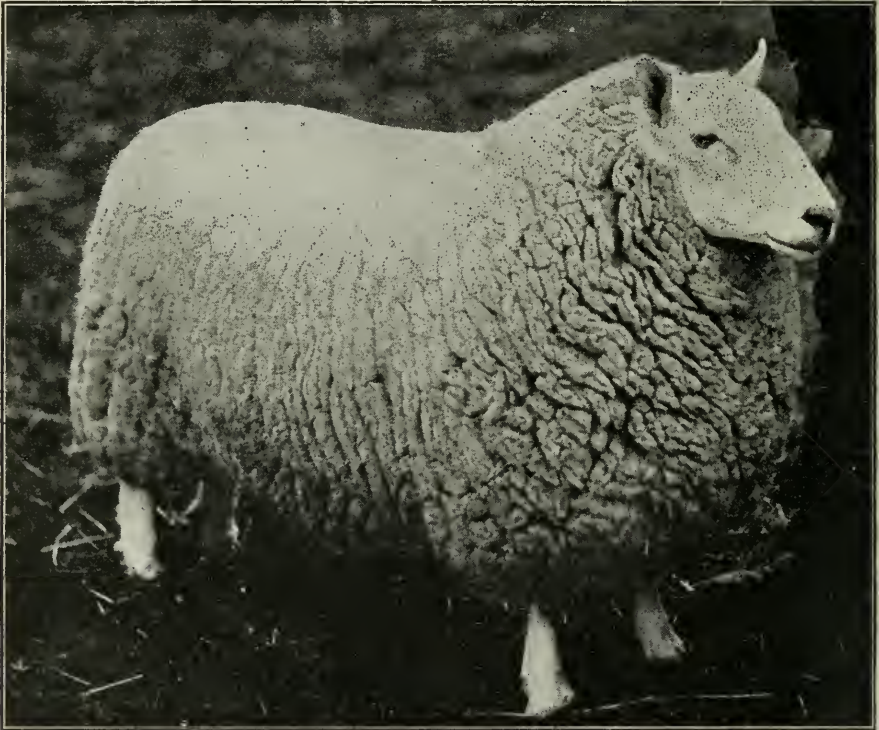
If we are wise we will take lessons even from our enemy, and we may profit from the experience of Germany, which is also that of Denmark, Holland and Belgium, who have paid more attention to the development of agriculture than have some of the newer countries where the need and burden upon us has not been so great.

What has been the effect of that great increase in output in Western Canada? It has not only revolutionized business conditions in there, but it has materially helped to revolutionize them in Eastern Canada, as with the combined effect of the orders for munitions and equipment, and the influence of the magnificent crops throughout the present year, industrial conditions in Ontario are very different to those of a year ago. Instead of unemployment we have men employed everywhere, and instead of trade depression we have business on the whole exceedingly good. What is the explanation of the effect of those crops? It means that if the farmers of Western Canada have more grain to sell they will buy more goods from the East. If more manufactured articles are required from Eastern Canada it means employment for more men, and if more men are employed in Eastern Canada it means they need more food from the farmers of Ontario. And the increase in agricultural production in Western Canada actually improves the conditions for the farmers of the East, because by the stimulus of manufacturing it improves the food market here.

Now while our present financial position has been improved by these conditions, we must all recognize the fact that due to the enormous expenditures we are making on account of the war and the still larger ones we will make in the near future, we are facing as a country an enormous public debt and will face a still greater one at the close of the war. It staggers one to think of the debt which Great Britain will face. The annual interest on our national debt when the war is over will be a very heavy tax on the energies and resources of the people, the pensions which we will have to pay to the wounded and disabled and their dependents will constitute a large charge on the revenue of the country. The pensions already provided are perhaps inadequate and the scale should be increased, but I am simply pointing out the conditions which will have to be faced. How are we as a people to bear the financial burden, which will be put upon us, without suffering from the strain? How are we to meet the situation when perhaps two or three hundred thousand men or more come back from the front and will have to be fitted into the social conditions of the country, when the factories manufacturing munitions cease to turn their wheels? We will face most serious problems from the standpoint of absorbing this great addition to the labor supply of our country, and we will face equally serious problems in bearing the financial burden due to the tax which the war will put upon us. How can we meet it? If we can meet it in the same way as we met it this year by getting the soil to give of its fertility we will draw the money from the soil. If, during this past year, we have been able to draw \$160,000,000 more out of the soil than in the previous year, suppose we can continue to do this—we did it this year under the blessing of Providence and special conditions—but if by changes in methods of operation, if by plans which can be put into effect, we can annually increase our production, not by \$160,000,000 but by \$200,000,000, \$300,000,000, \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000, we can carry the burden without feeling it and we can conduct the affairs of our country amid prosperity and unhampered by the burdens which are imposed upon us.

Dr. Creelman, President of our Guelph Agricultural College, tells us that by proper methods of cultivation, suitable crop rotation, by the use of the best fertilizers, underdrainage and by proper selection in breeding of live stock, we could double the productivity of the Province of Ontario. If we could do half of that we could carry this burden without feeling it, and may one not venture to hope with the agencies now set in motion and with other proposed ones, we may gradually work towards the attainment of that object.

In recent years we have been devoting our energies to the life of our cities, we have been interesting ourselves with how to build up the industries of our country, and the result is that we have overbuilt our cities at the expense of the country. We have more capital invested to-day in industrial enterprises than can be justified by the markets we are able to serve or the production we are able to turn out, and we must turn our thought and attention more to the direction of seeing what Governments can do to co-operate with the interests of agriculture in order to place that great industry in the commanding position it should hold in the life of the nation. I had the pleasure this last year of visiting Western Canada and so got in touch with some of the men in the West interested in those great co-operative movements out there, and in touch with some of the forms of agri-



Cheviot Ram, first prize winner.

cultural education, and I must say I was particularly impressed with the schools of agriculture in the Province of Alberta. I had the privilege of visiting one at Olds. There is a school unpretentious in its character. They locate these schools over the Province of Alberta, convenient to the farmers where they can drive in for many miles around for a three or four months course each year, and they teach agriculture in a way that it can be applied on the farmers' own farms, and important as is the work that we are trying to do in our rural schools, I believe there is a great gulf, so to speak, between the rural schools and the agricultural colleges as we have them in this Province. We must have schools between our public schools and our central agricultural colleges, where the young men can learn some of the more practical things about farming, where the young women can learn

domestic science, not in the sense of those who are to be teachers, but for the girl who is to work in her own kitchen in the household; and in this way get the benefit of obtaining practical knowledge near their own doors, so as to practice it in their own home. It is one of the methods that they have adopted in Europe with splendid results. And I believe that the time must come when we must break the gulf between the public school and our central agricultural college, and I believe we could do much to improve the situation in that way. I do not know why here we should not develop along co-operative lines in the farming community as they have in the West with the great practical advantages to the farmers. The manufacturers organize and properly so; they have their manufacturers' organizations in order that they may consider together matters of common interests. The merchants organize, they have their boards of trade. The farmer, so to speak, is an independent individual unit in the community, and unless he joins in certain enterprises he does not get the practical sympathy from his fellow farmers as the merchant or the manufacturer gets in his association. And, wherever agriculture has attained its highest position we have the co-operative movement largely developed among the farmers in those countries and in those cities. And then, as mentioned before, we must go further than we have done before in connection with making financing easier for the farmer, to make it more possible for the progressive ones who want to undertake development, to increase their stock, make it more possible for them to secure the necessary money conveniently and without unnecessary charge upon them with respect to the money they may secure. And by a system of thorough education, by a system of co-operation and of improved farm financing, I think we may fairly hope to greatly stimulate the agricultural interests of the country, and if we will stimulate those we will improve the interests of the country and help the whole nation to bear the burden it must.

In conclusion, as Mr. Macdiarmid has very well said, we are facing a grave and serious situation at the present time. We meet here to-night in peace and in quietness. You can travel from one end of this Province to the other just as we could if no war were raging. Why is it possible for us to continue to pursue our ordinary business day in and day out undisturbed and unmolested? Is it because we are special favorites of Providence, that there is some special protection for us because we are Canadians, is it because Germany likes us so well she did not trouble or molest us if she could? We enjoy the blessing of peace within our own borders, freedom from attack from hostile foes, because upon the high seas day in and day out for the past seventeen months, while we have toiled and while we have slept, the sailors of His Majesty the King, have had bottled up every hostile ship within the German harbors and preserved the high seas. And we enjoy this immunity to-night for another reason and that is, when Germany made that terrific rush towards Paris and later toward Calais and the sea, hoping to establish herself strongly, the sons of England and Ireland and Scotland and France built up a wall of steel through which Germany could not drive. And it is because of what these men have done that we enjoy this peace to-day and this immunity to-night. But the men upon the high seas, the men in the trenches in France and in Flanders are men like ourselves, who value life as we do, who have their own business interests and concerns as we have, but who have forsaken their own business, have left their homes and their families, and who have placed their lives at the service of their country in order that they might help preserve your life and mine, your home and mine, and save our land from the ruin which follows wherever the German legions have marched. Then let us pay the tribute to the

men whose conduct makes possible our meeting in this place to-night. They are doing all they can, they have given all they have to give, and when the Government tells us that more men are needed, that sufficient have not yet responded to preserve our interests, we must give heed to the call of the Government, and we must see that the men go forward in numbers sufficient to stem this onrushing tide in order to preserve the liberties which we now enjoy and which our fathers won for us through centuries of struggle. And in order that we may properly feed them at the front we must, if possible, increase our food supplies and maintain the ordinary tides of business and commerce to the highest points of efficiency. I see in France the Government has passed a regulation that unless a man cultivates every piece of his ground the Government will take it over and cultivate it, so important do they consider what can be brought forth by every foot of ground the nation owns. And in England and France and all these countries women have come to the help of the men that the industries of the country, that agriculture may be maintained, and if it should come to pass that before this war is over we must have the help of the women of Canada, I am sure they will be just as courageous as those of France, England, Ireland or Scotland, and that they will be ready to do their part to protect the old flag, the unity of our Empire and the paths of human liberty the world over.

OUR FRIENDS THE ALLIES.

BY DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION, OTTAWA.

Perhaps I can serve you best in a patriotic address by contributing a few items of information about some of our Allies in this great war. They fight with us for the preservation of justice, the extension of liberty and the maintenance of honor in relations between nations, whether the nations be great or small, powerful or weak.

For thirty years and more all the countries of Europe had increased their armaments. The burden had apparently reached the limit; and worse than the cost in money was the growth of anxiety and fear lest the military power should be used to suppress the civil liberties of the people.

Why had Europe become an armed camp on so vast a scale? For what and against what was it necessary to maintain huge armies? One great power and one great power only aimed at aggression and conquest. Germany was ever shaking "the mailed fist," proclaiming "the man in shining armour," demanding a new "place in the sun," and toasting "the Day." What she had done during half a century had made her arrogant, confident and without conscience regarding the rights of other nations. As instances there are the wars with Denmark, Austria and France. Bismarck's international morals put no prohibition or limitations on anything which he believed would enhance the immediate power and wealth of Germany. Germany accepted his creed, and the Kaiser, with more than Bismarck's arrogance, but with little of Bismarck's sagacity, mapped out a career of world domination.

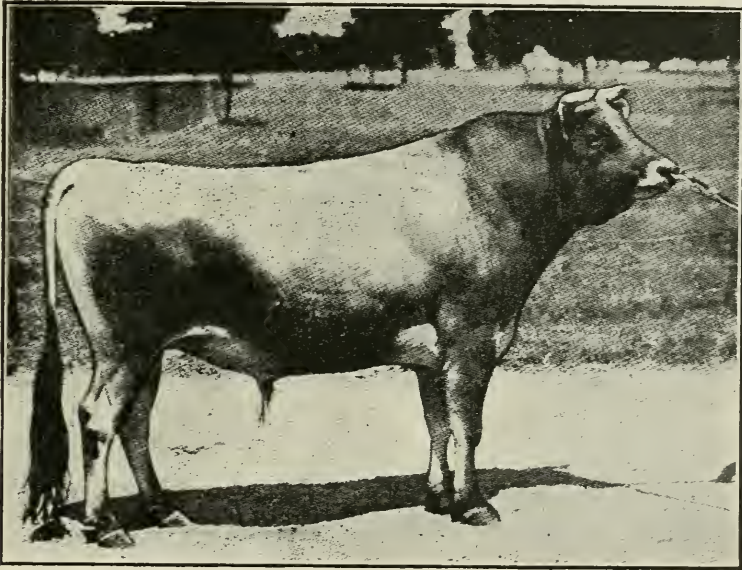
The other great powers wanted no war of conquest, no domination except the dominant sway of intelligence, ability and good-will through the peaceful arts of civilization and self-government. They were forced to consider means of defence. Who were for the extensions of justice, liberty and peace? Out of that question

came the *Entente Cordiale*, the better understanding with France. Afterwards came the *Triple Entente*, the good understanding between Britain, France and Russia. The grouping was that of the friends of civilization and peace against those who threatened military conquests.

After the threats became acts, each group drew to itself the support of other nations in the great conflict of might against right and frightfulness against fair play. And so Belgium and Japan and Italy joined the Allies; and Turkey joined the Central Powers. That itself is a revelation of the objects for which the war is waged and a sidelight on the methods of brutality and frightfulness by which the Germans started out to hack their way through.

BELGIUM.

And so the main reason why our country is at war is because we stood by our word of honor and stand by our friends for justice, liberty and peace. And yet



A valuable Jersey Sire.

some people say, "Are our friends the Allies worth while? Have we not tied ourselves up to some Allies in this war of whom we have reason to be ashamed?" Ashamed of Belgium! "Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friend." And Belgium has proved that love in a national sense more than any other nation has ever done in the history of the world. It was not for her own sake, but for honor and France and Britain, that she was torn and bled by the ruthless invader. She did not want war and was not ready for war, but lest the invader should get through quickly and strike us before we could be ready she stood by her honor and her friends and took the awful punishment. When the Belgium Relief Fund comes around let us not forget that she was a friend in our need. We ought to play the friend in every way in her time of need. We can never bring back those civilians who were lined up against the walls and shot. We can never restore those broken women, we cannot now save those innocent children. We cannot pay the debt, but we can do much to lessen the present want. The Belgians have been worthy of our admiration and gratitude

all the way through. I remember as a boy learning to read Latin in "Cæsar" who fought battles in that region. Cæsar tells the story himself in simple Latin: The Belgians are the bravest of them all. That was written before Christ was born; and modern Belgium has proved that her people have kept their glorious inheritance undimmed.

In the peaceful arts the Belgians had made great progress. They had made the most out of land not naturally highly fertile. By intelligent cultivation and thrifty industry they had increased production to \$100 per acre. In field crops they harvested 37 bushels of wheat, 50 of barley and 300 of potatoes to the acre. They had agricultural advisers similar to our District Representatives, to the number of 10 or 12 in a county. Their Women's Institutes were among the foremost; if second at all, second only to those of the Province of Ontario. Belgium was particularly a poor man's country; and a country of diversified small industries. They had combined intensive agriculture with rural industries in a remarkable degree. Light railways and cheap transportation enabled industrial and commercial workers to live in large numbers out in the villages and open country. A worker could travel from one of the large cities as far as twenty miles out and do that twice a day at a cost of thirty-eight cents per week. That came from railway policies, that did not make millionaires, but did give the people and their products cheap and good service. The Belgian courts were perhaps the easiest of access in the whole world. Two newsboys having a business dispute could go before a justice and have justice dispensed directly.

They had a wonderful heritage of beautiful buildings and possessed skill and taste in making beautiful things. Then as a bolt out of the blue came the German invaders, with destruction, burnings, murders and outrages innumerable. Why? Because Belgium held honor and liberty dearer than life, and the rebuke and reproach of their valiant resistance stung the Germans to nameless fury. One of their commanders put it in words, "We shall leave the Belgians nothing but their eyes to weep with." But they have perforce left them more. A picture in *Punch* shows what. The Emperor of Germany says to the King of the Belgians, "See! You have lost everything." "Not my Soul," was King Albert's reply. So lives our friend and ally, Belgium, immortal in honor throughout the world.

FRANCE.

Then there is our friend and ally France. Her enemies have called her decadent. Travellers and the newspapers have called her gay, frivolous and inconstant. They now speak of a new France born out of adversity. But France has not changed so much as our knowledge and understanding of her have been corrected. These were based too much on superficial impressions and on histories written to present dramatic stories. For over a century France has gone on steadfastly and impatiently, but tenaciously, towards liberty through self government, equality before the law and fraternity among all the people. She has been a great leader in civilization.

How can I bring home to you in a few minutes an appreciation of something of her worth and her power? May I take you on a journey by road from Boulogne on the Channel, through the Valley of the Marne to Nancy, near the border of Germany, on through the Valley of the Moselle to Switzerland and note only a few of the things we shall see.

The roads are wonderfully good. The landscape is rolling and beautiful beyond anything we have in Canada. To the natural features of land surface,

forests, trees, rivers and streams, centuries of intelligent labor have given a humanized expression of rare beauty. The farms are well cultivated and almost free from weeds. There are orchards and vineyards in plenty. The fields are dotted with sleek cattle and horses, solemn sheep and pretty poultry. Most of the country houses are half covered with vines and stand in neat gardens full of flowers. The well-kept homes are the crowns of all their surroundings. The French are notably a home-loving people. The children are the pride of the nation. The villages and towns are numerous. Each has its places of historic interest and native beauty. You do not find checker-board plans covered with buildings put up in the packing case style of architecture.

On the journey we saw soldiers in training—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They fairly glistened with alertness and cheeriness. I saw only one huge shed for an airship. When the French found that was not the best aerial engine for defence they did not develop it. They were preparing for defence, not for raids with Zeppelins on unfortified towns.

We shall go back to Rheims. Meanwhile a few items at Nancy.

There is the Grand Hotel, once the Palace of King Stanislaus. Close by is the great garden park of the city. It reminds you of Dore's pictures of the trees, glades and atmosphere of Paradise. Anyone may wander in it at will.

At one of the schools for industrial arts I found boys of seventeen to nineteen taking one of the examinations at the end of their four year course. It was the examination for those who might win scholarships to attend the highest technical schools. Each candidate got a blue print, a brief specification and a piece of steel, perhaps six inches long by an inch square. The task set was to make the article as drawn and described. Four hours was the time allowed. The pupils who did the best work in the least time won the scholarships. How keen these boys looked, how hard they worked, what fine faces and bodies they had! France is not lacking in trained leaders and leadership.

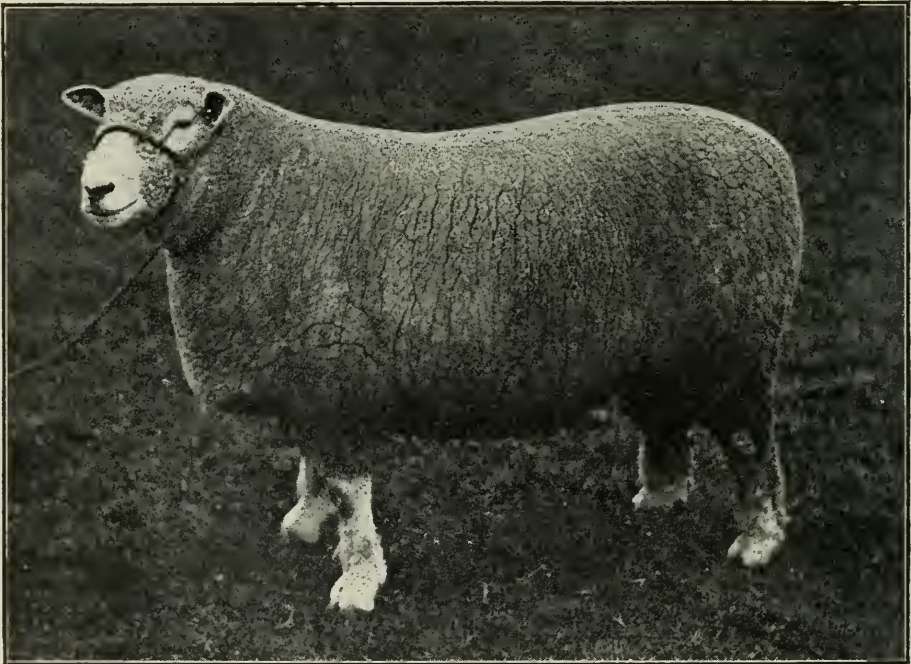
In the higher schools for girls the pupils spend about half the time at some form of constructive, vocational, physical training and the other half at sedentary studies. The school seeks to train the hands toward ability, the intellect toward truth and the imagination toward beauty.

France has the great Cathedral at Rheims, built two hundred and fifty years before Columbus discovered America. The glorious window in the end was a thing of unrivalled beauty and a joy for centuries. The building had five thousand figures in stone and wood, and its resplendent windows. It stood for centuries. It was not of any military value, but it was the pride of France. Her people had thus shown their reverence and devotion to the Almighty and their love of the beautiful. And when the Germans could not break through the lines in their efforts to reach Calais, when, numbering three to one, they were baffled and beaten, because the Cathedral was the pride of France they used their heavy long-range artillery to smash it. At a time when German wounded were inside the shells fell fast. The French did not leave them to their fate. They were enemies, but they were wounded prisoners of war and so they took them out. Some hot-headed individuals said, "Let us kill the Germans now; they are destroying our church!" but the French officers, priests and nurses protected them. "They are wounded and they are in our care." That is French chivalry. It is worthy of our highest admiration.

The French nation has enriched and advanced civilization by contributions in every field of endeavor. As you know, her people are noted for their industry

and frugality. They have been foremost as exponents and producers of things beautiful. Their list of great names is a roll of honor. Foremost among these is the name of Pasteur. He was a great benefactor. He scorned to make himself rich by his discoveries. It was enough that he toiled and gave freely to mankind as the Almighty had given talent and genius freely to him. The honor is to him, the glory to France and the gratitude to God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Pasteur was among His best. I regard him as a typical Frenchman. The French temperament may be volatile and impulsive, even explosive at times; but the French character is a compound of mobility, solidity and nobility.

In the war France stands as a glorious woman smiling through her tears. With probably 5,000,000 men called to the colors she bears her wounds undismayed. Her gains are greater than her losses. Her objects, as also are ours, are justice,



A Ryeland Ram.

freedom, self-government, fair play; she pursues them with heroic steadfastness to the end.

One of hundreds of such incidents shows her spirit. After one of the fierce battles in which the Germans had been driven back, a French regiment was to move to another place—somewhere in France. The wife of one of the soldiers learned that the regiment would likely pass through a town nearby. She took her three-year-old boy and stood on the sidewalk to catch a sight of her man. By and by the company came. Her eyes were searching the ranks. A corporal, a comrade of her husband, recognized her. Quietly and quickly he slipped across to her side. "Courage, Madame, courage, he fell in the hour of victory for France." A quivering of the countenance, a trembling of the lips, a gulp in the throat, and then holding her boy aloft she gave voice to the dominant passion: "Vive la France!" So say we all, "Long live France!"

RUSSIA.

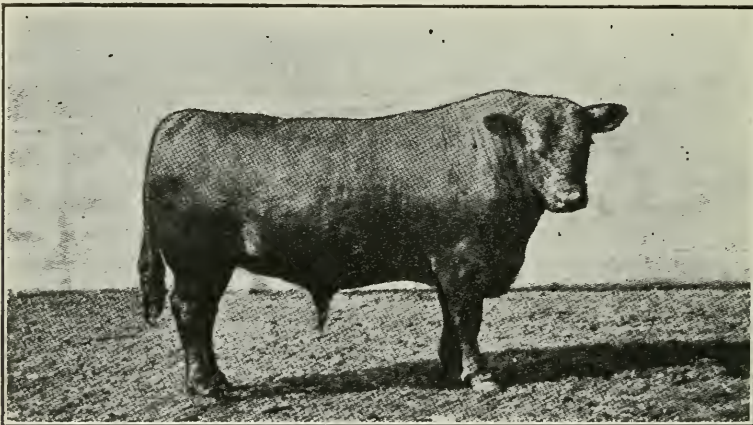
I want to talk to you for a few minutes on Russia. Russia, is not that an awful country? Some awful things have happened in Russia, and if you had lived in Petrograd a few years ago and had scanned the newspapers, you would have found a cablegram from Toronto: "A rich citizen called Massey was shot on his door step by a domestic and an investigation is proceeding." That would be all the news you would have of Toronto for weeks. But that sort of thing is not Toronto—is not typical of Toronto. A Russian might exclaim, "I would not live in a place like that." But that is not Toronto; that is not representative of Canada. That was an exceptional occurrence; and so we hear of the exceptional occurrences in Russia and Siberia. As Tolstoi says, "Russia is not a state, it is a world." There are lots of good and lots of bad.

Let me tell you of two young Russians, typical of thousands more. In 1887 when I was professor at the Ontario Agricultural College, a friend of mine in Copenhagen sent a Russian student from the Province of Samara. His name was Rebakoff. I can see him now—a young Russian farmer who was sent by his Province to learn all he could in Canada and the United States to carry back to his people. He told me about the people in his Province—there are 78 Provinces and 23 Territories in Russia. They lived in as clean houses as those about Guelph and had organized cheese factories, creameries and other industries. He was about the handsomest man I ever saw, with a wonderful complexion—all the glory of health with some tints of the soft skin of a child of three and the toughness of a man who could endure everything. In the morning when he would meet me going to work, he would take off his hat, bow in the most courtly manner and then shake hands. He had perfect manners and wore better clothes than I did. These are relatively unimportant matters in themselves, but they indicate a good deal. He was sent abroad by the government of his Province to gather information for the benefit of the rural communities. He was a young Russian farmer typical of young Russia at its best, seeking knowledge, getting fuller understanding and standing for liberty and intelligence and co-operating good-will.

In 1908 when I was principal of Macdonald College a young Russian woman, sent by the Department of Agriculture from Petrograd, came to learn all she could of the domestic science classes and the training of teachers for school gardens and elementary agriculture, to take it back to Russia. When she spoke to the students in the Assembly Hall she had a little book printed in Russian. She whacked it on the reading table and began by saying: "You do not know what that is, but I shall put the title of it in English for you. It is, 'How to keep poultry profitably on the farms'; and its author's name is James W. Robertson, of Canada. The Russian Government has distributed many hundred thousand copies of it, sending them to farmers all over Russia." Of course we were quite delighted with the Russian woman; and I knew that Russia was sending ever increasing quantities of poultry and eggs and butter to England. The Russian Government is trying to help the men and women to understand and manage farm and home affairs.

We have a pretty big country. I hear some people say we have a great country; but Canada is not yet a great country. It is just a large country with great opportunities. Russia is a very large country, 7,000 miles from the Baltic provinces to the end of the railway on the Pacific coast. That is about twice as far as from Halifax to Vancouver. It stretches 3,000 miles from the northern boundary down to the cotton fields of the Caspian. You could plant on it three countries each as big as the United States, from Maine across to California and

from Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico, and you would have covered its area. That indicates her size. She has been invaded, her armies have been pushed back, but not broken. How far back? You know the map of this continent. You take a point between Quebec and Montreal, about Three Rivers, and run your pencil down through Connecticut to the Ocean. The Germans have not taken any larger portion of Russia than the area lying east of that. Do you see any sort of comfort in that? These valiant armies had been going back for five months because they had not ammunition. Where else would you find soldiers, even our own of whom we have all reason to be proud, that would take this pounding with shells, this battering with the accumulations of years of aggressive preparation for four, five and six months and then hold and come back with their courage not the least bit shattered, their spirit not the least bit dismayed? That is an example of Russian courage and tenacity. It has not been a disastrous retreat; and Russia is not broken or disheartened. Now that she has the munitions and machinery of war she may be depended on for her bit.



Aberdeen-Angus.

I have not time to tell you of the local self-government within Russia. The villages and counties and provinces have large measures of self-government. There are village councils elected by the people themselves. The head of a family has eleven acres of land; and every twelve years or so a re-distribution has been made for the sake of equity. That is what the old rulers did under theocracy. There are county councils elected by the people—about forty members to a county. They meet once a month. A doctor in the community is *ex-officio* a member of the county council. The doctors are trained and have skill. The Russian doctors are reputed to be the best educated physicians in the whole world.

There are also elected bodies which are somewhat like our provincial legislatures, but to which the majority of members are elected by the county councils—the district *Zemstvos*. Russia has 78 such Provinces or Governments besides 23 Territories. The bureaucracy and nobility are said to control too much of the power. Who are the nobility? Russia has not a political nobility like the House of Lords in Britain which is a small body with about 700 members. In Russia there are 600,000 members of the nobility. Any youth in Russia by his education, intelligence and public service may rise through all the grades except the two or three highest. As to common public schools, the Russian Government gives \$200

a year to any locality which agrees to provide within three years adequate teaching accommodation for fifty children. At the rate of construction and progress before the war it was estimated that by 1920 there would have been a school place for every child in all Russia. In Siberia about 23 per cent. of the people can read and write, and in the Baltic provinces about 80 per cent. There are ten large universities in Russia, and the largest is two and a half times larger than the University of Toronto—with over 10,000 students.

In Russia there are 35,000 co-operative societies with 12 millions of male members. There are 2,700 co-operative creameries managed by farmers. There are 10,900 Consumers' Leagues through which the people club together to buy on the best terms and get good values. Russia is by no means all a big, crude, uncouth country, but it is a great liberty-loving people, full of devotion to the noblest of ideas.

You will recall that the use of Vodka, their strong drink, was abolished by Imperial Ukase at the beginning of the war. Drunkenness was threatening national disaster. The Czar enacted prohibition. That was autocratic but it realized the will of the people. The improvement in national efficiency has been enormous. It has been estimated at from 50 to 100 per cent. Then when a vote was taken in one large and important district as to how the people regarded it, this is what their vote revealed. "Do you want prohibition made permanent?" 84 per cent. voted Yes. "Have you tried any substitute?" 86 per cent. voted No. In this great field of social reform Russia leads the van.

The outstanding characteristics of Russians are perhaps common sense, kindness, a willingness to let things wait until to-morrow, unflinching courage, and deep religious feeling.

I shall tell you but one thing more, which shows the quality of Russia's soul better than anything else I could tell you. It is one of the events which, as in a flash, brings out into clearness the qualities of life that at other times are not perceived. You remember when the Titanic went down—the biggest ship that our nation had built, the last word in construction and comfort, safety, luxury, and speed. She was on her first voyage across the Atlantic when the hard knuckles of an iceberg ripped the plates off her ribs. And hundreds of men and women on the decks said she could not sink. Were there not water-tight compartments and was she not the last word in ocean safety as well as luxury and speed? And then she began to settle, and slowly the conviction grew that she was doomed to sink. Strong men and rich men, men who were fabulously rich, helped women and children into the life-boats, and then stood back to bide their fate. A few of them had money enough to buy such a ship outright, and then plenty to spare; but not a man of them offered to buy a life-boat seat to save himself so long as a woman or child needed a place. These were the men of our own breed and race.

That was an awful calamity. There was no Russian aboard and therefore no Russian lost. But a short time afterwards the Russian Government called for a great memorial service, a religious service of sympathy with those who were bereaved. The finest church in St. Petersburg was packed full, and so were the squares around it, and the adjacent streets. Some 70,000 people stood in the cold spring day, bowed and bareheaded, until the bell tolled the last note of the service that was over. There were two guests—the British Ambassador and his staff and the American Ambassador and his staff—representing the two nations which had lost the most. That shows the Russian spirit. There was not any publicity

in the newspapers, but the American Ambassador himself told the story in my hearing—not as an exceptional manifestation but speaking as a man who knew Russia—as a true manifestation of their qualities of life and their feelings towards other peoples.

Do you remember the *Lusitania*—a ship that was known to be unarmed, to be carrying hundreds of peaceful citizens? The German submarine aimed twice to make sure that this vessel carrying innocent lives, hundreds of them women and children, would sink quickly. Then you turn to the other capital, Berlin, claimed to be a city of Kultur. What happened there upon the news that the *Lusitania* had gone down and carried down with her these innocent people—these women and children? It is reported that the schools got a half holiday and that the bells of the city were rung in jubilation. Which nation would you have as a friend if the choice were open?

Thank God we have in our Allies friends who stand for the good things of civilization. There is not time on this occasion for me to pay my tribute to our mighty and faithful allies, Japan and Italy. They are with us heart and soul with all their resources for triumph in the great conflict. We fight together for justice, liberty and order through self-government, humanity and fair play. We are sure we will win.

IMPROVEMENT OF POULTRY EXHIBITS AT RURAL FAIRS.

W. R. GRAHAM, O.A.C., GUELPH.

It is always easy to find fault and suggest ways of improvement, but one does not always know the local circumstances, hence what I have to say will be along lines of general suggestions as to changes in the prize list, method of cooping and the building for cooping the birds.

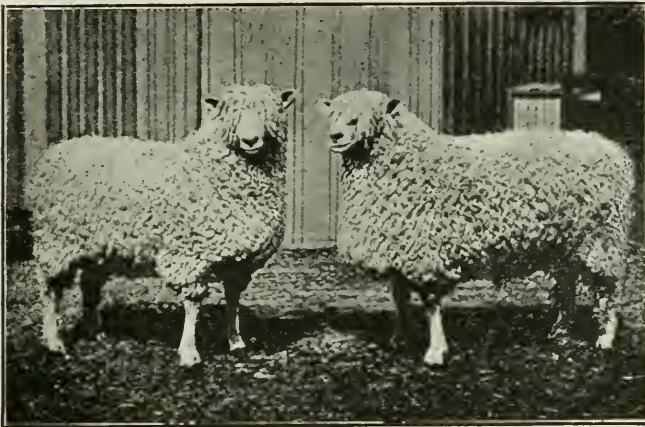
Bad buildings work to the disadvantage of the display owing to the fact that many birds get sick at the show, in many cases apparently directly due to poor weather protection and drafty quarters and very close or small buildings. If you have not a good building a good tent is better than a building with a leaky roof and the walls full of cracks so that the wind can blow on the birds from all quarters. It is highly desirable to make the poultry exhibit attractive for the reason that if well displayed it is a drawing card for the town people as well as the farmers; also the children are keenly interested.

Personally I am much in favor of arranging exhibits to please the children, as they can learn many things that are useful, and the keener the desire of the child to attend the fair the more certain the parents are to attend. This means that uniformity of cooping is the first step. Have the birds in nice clean wire or metal coops; if not all the coop of metal at least the front of metal or wire so that a person can see the poultry. Where the coops are uniform a spectator can compare specimens and breeds; also it helps the judge to place the awards, and, further, adds much to the attractiveness of the entire exhibit. Nothing is so unsatisfactory to the judge as birds shown in all kinds, shapes and sizes of boxes that are placed all over the show. Wire or metal cooping allows one to disinfect the coops before or after each show and thus prevents the spread of disease. Some people will not buy a chicken at a show for fear of buying more disease than poultry.

Try and get all the specimens of the one breed together so that the judge does not miss any birds; also so that the spectators may compare them. It saves time, keeps the people better-natured and lessens the fault-finding.

Uniform cooping in a well-lighted building that is airy, not drafty, where all the birds of a section are placed beside each other, is a pleasing sight to all concerned.

Now, as to the prize list. Many would say cut out all the purely ornamental varieties and increase the prize money for the more generally kept breeds. I think such a procedure would be a mistake for various reasons, not the least of which is that a working man may have a hobby of breeding poultry and has not enough land to raise the large birds. He should be allowed to show his skill as a breeder at the show as much as another does in his display of cut flowers. Both add to one's pleasure in life. Encourage your local talent. The breeder of the general purpose classes reaps more benefit in sales of stock, hence is getting nearly a square deal.



Cotswolds.

There should be a special effort put forth to encourage one's skill as a producer of food, hence I would suggest the addition to the prize list of many shows, the following classes:—

- Best meat type, male and female, any breed.
- Best general purpose type, male and female, any breed.
- Best six fatted cockerels, any breed.
- Best six fatted cockerels, any cross or grade.

If you wish you may subdivide these classes as to weights, such as 3 to 4½ pounds; 4½ pounds up; also a class for range or "stocker" chickens suitable for fattening purposes could be added.

Classes for eggs should be encouraged. Please judge them as to quality, not size alone. Not only have classes for single dozens of eggs but for six dozen and two dozen lots.

Late fall shows would do well to encourage displays of dressed poultry in pairs and lots of sixes.

In conclusion try and encourage more and better production, but do not kill the fancy poultry to do it. Both have a place, but, of course, eggs and meat count from the nation's viewpoint.

When the funds admit offer prizes for single birds, not pairs, as very frequently the pairs are poorly matched and consequently the awards unsatisfactory.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Treasurer's Report, as given on page 6, was then presented and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as on page 6.

THE PRESIDENT: If you would like to have me at your district meetings, whenever you hold them, if you will let me know ten days ahead I will be able to go at no expense to you. I would be pleased to meet a number of you in your district meetings during the year 1916, and will appreciate it if you will let me know when you are holding them.

THE EXPANSION OF FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

R. E. MORTIMER, HONEYWOOD.

In discussing "The Expansion of Field-Crop Competitions," I will, first of all, review the growth and development that has attended these since they were first established nine years ago. At their inception they did not have the most loyal support. They were a delicate infant, a weakling perhaps, in the minds of many critics, but, as time has now well proven, there was a bright future ahead, and to-day we have in the Field Crop Competitions, an adult organization that has accomplished much in every section of this province.

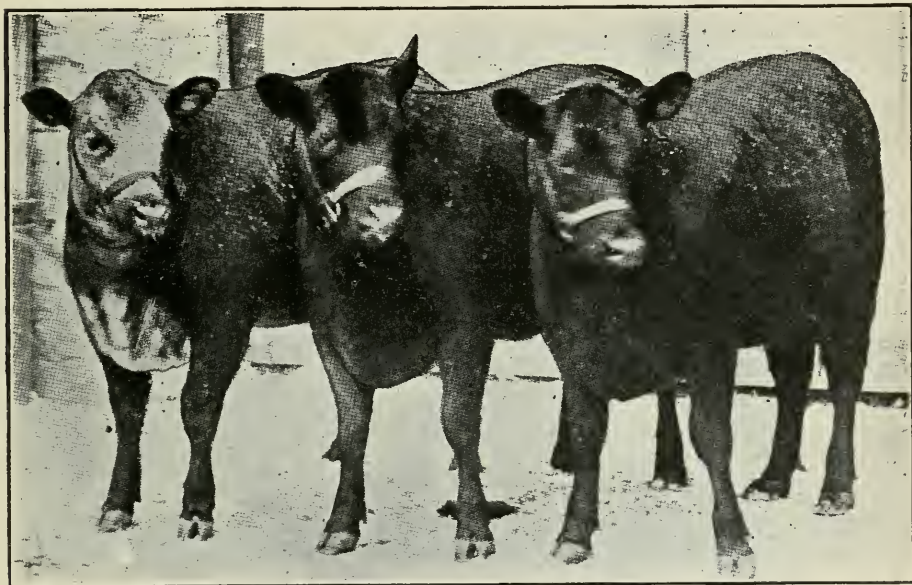
I feel that I will be expressing the thoughts, not only of these men assembled here, but of thousands of Ontario farmers when I say that to your Superintendent, Mr. Lockie Wilson, no small degree of credit is due for having so skilfully controlled the various details incident to the success of the Field Crop Competitions. Many times have we known similar organizations, or other "forward movements" as they may be called, to attain a marked degree of success for a time, but later on account of diminished usefulness, gradually descend the ladder of success. I do not wish to draw the inference that the Field Crop Competitions are either premature or useless. There is no gainsaying that their growth has been marvellous; but why should it not be so? They have been catered to by the very best farmers in the province, and year by year many more competitors have entered in the various societies throughout Ontario. I claim that the Field Crop Competi-

tions are to-day one of the great factors in agriculture, accomplishing remarkable results in the production of better seed, and therefore worthy of the hearty co-operation of every citizen.

Going back in history to the year 1907, when the first of these Field Crop Competitions was held in Ontario, we find that ten societies connected themselves with the movement. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture assumed the responsibility of judging these competitions, and three experts, Messrs. T. G. Raynor, Ottawa; Andrew Elliott, Galt; and the late Simpson Rennie, Toronto, were employed to do that work.

In 1908, forty-six societies entered into the competitions, and eighteen judges made the examination of the crops.

In 1909, seventy-seven societies took up the good work, 61 entering in oats, three in wheat, one in barley, one in peas, one in beans, five in corn, and five in



Young Steers showing good quality.

potatoes, representing 1,200 farmers, and about 20,000 acres of crops. The judges reported greater desire on the part of the farmers for pure seed, also improved methods of cultivation and better means for the eradication of weed pests, especially from those who had been in competitions during the previous years. The prizes paid to the winners would not remunerate them for the extra time spent, perhaps, but the real benefit was to be found in the quality of the grain from the prize-winning fields, to which quite a ready market was already opened and frequently extra good prices were being paid for same. Such was an impetus to other farmers and members of other societies, and we find that each succeeding year added to the number of competitions held.

In 1910, 110 societies entered for the various competitions and represented a 26,000 acreage. To adverse weather conditions in the spring of 1911 is attributed the failure of a number of societies to comply with the regulations respecting the date of entry, and for the very first time we find a slight decrease in the number

of societies holding competitions, there being 104 representing 1,700 farmers, and more than 60 judges were required to inspect these crops.

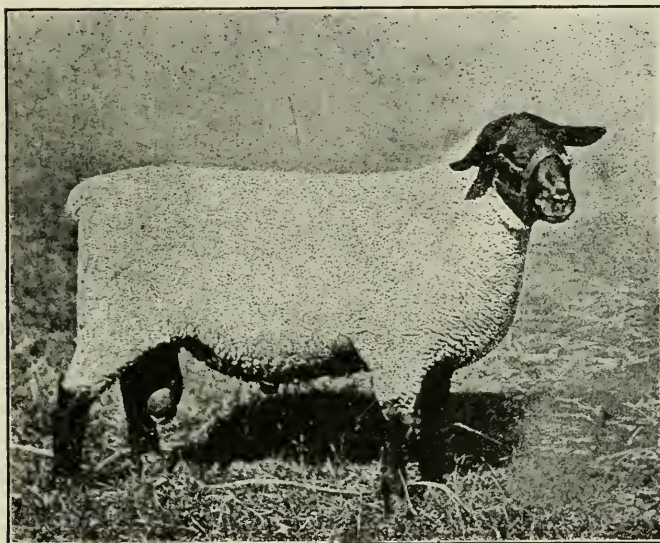
Realizing the difficulty of getting so many men of one mind, and still desirous of having as nearly uniform system of judging as possible, the idea of having the judges meet in convention at some satisfactory place prevailed in the mind of the superintendent and later hatched into a reality. These conventions which have been held during the last week in June or the first week of July, at Guelph and Ottawa, have brought about very pleasing results, for they provided an opportunity to exchange ideas relative to stand of crop, etc., as well as to adopt similar methods in judging. Helpful talks on varying conditions in various parts of the province, the difficulties encountered in the work, characteristics of different varieties of grains, and the latest and most approved methods of dealing with weed pests, have been a very important feature of these conventions. It is such questions as these that are engaging the minds of the progressive farmers, who invariably are found amongst those in the field crop competitions and often the judge realizes that he is, at least supposed to be, somewhat of an encyclopedia for the farmer. This fact alone lends much favour to the Field Crop Competitions, since valuable information is disseminated just when and where it can be applied to the best advantage.

In 1914, we notice the greatest advance in Field Crop Competitions, there being 172 societies holding 258 competitions, made possible by the permission given to any society to hold one, two or three competitions in different crops. One hundred and ten societies entered for a single crop, 38 societies had competitions with two, and 24 societies with three crops. The year 1915, also, is to go on record with greater advances, when we find 186 societies entered and 308 competitions. These were made up as follows: 152 in oats, 47 in potatoes, 44 in corn, 17 in fall wheat, 17 in barley, 8 in spring wheat, 11 in turnips, 4 in mangels, 4 in peas, 2 in clover, 1 in beans and 1 in beets, and represented 6,500 competitors and possibly 60,000 acres of crop in competition.

This year I believe Field Crop Competitions are to be under a restrictive measure which will limit each society to two competitions. The pros and cons for the adoption of this regulation have, no doubt, been thoroughly discussed by those in charge, and we are told that it is only a war-time measure, which leads us to hope that after the war clouds have cleared away, we will immediately return to the custom that has been in vogue. In 1914, we had 172 societies in competition, and in 1915 there were 186. Can we safely predict that in 1916 there will be like increase, i.e., 14 societies, which will total at least 300 competitions. At any rate there should not be one less, and it is your duty as representatives of those agricultural societies which conducted competitions last year, to see to it that you repeat in 1916. Further than that, you have an opportunity by getting new members into competition, to extend the benefits to every corner of the district represented by your society. Six thousand five hundred farmers were represented in 308 societies last year, or an average of 21 in each. Two hundred societies will represent 6,500 farmers with 32 each, which is an increase of 50 per cent. in membership. It is possible for every society to attain those figures, with the exercise of a little effort on the part of the executive.

This is the only way we can again accomplish the same results to the province at large, and unless you as directors of agricultural societies, exercise an effort to attain these results, you are hardly doing your duty to your society, or to the farmers of your district. You say: what is the use of increasing the number of

competitors unless the number of prizes is correspondingly increased? If you will take the time to ask anyone who has been in a field crop competition, even though he has been successful enough to win first place in that competition, whether his prize really paid him, in nine cases out of ten, I venture to say, that you will be told the real benefit was in the improved quality of the grain. I sometimes think we have too many "big" farmers in Ontario even yet. They are so busy sowing and reaping in the ordinary way, they have no time to give any particular attention to a five-acre plot of oats, or other grain in the Field Crop Competition. Others again manage to make just a slight selection of sufficient seed to sow a field of five acres. They may or may not have time to treat the seed to prevent smut, though they are possibly a little more careful in driving the seed drill, in order to avoid missing any land or sowing any of it a second time; and a day or so prior to the judge's visit, they may perhaps have the boys and girls go through the crop to pull out some of the most noticeable weeds. All this helps to produce a



Suffolk Ram.

better grade of seed and is not to be discouraged. It is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The farm labor question has for some years now been a big problem, but this year it will take on a much more serious form, owing to the enlistment of so many men for overseas service, and in view of this fact it would be folly for me to advise the adoption of any system now which would entail more labor, but I claim that Field Crop Competitions will never have done all that is possible so long as the limit is set for *five acres*. I would like to see the rules changed making it necessary to have ten acres of cereal crops. I feel like going further and including the entire crops of the farm, and changing the name, if necessary, to *Farm Crop Competitions*; perhaps that is too far advanced, but I hope we will see the day when this scheme is in vogue in Ontario.

You are here representing "Agricultural Societies" and a few of you know as much about grain-growing as the average farmer does about astronomy. I do not say this disparagingly, for I believe that your business ability has gained for you the appointment of secretary or treasurer of your society, and men of no mean

business ability are needed for such offices, but my point is this, that too often the executives of agricultural societies consist of men whose agricultural interests are nil and who have no sympathy with Field Crop Competitions. If Agricultural Societies are for the farmer, then why are they not run with the farmer's interests first and foremost? The government makes a \$50 grant to Field Crop Competitions and the society supplements this with \$25. Let your society decrease its purses for "speeding in the ring," as it is now called, by \$25 or \$50 and add this amount to Field Crops. I think it would be quite possible for you to change your regulations so that such a measure would go into force from this date; at any rate, I hope it will not be long until we have this in effect.

With reference to the privilege a society has of levying an extra charge of \$1 upon Field Crop Competitors, which I claim to be unfair. From my experience with Field Crop Competitions, I am aware that the majority of those taking part in them are really not exhibitors at the Fall Fair, and they pay their membership fee for the privilege of paying another fee for the Field Crop Competition. I know men who have refused to go into crop competitions just because of this injustice. Someone will perhaps say that the Field Crop Competitor does not help make the Fall Fair, but it would be an easy matter to have a by-law put upon the societies' books, making it compulsory that each prize-winner in the Field Crop Competition do exhibit a quantity of grain or a sheaf, or both from his field. And yet, we must not overlook the fact that some of the winners in the Field Crop Competitions have done a great deal to advertise the sections wherein they are located, by having exhibited their grain at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, or the Central Canada, Ottawa.

My topic does not properly include any remarks or suggestions relative to the management of Field Crop Competitions, and yet, I cannot forego the privilege I have here to suggest that they should be conducted on a more uniform basis; I mean locally uniform. All competitors should grow a standard variety of the crop selected. They should aim to have the seeding or planting done as nearly as possible together. True, even then there will be some variation in time of maturity, due to different nature of soils, drainage, etc., but it will be minimized, and a direct result will be a more uniform score by the judge.

In conclusion, I am so much in sympathy with Field Crop Competitions that I would suggest for your recommendation the following amendments to the regulations now in force:

1st. Each agricultural society must hold a Field Crop Competition.

2nd. With cereal grains, a minimum of ten acres will be necessary.

3rd. The supplement to the government grant shall be at least \$50, making \$100 in all.

I make these suggestions hoping you will consider one or all of them favorably enough to enact the same as a regulation governing Field Crop Competitions in the future.

JUDGING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

WM. HICKSON, BOBCAYGEON.

The Field Crop Competitions have my full sympathy, for the Society to which I belong has taken a prominent part in them from their inception and they are one of the most excellent agricultural movements we have had in Ontario. In 1907 there were 10 Societies in this competition with \$1,000 to do the work; in 1908 there were 46 Societies with \$3,000, in 1909 there were 77 Societies with \$7,000.

I will miss out a couple of years because they run about the same. In 1912 an important change took place, and 144 Societies entered these Field Crop Competitions with \$16,500 to do the work, this amount being provided by the Federal Government. So, you will see, in six years this wonderful movement has expanded just about ten-fold. In 1914 there were 172 Societies with 258 competitions in that year. That was the first year the societies got the privilege of competing in three separate crops, and the number of competitions were 258, or about 26-fold expansion from its inception. In 1915, as you were told yesterday, 184 Societies entered with 142 judges to do the work.

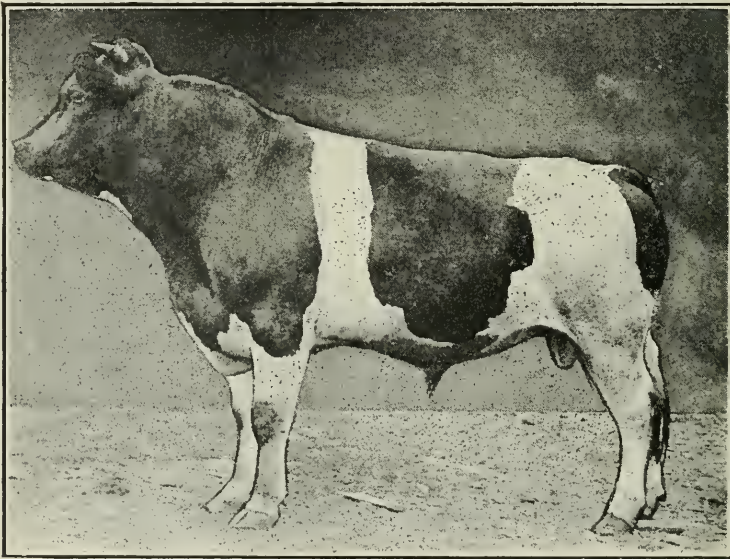
In order to do this work good judges are required. Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, who has never tired of the work and who has seen far ahead, has selected these judges for us, and in my opinion the great secret of the success of this work is the good work done by the judges.

We were told that we would have to attend a short course either at Guelph or at Ottawa or we would not be sent out to judge. Now, if these judges had not been properly trained they would not have had a uniform system by which to judge, but on account of these courses that the judges have taken at Guelph and Ottawa the judging has been very uniform. I notice one delegate suggested that the judge should leave a score card with each man's score on; that would help to keep the interest of the competitor. I have been a judge since 1908. Suppose I go to a man's field and score 3 for standing crop, 8 for general appearance, 20 for freedom from weeds, 18 for freedom from smut, and so on down the score card. If I left that card with him and he looked at those numbers how much would he know about it. He does not know the reasons for my scoring. But when a judge goes over the field let him take with him the young man or some of the boys that are at the farm and point out to them or to the farmer himself the place where the crop is deficient.

As a personal example of this: I was judging down east some time ago. I went to a man by the name of Mr. Jamieson. He happened to be away that day. I went over the field starting on the north side and there was about as good a field of oats as I ever saw. As I went along I thought this is going to be a prize winner. I saw that the oats were true to type. As I went down about three-quarter way I happened to see a bunch of wild oats. I did not find a single other wild oat in that field except that little bunch. I went on judging another field and found there the farmer with his two sons—here I had to judge another field for the son. This man had his sons entered in their own name in these competitions. The young man said to me. "Did you judge our field at home?" I said, "You have a nice piece of oats, and it is a pity you did not keep a little closer watch on it, I found a few wild oats." He said, "Did you find them up along the north fence, and about three-quarters of the way?" I said, "Did you

know they were there?" "Yes," he said, "I did." I asked him why he did not remove them and he said: "There was a judge here a couple of years ago and in judging the field there were a few wild oats and he missed them." I said, "Young man, don't you take any chances on the judge not seeing wild oats. Do you know what you have lost by not pulling them out? You don't very often get the chance to make \$15 or \$20 in five minutes out here on the farm, do you?" "No," he said. "Well, that is just what you have lost."

Another example: I was judging near Port Hope in the evening and the young man went to the field with me, and as we went along we were talking and after going some distance I crossed, as I generally like to go across to see if the seeding is faulty. As I did so I noticed that the driver of the drill had gone crooked for some distance. To straighten it out there were segments every once in a while about a foot with nothing on at all. I said, "This is pretty bad seed-



Holstein.

ing." At the north fence it was perfectly straight. I told the man he must have been driving crooked. When we come to sum up the whole thing I explained to him where he was lacking and I said to him, "I will cut you two marks for that." He said, "The judge never cut us that hard before." I said, "It is nothing but carelessness on your part to have segments like that." At tea the first thing the boy did was to say to his father across the table, "Do you know what the judge did. He cut us two marks for straightening the line of our seeding." I said to the father, "The advice I gave your son was, I told him he had better start straight and then he would not have to do any straightening." The father smiled for he understood. I think the young man has learned a lesson and he will not allow his horses to walk wherever they wish.

The results of these Field Competitions and their expansion have been all that could be desired. I would like to speak in a personal way of some of the results that have come about. At one of our local meetings after it had been moved and seconded that we have a seed fair one of our members said, he did not

think it was any use to have any more seed fairs we had had eight, and every man knew where every bushel of good seed is grown through the Field Crop Competition. He was trying to defeat the seed fair, but he was not figuring on the outside markets. For instance, last year we sent oats down to Pennsylvania and peas to Alberta.

Another man said, "A lot of these men from these Field Crop Competitions come here and fix up the grain nice," and he said, "we fellows can't touch it." That is just the object of the Field Crop Competitions, to increase the value of your production. These are examples which have come under my own notice and I believe the results in every Field Crop Competition are practically the same.

As these Competitions become general in the whole Province (because only 184 Societies are now entered out of about 370 so that they have not become general all over the Province, but they are expanding quite rapidly) as these Field Crop Competitions become general through the whole Province, it is quite clear we will not get the phenomenal prices for seed that we did at one time when we sent oats away for \$2.50 a bushel; these prices will go down at once because every district will have its own seed.

What I mean by good competition is this: Where a farmer is going to enter the competition he makes good preparation of the field, he has good cultivation to start with. Next thing he gets first-class seed, and the third is, if anything objectionable gets into that field after he has sown it let him take it out by hand. If that young man whom I referred to had spent five minutes taking out those wild oats he would have had an excellent field of oats for seed.

There is another question that came up, the previous speaker mentioned about three competitions. I believe that three competitions are quite enough to my way of thinking. Of course some of you may differ with me and you have a right to. But three competitions seem to be about enough for our Society anyway. I happen to be the secretary and I find it a good deal of work to get out all those forms and enter up the fees.

Another question, the finances of the different Societies have something to do with this question. Every competition you go into increases your financial burden to some extent. If you only compete in one crop it is only one-third of the burden that it is in three.

I have heard, with regret, that there is an attempt now to contract this expansion. I should be very sorry if that should happen. There is one point that I want to emphasize and it is this: The practical part of the work should always keep pace with the expansion. I have found members that have been so busy that they could not take time to prepare their land right, they could not take time to prepare their seed right, and for that reason the thing is a failure. It is the competition where the grain is up to the mark that is helping its own district in the surrounding country.

I notice that the previous speaker said he recommended ten acres. There is one weak point in the Field Crop Competitions. Perhaps a farmer has a 12-acre field of oats or barley and the regulation call is for five acres. I have judged several like this. We will say he has twelve acres. And you find five or six acres in one corner of the field which is kept beautifully clean. He marks this off by a stake and when the judge comes he tells him this is the part of the field to judge. The judge does it as this is the farmer's privilege under the regulations. But when this grain is harvested, in spite of the fact that this man has taken a prize

for a good field of grain, all the grain is taken in together and his seed is probably anything but good. Now I would say that I think the time has come after these years of Field Crop Competitions that that man should be made to put that whole field into the competition. If it is twelve acres let him put the twelve acres in; if it is fifteen acres let him put the whole thing in. This would protect the seed from becoming mixed. There are, of course, lots of farmers who will keep the five or six acres apart, but there are some that will not. For that reason let them judge the whole field no matter how large it is.

There is another factor I would like to mention, that is in the corn competition, and that is the one piece competition. The farmer goes on with his cultivation thoroughly—corn needs thorough cultivation—and there is one thing I have noticed in judging corn and it is this: There are a great many corn men who like to mix two or three varieties, but it cuts them out terribly when the judge comes around. They are cut down fifteen marks for the mixed corn. There should be two ways of scoring—one for seed corn which should be scored as pure and one for silo corn which might be mixed. I believe in mixing silo corn for two reasons. No two kinds of corn ever have the same germination test. The result is that you will find some will test away up to 100 per cent., some to 95, some to 80 per cent. You mix that together: another thing is you have a better sheaf. So for various reasons I believe in mixing it.

I hope that there will be no contraction of this excellent work that has taken place in the last nine years on Field Crop Competition.

DAVID EVANS: I have listened with considerable pleasure to the addresses of Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Hickson, but there are some things in that connection that I would like to say. In the first place Mr. Mortimer said that we should have ten acres instead of five. I think from the remarks of Mr. Hickson that there were only 50 per cent. of the Agricultural Societies that have entered into this thing so far, and from the experience of a number of the judges the ground has not been properly prepared, so I think that five acres is sufficient. The farmer's excuse for not entering the competition is that in order to get a field ready he has to put more work on it, has to cultivate it better, has to see that it is entirely free from weeds, and if this is the case, this is not the time to say that we should have ten acres when five have proved more than some of these people can handle. Another point, my friend Mr. Hickson says: "What is the use of leaving score cards when the farmer does not understand them?" The farmer feels that and is perfectly alive to the fact that he cannot judge on an equality with the judge, but they know the man whose fields they are competing against and they want to see the decisions of a judge, so that if he is given a point for a certain thing wherein they failed they can correct it the next year. These men can only get at this if they compare cards. At Strathroy one of the judges we had left with me a list of the prize winners and when I got notification from Mr. Wilson one gentleman who was supposed to get a prize did not get it, the man who got fifth was made fourth. This was, of course, not Mr. Wilson's fault, the judge had got his figures mixed.

A. R. G. SMITH: That was a very good point brought out in connection with leaving the scores with competitors in the Field Crop Competitions. It would be well if the field crop judges were supplied with duplicate score cards with a large space for general remarks. A score card left with each competitor would be educative, and, in connection with the five acres, I do not think it is fair to the

field crop judges to be sent into a field of twenty acres, for instance, and be asked to select five acres out of it.

WM. HICKSON: I agree with Mr. Evans as to limiting the portion judged to five acres. A judge goes out all day. At night he looks at his scores and he will find that he has two or three competitors equal. What is he going to do? They cannot all get prizes. I will tell you what I did. I sat down and had all the fields in my mind after referring to a book of notes I carry in my pocket, I looked over the scores carefully—they score equally. The man who had the dirtiest field was crossed out, then the one who had the next dirtiest, and the man who had the cleanest field goes up to the top. Is that not fair?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: There seems to be some misunderstanding about the position of this Field Crop Competition so far as the grants are concerned. I want to clear up one or two points. The grants last year amounted to \$24,500 for Field Crop Competitions and seed fairs composed of \$8,000 from the Ontario



Pen of Shropshire shearling Rams.

Government and \$16,500 from the Federal. Owing to the great expansion of the work we had an overdraft this last year of nearly \$3,000. The matter was placed before the Acting Minister of Agriculture last night and I think you have a pretty definite statement from him that the amount of money available last year would be the same for 1916, so that it will be necessary for the Legislature at the coming session to make an additional grant of \$3,000 in order that the work may go on as it did in 1915, so that our field crop work will not be curtailed, and, of course, we would have to limit the number of Societies entering the Field Crop Competition to the same as we had in 1915. The ten acre proposition instead of five would not be, I think, expedient to adopt at the present time.

The question of the judges leaving the score cards has been a matter that has caused a good deal of worry in the past. It is quite easy to criticize a judge. He has his instructions, however, and with 35 or 40 fields to judge and with two or three scores even among the first seven he would require to again go over his scores carefully, and readjust them fairly so as not to make it necessary to divide up any one of the seven prizes to be awarded. Cases of this kind show the absolute

necessity of judges taking full notes on each field examined. If the secretary was given the scores before the final readjustment took place, then a competitor marked as a prize winner in them would, and perhaps, rightly, be dissatisfied with the action of the judge.

MR. NOBLE: I come from Muskoka where the fields are a good deal cut off by rocks. If you enforce the rule of the ten acre field or perhaps even five acres you will prevent about nine-tenths of the Societies from entering. Those who have been in Muskoka know the conditions which prevail.

A MEMBER: If a judge comes to a man's place when he is away and cannot find where the field is located that is in the competition he goes away and the field is not judged. Is it right for that man to be cut off in that way?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: If a farmer enters the Field Crop Competition and is not at home when the judge comes around, and if he has not interested at least one member of his family sufficiently in that field so that he can point it out to the judge, I doubt if that man's field would be worth judging.

HORSE EXHIBITS.

W. J. BELL, TORONTO.

When I began to consider this subject the other night I was at a loss as to what to discard and what topics to emphasise, as there is so very much that could be said about this important subject. I finally decided to deal only with those phases of the subject which were of most interest to myself in the hope that they would be of equal interest to you.

PREPARATION.—I wish to first of all, very briefly, discuss the preparation of horses for the show ring. All horses that are expected to receive a prize in a show ring ought to be in at least moderate flesh. A fall fair is not only an institution intended to educate, but supposed to give pleasure to those who patronize the show; hence horses should be in such condition that spectators would take pleasure in looking at them.

Yearlings are exceptions to this rule. A good judge looks for correct conformation and especially for quality in a yearling rather than for fat. The Arab says: "Fat and lack of exercise are the worst enemies of the horse." This is doubly true of young horses. They should be judged as such and not from the standpoint of the mature horse.

CLASSIFICATION.—I shall say some things about the classification of horses at our fall fairs to which many, no doubt, will take exception, because I intend to propose some rather radical changes. These changes ought to be made gradually and not suddenly.

Where at all possible I think all entries in the breeding classes ought to be pure bred and that pedigrees ought to be produced with each entry. I know there are sections where it would be difficult to secure enough entries to properly fill the classes, and under such conditions it would be unwise and unfair to many good horses and to their owners to exclude good grades from the breeding classes. Prize lists should distinctly state whether grades are to be admitted as I know is frequently done by many societies at the present. This should eliminate all misunderstandings or apparent misunderstanding, hence relieve the directors and

judge from unpleasant experiences. I saw, and probably many of you saw, articles in the agricultural press last fall dealing with this matter. It was stated in one journal that at one of our large fairs a gelding was allowed to compete in a breeding class, and a grade Percheron mare was placed first in a class which it was distinctly stated was for pure-bred Percherons.

But it is not my intention to say anything further about the breeding classes at our fairs. I have looked over a considerable number of prize lists and in my humble opinion these are of a high order. I have seen many well-arranged and well-worked prize lists. It is, however, my intention to now devote most of the short time at my disposal to a consideration of the classification of horses at our fall fairs. I believe the Agricultural Societies, the oldest agricultural organization in Ontario, can do much, through a proper classification of *market* horses, for the



Barred Rocks—one of the farmer's favorite breeds.

breeder of horses in assisting him to establish correct ideals by properly setting forth the true market standards at the fairs. The horse market should receive more consideration by the farmer than it does—as much as is paid to the market for beef animals. Not enough horses are bred expressly for the market, but rather for the farm and road; and when not required for these purposes a market is sought with too frequently not sufficient knowledge of market requirements and it is the market which sets the standard. Some horses, owing to constant mixing of breeds, lack uniformity and quality.

About three years ago this Association adopted the recommendation of a competent committee and had heavy horses classified for show purposes as heavy draft, agricultural and General purpose, according to weight. This was a good classification, but it does not now go far enough. Height ought now to be taken into consideration as our draft horses are more recently required to be upstanding. If

the market demands height as well as weight it is the duty of the Agricultural Societies to bring this forcibly home to the Ontario farmer by demanding all entries to qualify in this respect. Then you say: "How are you going to classify heavy horses?" I would classify them as follows:

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Height.</i>
Heavy Draft.....	1,500 lbs. up.....	16 hands up.
Light Draft.....	1,350-1,500 lbs.....	15.3 hands up.
Farm Chunks.....	1,350 lbs. up.....	Less than 15.3 hands.

You will notice I have not given a place to the "Agricultural" horse. What is an "Agricultural Horse?" He most resembles the second class named, but may be included in both of the last two classes named, but you never hear his name mentioned by a horse buyer. You will also notice I have not given a place to the "General Purpose" horse. That term admits of too great latitude and that is just the thing we ought to avoid as it is causing trouble at our fairs. Last fall at a stock judging short course in Ontario a prosperous farmer entered a mare in a class of heavy draft mares I was using for demonstration purposes. In my estimation she was the most valuable mare of the lot, and yet I would not give her a place because she was not of the draft type nor did she possess sufficient height for a draft mare. That mare had won money at a fall fair as a heavy draft. She weighed 1,570, but carried about 200 pounds too much fat. Some would have classed her as a general purpose mare, but she illustrated the point I wish to make—there is too much latitude given in the classification of horses at our fall fairs. Another incident that will help to illustrate my contention happened at that short course. A young man, a real horseman, placed two light cobs in a class for roadsters. I spoke to him privately, asking him if he considered he should not have put them in the carriage class. He said he had shown them all round the country last fall as road horses and never was beaten, but he added that he had taken them to Toronto Exhibition to show in the roadster class, but the authorities compelled him to enter in the class for hackneys under 15.2, and he won again. They were a pair of light weight cobs that never should have been allowed in the roadster class.

Some may wonder why I would create a class for the much-maligned Farm Chunk. I do it for two reasons, viz.:

1. In order to malign these horses still more; 2nd, to give the farmer who has only Farm Chunks an opportunity of exhibiting those worth showing. You ask, "Why belittle the Farm Chunks?" I answer, "Because they are a most unprofitable horse to raise." They are more cheaply bought than raised. There are far too many of them in the country, and they are the result of breeding inferior and undersized mares and often from the use of the \$7.50 sire. When an intelligent farmer sees his useful pair of Farm Chunks in the Farm Chunk end of a show ring and his neighbor's big, upstanding pair of valuable heavy drafters winning in the other end of the ring that man, the Farm Chunk man, is going to consider market requirements when next planning to raise a colt.

What are we to do with the General Purpose horse? We cannot do anything because he doesn't exist, but if we classify our horses at our fairs according to the market classification we will give all our horses (General Purpose included) an inning.

Our next class to consider is "Wagon Horses." The American sub-classification of Wagon Horses is as follows:

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Height.</i>	<i>Weight.</i>
Expressers.....	15.3-16.2 hands.....	1,350-1,500 lbs.
Delivery Wagon....	15-16 hands.....	1,100-1,400 lbs.
Artillery.....	15.1-16 hands.....	1,050-1,200 lbs.

The Expresser is an upstanding horse of sufficient substance and possesses such quality of bone as will enable him to draw a fairly heavy load all day at a fairly rapid pace. While he is the same weight as a Light Drafter or Agricultural horse, the Light Draft horse is drafty in conformation and hence cannot be expected to move as rapidly as the Expresser. The Expresser is a valuable horse.

The Delivery Wagon horse is an undersized Expresser and not so high grade an animal and sells generally for a much lower figure. Both these horses must be active, be straight line movers and carry their legs well under them.

The farmers in our Province are, as a class, ignorant of what constitutes an Artillery horse. I see the British Government, through their Board of Agriculture, is already making arrangements to enable them to secure at home at least a partial supply of artillery and cavalry horses for use—*after the war is over*. It might be wise to have these classes represented at our fall fairs. They are market classes of marketable horses. I cannot take time to describe them further.

Then we come to the Carriage class. I see the makers of some prize lists still stick to the old idea that a Carriage Horse must be over 16 hands. Most of our Carriage Horses are now under 16 hands. A modern Carriage Horse has Hackney shining all over him and Hackneys are not tall horses. In a show where Carriage Horses are plentiful I think it wise to have two classes—one for horses over 15.2 and the other for those under 15.2. If only one class is to be shown I think it well not to mention height. If the judge knows his business he will give the small horse a fair deal.

I cannot suggest any improvement in the classification of Roadsters. Carriage Horses should not be allowed to compete in this class.

Almost all our smaller fairs give prizes for a Saddle Horse. It would be well in the light horse sections to subdivide this class into Saddler, Hunter and Cavalry Horses. There has been, and will continue to be, a good market for Hunters as they are being purchased in large numbers at good prices. It is, of course, not necessary for your purposes that they have received any training other than to be properly broken to the saddle. Why not show the young men in our light horse centres what is the correct type of these Saddle Horses by giving them a place at our fairs.

I know I have been proposing something that cannot be accomplished in a night, but I think we ought to at least make a start in what, I think, is the right direction.

There are only a few other minor matters I wish to discuss briefly.

We have heard much about the advisability of judges giving reasons for their placing of horses in a show ring. I think it is a bad practice, because horsemen do not like their show horses to be criticized and often will say so in no uncertain terms. Besides the judge may turn down a horse for a blemish not apparent to onlookers, and it is not advisable for him to publicly proclaim his discovery.

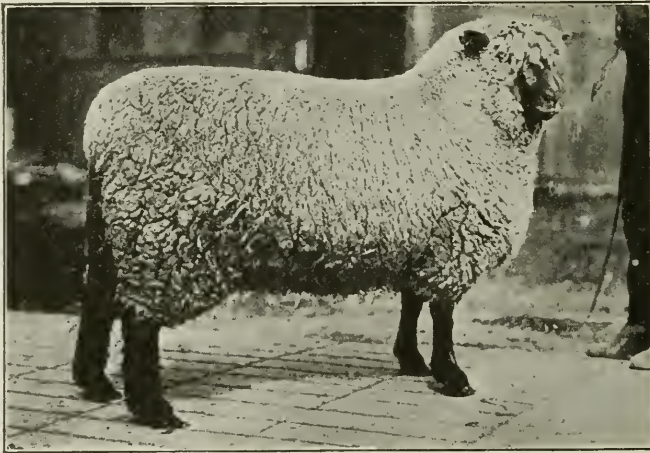
Directors of shows should do all in their power to keep exhibitors away from the judge. I even knew of a director who had annually attempted to "Get on the

good side of the judge," by meeting him at the train, taking him home to dinner, and then proceeding to "boost" his colt and "knock" his neighbor's.

Another practice that is too common is that of crowding the show ring. The worst part of it is that some men take this opportunity of making remarks about certain horses for the judge's benefit. Keep all the spectators and owners out of the ring. Only the judge, the officials and those handling the horses have a right in there.

It is a difficult thing to get some horsemen to be the first to enter the ring with their entries. Flies are generally bad about this time and they do not wish to keep their horses exposed an unnecessarily long time.

However, these men ought to be compelled to consider the spectator's convenience and be excluded from the ring should they not appear in a reasonable length of time after being called.



Oxford Down.

All young horses should be halter-broken. A satisfactory means of ensuring this is to offer prizes for a few of the classes of young horses exhibited by boys, the prize list distinctly stating that their entries must be halter-broken. This will have the effect of not only giving the colt a necessary and valuable training but will create an early taste in the boy for horses and the show ring.

I have noticed that most of the prize lists stipulate that a horse can only be entered in one class besides Special classes. That is as it ought to be. I know of a case last fall where a man had a mare that, according to a ticket from the weight master of the town scales, weighed exactly 1,500 lbs. and he insisted on entering her in the Heavy Draft and Agricultural classes. The judge gave him a prize in one class, but rightly refused to allow him a place in the other class.

Do not improperly use the word "Thoroughbred." It applies only to one breed of horse and not to a cow, sheep or hog. Pure-bred is the term to use.

I wish to thank you for this opportunity of talking on my favorite subject, The Horse, so well called, "Man's best friend."

LADIES' WORK—DOMESTIC AND FINE ARTS AT EXHIBITIONS.

MRS. H. W. PARSONS, COCHRANE.

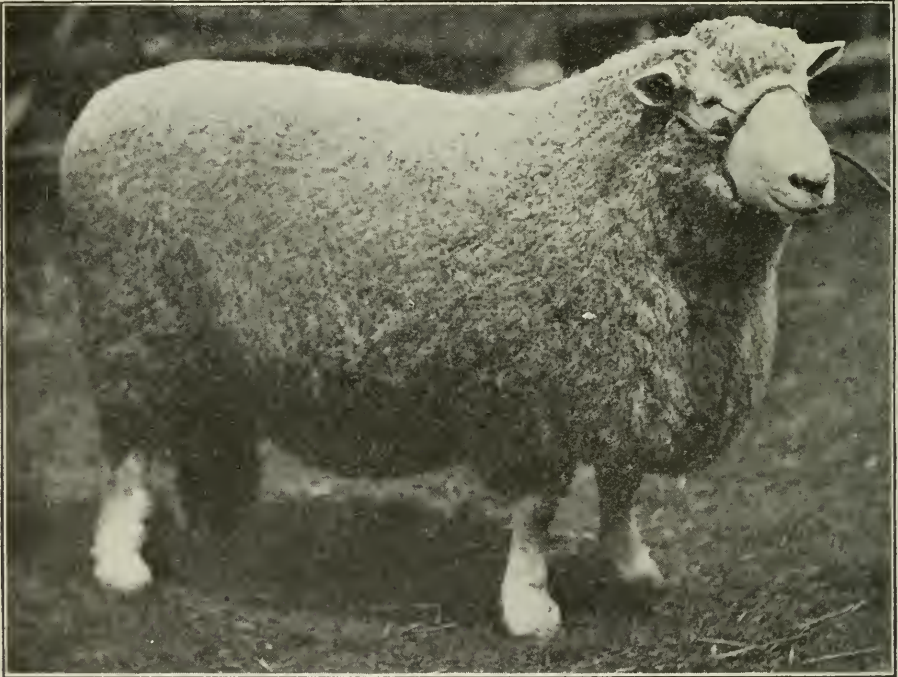
I do not know whether I am intended to discuss prize lists from the judges' or the exhibitors' point of view. I am going to talk on the subject of prize lists, however. In these days the women's part of the exhibitions is a very material part of them.

The prize lists, as a rule, where women's work is concerned are not up-to-date. I do not blame you because you do not know one part of the needle from the other part, do you? But why have you not got a Woman's Committee, and why don't you have your prize lists replanned and reorganized? There are things on your prize lists to-day, gentlemen, that came out of the ark, and I am supposed to give money for those things. That is waste. Last year I happened to get to one place where the work was atrocious. I asked the secretary, "Can't I cut this out, or that out?" He said, "Madam, you are the judge—use your own judgment. But don't be hard on the people." So I had to give prizes where no prizes were due at all. Bring your stuff up-to-date. You are bringing it before the people to show them what are the latest things, and then to bring up a great grandmother's piece of work and expect \$1.50 or \$3 for it! Your remedy is in your own hands. You have got to do the thing on a common sense basis, of giving value for the thing exhibited, and you have got to have things exhibited in the right shape.

Another thing that you have got to do, if at all possible, is to bar out those professionals that go through the country and spoil nearly every fair we have got. Those people go through their trunks and bring their stuff out from year to year. One lady asked me, "Why did you not give me a prize on etching?" I said, "What etching?" She said, "That thing in pink." I said, "My dear woman, you know as well as I do there is no etching on it." "Well," she said, "no one ever found it out before." I said to her, "What is it doing here then and what are you here for?" She said, "To get all I can." She did not get it from me that time. She said she thought I was going to another fair and she had sent all her good stuff there. Now that is what ladies are doing, and it is up to you to stop them. They are out to make what they can out of it and they are professionals at it. If you have a large exhibit from a professional what are you going to do about it? It is the best that is there and unless you put it up in classes and have a reservation "Professionals not wanted," the judge must give them the prize. Give your home towns a chance. You can have professionals if you wish, but have a class for them and classes in which professionals are not allowed, so that you can bring out your own local talent. There are many girls who have good work to show and who have to stand back because beside the professional's work their's cannot score. Those girls will never be able to do their own community credit because you are barring the way. Get a Woman's Committee and have women on that committee who are not exhibitors. How many times have I had a woman director (and I don't like them anyway) come around and say, "Isn't that a nice piece of work?" You don't say it is, but presently you will know everything she has got there. That is not fair. And I also had this happen at one place last year—the exhibitor's husband who told me all the good work that was there. Do you allow that with the other stock? Why allow it with the woman's work? We do not want exhibitors and exhibitors' husbands to tell the judges what is what, and we do not want exhibitors standing around all the time. If we are not capable of doing our

work let the secretary report us and we don't want to be sent back. If we fail in our work in any particular thing—and we all fail sometimes—the secretary is there to report it to the Department. That is the place where you do the Department an injustice. If I fail on any particular head I want to know it. I will study the question and can then do better next time. So that “Honesty is the best all round policy,” to let us know if we fail so that we will try to do better another year.

Again, the judge is handicapped on account of the way the work is displayed. I would like very much to mention here names, but I had better not. I went to one place—a splendid fair—where the woman's work was all in piles at the end of the table, “Class 1 and the numbers on it,” “Class 2 and the numbers on it.”



Kent two-shear Ram.

The directors had everything arranged and all I had to do was to pick up each article and after I had it tagged a girl took it from me and arranged it attractively on the walls. When you have the things tagged up around the walls you can never judge between the merits of different articles unless you have them beside each other. Then I went to another place. There were no first-class tickets. I was given fourth-class tickets to put on. Then I could not get that hall cleared of exhibitors and I was there on time, and had reported the night before that I was in town. I was there at nine in the morning and the public was allowed to be there during the whole of those two or three days. Then I found that there was a kind of rectangle where everything was displayed, one thing up here, the other thing up there, and so on. I defy any woman to look around and look at one article up here, the other one up there, and judge of the merits of the work. And then you put your fourth-class ticket on and someone in the crowd says, “I guess

she doesn't know anything." And when your first-class tickets come you take the fourth off and put the first on. Well, I tell you what I did in this place. I went to the secretary and asked, "Have you anybody here to put things up?" "No, everybody puts things up." Have somebody there who knows something about it. And we ought to have the number of entries there are and we don't always get it. Well, I could not judge at that fair; it was an absolute impossibility with a crowd around and jumping up and down the ladder. I went down to the management and said to them, "I can't give you satisfaction. I can't give the exhibitors justice, and I can't do myself justice. What can we do?" They did not know and I did not either. I said, "How many of you will come back with me to-night, will you furnish me with two or three men and get things down for me, and I will rearrange your fair and do something with it?" I worked that night until one o'clock; the next day I worked like a trooper at that fair, and yet I did not do that fair justice. Have your exhibits together so that you will know how many pieces you have got to judge, and then have an arrangement so that the thing is done systematically. Consider the exhibitor, consider the judge, consider your own reputation. I believe there is the wish on the part of all of us to get out as soon as we can in case some of the exhibitors try to pull out all the hair we have got. But again I think that some improvement can here be made. Take bread. How many women have said to me, "I would like to know where my bread failed, and there is nobody here to say where that bread failed." If we know our business that woman should be told. Why cannot we be kept for the fair day to give a talk on bread, the right kind of bread, if it is first-class bread, when it is done. That is education. But to do that many of us need instruction ourselves. The same as regards butter. The butter is not so difficult as bread and cooking. Many a woman goes away and says, "One judges one way, another another way." I had to turn down twice last year the very best kind of bread because it had been put in dirty pans, and what could you do about it? One lady came to me and said, "I am considered the very best bread maker." "Well," I said, "So you are." "Then why have I not got the prize?" "Will you come with me quietly and let me tell you?" I showed her the loaf, "Madam, that is the best bread that is here," then I showed her where the loaf was dirtied from the dirty pan. It is not a pleasant thing to do, but I guarantee she will have clean pans next year. That is where some of our difficulties arise. If we got the opportunity of a fifteen-minute or twenty-minute talk on bread to the women in general it would work the same purpose, but people's feelings would not be hurt in the same way: when you tell it on the platform you can deal with it as a wholesale problem.

I believe we should have score cards on a great many things we have not got. I am going to suggest another thing and that is that the Department finds some way whereby the judges themselves could get better instruction. I believe that if the judges could be got together in the Technical School here in Toronto or at Guelph, if preferable, and we could be given straight plain instructions, the judging could be done on a more uniform basis and not so much on our individual opinions. But we all do the best we can, we are ready to work, we will stand by the fair until the thing is done, but we make mistakes because we have not always got the right kind of training. We should come to you better prepared and I think the Department should look after that for our sakes.

There are a thousand and one questions that might be briefly touched upon, but I want to emphasize, "Give the home town a chance, give every exhibitor a chance, give the judge a chance by having things prepared for her. Do not waste

your judge's time, because then you have to waste your own money and the Department's money, because she has to stay longer."

I was judging fine arts at one place where there was a water-color of a place in the Old Land. I followed that water-color for three or four fairs. At the fifth fair I found a different arrangement. I found it under Canadian marine. It had been taken out of its frame and underneath was written, "Scene near Toronto." I said to the director, "That is wrongly placed." He said, "What do you mean?" I said, "It is a lie." He said, "You can't say that." I said, "I can." He said, "You are making a very serious statement." I said, "That picture is wrongly placed and it cannot stand." He said, "I do not think you have any authority to cut it out." I said, "Am I the judge?" He said, "I guess so." "Well," I said, "that picture is wrongly placed and it is placed there with a wrong intent." A lady from behind came up and she said, "Excuse me,



Photo by F. C. Elford, C.E.F., Ottawa.

For early maturity ducks excel chickens.

Flock of green ducks ready for market.

that lady is right, the picture is mine." Well I judged everything in those fine arts and I left that until last. I went to the director and said, "I want your secretary and your president," and they came. I said, "Every prize that I may have awarded to the exhibitor of that picture, I cancel." "Oh, but we never do things like that!" I said, "What about Rule II? You tell me I am the judge, that rule says, 'Any exhibitor exhibiting with wrong intent shall forfeit all prizes.'" I said, "That exhibitor has entered that picture with wrong intent. That is a sea scene in the Old Land. I paddled in it when I was a child. It never was near Toronto." I did that woman out of \$25. She did not like it, but I guess she will not do that again. "That money, gentlemen," I said, "goes back into your treasury; that exhibitor can't get \$1 of that money."

Then again you are giving too big prizes in some instances. You are giving \$1 for a pair of mitts that you could buy for 50 cents. That is where the Woman's

Committee will come in. Then again you will give \$1 for a most beautiful centre piece that cost \$10 and \$15 to make.

And again the style of the exhibit. One place I was at last year a lady was very angry. She had all her exhibits in a collection, and every exhibit was on a different piece of colored paper. She had her geranium centre piece on blue paper. The whole thing was bad for the fair and thoroughly bad throughout. If that woman had had the common sense to put all those exhibits on the same kind of paper and put them all together she very probably would have been awarded a second or third prize, but she could not get it because her work was not displayed to any kind of advantage. In making your art exhibit, display all the taste you have. Have those who know something about arranging the work put it up in the most attractive fashion possible, and let the people come from afar and say, "Why it is better got up than Toronto," and you can do it if you want to.

A MEMBER: Is a farmer's wife who has a trunk full of stuff, and who goes to fairs within twenty-five miles of where she lives, considered a professional.

MRS. PARSONS: I would consider a professional one who goes from fair to fair and makes a business of it.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

WM. SCARF: It has fallen to my lot to answer some of the questions. I do not suppose that I can answer them all satisfactorily to you, but we want a free and fair discussion. Every man here has a right to give his opinion on them. You know that the reason we have put this in the programme is that a great many points have come up during the year in different Societies that have caused trouble in one way and another. If any of you have a question to ask it has been the custom to hand it in to the superintendent for answer.

Q.—This refers to a Society which charged \$1 for entering the Field Crop Competition. The questioner does not say how many kinds of grain they were competing in, but he states that the Board passed a resolution to collect \$1 from each exhibitor. The names of the men competing were sent in to the Superintendent, Mr. Wilson. One man whose name had been sent in did not pay his dollar. When the judge went to score that crop the secretary told the judge that this man was not eligible to exhibit because he had not paid the fee. The judge said it was no matter to him whether he had paid it or not, he had nothing to do with that. Mr. Wilson had given him that list and he would judge those fields, which was perfectly right. The Society then said, you can award the prize but we will not pay it. The man said you can do as you like, but I am going to make you pay. The Society, in order to avoid further trouble, paid the prize.

A.—The judge took a fair view of the case. If the man had not paid it was the secretary's fault, the name should never have been sent in to Mr. Wilson.

MR. NOBLE: Does the \$1 mean the membership fee, or in addition to that?

WM. SCARF: In addition to that. This dollar is for entry fee only.

Q.—Is it right for a director who is an exhibitor to be present when the awards are being made?

A.—No. The director should not be an exhibitor in the class of which he has charge.

Q.—Would it be advisable to limit members to two years membership before being able to vote on the election of fair boards? In a certain Society some one decided to displace a certain president, bought a book of membership tickets, gave them to his friends to go and vote against a certain man, and he was voted out. Next year he was re-elected, and the year after he was again voted out by the same parties in the same way?

A.—We could do nothing towards eliminating that. If a man likes to boost his friend and pay for fifty membership tickets in a Society, we could not interfere with that.

Q.—Would it not be advisable for all persons save president, vice-president, and secretary, to abandon the use of badges at fall fairs?

A.—This is a matter entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors.

Q.—Do Agricultural Societies receive any grant from the Department of Agriculture to assist in the purchase of fair grounds?

A.—The Act does not provide for grants being given to Agricultural Societies for the purchase of grounds or improvement of buildings. There have been some exceptions made—the Canadian National Exhibition got \$27,500, the Windsor Society \$5,000, to help put up a building on the Windsor Fair Grounds, and the West Algoma Agricultural Society \$5,000 for the same purpose.

A MEMBER: What about repairs?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: No grants are given for repairs to buildings.

Q.—Can anyone give a plan for an up-to-date main building for our fair ground?

WM. SCARF: There are no plans available. The best thing to do is to go and see some up-to-date fair ground in your own locality if possible.

A MEMBER: I asked that question. I thought I might get ideas from some one here along that line. It might help us out, and if there is anyone here from Woodstock, where I understand they put up fine new buildings, I would like to hear from them.

W. WEST: If the delegate will come to us in Woodstock, I will be only too pleased to show him over our grounds and our buildings. We started out about two years ago with \$2,400 that we realized on the sale of our old site. We bought a farm of 167 acres and put up buildings to the value of \$20,000. We kept 30 acres of the land and sold the balance, and out of the sale of that farm we realized enough to pay for the buildings, and we have only \$5,000 against the property to-day. With regard to the Woodstock fair grounds, the President of the Association, during the two years we put up our buildings, was a banker, we had a number of our business men on the Board of Directors, and the farmers and the men from the city worked together, and if we had not done so we would not have our grounds in the shape they are to-day.

A. F. ALLEN: I would like to ask Mr. Wilson to define the duties of a superintendent of a fair: also if the secretary has a vote on the Board?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The duties of a superintendent of a fair would be to have charge of the grounds, to see that order is being kept, that the programme is carried out promptly, and that the exhibits are brought and removed in proper time. That would be my idea of a superintendent.

With regard to a secretary: A secretary, under the law, may be appointed from outside or elected from among the Board of Directors. If he is elected from the Board of Directors, he has the right to vote the same as if he had not been secretary. If an outside man is appointed, that secretary is the servant of the board and

has no voice nor vote. This officer is not elected at the annual meeting, but by the Board afterwards.

A. F. ALLEN: That was the way I understood it. The superintendent, I always understood, had authority to look after the grounds, and say what may or may not be done with them. Does he have authority to say what or what may not be done in the absence of the Board?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: No.

A MEMBER: A secretary who has paid his membership to the Association has no vote?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: He can vote only as a member at the annual meeting.

Q.—Is it possible to send out judges in the Standing Crop Competition who are capable of scoring the crop in the field and giving the farmer a copy there and then? Then the competitor will be more satisfied.



Exmoor Ram.

A.—This question was answered fully this morning.

Q.—It has been stated by one of the speakers that a gambling den is an injury to our fall fairs. Is the gambling den doing a greater injury to our fall fairs than the bar-room? Why not get the Legislature to close the bar-rooms on our fall fair days?

(Ruled out of order.)

Q.—By what authority was the money paid for prizes where the donor retained the article struck off from the amount which could be inserted in affidavit as expenditure for agricultural purposes?

A.—This is a regulation of the Department.

Q.—Can a pair of draft horses be eligible for exhibit in both light and heavy draft classes the same day? Team in question weighing 2,900.

W. J. BELL: Most prize lists distinctly say that a pair of horses can only enter in one class, except it is a special one. I know of a mare in Ontario that last fall was entered in the agricultural and also in the heavy draft class, because the owner brought to the secretary of the fair a bill from the scales of the town stating that the mare weighed 1,500 pounds. The only thing the secretary could do according to the classification of the horses was to allow the entry to be made in both classes. The judge had sufficient sense to give that mare a prize in one class, and, while she was good enough in the other, he did not allow her to win in it.

DAVID EVANS: I should think when the owner is undecided in which class he wants to show a horse and is willing to pay his entrance fee, there is nothing to prevent him from entering it in more than one, but when it comes to exhibition he must choose for himself one class or the other.

Q.—Are directors of Fair Boards responsible for accidents on fair grounds on the day of the show; if so how can they best free themselves from such responsibility as far as possible?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: If the directors of a fair use all reasonable precautions, I do not think that they are liable. If, however, you have a horse race and somebody is killed on that race course by those race horses, I think you could be held responsible.

J. C. STUART: We had a serious accident at Ottawa a few years ago. We stated in our prize list that we were not responsible for accidents, yet the other day the jury found us guilty, and imposed damages for the person hurt of \$4,000.

A. F. ALLEN: When we advertise that a society will not be responsible for accidents, that should free us. We put up notices warning the people to keep off the track, and we also station men. We never had an accident yet, but it would be a very serious thing if we had to pay \$3,000 or \$4,000 for an accident on the grounds.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: If you have a horse race you break the law, and would certainly be held liable if you had an accident.

G. C. McCLEAN: I have had considerable experience in this line. Where your fair grounds are in such a position that a person's leg is broken, the society is certainly responsible, and there are different insurance companies who issue a liability policy and assume all responsibility in connection with accidents taking place at your fairs. So any society which wishes to free itself from that responsibility by the payment of a moderate fee for the service, can have that responsibility taken over by the insurance company.

A MEMBER: If the agricultural society offers prizes for speed, say they give \$50, \$75, and \$100, do not charge any entry fee, do not retain anything from the exhibitors of these horses, just simply give the money for first, second, and third prizes, is that considered a horse race and breaking the law?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: If you offer prizes for speeding in the ring, and your judges are told that the fastest horse will not get the prize, but style and value are considered together with speed, then you are quite within the law.

A MEMBER: That is the way our society conducts the trials of speed.

ANOTHER MEMBER: In regard to buildings, if you put up notices on the building saying that it is not safe, and an accident happened, is the society responsible for that?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Certainly, if you keep unsafe buildings on the premises. My advice is to put them in good repair, then take down your warning signs.

W. A. BROCK: Two years ago we were up against a case of damages. The merry-go-round on our fair ground with its rod or cable from the engine to the merry-go-round caught a young lady's skirt and tore it off her. There was no further accident. She claimed damages to the amount of \$16, and rather than take any chances on litigation, we paid for the skirt.

DAVID EVANS: Any agricultural society that is chartered is responsible for anything that happens on the ground. If a board is broken, and some one falls and breaks a limb, it is responsible. It is its business to free people from any accident of that kind.

H. STIRTZINGER: Some of the societies have been joining trotting associations, for instance, the Canadian Trotting Association, paying a fee of \$10, and in that way giving horses what they call a "breeder's mark." Does the Government give those societies grants?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: Under the Act societies have no power to amalgamate with trotting associations.

A MEMBER: We had an accident some few years ago in showing saddle horses; one of them bolted and knocked a young lady down. Were we responsible?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: If the horse bolted and reasonable precautions had been taken by the Board, I do not think the society would be responsible.

Q.—Could you not take up the question of seats for grounds in a similar manner to the chicken coop question?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: These points should be dealt with at the annual meeting and by the directors.

Q.—Is it necessary to have any definite number of directors of any agricultural society? Is it necessary for all these to be men? Would it be proper to have two of the directors ladies, to look after the ladies' department?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: The act relating to societies says that there shall be a board of not more than nine directors. There have been amendments to that, and you can get permission by applying to the Department to add six more, and if you have a fairly large territory and good reasons are given, you can add six more directors. The reason you have to get permission of the Department is that there is no use in adding unnecessary expense. You can have 21 directors in all if it is necessary. Certainly you can have as many lady directors as the members see fit to elect.

A MEMBER: I have heard of directors' wives having acted on the directorate, taking charge of the ladies department.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: That would be all right, if those directors' wives were fitted for the job.

J. JOHNSON: We have an agricultural society in the Township of Howick with twelve directors. We also employ six ladies, without bothering asking anybody's permission—what would home be without the ladies and without a few little boys and girls? I think such men as our friend Farrell should be made to know what this means.

Q.—Why should the license fees of automobiles not go to the municipalities instead of the Government?

A.—This question is too big for us. I do not think we can handle it here.

Q.—Why is our association not represented on the Board of the Canadian National Exhibition?

A.—This question has often come up at our meetings. The Fairs Association has not got the same privileges as other much smaller ones in the Province. We feel that we have been discriminated against, but if we could bring the right pres-

sure to bear, having a committee formed to wait upon those men, and lay our case before them, I think probably they would agree to give us representation. Almost every one who shows in the largest annual exhibition in the world, that of Toronto, started from one of your smaller societies. What we want is to have representation on that board where we now have none. The Ontario Veterinary Association, the Western Ontario Poultry Association, the Canadian Pigeon Fanciers, the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association, Toronto Canary and Caged Bird Association, Toronto Gardeners' and Florists' Associations, Bee-Keepers' Association, Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association, and the Dominion Grange all have representatives on that Board. The Canadian Kennel Club has two members on that Board, and also a society that has not been in existence for many years, that is the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society. If there is some means of getting in touch with the right parties and we could lay our case before them, I think we could get this representation, because we should have it.



Breeding Pen Bronze Turkeys, C.E.F., Ottawa.

C. O'REILLY: I quite agree with you. This Association should be represented on the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

WM. SCARF: The best way would be to appoint a committee to wait upon those men, and ask for representation on their Board, and next year our Association could elect their delegates.

J. LOCKIE WILSON: I am quite in sympathy with that proposition. It is not a new subject. It came up at the time the Act was being passed, and all the other organizations that come under my supervision have representation. The Vegetable Growers have, and at their annual meeting the other day they elected Thomas Delworth as their delegate. The Ontario Horticultural Association, with a membership of 15,000, have the right to appoint at their annual meeting a representative to the Canadian National Exhibition. You are the biggest organization of them all, and the one most closely allied. You, with your 200,000 members in the Province of Ontario, are not represented, and yet the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society, which has been dead for twenty years, is represented on that Board.

Moved by GEO. DOWNEY, and seconded by WM. HICKSON, that the President, the First and Second Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Lockie Wilson be appointed a Committee to wait on the Canadian National Board to ask them to have the Act changed so as to include the Fairs Association. Carried.

DAVID EVANS: Does the Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society receive a grant from the Department of Agriculture?

J. LOCKIE WILSON: They are dead and hence could not get a grant.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bell has asked to say a few words with regard to changing of the names of Farmers' Institutes to Boards of Agriculture.

W. J. BELL: As you know, Farmers' Institutes have had their day. We need something to take their place. Our aim is to have co-operation between all branches of agriculture in the country. Every organization that is in any way interested in agriculture can be represented on the Board of Directors of the new organization if they so decide. There is one objection that has been taken to this in some of the larger counties the Board of Directors would be too large. The Board will only meet twice a year, so that even if there are a great number included in that Board it will not be a very great inconvenience for them because they will only meet that number of times. The Board of Directors are to be appointed from these different organizations.

The whole aim of this new organization is to have fewer and better meetings. There have been too many meetings held in connection with Farmers' Institutes. We have some first-class speakers going through the country, but you cannot get a sufficient number of them. The aim therefore is to have more and better speakers, and this Board shall direct the agricultural instructions for that county during the year. The aim is to have fewer but better meetings. The Department will send out better men, and they will have a great number of special meetings, that is meetings that are adapted to the county in which they are held.

C. O'REILLY: I have been an officer for nearly twenty years of a Farmer's Institute. I believe as far as Women's Institutes and the Farmers' Clubs are concerned, this movement will be all right. But there is one thing I cannot understand: In our district there are four Women's Institutes.

W. J. BELL: The District Institute is the combination of a great number of local Women's Institutes.

THE PRESIDENT: This matter was brought up at the Directors' meeting yesterday, and the question thoroughly discussed. Every Director there said that it was the first time he had heard of the matter, it had not been brought up before, and they did not feel that they were delegated here to make any arrangements for their society about the reorganization of Farmers' Institutes, and under the circumstances they thought it was premature.

A MEMBER: I come from West Lambton and we were notified last June to the effect that the Institutes were considering this change, and leaving it open for them at their annual meeting to consider this change, and if they thought well of it they might make the change. At that meeting in West Lambton we made the change, and notified the different organizations that they could appoint a representative to our Board of Agriculture. We have been working this winter under the new head, and we find it very satisfactory. We have besides the ordinary organizations in the County of Lambton forty Farmers' Clubs, and we get a great amount of support from these and the change we hope will have beneficial results.

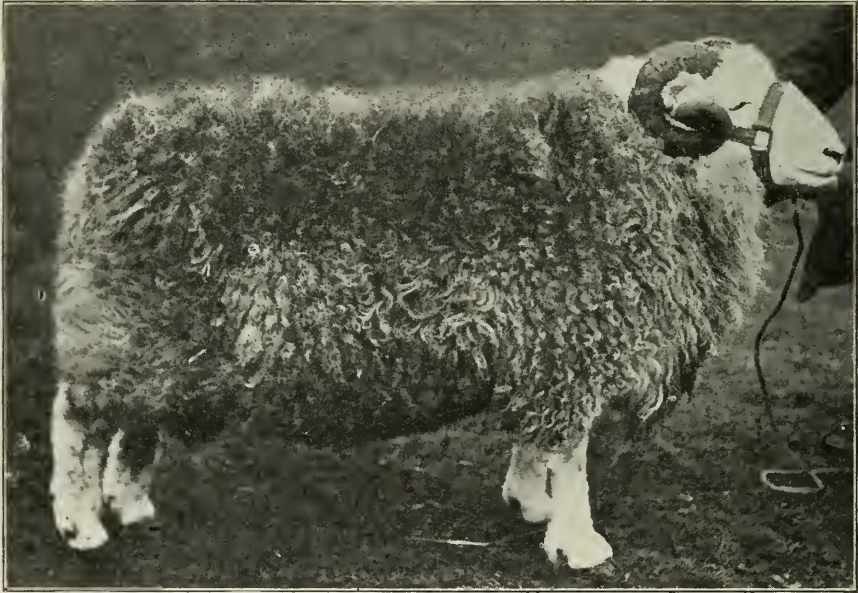
W. J. CONNOLLY: One serious objection is that in the County of Renfrew, for instance, we have about 30 municipalities, and less than half of those take an active

part in agriculture as they are engaged in lumber, pulpwood and mining business. Now I notice on this Board each municipality is allowed to appoint two delegates and our societies, which would be the largest and most important of them all, are to be allowed only one representative.

Mr. NOBLE: Will that new organization send a circular out, giving instructions to the various agricultural societies and institutes?

W. J. BELL: Yes, in fact, we are at the present time addressing several thousand envelopes to be distributed through Ontario, but we held them until we found out what was the feeling of this meeting.

Moved by J. E. MONTGOMERY, and seconded by DAVID EVANS, that this matter be referred back to the Agricultural Societies for consideration at their next annual meetings. Carried.



Herdwick Ram.

ADDRESS ON POULTRY.

F. C. ELFORD, C.E.F., OTTAWA.

I am going to group my remarks under four heads, viz.: The Prize List, Accommodation, Director in Charge, and the Judges.

I believe that the Poultry Department at the average fall fair should demand a great deal more attention than it gets. Poultry, nowadays, is one of the big industries in Canada, and still in visiting our fall fairs, with few exceptions, we would consider it one of the smaller sidelines. I have eight prize lists of fall fairs, and I find that in most of them we give prizes to pairs, not to single birds. No judge, no matter how good, can judge a pair; birds should be shown single. I also notice that in some of the fairs there is a flat entry price. If you pay \$1 or 25 cents you can show all the chickens you have in the barnyard. Now that is a big mistake, because we get a great many birds in there that we should not have

if you had a single entry. Have a single entry, if it is only 10 cents for every bird that is shown. One would suppose that the Fall Fair is for the purpose of the farmers principally, and that the prizes given at the Fall Fairs and outlined in the prize lists are for the benefit of the farmers and that what he may have to exhibit will be given the preference. But what do I find from those eight lists that I looked at. Taking what you call Utility Birds—the birds you would recommend a farmer to keep, putting them in a class, putting in another class the fancy variety, pure and simple, in another the bantams, in another the pigeons, and in another the turkeys, geese, and ducks, I find that for every prize that is given for the Utility birds, and for Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, etc. (these are really Utility birds), there are two prizes given for the other stuff. I find that for the fancy bird there is $7\frac{1}{4}$ as against five of the utility class. I find that pigeon classes equal those for turkeys, geese and ducks, I find that bantams (and I will admit they have some value, especially to the beginner)—but they have not the commercial value that turkeys, geese and ducks have—and yet I find they represent twice and a half times as much as the Utility class.

Now, Fall Fairs are an educational concern, and if it is the farmers we want to educate, are we going about it in the right way? I do not believe our prize lists are intended to educate the man that we want to go after. I know that a good many Fair Associations like to have the man who might be called a jobber come and fill up these odds and ends that farmers will not exhibit in, and I believe it is simply because the prize lists are as they are that there are so many people in Ontario to-day who just a few weeks before the fair comes off go out and pick up all the birds they wish to exhibit in these off-classes. And because of that our fairs are very largely filled up with the professional jobbers, who are not breeders and who do not care a rap for the industry. Surely our prize list is not built for such men as that.

Then a word about accommodation. If you have judged at a poultry fair, you will know the significance of this. I have judged at poultry fairs where I have gone and wondered where in the world the stuff was. You could not tell one class from another, and usually it comes in crates or boxes of one kind or another that you can't see in at all. What in the world is a judge to do under such conditions as that, and still we expect a judge to come and sort that whole thing out and give satisfaction to every person. It is ridiculous. We want better accommodation at our fairs. I know that some of our fairs are giving us the very best kind of accommodation, but a great many are satisfied to have the chickens any where at all, even beside an old fence or behind a rickety shed.

If every fair had a number of coops sufficient for their own exhibit not only would it help those who usually come to the fair, but it would help the new beginner. Lots of breeders will not send their good stuff to the ordinary fair because of the poor accommodation that is provided for them, for fear of ruining their stock. If we had better accommodation we would get bigger entries, and certainly it would be a good deal more educating.

A word about the directors in charge: I have been at fairs where I just would have liked to have taken the director in charge of the Poultry Department and thrown him over the fence. I don't know why it is, but it has always appeared to me that the director who is put in charge of the Poultry Department is the director they have no use for in any other part. I believe that if there is any department in the Fall Fairs that requires up-to-date energetic men in charge of it, it is the Poultry Department. If you have not a director on the Board who is a good poultry

man, have the superintendent appoint some person who can look after the Poultry Department and do it credit. I do not think that it is wise to put this Department in charge of a director who is exhibiting. I have been at fairs where the director in charge owns about half the birds there, and he does not fail to let the judge know when he comes to one of his birds. I have also seen directors come to the judge and say, "That bird belongs to the President of the Fair, don't turn him down?" when it was a cull.

I suppose there is no class of judges that Mr. Wilson has more trouble in getting than for poultry. Too often people say they can judge poultry, when they do not know anything about it. There is no harder class to judge than the poultry class at any fair, and there is no judge that should know more about what he is judging than the poultry judge. I believe the system that is being followed of sending judges round in a circuit is a good one. If you do not do it that way, you



The raising of poultry is a profitable industry to-day.

have one judge one year, another the next, and the two men work on different ideals. Of course, in the Poultry business we have what is called "the standard of perfection," and this is followed at a good many fairs, but at a great many, if the standard of perfection were adopted by the judge, there would not be one bird left to judge. So there must be some other arrangement by which the poultry should be judged. A little more care should be exercised in appointing the judges that go around on these circuits, and a little better training given them, so that there would be little more uniformity in judging. I will tell you an instance. Mr. Wilson was not to blame in the matter; I don't suppose anyone was to blame. One of the judges who came to the Central Experimental Farm did not know a Rhode Island Red from a Leghorn. I think that with these judges there should be a class, not of an hour each year, but of two or three days or a week, each year. And we want the judges to stop on the job long enough for the exhibitor to be able to ask him questions, especially the young fellow who is exhibiting for the first time, and if he

is not able to give reasons for his judgments he should not be there. If we had the Poultry Department of every Fall Fair as it ought to be, it would be one of the most attractive spots on the whole grounds. Take our Fall Fairs where poultry form one of the largest departments, and we have probably more people viewing the exhibits there than in any other department. In addition to that, if we had some resting place with seats we should have an inducement to make the ladies come too, and it would be ideal. Inside the gate in the Exhibition Department there should be a tent with a woman in charge, and any mother who has a baby she cannot leave at home can bring it and leave it inside that tent, knowing that it is as safe as if it were at home, while she is viewing the poultry exhibit.

DAVID EVANS: What does your Utility list comprise?

F. C. ELFORD: All the American breeds, such as Rocks, the English birds, seven or eight of the most popular varieties, are what I would include in the Utility variety.

A MEMBER: If you want to hold a poultry show, you have got to take all the poultry that you can get, and the more mammoth your exhibition the more credit it is to the show that you are connected with. Seven or eight varieties will never make an exhibition. We want all the birds represented from an exhibition standpoint. We are going to get the money from the people who come through the gate. Some of the fancy varieties delight the spectators, especially the more youthful ones.

F. C. ELFORD: You have misunderstood me; I have no objection to the other classes, but I do not see why we should give all the prize money to the fancy varieties.

A MEMBER: Don't you think the exhibitor should furnish his own coop for his chickens?

THE PRESIDENT: You would not have an exhibit at all if you exhibited that way.

W. WEST: I do not agree with doubling up the chickens. About four years ago we doubled up our chickens in Woodstock. When we put in our new grounds we put in our own coops. We had the coops put in stationary with lumber and with the fronts put on with the ordinary wiring material with the cage door open, and the price was a good deal cheaper than the wire ones we saw here. The Poultry Association asked us to charge 25 cents an entry, but the directors thought that was an extraordinary price. However, we let the Poultry Association have their own way. We have now 500 birds exhibited at our fair.

A MEMBER: I do not think you can afford to do without the coops.

C. O'REILLY: I quite agree that the single entry is the best way to exhibit. We have, as you are aware, a pretty large exhibit of poultry at our exhibition. There was no entry fee charged until two years ago, when we charged 10 cents. For the next year it was 25 cents, and the number of birds increased.

SWEET CLOVER.

J. W. SANGSTER, TORONTO.

I have watched the progress of the work of the Fairs Association with keen interest. It is in keeping with the progressive spirit of the Fairs' Association in all matters, that I have been asked to say a few words to you today in respect to some work that I have been interested in. It is experiments that

I have had conducted with sweet clover. Our clover crops appear to be more and more of a problem with us from year to year. A long time ago we recognized the uncertainties of red clover and the failures of other varieties to completely fill the bill; we thought we had found the solution of the whole matter in alfalfa, but years of experience have taught us that we are not to look for unqualified satisfaction from that source. If experience has taught us anything then we must admit that alfalfa is a very hard clover to succeed with. For years past we have been hearing and reading more or less about Sweet Clover. At the time of its first general appearance it was condemned as a weed. It is true that the decision was a little bit after the vigilant order without a fair trial, and the verdict was widely accepted—at first. But to-day its accuracy is openly disputed. Years ago farmers in the western states appealed the case and got a new decision. They are now telling us that it possesses good qualities, little suspected by those who helped to give the first decision. To-day there are many who will declare it to not only be worthy of a better classification, but to be one of the best plants they grow.

Many splendid qualities it unquestionably does possess. More important still is the high degree in which they are present. Here are a few of them. Beginning at the root of the plant, and this applies to all sweet clovers, its root formation is generous, filling the soil with vegetable matter. In regard to prolific production of nitrogenous nodules it is easy to observe that it will beat alfalfa by 50 per cent. or so. Being a biennial, the roots decay quickly and not only are easy to plow, but leave the ground friable and open.

Sweet Clover is not easily winter killed. This with its immense root formation and its thick growth implies that it is a land-cleaner and a weed-killer.

As a food Sweet Clover is gaining in popularity. Despite its rankness and bitterness it is now well established that live stock soon become very fond of it. In food values and in digestibility it more than holds its own with clover or alfalfa.

For further work along this line, there would seem to be great possibilities. No doubt the future will witness their realization. In view of its many superiorities I am inclined to forecast wide and complete adoption of Sweet clover as a pasture and fodder crop by the farmers of this continent, excepting, perhaps, in the alfalfa fields of Colorado, California, and similar places were only, to my observation, alfalfa is seen at its best.

LADIES' WORK AT EXHIBITIONS.

MRS. R. L. MOORHOUSE, LUCAN.

As one of the judges of ladies work exhibited at the Fall Fairs, some ideas have come to me which may help a little towards making the fairs more of a success, and also in presenting the woman's place in the prize list with the directors and in the exhibition hall.

There is one thing we must not forget, and that is the strangers from other lands who are coming and will come in greater numbers yet to settle in our country and become new Canadians. Many of the women are skilled needleworkers, and where there is opportunity they should be encouraged to exhibit their work. The work along all lines of the children should be well considered, for the boy and girl of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow taking your place and mine. More than that, when the children are interested in the fair, rest assured that parents

will all be there to admire and see the prize tickets to John or Mary's exhibit, and a good attendance means success. Youth must be served, and what better way to encourage and keep the young people at home than by making them an important feature in the yearly event in the district.

At one fair this fall, as I stood in the secretary's office, a boy about thirteen years of age came in, asked for a number of entry tickets, and paid his \$1 fee like a good business man. Later in the hall I saw him carrying in his exhibits of butter, dressed chicken, etc.; surely it is a good training.

The most fascinating corner is the needlework and other handicrafts put up by the ladies in various departments. The directors admire and are glad to see it come in, but take a look at the prize list and you will see many of the articles called



Fruit Exhibit in Baskets.

for are entirely out of date and many repeated. One list gives pillow shams, embroidery, chain stitch, etched, braided and drawn work, which should be cut in half, only three sections: the same in sofa pillows, six or seven kinds named, while every one exhibited could be shown within three sections. Why do they not have a lady on the board of directors who understands the work, or have the judge revise your prize list and so keep it up to date?

In my mind it is not the large centres which have the best fairs. It is the ones surrounded by a good progressive rural district, where the whole community prepare for days to do and bring all they can to make the fair a huge success. If you want an example next year, attend Wallacetown fair.

No doubt many of you have visited or read of the new Technical School devoted to the teaching of those arts and science, which are most exclusively studied

by women—Home Economics, which include cooking, serving and industrial work which will fit a girl for a trade.

There are many girls and women in our districts who will never see this wonderful school, to say nothing of having a course of training. Why, then, could not the directors help along these lines by encouraging for higher efforts each year. Do not allow professional exhibitors, who make a circuit of fairs for miles around, to come with several trunks full of work and take practically all the prize money away. Your local people have no chance with them. Also have a judge who is not known to the people, or has not an interest in the distributing of the prizes. Make it well understood that all work must be put up in good condition; well laundered, none of it old or mended, articles properly finished, and all of it properly entered according to the prize list. For my part, when I find an article in its wrong section, when there is a place for it, I simply pass it over, no matter how good the work. For instance, at Highgate the list called for Conventional Embroidery, four pieces were entered, not one of them being what was called for. The arrangement of the work is a most important feature; the directors and stewards should receive the work and properly classify it.

At one fair which I have attended for several years, as the work is received, it is carefully laid in sections on the tables. Then, as each section is judged, two young men put it up in place all ticketed ready for the public.

Fancy articles, painted pictures and china bought at the departmental store and crayon work made by portrait firms who travel the country should be ruled out.

I like to see a special list for girls under seventeen, where they put forth their best efforts in sewing or baking. Some time ago after the judging was over at one fair, I learned that the girl who had first prize cake and cookies was one of the Dr. Barnado wards; surely a good way to encourage our New Canadians.

A word about the exhibits under the head of Dairy Products. Let the directors see to it that there is a properly arranged place for this department. Cover the boards with clean white paper, put away all newspapers. If you have not a case for the fancy baking, have lots of netting held up by strips to protect from flies and dust and for the benefit of the judge have a knife ready to cut bread, pie, and cake.

In judging canned fruit, I have my own private score card, as follows: 1, Appearance, which includes (a) Color, (b) Fruit, whole or broken; 2, Flavor; 3, Variety. I open a certain number of cans, and so make sure of these points; also that it has not been put in the jars the morning of the fair, and filled up with water for appearance sake, as I have found it at some fairs.

I wish you could have seen an exhibit of butter at one of the smaller fairs. The housewife was a dairy maid across the sea, and now brings her butter put up in dainty and attractive forms. One exhibit was the size of a dinner plate, a solid foundation, and in the centre of the top, as if she had dropped a handful of shells, and this surrounded by a pretty lace pattern of fine thread, all of butter and made with Scotch paddles.

Ask the Women's Institute to help you at your fair, they are a splendid lot of women.

These are some of the points that have come to me, and I hope they may be of assistance. Last, but not least, clear the hall of all exhibitors while the judge is doing her work, for there is nothing so distracting as to have the exhibitors following your every move and criticizing your work.

ADDRESS.

W. K. CORNELIUS, MUNCEY.

I take great pleasure in standing before such an intelligent gathering—mostly farmers, as I understand, the backbone of this country, loyal in the support of everything that is good that we have in this land. I am sure that I am in hearty accord with everything that has occurred here to-day. And so far as patriotism is concerned (and I think I will have to touch a little on that point before I proceed with what I want to bring before this body to-day, with the trouble hanging over the country, and not only here but a greater portion of Europe)—this patriotism is due to the great liberties which we enjoy and under which we are governed. And you know that the Indian was always considered a patriot, and has always co-

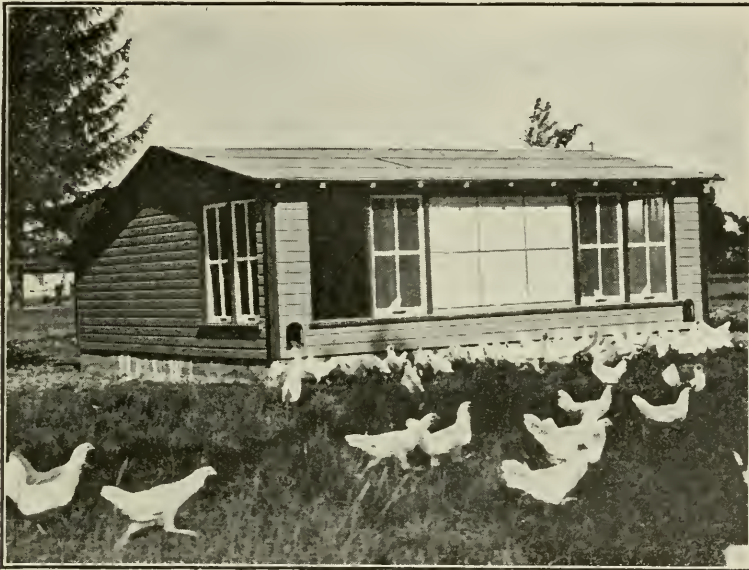


Photo by F. C. Elford, C. E. F., Ottawa.

100 White Leghorn Pullets are accommodated in this house.

operated in anything that pertained for the betterment of this country. When they called from the people here for support from the Mother Land, which has its Government here, and when war was declared, it appeared that it was the wish of some that the red man be not drawn into it. But I am glad to say that that barrier has been removed, and they are serving, and I am sure you will not be ashamed of the support of your dusky friends, although I have read in some newspapers that they did not wish to call on their dusky friends, afraid that the white man would say, "He came to my rescue." I do not think that is the feeling of the country at large. I think you want them to take part, and to be recognized as one of you. That is why it does not seem to be hard for me, an Indian, to get up before you to-day, and to think that you are beginning to feel that Indians should be your equal, in many respects anyway. I am sure that I am here representing not only my own particular tribe, "The United," but I am also representing other tribes, especially the Chippewas, with which we have formed a union.

I came here to learn something as to how to better our conditions as Indians upon the reserve. It has always been said that the Indians made slow progress. There is a reason for it, which perhaps the majority of people do not know, and even our next door neighbors do not quite understand. I have, therefore, sometimes thought it would be wise to come before a body of men such as you, the stalwart men of this country, broad-minded men, such as Mr. John Farrell. (I was told in coming up here that if I knew that man and got in touch with him, I would find him a generous-hearted man, and I am sure I was not told amiss. The moment he saw me, without having anyone to introduce me, he came up voluntarily and shook hands.) I am always afraid to trespass on another man's feelings, that is to say, from my position as an Indian, although I am not ashamed that I am an Indian. Providence made me so, and I cannot make it otherwise. I have always felt like this, that if any man condescended to salute me, and give me a warm handshake, I have always thought that man was a broad man.

The Indian's progress has been slow. There are some disabilities which lay in his path, which you do not seem to realize. Perhaps the heads of the Government do. I know the Indian problem has been a great one in this country—how to solve and how to get at it. It seems that it has been a hard matter to get at the root of it, and bring the Indian out of the many ways in which he is still inclined to be an Indian. He lives his own life, and is, of course, isolated upon the reserve. He is placed there and told to dig and live the best he knows how by agriculture; that is all. Is that right? I must say Mr. Lockie Wilson has been very kind and considerate. He has asked Parliament for some years to pass legislation to get the Indians a grant for their fair, but there are still lacking many things in the advancement of the Indian. Now he may own 100 acres of land—of course not very many in my reserve own that—but supposing an Indian owned 100 acres. His credit is no good. How can he improve that farm? If you took credit away from your own people, could you do business? Could this country, this great country, have ever developed without its good credit? No, it never could have established these great national things that have brought the nation to the standard that it occupies to-day. It is the same way with the white sections where prosperity reigns. What are the banks for? They are there for any man that has the brains to go and borrow capital to improve his farm, buy cattle, fence his lands, put in drainage and construct buildings. The Indian is not in a position to do this, and that is why I have come here and wanted some of you men to come over to our reserve and instruct us, or come over and help us with the Government, because we have no representation, no voice in the Government of the country, and therefore we cannot have our questions brought before Parliament the way you have, and we have to look to others to interest themselves in our behalf. Therefore, I appeal to this body that through your instrumentality you have some one sent to assist us and to give us talks, to try and better our condition, and I am sure that this body will not only take our position into serious consideration, but try to do something towards solving our problems and bettering the Indian's condition.

ADDRESS.

MISS MERRILL, TORONTO.

I appreciate this opportunity to say a few words about the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, to a representative gathering of agriculturists. The society was formed at the suggestion of our Secretary in 1914, and incorporated in January, 1915, and I might say that it was due to the enthusiasm of Mr. Miner that we have progressed much faster than we had hoped to do when we formed the association. We have a membership fee of 50c. annually, and for life members \$5. We have received permission from the Government to put up this notice:—

“Birds eat injurious insects. Injurious insects destroy leaves, roots, fruits and grain. Yearly loss to Canada by injurious insects—about \$100,000,000. Help to stop this loss by protecting birds.”

Then we had another: “Persons destroying or capturing wild birds, or interfering with their nests, are subject to a fine of \$20 under the Ontario Act to Protect Insectivorous and other Birds.”

“Notice is given that members of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds will lay information against any person violating this law.”

Then another Department gave us 15,000 copies of this pamphlet “The Value of Birds to Man.” A gentleman who was here from Manitoba addressed the Society last year, said he would go home with renewed interest in the Association, only he did not know that he would be able to get assistance from the Departments of their Provincial Government.

We have also a number of nesting boxes made. I believe that the agriculturists at Bayfield complained that they had a great many bugs on their farms, and I strongly advised reforestation. I have thought a great deal about this matter, and sometimes it has seemed to me it would be well to have superintendents for certain districts who would visit the different localities and perhaps give advice to the residents who might perhaps not be aware of certain points of reforestation, that is where there would be some splendid opportunities for further Government positions. The rail fences are being taken down on a great many farms, that takes away the natural places for nesting of blue birds. In instances like that the artificial nest boxes could be put up, and if the agriculturists were not able to make them themselves we could supply them from Toronto at the cost only of making them.

ADDRESS.

E. S. ARCHIBALD, C.E.F., Ottawa, in discussing the benefits of “Short Courses for Departmental Judges,” said: There is one more point I would make, and that is, how can we assist the exhibitors when we are judging. We can give advice to the young exhibitors in many cases, even to the older exhibitors which would be of very material assistance. I have seen very good results from the working of a good judge, a good open-hearted man who is not afraid to give away perhaps a few secrets of his own, the young man picks it up, and before long he is an experienced show man. If we can impress the following points on exhibitors it will go a long way towards improvements of our exhibits:—

1. The proper condition and care of all breeding animals. Now this applies to all classes of stock. If we could impress upon the average farmer the absolute need of the proper condition of female and male to get the strongest, most virile progeny.

Now you know you can go to a district where perhaps there is only one short-horn class. The breeder knows it, and he brings out the stock in disreputable condition. If you could impress upon that man the fact that he is losing hundreds of dollars every year by not having his animals in commercial condition, you would see an enormous improvement in the class of stock you are judging.

Another point, could we not, as judges, fix firmly in the minds of exhibitors the absolute need of rearing stock properly. For example in the average ring we find the junior calves and young pigs and junior colts in good condition. The next year we go back, we see the same stock, not much bigger, and they are stunted, thin. We could follow that stock for two or three years and we find a class which is undersized, lacks utility and lacks commercial value. It was good stock when



First Prize Pullet, Windsor, 1916.



First Prize Cockerel, Lambton County Show, 1916.

White Wyandottes.

it was running with its dam, but afterwards was spoilt. Could we not impress upon the exhibitor the importance of that? I have been carrying on experiments for the last three years on the experimental farms, and if you are interested I would be pleased to give you any figures you would like on production. The cost of rearing is less per hundred pounds in the case of the big, strong, robust, commercial animal than in the case of the stunted one. Could we not have a few figures, something definite that we can hand out to the exhibitors along these lines? Let us try and get some improvement in the care of the breeding stock, and particularly in the young stock.

Just one more point, and that is the condition of the animals shown. We find animals exhibited in all different conditions in our rings. Some of the horses are far too fat. Some of the beef stock are the same. On the other hand, in some of the dairy classes the cows are brought out in an emaciated condition. Can we not fix firmly in the minds of the exhibitor what a good show condition is, and a good

showing condition is nearly always a good market condition. A horse that is prime for the show ring is in blooming and good flesh condition, but not soft or over done. The cow that is in good condition for the show ring should be a fresh cow, to show her off to advantage, and if a fresh cow she should be fat. The same thing applies to sheep and swine, although the exhibitors at the large fairs are going too much the other way. Do not make that mistake in the smaller fairs.

These are just examples and points in which we can help the average exhibitor.

After the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the King, the largest and best convention in the history of the Association was brought to a close.

STANDARDS FOR JUDGING FRUITS.

APPROVED BY THE ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

SCORE FOR JUDGING FRUIT.

<i>Apples and Pears.</i>		<i>Plums.</i>	
(Single Plates.)		(Single Plates.)	
Form	15	Form	10
Size	15	Size	25
Color	25	Color	15
Uniformity	25	Uniformity	25
Freedom from Blemish	20	Freedom from Blemish	25
	100		100
<i>Peaches.</i>		<i>Grapes.</i>	
(Single Plates.)		(Single Plates.)	
Form	15	Form of Bunch	10
Size	20	Size of Bunch	15
Color	25	Size of Berry	10
Uniformity	20	Color	10
Freedom from Blemish	20	Bloom	5
	100	Freedom from Blemish	20
		Quality	25
		Firmness	5
			100

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

ARRANGEMENT.—Taste and skill in staging so as to attract attention and add to the general appearance of the exhibit.

COLOR.—Bright, clear, well developed color, characteristic of the variety.

COMMERCIAL VALUE.—Standard, known market varieties, as grown in and suited to the district, preferred.

FORM.—In all cases, except seedlings, refers to the normal type or shape of the variety, but in the case of seedlings it refers to shape as desired in a commercial variety. A roundish apple is of the most desirable shape, and oblate and oblong apples least desirable.

FREEDOM FROM BLEMISH.—Any injury by insects, fungus, bruises, loss of stem or other cause, lessening the value of appearance of the exhibit shall be called a blemish.

POLISHING.—Fruit on exhibition shall have as much of the natural bloom as possible. Judges should discourage polishing.

SEASONS.—In collections it is desirable to have as long a season as possible represented by the varieties shown. Varieties past condition shown for the purpose of lengthening the season will not, however, score as high as apples in condition though of later season.

SIZE.—While size in some cases indicates care and skill in production, it is not usually found with the highest color and with freedom from blemishes, and as large size is not as important as high color and freedom from blemishes, the largest fruit should not take the first prize unless it is equal or better in other respects than those in competition with it.

UNIFORMITY.—Specimens should be as nearly alike in size, form and color as possible.



King George's Gift to Canada. The Thoroughbred Stallion, Amphillion.



Views at Rockton Fair.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1915-16.

<i>Societies.</i>			<i>Societies.</i>		
	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
ALGOMA:			ESSEX:		
Bruce Mines	\$137 00	\$122 00	Amherstburg, Ander-		
Central Algoma		653 00	don & Malden	\$165 00	\$184 00
Iron Bridge	50 00	55 00	Colchester South	192 00	186 00
Johnston & Aberdeen.	98 00	99 00	Comber	151 00	152 00
North Shore	99 00	99 00	Essex Co.	621 00	589 00
St. Joseph Island	174 00	170 00	Mersea, Leamington &		
Thessalon	201 00	201 00	South Gosfield	403 00	410 00
			Windsor	535 00	618 00
BRANT:			FRONTENAC:		
Onondaga	127 00	125 00	Frontenac	133 00	138 00
Paris	384 00	367 00	Kennebec	46 00	43 00
South Brant	443 00	427 00	Kingston Tp.	204 00	234 00
			Parham	82 00	84 00
BRUCE:			Storrington	90 00	89 00
Arran & Tara	316 00	318 00	Wolfe Island	78 00	84 00
Carrick	211 00	223 00			
Chesley	191 00	182 00	GLENGARRY:		
Eastnor	108 00	102 00	Glengarry	152 00	142 00
Hepworth	168 00	169 00	Kenyon	178 00	160 00
Huron Township	210 00	205 00	St. Lawrence Valley .	280 00	270 00
Kincardine	124 00	122 00			
Lucknow	196 00	203 00	GRENVILLE:		
N. Bruce & Saugeen..	166 00	168 00	Kemptville	196 00	200 00
Northern	172 00	164 00	Merrickville	201 00	191 00
Paisley	214 00	215 00	South Grenville	217 00	223 00
Pinkerton	100 00	97 00	Spencerville	136 00	128 00
Teeswater	224 00	220 00			
Tiverton	119 00	113 00	GREY:		
Underwood	143 00	138 00	Ayton	132 00	133 00
Wiarion	170 00	158 00	Collingwood Tp.	165 00	142 00
			Desboro	173 00	168 00
CARLETON:			East Grey		120 00
Carleton County	454 00	472 00	Egremont	156 00	157 00
Carp	258 00	242 00	Hanover, Bentinck &		
Fitzroy	173 00	159 00	Brant	157 00	154 00
Metcalf	333 00	332 00	Holland	139 00	139 00
			Keppel	87 00	87 00
DUFFERIN:			Kilsyth	203 00	217 00
Dufferin	252 00	247 00	Markdale	184 00	194 00
Dufferin Central	309 00	294 00	Meaford & St. Vincent	179 00	200 00
East Luther	226 00	233 00	Normanby	92 00	93 00
			Osprey	134 00	132 00
DUNDAS:			Owen Sound	371 00	365 00
Dundas	74 00	79 00	Priceville	116 00	109 00
Mountain	205 00	200 00	Proton	213 00	220 00
Winchester	208 00	290 00	Rocklyn	166 00	164 00
			South Grey	172 00	164 00
DURHAM:			Sydenham	99 00	100 00
Cartwright	138 00	132 00	Walter's Falls	170 00	167 00
Clarke Tp.	256 00	264 00			
Millbrook	387 00	365 00	HALDIMAND:		
Port Hope	298 00	354 00	Caledonia	543 00	547 00
West Durham	398 00	400 00	Canboro	48 00	51 00
			Dunnville	167 00	168 00
ELGIN:			Haldimand	212 00	205 00
Aldboro	233 00	226 00	Southern Branch	118 00	123 00
Shedden	69 00	67 00	Walpole	191 00	195 00
South Dorchester	162 00	169 00			
Straffordville	91 00	88 00	HALIBURTON:		
West Elgin	356 00	328 00	Glamorgan	47 00	45 00
			Haliburton	181 00	190 00
			Minden	183 00	184 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1915-16.—Continued.

<i>Societies.</i>			<i>Societies.</i>		
	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
HALTON:			Lanark Village and		
Acton	\$255 00	\$276 00	Bathurst	\$207 00	\$186 00
Esquesing	252 00	256 00	Maberly	74 00	75 00
Halton	386 00	384 00	North Lanark	631 00	588 00
Nelson & Burlington	215 00	212 00	Pakenham	172 00	175 00
Trafalgar	237 00	222 00	South Lanark	309 00	320 00
HASTINGS:			LEEDS:		
Bancroft	131 00	130 00	Brockville	583 00	492 00
Bellville	354 00	363 00	Delta	239 00	226 00
Frankford	306 00	276 00	Frankville	189 00	190 00
Madoc	217 00	245 00	Lansdowne	181 00	175 00
Marmora	136 00	120 00	Lombardy	115 00	122 00
Maynooth	91 00	89 00	North Crosby	58 00	52 00
Shannonville	142 00	146 00	Rear of Leeds and		
Stirling	212 00	195 00	Lansdowne	46 00	.....
Tweed	215 00	207 00	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:		
Wollaston	89 00	84 00	Addington	55 00	63 00
HURON:			Amherst Island	140 00	140 00
Bayfield	100 00	97 00	Centreville	80 00	78 00
Blyth	149 00	134 00	Ernestown	93 00	94 00
Dungannon	136 00	132 00	Lennox	285 00	280 00
East Huron	214 00	231 00	LINCOLN:		
Exeter	215 00	213 00	Abingdon	69 00	68 00
Goderich Industrial	270 00	258 00	Clinton	218 00	219 00
Howick	131 00	127 00	Monck	74 00	92 00
Seaforth	209 00	215 00	Niagara, Town & Tp.	105 00	91 00
South Huron (Spring			Peninsula Central ...	105 00	70 00
Fair)			MANITOULIN ISLAND:		
Turnberry	191 00	168 00	Billings	254 00	220 00
Zurich	116 00	117 00	Gore Bay	359 00	356 00
KENORA:			Howland	122 00	116 00
Dryden	338 00	325 00	Manitowaning	212 00	209 00
Kenora	390 00	445 00	Providence Bay	148 00	151 00
KENT:			MIDDLESEX:		
Camden	132 00	128 00	Caradoc	116 00	123 00
East Kent	224 00	229 00	Delaware	155 00	150 00
Harwich	204 00	189 00	Dorchester	224 00	223 00
Howard	290 00	297 00	East Middlesex	100 00	100 00
Orford	237 00	223 00	London Tp.	101 00	98 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	157 00	136 00	McGillivray	76 00	67 00
Romney & Wheatley	131 00	132 00	Melbourne	300 00	189 00
Wallaceburg	124 00	126 00	Mosa & Ekfrid	215 00	215 00
West Kent	397 00	388 00	North Middlesex	118 00	113 00
LAMBTON:			Parkhill	136 00	143 00
Bosanquet	169 00	176 00	Strathroy	464 00	458 00
Brooke & Alvinston	257 00	263 00	Thorndale	123 00	125 00
East Lambton	263 00	249 00	Westminster	125 00	134 00
Florence	163 00	158 00	MUSKOKA:		
Forest	192 00	213 00	Baysville	134 00	140 00
Moore	265 00	243 00	Gravenhurst and Mus-		
Petrolea & Enniskillen	373 00	363 00	koka	337 00	350 00
Slympton & Wyoming	159 00	148 00	Medora & Wood	280 00	285 00
Sombra	111 00	111 00	Morrison	110 00	116 00
West Lambton	340 00	333 00	North Muskoka	349 00	347 00
LANARK:			South Muskoka	792 00	781 00
Dalhousie	108 00	106 00	Stephenson & Watt ..	281 00	313 00
Lanark Tp.	133 00	132 00	Stisted	147 00	151 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1915-16.—Continued.

<i>Societies.</i>			<i>Societies.</i>		
	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
NIPISSING:			PEEL:		
Astorville	\$134 00	\$127 00	Albion & Bolton	\$283 00	\$263 00
Bonfield	130 00	131 00	Caledon	177 00	161 00
East Nipissing	305 00	277 00	Cooksville	250 00	247 00
Sturgeon Falls	224 00	232 00	Peel	444 00	436 00
Verner	263 00	301 00	Toronto Gore (Spring Fair only) .....	.....	.....
NORFOLK:			Toronto Tp.	384 00	381 00
Charlotteville	150 00	144 00	PERTH:		
Courtland	95 00	102 00	Elma	124 00	119 00
Houghton	127 00	130 00	Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	241 00	232 00
Norfolk Co.	600 00	583 00	Kirkton	161 00	166 00
North Walsingham ..	116 00	109 00	Listowel	142 00	142 00
Townsend	76 00	73 00	Mornington	196 00	189 00
Windham	103 00	96 00	South Perth	183 00	182 00
NORTHUMBERLAND:			Stratford	286 00	298 00
Alnwick	130 00	136 00	PETERBOROUGH:		
Brighton	187 00	220 00	East Peterborough ..	350 00	363 00
Cobourg Central	288 00	267 00	Galway	46 00	41 00
Colborne	283 00	271 00	Lakefield	129 00	126 00
Cramahe	152 00	159 00	Otonabee	141 00	142 00
Percy Tp.	350 00	352 00	Peterborough Indus. .	655 00	672 00
Seymour	180 00	185 00	PRESCOTT:		
Wooler	98 00	114 00	Alfred	95 00	99 00
ONTARIO:			South Plantagenet ...	97 00	107 00
Beaverton	170 00	162 00	Vankleek Hill	362 00	362 00
Brock	250 00	226 00	PRINCE EDWARD:		
Pt. Perry, Reach and Scugog	152 00	160 00	Ameliasburg	158 00	148 00
Ramona	44 00	46 00	Prince Edward	517 00	519 00
Scott	134 00	126 00	Sophiasburg	116 00	115 00
South Ontario	484 00	485 00	RAINY RIVER:		
Uxbridge	221 00	230 00	Atwood	127 00	137 00
OXFORD:			Rainy River Valley..	601 00	650 00
Drumbo	319 00	297 00	RENFREW:		
East Nissouri	76 00	85 00	Arnprior	185 00	227 00
Ingersoll, North and West Oxford	142 00	148 00	Cobden	188 00	200 00
North Norwich	191 00	202 00	North Renfrew	371 00	354 00
South Norwich	151 00	140 00	Renfrew	617 00	633 00
Tavistock	225 00	222 00	RUSSELL:		
Tillsonburg and Dere- ham	252 00	235 00	Casselman	58 00	63 00
West Zorra & Embro.	147 00	157 00	Clarence	105 00	100 00
Woodstock	510 00	501 00	Russell	225 00	242 00
PARRY SOUND:			SIMCOE:		
Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls	478 00	502 00	Alliston	176 00	175 00
Christie	96 00	118 00	Barrie	424 00	412 00
Loring	214 00	203 00	Beeton	189 00	179 00
Machar	223 00	231 00	Bradford and West Gwillimbury	207 00	199 00
Magnetawan	259 00	266 00	Coldwater	157 00	155 00
McKellar	312 00	352 00	Cookstown	227 00	202 00
McMurrich	277 00	273 00	East Simcoe	(No Fair)	
Parry Sound	328 00	346 00	Flos Tp.	181 00	179 00
Perry	288 00	308 00	Nottawasaga & Great Northern	264 00	246 00
Powassan	291 00	304 00	Oro	180 00	178 00
Rosseau	173 00	190 00	Tiny and Tay	(No Fair)	176 00
Strong	299 00	297 00			
United Tps.	151 00	167 00			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
1915-16.—Continued.

<i>Societies.</i>			<i>Societies.</i>		
	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
STORMONT:			Thorold, Town & Tp.		
Cornwall	\$275 00	\$286 00	Wainfleet	97 00	96 00
Finch	79 00	81 00	Welland	390 00	429 00
Roxborough	142 00	158 00			
Stormont	119 00	129 00	WELLINGTON:		
SUDBURY:			Arthur	177 00	190 00
Martland & Cosby....	60 00	65 00	Centre Wellington ...	310 00	314 00
Massey	284 00	277 00	Erin	347 00	346 00
Warren	211 00	190 00	Guelph & South Wel-		
TEMISKAMING:			lington	(No Fair)	
Charlton	164 00	173 00	Maryborough	71 00	No Fair
Cochrane	92 00	40 00	Mount Forest	308 00	301 00
Englehart	189 00	203 00	Palmerston	139 00	132 00
Matheson	118 00	107 00	Peel & Drayton	143 00	142 00
New Liskeard	439 00	469 00	Puslinch	161 00	158 00
THUNDER BAY:			Rockwood	186 00	194 00
Oliver	363 00	347 00	West Garafraxa	89 00	.....
West Algoma	800 00	800 00	West Wellington	154 00	no Fair
Whitefish Valley	182 00	175 00			
VICTORIA:			WENTWORTH:		
Eldon	126 00	118 00	Ancaster	160 00	178 00
Fenelon	148 00	146 00	Binbrook	85 00	85 00
Mariposa	127 00	124 00	Hamilton and Went-		
North Victoria	58 00	44 00	worth	465 00	464 00
South Victoria	680 00	709 00	Rockton	338 00	333 00
Verulam	205 00	259 00	Waterdown	213 00	192 00
WATERLOO:			West Flamboro	148 00	131 00
Elmira & Woolwich ..	146 00	151 00			
South Waterloo	505 00	486 00	YORK:		
Wellesley and North			Markham	742 00	744 00
Easthope	215 00	210 00	Newmarket	450 00	450 00
Wilmot	398 00	212 00	Queensville	133 00	122 00
WELLAND:			Richmond Hill	174 00	188 00
Bertie	225 00	191 00	Scarboro	305 00	328 00
Fenwick	233 00	240 00	Schomberg	265 00	256 00
Stamford and Niagara			Sutton	150 00	140 00
Falls	(No Fair)	31 00	Weston York & Etobi-		
			coke	227 00	232 00
			Woodbridge	529 00	502 00
				\$72,682 00	\$73,043 00

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.

<i>Societies.</i>			<i>Societies.</i>		
	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
ALGOMA:			HALIBURTON:		
Bruce Mines	\$69 00	\$55 00	Glamorgan	\$23 00	\$20 00
Central Algoma .....	.....	100 00	Haliburton	91 00	85 00
Iron Bridge	25 00	25 00	Minden	91 00	82 00
Johnston & Aberdeen	49 00	44 00	HASTINGS:		
North Shore	49 00	44 00	Bancroft	100 00	100 00
St. Joseph Island....	87 00	76 00	Maynooth	91 00	79 00
Thessalon	100 00	90 00	Wollaston	89 00	75 00
FRONTENAC:			KENORA:		
Kennebec	46 00	39 00	Dryden	100 00	100 00
Parham	82 00	75 00	Kenora	100 00	100 00
7 A.S.					

SPECIAL GRANTS TO SOCIETIES IN THE DISTRICTS.—Continued.

MANITOULIN:				
Billings	\$100 00	\$98 00	McMurrich	\$100 00 \$100 00
Gore Bay	100 00	100 00	Parry Sound	100 00 100 00
Howland	61 00	52 00	Perry	100 00 100 00
Manitowaning	100 00	93 00	Powassan	100 00 100 00
Providence Bay	74 00	67 00	Rosseau	86 00 85 00
			Strong	100 00 100 00
			United Townships ..	76 00 75 00
MUSKOKA:				
Baysville	67 00	62 00	PETERBOROUGH:	
Gravenhurst & Mus-			Galway	46 00 37 00
koka	100 00	100 00	RAINY RIVER:	
Medora and Wood ..	100 00	100 00	Atwood	96 00
Morrison	55 00	52 00	Rainy River Valley..	100 00 100 00
North Muskoka	100 00	100 00	SUDBURY:	
South Muskoka	100 00	100 00	Massey	100 00 100 00
Stephenson & Watt ..	100 00	100 00	Martland & Cosby...	22 00 22 00
Stisted	73 00	67 00	Warren	100 00 85 00
NIPISSING:				
Astorville	67 00	57 00	TEMISKAMING:	
Bonfield	65 00	58 00	Charlton	82 00 77 00
East Nipissing	100 00	100 00	Cochrane	49 00 64 00
Sturgeon Falls	100 00	100 00	Englehart	94 00 91 00
Verner	100 00	100 00	Matheson	52 00 48 00
			New Liskeard	100 00 100 00
PARRY SOUND:				
Armour, Ryerson and			THUNDER BAY:	
Burk's Falls	100 00	100 00	Oliver	100 00 100 00
Christie	48 00	53 00	West Algoma	100 00 100 00
Loring	100 00	93 00	Whitefish Valley ..	91 00 78 00
Machar	100 00	100 00		
Magnetawan	100 00	100 00		
McKellar	100 00	100 00		
				\$5,000 00 \$4,999 00

GRANTS TO SPRING FAIRS.—1916

Stallion Shows, 1916, \$607.00.

Wellesley & N. Easthope	\$44 00
Wilmot	50 00
Erin	50 00
Palmerston	42 00
Stratford	50 00
Carrick	50 00
East Luther	50 00
South Perth	50 00
Dunnville	7 00
Forest	43 00
Peel Co.	42 00
Esquesing	42 00
Meaford & St. Vincent	22 00
West Kent	40 00
Collingwood Tp.	12 00
Proton	13 00
	<hr/>
	\$607 00

Stallion and Bull Shows, 1916, \$418.00.

Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert ..	\$50 00
Seaforth	50 00

South Huron	\$50 00
Paris	48 00
Arthur	50 00
Weston, York & Etobicoke ..	50 00
Rocklyn	20 00
Toronto Gore	50 00
Woodstock	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$418 00

Seed Fairs, 1916, \$205.00.

Verulam	\$21 00
Richmond Hill	16 00
Renfrew	25 00
Centre Wellington	25 00
South Huron	14 00
Forest	22 00
South Waterloo	15 00
Stratford	17 00
Carrick	25 00
Collingwood Tp.	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$205 00

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES OWNING PURE-BRED STOCK.—1916.

Colchester North	\$290 00	Oldcastle	\$360 00
Drummond	90 00	Osgoode	240 00
Dummer & Douro	170 00	South Woodslee	697 00
East Huron	20 00	Verulam	40 00
Emily	166 00	Wooler	20 00
Kenora	20 00		
Lakehurst	170 00		\$2,283

SPECIAL GRANTS.

INDIAN SOCIETIES:	1915.	1916.
Six Nations	\$100 00	\$100 00
United Indian	100 00	100 00
	<u>\$200 00</u>	<u>\$200 00</u>

GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL, CENTRAL CANADA AND WESTERN FAIR.

	1915.	1916.
Canadian National	\$2,500 00	\$2,476 00
Central Canada	1,250 00	1,303 00
Western Fair	1,250 00	1,221 00
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1915.

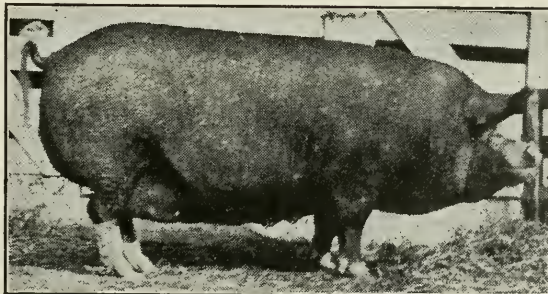
ALGOMA:		DUFFERIN:	
Central Algoma	\$150 00	Dufferin	\$50 00
North Shore	100 00	Dufferin Central	50 00
St. Joseph Island	100 00	East Luther	100 00
Thessalon	100 00		
BRANT:		DUNDAS:	
Onondaga	150 00	Mountain	150 00
Paris	100 00	Winchester	100 00
Six Nations	50 00		
BRUCE:		DURHAM:	
Arran & Tara	50 00	Cartwright	50 00
Carrick	50 00	Clarke Tp.	100 00
Chesley	50 00	Millbrook	50 00
Eastnor	150 00	Pt. Hope	100 00
Hepworth	50 00	West Durham	50 00
Huron Township	150 00		
Lucknow	50 00	ELGIN:	
North Bruce & Saugeen	100 00	Aldborough	50 00
Northern	50 00	South Dorchester	150 00
Pinkerton	50 00	West Elgin	100 00
Teeswater	50 00		
Warton	100 00	ESSEX:	
CARLETON:		Amherstburg, Anderdon & Mal-	
Carleton Co.	50 00	den	150 00
Carp	50 00	Comber	50 00
Fitzroy	150 00	Essex Co.	50 00
Metcalfe	100 00	South Woodslee	50 00
		Windsor	50 00
		FRONTENAC:	
		Kingston Tp.	50 00
		Wolfe Island	50 00

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD
CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1915.—Continued.

GLENGARRY:			LANARK:		
St. Lawrence Valley	\$50 00		Drummond	\$50 00	
GRENVILLE:			South Lanark	50 00	
Kemptville	50 00		LEEDS:		
GREY:			Lansdowne	50 00	
Desboro	50 00		Lombardy	100 00	
Keppel	150 00		LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:		
Kilsyth	150 00		Lennox	50 00	
Markdale	50 00		LINCOLN:		
Meaford & St. Vincent	50 00		Clinton	50 00	
Normanby	50 00		MANITOULIN ISLAND:		
Osprey	50 00		Gore Bay	50 00	
Proton	100 00		MIDDLESEX:		
Rocklyn	150 00		Caradoc	100 00	
Walter's Falls	150 00		Dorchester	50 00	
South Grey	100 00		East Middlesex	50 00	
HALDIMAND:			McGillivray	50 00	
Caledonia	150 00		Mosa & Ekfrid	50 00	
Haldimand	50 00		North Middlesex	50 00	
HALTON:			Strathroy	150 00	
Halton	150 00		Westminster	50 00	
Nelson & Burlington	150 00		MUSKOKA:		
HASTINGS:			Gravenhurst & Muskoka	100 00	
Frankford	100 00		Medora & Wood	100 00	
Madoc	50 00		South Muskoka	100 00	
Maynooth	50 00		Stephenson & Watt	100 00	
Stirling	150 00		NIPISSING:		
Wollaston	50 00		Bonfield	50 00	
HURON:			Verner	150 00	
Blyth	50 00		NORFOLK:		
East Huron	50 00		Courtland	150 00	
Howick	50 00		North Walsingham	50 00	
Seaforth	50 00		NORTHUMBERLAND:		
Turnberry	50 00		Cobourg Central	100 00	
Goderich Industrial	50 00		Seymour	100 00	
KENORA:			Wooler	50 00	
Dryden	150 00		ONTARIO:		
Kenora	100 00		Beaverton	50 00	
KENT:			Scott	50 00	
Harwich	50 00		OXFORD:		
Howard	50 00		East Nissouri	100 00	
Orford	50 00		Ingersoll N. & W. Oxford	50 00	
Raleigh & Tilbury	50 00		North Norwich	150 00	
Wallaceburg	100 00		South Norwich	50 00	
West Kent	50 00		Tillsonburg & Dereham	50 00	
LAMBTON:			West Zorra & Embro	50 00	
Bosanquet	100 00		PARRY SOUND:		
Brooke & Alvinston	150 00		Armour, Ryerson and Burk's		
Florence	100 00		Falls	150 00	
Petrolea & Enniskillen	50 00		Loring	50 00	
Plympton & Wyoming	50 00		Machar	100 00	
Sombra	100 00				

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES WHICH HELD FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS IN 1915.—Continued.

Magnetawan	\$100 00	East Simcoe	\$50 00
McKellar	100 00	Nottawasaga & Great Northern	50 00
McMurrich	150 00	Tiny and Tay	50 00
Parry Sound	100 00		
Perry	100 00	SUBBURY:	
Powassan	100 00	Warren	50 00
Rosseau	50 00		
Strong	150 00	TEMISKAMING:	
United Townships	50 00	Charlton	100 00
		Cochrane	100 00
PEEL:		Englehart	100 00
Albion & Bolton	50 00	Matheson	150 00
Peel	50 00	New Liskeard	150 00
Toronto Township	50 00		
		THUNDER BAY:	
PERTH:		Oliver	50 00
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert ..	100 00	Whitefish Valley	50 00
Kirkton	150 00		
Stratford	50 00	VICTORIA:	
		Emily	50 00
PETERBOROUGH:		Fenelon	50 00
East Peterborough	50 00	Verulam	150 00
Otonabee	50 00		
Peterborough Industrial	50 00	WATERLOO:	
		South Waterloo	150 00
PRESCOTT:			
Alfred	50 00	WELLAND:	
		Bertie	100 00
PRINCE EDWARD:		Fenwick	150 00
Ameliasburg	150 00	Welland	100 00
Prince Edward	50 00		
Sophiasburg	50 00	WELLINGTON:	
		Arthur	50 00
RAINY RIVER:		Centre Wellington	150 00
Atwood	100 00	Erin	150 00
Rainy River Valley	150 00	Puslinch	150 00
		Rockwood	50 00
RENFREW:		WENTWORTH:	
Arnprior	50 00	Ancaster	50 00
Cobden	150 00	Waterdown	50 00
North Renfrew	100 00	West Flamboro	50 00
Renfrew	150 00		
RUSSELL:		YORK:	
Russell	50 00	Markham	50 00
		Richmond Hill	50 00
SIMCOE:		Scarboro	100 00
Barrie	100 00	Schomberg	50 00
Beeton	100 00	Woodbridge	50 00
			\$15,300 00



Berkshire.

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES WHICH SUFFERED LOSSES IN GATE RECEIPTS
THROUGH WET WEATHER.

BRUCE:		LINCOLN:	
Lucknow	\$97 00	Abingdon	\$12 00
Tiverton	53 00	Peninsular Central	245 00
DUFFERIN:		MIDDLESEX:	
East Luther	111 00	Caradoc	115 00
ELGIN:		NORFOLK:	
West Elgin	271 00	Norfolk County	102 00
ESSEX:		OXFORD:	
Essex County	300 00	South Norwich	49 00
		Tavistock	53 00
GREY:		PERTH:	
Keppel	19 00	Kirkton	87 00
Kilsyth	72 00	PRINCE EDWARD:	
Priceville	35 00	Ameliasburg	170 00
Proton	65 00	SIMCOE:	
Rocklyn	134 00	Nottawasaga & Great Northern	108 00
HALTON:		SUDBURY:	
Trafalgar	214 00	Massey	32 00
HASTINGS:		TEMISKAMING:	
Belleville	131 00	Charlton	12 00
HURON:		VICTORIA:	
East Huron	224 00	Verulam	31 00
Exeter	93 00	WATERLOO:	
KENT:		South Waterloo	50 00
Camden	300 00	Wellesley & North Easthope ..	44 00
Raleigh & Tilbury	125 00		
Romney	54 00		
			\$3,408 00

REPORTS OF STOCK SOCIETIES.

Societies.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			
	Legislative grant.	Members' fees for 1915.	Municipal grant.	Sale of stock.	Total actual receipts.	Purchase of live stock.	Keep of stock.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Colchester North.....	240	300	150	50	802	656	100	10	811
Drummond	70	60	50	17	247	136	84	10	312
Dummer and Douro.....	290	160	.....	567	1,321	462	482	12	996
Emily	166	158	50	258	686	150	204	17	453
Lakehurst	170	61	.....	.....	266	95	63	.....	263
Oldcastle	380	565	150	.....	1,147	1,162	235	22	1,426
Osgoode	225	30	.....	50	305	90	122	.....	212
South Woodslee	620	668	150	.....	1,550	1,177	285	54	1,617
	2,161	2,002	550	942	6,324	3,928	1,575	125	6,090

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO
IN 1915.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
ALGOMA:	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bruce Mines	45 00	29 50	8 25	.....	105 00	187 75
Central Algoma	226 00	169 50	31 00	26 00	432 95	885 45
Iron Bridge	22 75	11 50	5 00	3 50	53 50	96 25
Johnston & Aberdeen	45 25	16 50	25 25	4 00	75 75	166 75
North Shore	24 25	18 50	17 50	1 50	73 25	135 00
St. Joseph Island	50 00	38 00	27 00	5 00	112 00	232 00
Thessalon	75 00	40 00	12 00	6 00	137 55	270 55
BRANT:						
Onondaga	94 00	46 50	15 00	20 50	209 05	385 05
Paris	329 00	120 00	140 00	113 00	460 00	1,162 00
South Brant	409 00	156 00	144 00	66 25	654 00	1,429 25
BRUCE:						
Arran & Tara	525 00	140 00	64 00	14 00	319 25	1,062 25
Carrick	222 50	167 50	57 00	50 00	310 50	807 50
Chesley	179 50	77 00	29 50	2 00	249 00	537 00
Eastnor	63 00	32 25	11 00	10 00	154 75	271 00
Hepworth	178 00	99 70	39 50	6 00	195 20	518 40
Huron Tp.	133 50	66 75	46 00	26 50	277 75	550 50
Kincardine	147 00	63 00	35 00	14 50	168 00	427 50
Lucknow	211 25	125 00	36 00	25 50	286 95	684 70
N. Bruce & Saugeen	183 00	78 00	37 00	23 00	243 95	564 95
Northern	141 50	85 00	57 00	21 00	230 65	535 15
Paisley	191 50	91 50	48 25	34 00	449 77	815 02
Pinkerton	52 25	32 00	14 25	7 50	161 50	267 50
Teeswater	180 00	172 00	45 25	28 00	299 50	724 75
Tiverton	147 00	60 00	22 00	24 00	130 24	383 24
Underwood	127 25	65 25	36 25	52 50	166 00	447 25
Wiarnton	117 50	92 00	51 50	19 00	180 70	460 70
CARLETON:						
Carleton Co.	443 00	293 00	206 00	120 00	482 58	1,544 58
Carp	382 00	121 00	28 00	18 00	298 97	847 97
Fitzroy	87 51	73 35	8 00	5 18	216 33	390 37
Metcalfe	274 55	148 30	50 60	46 20	248 75	768 40
DUFFERIN:						
Dufferin	228 00	85 50	48 00	2 00	490 55	854 05
Dufferin Central	292 00	180 00	49 00	18 00	422 40	961 40
East Luther	149 50	141 50	55 00	14 00	450 20	810 20
DUNDAS:						
Dundas	243 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 50
Mountain	129 60	193 00	27 75	4 75	198 70	553 80
Winchester	386 00	159 50	50 50	25 25	254 60	875 85
DURHAM:						
Cartwright	129 00	35 00	59 50	15 50	196 10	435 10
Clarke Tp.	287 00	144 00	71 00	33 00	313 00	848 00
Millbrook	422 50	149 50	69 50	44 00	426 30	1,111 80
Port Hope	322 00	166 00	172 00	71 00	639 10	1,370 10
West Durham	345 50	216 00	162 00	56 50	608 95	1,388 95
ELGIN:						
Aldboro.....	Returns	incomplete.				
Shedden	46 00	63 00	19 75	5 25	90 00	224 00
South Dorchester	110 25	58 00	12 50	11 00	349 05	540 80
Straffordville	79 25	47 25	17 25	8 00	136 20	287 95
West Elgin	392 50	243 00	50 00	29 00	309 15	1,023 65
ESSEX:						
Amherstburg, Anderdon & Malden	108 00	131 00	77 25	118 60	276 00	710 85
Colchester South	140 00	100 50	71 75	60 25	224 30	595 80
Comber	74 25	72 50	47 50	64 50	202 75	461 50
Essex Co.	486 00	311 00	172 00	156 00	690 00	1,815 00
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	288 00	172 75	212 50	188 00	680 60	1,541 85
Windsor	299 00	864 00	330 00	367 00	530 40	2,390 40

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
FRONTENAC:	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Frontenac	121 00	111 00	37 00	31 50	178 75	479 25
Kennebec	35 00	17 50	7 50	4 00	48 55	112 55
Kingston Tp.	175 00	235 00	46 25	35 50	474 00	965 75
Parham	64 00	24 25	15 00	28 75	153 25	285 25
Storrington	56 00	55 60	9 20	18 00	147 20	286 00
Wolfe Island	101 50	29 75	7 75	16 25	150 00	305 25
GLENGARRY:						
Glengarry	192 50	135 50	30 75	16 75	134 35	509 85
Kenyon	183 00	90 00	23 75	20 25	190 40	507 40
St. Lawrence Valley	398 00	244 00	31 50	14 75	282 95	971 70
GRENVILLE:						
Kemptville	111 75	112 50	31 50	21 00	407 70	684 45
Merrickville	282 65	41 70	44 00	31 00	283 10	682 45
South Grenville	147 00	151 00	43 00	37 00	397 75	775 75
Spencerville	62 00	53 50	20 50	8 50	266 15	410 65
GREY:						
Ayton	171 25	52 00	37 50	33 00	177 75	471 50
Collingwood Tp.	101 50	91 50	23 00	8 00	134 75	358 75
Desboro	222 25	79 50	42 50	.....	227 50	571 75
East Grey	39 00	62 50	40 00	15 25	206 20	362 95
Egremont	149 25	89 50	30 75	50 00	226 50	546 00
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant	100 50	55 25	77 50	16 50	218 25	468 00
Holland	211 00	31 00	12 25	7 00	162 25	423 50
Keppel	55 00	24 00	14 00	8 50	128 70	230 20
Kilsyth	268 00	103 00	41 00	14 50	217 75	644 25
Markdale	214 50	77 50	83 00	34 00	243 46	652 46
Meaford & St. Vincent	256 50	128 50	41 00	24 50	267 70	718 20
Normanby	87 25	39 50	18 25	10 00	171 70	326 70
Osprey	115 00	75 50	54 60	20 00	145 75	410 85
Owen Sound	317 00	137 00	73 75	52 00	606 90	1,186 65
Priceville	63 50	45 00	47 00	11 00	147 60	314 10
Proton	224 50	101 00	53 00	17 50	315 75	711 75
Rocklyn	165 00	128 00	21 00	23 50	169 25	506 75
South Grey	79 50	58 00	54 50	22 00	314 25	528 25
Sydenham	117 00	43 25	16 75	14 25	171 75	363 00
Walter's Falls	126 50	128 00	32 50	22 00	149 50	458 50
HALDIMAND:						
Caledonia	428 00	269 00	312 00	90 00	701 85	1,800 85
Canboro	97 00	19 25	24 50	3 00	71 40	215 15
Dunnville	168 00	148 00	39 50	5 00	220 35	590 85
Haldimand	202 00	104 50	41 50	.....	307 10	655 10
Southern Branch	149 00	52 25	23 00	8 00	192 95	425 20
Walpole	246 00	137 00	44 00	21 50	217 10	665 60
HALIBURTON:						
Glamorgan	11 75	3 85	4 60	3 10	45 65	68 95
Hallburton	83 75	58 50	15 75	11 00	161 60	330 60
Minden	55 25	58 35	36 50	15 00	156 15	321 25
HALTON:						
Acton	200 00	86 00	57 00	41 00	304 00	688 00
Esquesing	289 00	109 50	90 00	53 00	404 10	945 60
Halton	356 00	177 00	128 00	55 00	538 34	1,254 34
Nelson & Burlington	271 00	90 00	34 50	6 00	305 60	707 10
Trafalgar	155 00	94 00	36 00	22 00	388 75	695 75
HASTINGS:						
Bancroft	83 50	70 50	71 50	19 50	191 25	436 25
Belleville	728 25	160 75	50 50	26 50	284 30	1,250 30
Frankford	241 00	128 25	89 00	36 50	215 35	710 10
Madoc	321 80	65 00	25 00	35 25	332 20	779 25
Marmora	80 50	56 25	22 00	14 75	163 20	336 70
Maynooth	48 00	22 50	10 00	1 50	93 67	175 37
Shannonville	142 75	102 50	64 00	36 50	160 90	506 65
Stirling	184 75	65 00	11 50	26 00	170 40	457 65
Tweed	159 20	193 00	34 00	37 00	258 95	682 15
Wollaston	71 00	42 00	25 50	9 75	113 20	261 45

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
HURON:						
Bayfield	85 00	44 00	28 25	29 00	176 50	362 75
Blyth	107 50	68 00	30 50	6 00	229 50	441 50
Dungannon	127 00	59 75	36 00	18 00	212 50	453 25
East Huron	161 00	77 00	44 50	34 00	329 30	645 80
Exeter	148 50	91 00	65 00	29 00	339 20	672 70
Goderich Industrial	223 00	92 00	41 00	21 00	420 10	797 10
Howick	98 00	67 25	37 25	7 50	172 75	382 75
Seaforth	147 00	102 00	49 00	25 00	418 00	741 00
South Huron	(Spring	fair	only)			
Turnberry	144 00	79 00	29 00	32 00	356 67	640 67
Zurich	118 00	73 75	16 75	23 00	181 50	413 00
KENORA:						
Dryden	54 00	57 00	20 00	12 00	284 70	427 70
Kenora	50 50	57 00	.....	.....	386 50	494 00
KENT:						
Camden	125 00	38 75	44 50	30 25	157 25	395 75
East Kent	209 50	145 00	94 00	87 50	230 95	766 95
Harwich	126 00	82 25	44 25	46 75	226 60	526 85
Howard	250 00	175 00	135 00	81 00	418 75	1,059 75
Orford	177 00	128 50	100 75	58 50	221 85	686 60
Raleigh & Tilbury	73 00	65 00	40 75	33 50	150 30	362 55
Romney and Wheatley	134 25	51 80	42 75	40 75	189 60	459 15
Wallaceburg	98 40	64 25	37 75	8 00	133 35	341 75
West Kent	208 00	167 50	118 00	140 50	444 55	1,078 55
LAMBTON:						
Bosanquet	145 50	91 50	38 25	20 50	307 75	603 50
Brooke & Alvinston	195 00	120 50	69 50	11 00	410 45	806 45
East Lambton	126 50	132 50	111 50	41 50	402 25	814 25
Florence	189 00	68 75	60 85	29 45	142 75	490 80
Forest	149 00	118 50	71 50	46 50	402 85	788 35
Moore	170 00	164 00	57 50	24 90	280 10	696 50
Petrolia & Enniskillen	248 50	246 50	195 50	58 50	436 60	1,185 60
Plympton & Wyoming	69 30	29 50	65 00	60 75	228 10	452 65
Sombra	92 00	46 00	35 50	8 50	120 65	302 65
West Lambton	257 00	218 50	199 50	67 70	448 20	1,190 90
LANARK:						
Dalhousie	108 25	45 25	11 00	.....	177 35	341 85
Lanark Tp.	114 25	69 25	9 75	19 50	209 85	422 60
Lanark Village & Bathurst	177 34	38 84	23 30	13 57	357 19	610 24
Maberly	93 25	40 00	1 25	.....	124 35	258 85
North Lanark	622 08	250 13	73 50	81 75	808 00	1,835 46
Pakenham	240 00	40 00	32 00	20 00	270 25	602 25
South Lanark	952 10	320 50	37 60	23 00	427 03	1,760 23
LEEDS:						
Brockville	341 78	280 50	53 00	73 00	791 25	1,539 53
Delta	110 20	162 68	70 20	31 05	338 92	713 05
Frankville	170 25	77 25	63 25	36 75	370 70	718 20
Lansdowne	109 75	84 00	7 50	26 50	266 25	494 00
Lombardy	58 00	75 75	19 25	13 50	267 10	483 60
North Crosby	Returns	not recei	ved.			
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	43 07	15 16	.....	1 43	80 59	140 25
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:						
Addington	103 25	53 50	6 00	13 75	65 10	241 60
Amherst Island	71 55	32 65	11 75	5 75	116 10	237 80
Centreville	104 50	61 50	15 50	19 00	60 00	260 50
Ernestown	121 00	36 00	33 00	17 25	126 55	333 80
Lennox	235 45	108 80	53 55	45 05	391 27	834 12
LINCOLN:						
Abingdon	26 25	15 00	39 25	1 00	140 50	222 00
Clinton	160 00	74 50	48 75	15 00	339 00	637 25
Monck	104 75	59 50	62 00	1 50	120 00	347 75
Niagara Town & Tp.	67 00	.....	.....	.....	240 60	307 60
Peninsular Central .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 46	74 46

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
MANITOULIN ISLAND:						
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Billings	65 75	24 50	31 00	4 50	203 75	329 50
Gore Bay	91 25	86 00	58 50	24 00	366 35	626 10
Howland	60 00	15 00	12 50	3 50	98 25	189 25
Manitowaning	93 25	83 00	19 75	4 00	148 75	348 75
Providence Bay	75 50	34 50	25 00	12 25	138 00	285 25
MIDDLESEX:						
Caradoc	188 00	37 00	14 50	3 50	169 00	412 00
Delaware	135 00	85 00	50 75	28 00	185 40	484 15
Dorchester	313 00	217 50	76 50	24 00	132 50	763 50
London Tp.	119 00	69 50	24 00	1 00	128 75	342 25
McGillivray	88 00	27 00	13 00	3 50	26 05	157 55
Melbourne	316 50	102 00	33 00	4 50	239 00	695 00
Mosa & Ekfrid	228 50	169 75	56 90	28 50	250 50	734 15
North Middlesex	112 75	55 50	6 00	.....	190 75	365 00
Parkhill	177 00	63 50	7 00	7 50	259 75	514 75
Strathroy	398 00	373 00	138 50	67 50	619 15	1,596 15
Thorndale	96 50	100 50	26 50	14 50	160 25	398 25
Westminster	156 00	47 50	35 50	.....	209 90	448 90
MUSKOKA:						
Baysville	44 00	29 50	21 40	12 00	143 75	250 65
Gravenhurst & Muskoka ..	99 50	69 50	.....	8 50	394 15	571 65
Medora & Wood	95 00	92 00	13 50	10 00	210 50	421 00
Morrison	48 75	37 50	5 25	10 50	97 65	199 65
North Muskoka	98 50	52 75	29 75	13 50	348 50	543 00
South Muskoka	367 00	188 00	112 00	62 00	553 00	1,282 00
Stephenson & Watt	133 00	78 00	34 75	2 00	278 40	526 15
Stisted	64 50	43 00	23 50	7 75	124 50	263 25
NIPISSING:						
Astorville	41 00	38 00	16 00	7 00	103 70	205 70
Bonfield	48 75	32 00	9 00	.....	130 00	219 75
East Nipissing	75 00	64 00	14 00	28 00	289 75	470 75
Sturgeon Falls	122 50	115 25	20 50	32 00	117 25	407 50
Verner	57 50	260 25	15 00	56 00	134 15	522 90
NORFOLK:						
Charlotteville	155 75	61 25	13 75	5 50	233 70	469 95
Courtland	82 25	41 30	20 25	9 75	143 93	297 48
Houghton	103 25	86 25	30 50	10 00	169 95	399 95
Norfolk Co.	445 00	332 00	177 00	115 00	921 60	1,990 60
North Walsingham	94 00	63 00	32 00	11 25	146 85	347 10
Townsend	91 50	22 75	.....	.....	102 50	216 75
Windham	111 50	35 25	.....	2 75	137 45	286 95
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Alnwick	104 50	100 55	23 50	16 00	170 95	415 50
Brighton	294 00	179 00	83 00	65 00	307 55	928 55
Cobourg Central	194 00	258 00	58 00	33 50	315 15	858 65
Colborne	317 00	140 50	90 00	.....	325 55	873 05
Cramahe	156 75	149 70	80 75	37 75	144 34	569 29
Percy Tp.	256 75	283 50	182 00	92 25	410 75	1,225 25
Seymour	181 00	88 50	69 50	38 50	212 30	589 80
Wooler	81 25	45 75	17 25	4 00	99 70	247 95
ONTARIO:						
Beaverton	184 00	78 50	51 00	15 50	180 10	509 10
Brock	178 00	124 00	113 50	26 00	298 00	739 50
Pt. Perry, Reach & Scugog.	170 00	115 00	31 00	22 00	257 50	595 50
Ramona	68 50	19 50	6 50	2 50	48 65	145 65
Scott	93 00	86 00	19 25	27 00	146 25	371 50
South Ontario	508 00	225 00	123 00	54 00	719 45	1,629 45
Uxbridge	434 00	156 00	86 00	34 00	146 00	856 00
OXFORD:						
Drumbo	277 00	82 00	118 00	47 00	455 00	979 00
East Nissouri	111 50	34 00	5 50	14 00	140 50	305 50
Ingersoll, N., & W. Oxford.	181 00	104 50	8 00	24 00	227 75	545 25

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

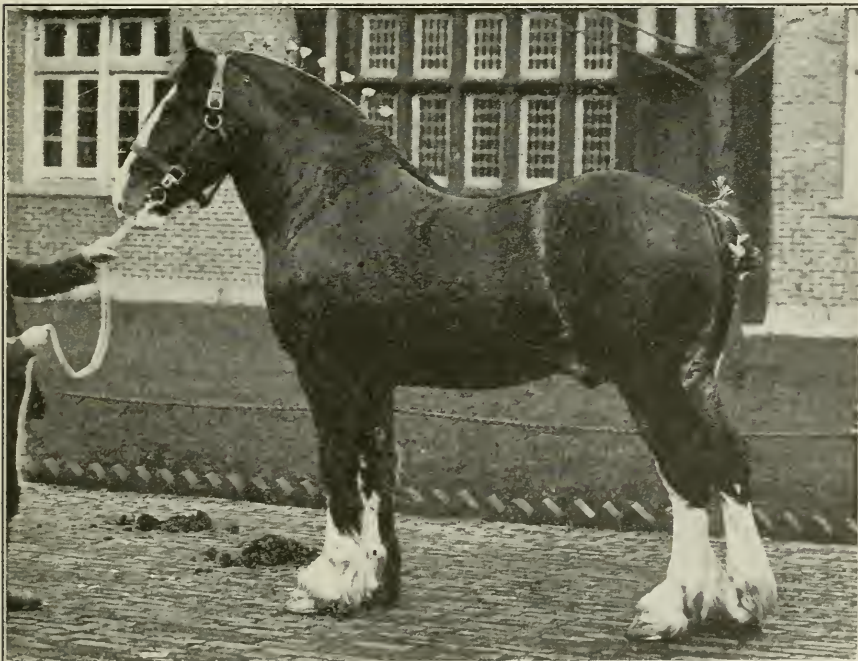
Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
OXFORD.—Continued.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
North Norwich	205 50	109 25	30 75	.....	388 75	734 25
South Norwich	143 00	34 50	44 50	15 00	207 10	444 10
Tavistock	298 00	68 00	68 00	56 00	269 25	759 25
Tillsonburg & Dereham ..	210 50	147 50	25 50	44 30	253 20	681 00
West Zorra & Embro	216 00	75 00	10 75	32 00	187 50	521 25
Woodstock	337 00	398 00	126 00	124 00	682 00	1,668 00
PARRY SOUND:						
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls	260 00	140 00	80 00	32 00	306 50	818 50
Christie	56 50	30 00	13 00	7 00	147 00	253 50
Loring	45 00	61 50	38 75	21 75	131 75	298 75
Machar	76 75	46 00	26 75	4 00	153 25	306 75
Magnetawan	77 25	56 00	18 50	13 00	217 50	382 25
McKellar	121 00	106 00	42 00	34 75	338 00	641 75
McMurrich	144 00	60 50	20 00	12 00	152 00	388 50
Parry Sound	135 00	152 50	39 75	5 00	272 75	605 00
Perry	124 00	81 25	94 00	12 00	229 60	540 85
Powassan	84 75	73 25	57 00	8 00	226 50	449 50
Rosseau	85 50	51 00	34 00	4 50	151 85	326 85
Strong	63 50	68 00	31 15	2 00	210 85	375 50
United Townships	52 00	55 50	40 50	13 00	150 00	311 00
PEEL:						
Albion & Bolton	323 00	116 00	66 50	37 00	356 50	899 00
Caledon	126 00	37 00	35 00	7 50	268 08	473 58
Cooksville	307 00	144 00	27 00	15 00	268 70	761 70
Peel	340 00	182 00	118 00	105 00	777 25	1,522 25
Toronto Gore	(Spring	fair	only)			
Toronto Tp.	520 50	260 80	93 60	29 30	401 60	1,305 80
PERTH:						
Elma	88 30	60 80	31 55	22 15	191 24	394 04
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert	186 00	125 00	41 00	41 00	385 00	778 00
Kirkton	195 50	77 00	36 50	26 00	225 95	560 95
Listowel	81 00	64 50	41 00	30 00	278 20	494 70
Mornington	172 00	101 00	15 00	40 00	288 50	616 50
South Perth	186 50	111 00	45 00	27 50	367 00	737 00
Stratford	402 00	140 00	55 00	24 00	486 65	1,107 65
PETERBOROUGH:						
East Peterborough	185 50	286 50	138 25	63 50	633 40	1,312 15
Galway	29 25	15 85	6 75	.....	94 25	146 10
Lakefield	141 50	55 50	40 50	16 50	185 45	439 45
Otonabee	191 00	95 00	25 75	20 00	123 50	455 25
Peterborough Industrial ...	678 00	471 00	184 00	208 00	838 50	2,379 50
PRESCOTT:						
Alfred	120 50	50 25	17 00	26 00	160 70	374 45
South Plantagenet	156 75	115 75	13 50	18 75	107 00	411 75
Vankleek Hill	251 00	330 00	55 00	61 00	519 65	1,216 65
PRINCE EDWARD:						
Ameliasburg	85 25	69 50	30 50	10 50	239 95	435 70
Prince Edward	629 00	177 00	152 00	50 00	716 95	1,724 95
Sophiasburg	111 00	48 50	31 25	11 00	224 25	426 00
RAINY RIVER:						
Atwood	270 50	34 00	23 00	36 00	333 10	696 60
Rainy River Valley	349 50	97 00	36 00	21 00	513 60	1,017 10
RENFREW:						
Arnprior	513 00	104 50	59 50	28 00	279 25	984 25
Cobden	259 75	96 00	51 50	18 50	290 50	716 25
North Renfrew	395 00	195 00	60 00	38 00	425 20	1,113 20
Renfrew	753 26	420 00	104 85	54 75	782 90	2,115 76
RUSSELL:						
Casselman	90 75	55 75	8 75	3 00	77 90	236 15
Clarence	91 25	67 50	22 50	3 50	93 45	278 20
Russell	300 00	218 00	69 25	32 50	239 75	859 50
SIMCOE:						
Alliston	181 00	29 00	14 00	18 00	300 00	542 00
Barrie	364 00	127 00	78 00	13 00	691 00	1,273 00
Beeton	127 00	83 00	78 00	16 00	229 25	533 25

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—Continued.

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
SIMCOE.—Continued.						
	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	120 75	73 00	76 50	6 00	365 25	641 50
Coldwater	110 00	135 00	42 00	12 00	213 75	512 75
Cookstown	214 00	42 00	71 00	24 00	243 50	594 50
East Simcoe	No fair					
Flos Tp.	160 30	50 00	60 00	26 00	289 00	585 30
Nottawasaga & G. Northern.	190 00	2 00	73 00	12 00	399 50	676 50
Oro	235 00	74 00	55 00	24 00	229 75	617 75
Tiny & Tay	152 00	31 50	46 00	9 00	275 25	513 75
STORMONT:						
Cornwall	326 00	252 50	46 25	16 75	473 00	1,114 50
Finch	65 50	35 50	.....	14 50	137 80	253 30
Roxborough	202 50	126 00	21 75	14 25	228 75	593 25
Stormont	185 75	77 75	32 00	8 50	194 25	498 35
SUDBURY:						
Martland & Cosby	28 00	28 00	.....	.....	40 00	96 00
Massey	85 50	93 00	40 75	23 50	215 18	457 93
Warren	118 00	51 00	25 00	14 00	108 00	316 00
TEMISKAMING:						
Charlton	36 00	53 00	3 50	2 00	223 50	318 00
Cochrane	66 00	28 00	.....	6 00	180 75	280 75
Englehart	33 00	45 67	10 66	13 00	198 22	300 55
Matheson	23 50	21 50	.....	12 50	65 50	123 00
New Liskeard	144 50	71 25	12 25	7 75	572 95	808 70
THUNDER BAY:						
Oliver	138 00	98 50	7 00	12 50	249 50	505 50
West Algoma	166 00	75 00	.....	14 00	1,569 00	1,824 00
Whitefish Valley	29 00	31 50	5 00	17 50	181 30	264 30
VICTORIA:						
Eldon	123 75	39 50	24 75	.....	144 25	232 25
Fenelon	160 00	90 00	20 00	17 00	203 40	490 40
Mariposa	141 00	64 50	48 00	9 00	153 45	415 95
North Victoria	11 50	5 75	2 25	.....	41 81	61 31
South Victoria	707 00	737 00	328 00	163 00	812 25	2,747 25
Verulam	208 15	143 22	64 75	45 00	309 35	770 47
WATERLOO:						
Elmira & Woolwich	165 50	97 50	38 00	26 00	215 45	542 45
South Waterloo	394 00	118 00	168 00	81 00	685 00	1,446 00
Wellesley & N. Easthope	189 50	80 00	65 00	26 00	305 10	665 60
Wilmot	235 50	67 50	66 00	8 50	317 65	695 15
WELLAND:						
Bertie	108 00	83 50	25 75	16 75	177 25	411 25
Fenwick	217 50	85 75	108 25	10 50	421 95	843 95
Stamford & Niagara Falls	35 00	.....	.....	.....	75 50	110 50
Thorold Town & Tp.	292 75	59 00	17 00	1 00	235 10	604 85
Wainfleet	82 00	49 00	20 50	5 00	136 10	292 60
Welland	522 00	290 00	125 00	25 50	631 85	1,594 35
WELLINGTON:						
Arthur	222 00	90 00	30 50	25 00	329 00	696 50
Centre Wellington	215 00	230 50	45 00	12 00	509 00	1,011 50
Erin	269 25	221 75	97 00	54 50	538 15	1,180 65
Guelph & S. Wellington	(No fair)					
Maryborough	(No fair)					
Mt. Forest	310 00	178 50	90 00	55 00	359 30	992 80
Palmerston	124 00	65 50	32 00	9 00	196 75	427 25
Peel & Drayton	190 00	36 50	35 50	37 00	219 00	518 00
Puslinch	160 00	45 00	40 50	10 00	213 75	469 25
Rockwood	207 00	159 00	40 50	17 50	258 00	682 00
West Garafraxa	117 00	69 00	14 00	4 50	99 55	304 05
West Wellington	(No fair)					
WENTWORTH:						
Ancaster	165 00	59 00	73 00	46 00	335 50	678 50
Binbrook	95 00	31 25	31 00	1 00	119 25	277 50
Hamilton and Wentworth	608 48	120 50	58 50	4 00	828 75	1,620 23

ANALYSIS OF PRIZE MONEY PAID BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Concluded.*

Societies.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep	Swine.	Miscellaneous.	Total
<i>WENTWORTH.—Continued.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Rockton	495 00	101 00	109 50	36 00	454 50	1,196 00
Waterdown	170 00	97 00	.....	12 50	346 25	625 75
West Flamboro	132 40	36 40	38 40	18 60	208 00	433 80
<i>YORK:</i>						
Markham	651 00	587 00	317 00	74 00	1,024 75	2,653 75
Newmarket	372 00	246 00	220 00	71 00	621 50	1,530 50
Queensville	82 50	54 00	53 00	12 00	197 65	399 15
Richmond Hill	431 00	67 00	56 00	53 00	120 00	727 00
Scarboro	307 00	202 00	61 00	29 00	570 25	1,169 25
Schomberg	293 00	88 00	73 00	45 00	368 25	867 25
Sutton	190 00	55 00	38 00	27 00	161 00	471 00
Weston, York & Etobicoke.	220 00	85 00	48 00	26 00	404 50	783 50
Woodbridge	367 00	128 00	213 00	60 00	870 00	1,638 00
<i>INDIAN SOCIETIES:</i>						
Six Nations	180 71	72 75	10 50	18 00	407 25	689 21
United Indians	24 00	15 00	.....	5 00	54 90	98 90
<i>CITIES:</i>						
Canadian National, (Toronto)	9,636 00	9,271 00	3,379 00	2,917 00	12,347 10	37,550 10
Central Canada (Ottawa).	7,553 00	4,687 00	1,418 00	1,276 00	4,831 44	19,765 44
Western Fair (London) .	4,603 50	4,252 00	1,938 00	1,618 00	6,105 50	18,517 00
	84,323 43	53,323 45	23,354 76	15,337 83	118,010 53	294,350 00



Clydesdale.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1914.	Members' fees paid in 1915.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
ALGOMA:													
Bruce Mines	206	75	10	39	65	33	429	188	.....	.....	37	384	\$ 1,100
Central Algoma .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	342	1,124	885	124	.....	205	2,096	15,950
Iron Bridge	75	.....	7	20	25	.....	140	96	5	.....	17	160	.....
Johnston & Aberdeen	147	.....	.....	21	13	17	204	167	.....	6	179	206	.....
North Shore	148	.....	4	25	20	11	337	135	.....	22	186	357	302
St. Joseph Island	261	20	.....	35	7	18	471	232	.....	12	283	435	.....
Thessalon	301	40	18	57	15	36	573	271	.....	30	341	529	2,750
BRANT:													
Onondaga	127	125	107	35	60	74	811	385	.....	37	460	799	50
Paris	384	150	186	70	230	657	2,190	1,162	25	212	1,249	2,060	9,110
South Brant	443	150	242	80	158	843	2,412	1,429	109	235	1,462	2,344	4,300
BRUCE:													
Arran & Tara	316	200	70	132	123	418	1,530	1,062	5	64	1,158	1,467	1,800
Carrick	211	150	.....	76	271	218	1,324	807	26	27	863	1,537	320
Chesley	191	150	128	96	150	307	1,144	537	30	50	628	997	.....
Eastnor	108	125	15	35	35	112	687	271	30	48	348	662	425
Hepworth	168	115	32	107	51	219	829	518	.....	37	591	1,006	250
Huron Tp.	210	75	77	104	31	436	1,508	550	343	87	721	1,694	3,000
Kincardine	124	75	60	60	50	453	1,019	427	249	95	435	1,030	.....
Lucknow	196	112	175	100	27	163	1,252	685	45	50	747	1,266	1,000
N. Bruce & Saugeen	166	115	104	105	72	330	1,132	565	15	67	629	1,026	.....
Northern	172	150	113	77	63	956	1,700	535	8	56	560	1,593	.....
Paisley	214	150	44	121	109	706	1,655	815	113	120	841	1,552	.....
Pinkerton	100	105	48	48	28	59	478	267	34	317	489	.....	300
Teeswater	224	100	170	123	27	470	1,656	725	143	50	793	1,327	3,075
Tiverton	119	75	342	53	24	168	1,204	383	114	35	402	2,406	2,274
Underwood	143	125	36	75	21	135	649	447	.....	33	470	577	350
Warton	170	160	40	.....	142	446	1,203	461	123	50	543	1,066	2,575
CARLETON:													
Carleton Co.	454	800	.....	.....	470	697	2,849	1,545	234	160	1,595	3,375	5,100
Carp	258	500	185	88	80	536	2,895	848	60	105	901	1,729	6,625
Fitzroy	173	315	104	66	35	259	1,457	390	35	111	511	1,349	100

CARLETON.—Continued.

Metcalf	333	425	393	108	67	386	2,095	768	66	125	1,057	1,782	6,600
DUFFERIN:													
Dufferin	252	350	493	135	509	448	2,485	854	160	115	911	1,789	4,875
Dufferin Central	309	250	211	123	74	591	2,189	961	313	133	1,001	2,308	4,150
East Luther	226	270	95	87	107	324	1,908	810	253	80	903	2,142	5,600
DUNDAS:													
Dundas	74	.....	261	60	117	708	1,511	243	489	60	255	1,313	1,675
Mountain	205	25	153	81	127	569	1,717	554	267	50	672	1,564	672
Winchester	308	.....	168	93	142	540	1,956	876	214	100	968	2,009	5,180
DURHAM:													
Cartwright	138	44	.....	61	132	174	618	435	.....	25	467	613	.....
Clarke Tp.	256	60	98	93	62	421	1,650	848	73	50	899	1,580	2,750
Millbrook	387	298	58	139	32	606	2,625	1,112	65	115	1,162	2,140	5,950
Port Hope	298	269	123	126	165	644	2,128	1,370	58	83	1,442	2,228	1,441
West Durham	398	276	166	121	85	778	2,492	1,389	268	155	1,442	2,450	6,190
ELGIN:													
Aldboro	333	446	83	100	46	517	3,186	586	193	71	656	5,017	6,862
Shedden	60	94	14	47	11	185	520	224	34	32	224	512	115
South Dorchester	162	207	20	.....	165	309	1,182	541	139	70	663	1,134	.....
Straffordville	91	43	.....	13	91	181	498	288	112	30	312	539	712
West Elgin	356	121	78	137	40	332	1,786	1,024	173	68	1,104	2,091	2,600
ESSEX:													
Annersburg, Anderson & Malden	165	250	84	.....	89	203	1,049	711	118	44	812	1,237	2,100
Colchester South	192	150	.....	76	13	480	1,058	596	86	64	629	993	2,700
Comber	151	175	64	93	52	356	1,153	461	125	56	525	2,130	5,000
Essex County	621	593	495	147	182	809	3,680	1,815	266	175	1,910	3,333	5,200
Mersea, Leamington & S. Gosfield	403	250	89	134	724	1,255	3,412	1,542	500	81	1,577	3,009	9,550
Windsor	535	1,760	1,780	104	249	2,139	7,657	2,390	2,440	504	2,477	8,017	6,825
FRONTENAC:													
Frontenac	133	50	28	51	32	326	622	479	.....	25	479	589	.....
Kennebec	92	50	.....	25	15	29	210	113	10	22	144	196	.....
Kingston Tp.	204	347	514	101	72	1,852	3,622	966	848	135	1,111	3,408	.....
Parham	164	50	29	46	36	229	654	285	160	23	306	662	800
Storrington	90	50	66	27	44	287	522	286	40	20	287	509	1,250
Wolfe Island	78	75	133	45	41	235	704	305	157	30	343	752	.....
GLENGARRY:													
Glengarry	152	10	147	64	73	606	1,428	510	244	91	619	1,271	.....
Kenyon	178	50	39	77	52	408	1,102	507	15	35	516	912	2,500
St. Lawrence Valley	280	.....	126	110	122	615	1,392	972	5	45	1,012	2,365	3,505
GRENVILLE:													
Kemptville	196	150	139	62	62	354	1,123	684	80	50	744	1,343	1,625
Merrickville	201	150	88	120	22	391	1,510	682	59	75	709	1,425	1,675
South Grenville	217	150	338	46	157	680	2,037	776	709	150	835	2,371	.....
Spencerville	136	136	25	74	44	397	1,142	411	155	50	444	990	1,700

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Societies	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations.	Members' fees retained from 1914.	Members' fees paid in 1915.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total price money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
GREY:													
Ayton	132	160	52	58	28	136	591	471	28	34	471	623	.....
Collingwood Tp.	165	175	70	74	33	201	797	359	.....	50	390	775	.....
Desboro	173	115	47	100	91	225	857	572	23	68	609	880	235
East Grey .....	.....	75	65	117	14	502	121	363	90	68	385	637	1,850
Esermont	156	75	65	80	30	289	916	546	214	32	554	860	2,230
Hanover, Bentinck & Brant.	157	75	134	73	24	481	1,260	468	214	60	475	1,400	10,500
Holland	139	100	26	65	94	231	669	423	68	30	479	815	300
Keppel	87	100	14	52	33	36	572	230	.....	52	334	609	75
Kilsyth	203	125	41	80	99	223	1,073	644	.....	35	830	1,173	2,530
Markdale	184	75	100	94	61	518	1,400	652	178	92	705	1,403	380
Meaford & St. Vincent	179	75	221	74	42	381	2,600	718	31	105	783	2,514	12,050
Normanby	92	110	.....	75	39	152	518	327	27	27	352	513	.....
Osprey	134	115	2	62	20	220	813	411	91	47	461	852	825
Owen Sound	371	175	346	124	93	1,630	3,015	1,187	1,573	190	1,214	3,095	.....
Priceville	116	150	8	51	11	97	563	314	87	31	331	620	825
Proton	213	75	10	110	73	343	1,320	712	15	70	819	1,394	3,550
Rocklyn	166	125	44	66	69	143	1,060	507	15	56	615	1,050	3,735
South Grey	172	75	53	72	48	438	1,199	528	117	60	604	1,211	4,300
Sydenham	99	125	27	69	80	68	549	363	.....	37	372	589	500
Walter's Falls	170	130	96	61	103	144	1,069	458	40	55	571	1,065	1,300
HALDIMAND:													
Caledonia	543	50	20	111	103	2,310	4,468	1,801	889	263	1,946	4,999	8,370
Canboro	48	75	34	60	26	74	358	215	.....	16	215	394	1,000
Dunnville	167	125	58	163	190	869	1,753	591	447	100	623	1,575	4,600
Haldimand	212	125	190	1	307	427	1,694	655	297	90	716	1,549	3,500
Southern Branch	118	75	66	.....	110	110	623	25	25	30	446	646	400
Walpole	191	150	153	.....	170	141	1,087	666	125	70	689	1,237	550
HALBURTON:													
Glamorgan	70	.....	.....	14	12	4	86	69	.....	.....	69	81	275
Haliburton	272	25	3	50	65	83	553	331	133	35	344	549	.....
Minden	274	.....	.....	41	16	104	435	321	.....	20	339	431	745

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Societies.	Receipts.						Expenditure.						
	Legislative grants.	Municipal grants.	Cash Donations	Members' fees retained from 1914.	Members' fees paid in 1915.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	Total prize money paid in cash.	Special attractions.	Officers' salaries.	Total expenditure for agricultural purposes.	Total actual expenditure.	Value of land and buildings.
LAMBTON—Continued.													
East Lambton	263	100	67 19	78	46	657	1,362	814	159	42	889	1,356	\$ 700
Florence	163	190	62	105	310	175	2,277	491	15	52	588	1,028	2,675
Forest	192	245	54	66	150	490	1,646	788	256	50	850	1,089	4,575
Moore	265	250	93	96	238	569	3,468	696	233	63	777	3,464	2,700
Petrolia & Enniskillen	373	500	276	90	56	808	2,430	1,186	257	125	1,292	2,410	3,000
Plympton & Wyoming	159	150	.....	54	82	156	767	453	.....	40	496	931	1,710
Sombra	111	175	35	69	42	180	868	303	10	50	382	698	1,225
West Lambton	340	250	1,111	.....	71	1,203	3,483	1,191	572	210	1,238	2,788	6,010
LANARK:													
Dalhousie	108	50	4	56	183	195	884	342	18	50	377	1,060	2,390
Lanark Tp.	133	50	136	57	46	242	1,357	423	10	79	474	1,528	1,545
Lanark Village & Bathurst	207	100	179	72	13	472	1,175	610	113	106	610	1,102	.....
Maberly	74	50	85	67	26	165	742	259	64	49	253	906	1,586
North Lanark	631	425	482	74	325	1,548	3,895	1,835	490	204	1,879	4,200	20,250
Pakenham	172	50	118	68	131	338	951	602	51	610	886	2,225	2,225
South Lanark	309	445	669	130	31	866	3,707	1,760	25	135	1,260	4,238	16,150
LEEDS:													
Brockville	583	150	688	120	63	1,930	4,571	1,539	927	285	1,588	4,454	3,520
Delta	239	150	91	32	26	862	1,808	713	400	80	769	1,237	3,375
Frankville	189	175	68	170	23	378	1,180	718	133	50	726	1,126	720
Lansdowne	181	150	45	84	42	653	1,166	494	184	75	578	1,639	7,375
Lombardy	115	115	67	170	17	200	890	434	25	47	503	806	152
North Crosby	No	Retur	ns.										
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne.....	46	46	53	49	23	124	523	140	.....	59	140	520	550
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:													
Addington	55	25	.....	44	14	223	368	242	55	30	254	460	.....
Amherst Island	140	.....	63	40	28	26	298	238	12	.....	205	275	.....
Centreville	80	100	3	42	35	269	539	260	15	25	268	454	.....
Ernestown	93	50	19	44	35	434	814	334	31	33	344	779	2,611
Lennox	285	25	30	42	142	585	1,808	834	30	105	991	1,963	2,950

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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NORFOLK—Continued.													
North Walsingham	116		24	4	149	142	560	347		52	394	586	\$ 475
Townsend	76		59		100	140	544	217	75	75	218	547	1,800
Windham	103		9	19	125	129	526	287		45	306	486	325
NORTHUMBERLAND:													
Alnwick	130	42	24	48	24	222	653	415	39	45	547	661	800
Brighton	187	110	83	80	15	488	1,349	929	60	50	929	1,437	100
Cobourg Central	288	91	141	65	65	463	1,461	859	166	95	955	1,612	20,700
Colborne	283	90	250	58	14	408	1,291	873	48	52	929	1,315	825
Cramahe	152	99	147	85	21	236	1,017	569	88	42	590	949	850
Percy Tp.	350	132	203	115	48	806	1,857	1,225	190	75	1,261	1,899	3,300
Seymour	180	257	64	83	177	514	1,424	590	160	102	692	1,295	2,450
Wooler	98	107	75	51	36	335	808	248	169	25	323	975	575
ONTARIO:													
Beaverton	170	260	187	56	107	621	3,685	509		88	545	4,403	7,300
Brock	250	160	182	82	53	293	1,258	739	148	55	741	1,326	
Port Perry, Reach & Scugog	152	100	133	53	94	389	1,180	595	163	34	603	1,092	
Ramona	44	60	5	22	44	20	237	146		16	146	207	386
Scott	134	70	114	55	44	176	820	371	29	52	409	876	
South Ontario	484	465	681	149	84	1,912	4,679	1,629	800	160	1,636	5,071	7,750
Uxbridge	221	85		63	59	959	1,895	856		154	860	2,012	
OXFORD:													
Drumbo	319	56	65	60	80	588	1,618	979		77	999	1,574	315
East Nissouri	76	55	92	14	290	159	947	305	108	44	384	879	
Ingersoll N. & W. Oxford	142	181	167		233	408	1,539	545	307	100	571	2,000	2,600
North Norwich	191	141	211	47	195	286	1,922	734	426	65	810	2,002	2,000
South Norwich	151	81	49		151	130	753	444	75	52	487	810	170
Tavistock	225	73	46	98	46	309	1,218	759	132	46	797	1,358	200
Tillsonburg & Dereham	252	56	43	55	251	678	1,662	681	390	155	707	1,748	7,500
West Zorra, Embro	147	56	50	63	243	320	957	521	105	37	631	988	625
Woodstock	510	256	1,063	93	748	2,482	14,008	1,668	782	150	1,728	8,030	20,400

PARRY SOUND:		578	75	287	102	23	162	1,561	818	90	89	983	1,607	3,280
Armour, Ryerson & Burk's Falls.		144	.....	14	33	.....	38	296	253	.....	20	265	297	355
Christie		314	.....	.....	46	7	50	485	299	.....	24	336	456	420
Loring		323	.....	169	60	.....	59	912	307	.....	52	393	943	3,025
Machar		359	25	28	60	3	45	657	403	6	10	472	722	650
Magnetawan		412	25	22	94	28	54	961	642	.....	81	712	989	1,715
McMurrich		377	25	79	48	17	53	885	388	13	45	503	1,026	2,150
Parry Sound		428	265	91	88	34	202	1,274	605	51	75	661	1,494	10,000
Perry		388	50	58	60	36	44	855	541	.....	45	611	950	2,445
Powassan		391	.....	60	47	16	128	870	449	.....	62	550	883	1,336
Rosseau		259	.....	41	39	24	103	591	327	.....	32	372	512	.....
Strong		399	80	80	50	31	55	767	375	.....	25	497	720	.....
United Townships		227	.....	12	43	10	35	432	311	.....	22	343	471	.....
PEEL:														
Albion & Bolton		283	350	97	106	46	386	1,480	899	186	50	924	1,464	2,200
Caledon		177	230	113	80	90	229	965	474	59	101	486	886	733
Cooksville		250	225	126	148	63	545	1,477	762	55	90	795	1,269	600
Peel		444	435	239	97	292	1,097	3,484	1,522	265	184	1,561	3,496	5,250
Toronto Gore		Spring	Fair	only										
Toronto Tp.		384	225	520	152	67	392	1,975	1,306	105	108	1,331	2,113	2,900
PELHAM:														
Elma		124	41	27	69	38	167	721	394	46	62	399	738	1,450
Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert.		241	286	20	105	53	607	1,734	778	91	81	869	1,528	.....
Kirkton		161	109	56	75	251	115	1,146	561	10	104	681	1,202	2,475
Listowel		142	.....	51	142	30	460	1,038	495	186	50	524	1,096	2,000
Morrington		196	80	.....	86	274	564	1,412	616	295	96	616	1,356	4,050
South Perth		183	353	36	37	143	590	1,604	737	179	100	761	1,978	5,850
Stratford		286	109	161	106	286	1,467	3,613	1,108	843	125	1,146	3,789	.....
PETERBOROUGH:														
East Peterborough		350	175	47	103	49	1,137	2,110	1,312	158	104	1,382	2,138	3,115
Galway		92	95	20	25	23	138	418	.....	.....	35	146	547	.....
Lakelfield		129	175	44	73	36	386	2,036	439	118	26	454	2,212	4,425
Otonabee		141	75	39	74	24	248	774	455	115	35	490	824	1,110
Peterborough Industrial		655	77	169	153	109	3,213	6,187	2,379	1,010	135	2,436	5,737	.....
PRESCOTT:														
Alfred		95	.....	79	85	108	280	872	374	20	35	399	715	2,400
South Plantagenet		97	.....	92	50	7	314	623	412	20	40	418	604	275
Vankleek Hill		362	.....	206	104	122	1,022	2,064	1,217	170	102	1,246	2,071	8,100
PRINCE EDWARD:														
Ameliasburg		158	.....	225	84	24	100	942	436	.....	62	524	838	.....
Prince Edward		517	1,000	573	90	784	1,765	6,080	1,725	809	155	1,822	4,747	24,810
Sophiasburg		116	.....	62	51	38	180	532	426	.....	25	457	507	.....

REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN ONTARIO, SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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RAINY RIVER:													
Atwood	127	170	608	127	59	74	1,204	697	50		759	1,160	
Rainy River Valley	701	295	939	118	17	156	2,567	1,017	72		1,122	2,644	3,550
RENFREW:													
Arnprior	185	325	307	60	133	283	1,400	984	75	71	1,009	1,458	3,800
Cobden	188	155	223	132	53	478	2,001	716	41	47	818	1,664	7,350
North Renfrew	371	100	271	83	160	757	2,254	1,113	86	108	1,206	2,311	19,260
Renfrew	617	675	240	46	358	2,417	6,706	2,116	495	400	2,364	6,236	19,200
RUSSELL:													
Casselman	58		215	36	35	106	736	236	378	80	266	1,148	5,300
Clarence	105		52	52	65	291	610	278		50	290	469	1,115
Russell	225	100	304	102	63	797	2,096	859	107	67	986	2,255	4,428
SIMCOE:													
Alliston	176		50	98	101	589	1,098	542	216	70	552	1,022	
Barrie	424	150	424	159	65	1,217	2,955	1,273	405	185	1,362	2,914	250
Beeton	189	40	293	86	85	239	1,410	533	168	84	596	1,469	2,550
Bradford & W. Gwillimbury	207	100	100	109	134	576	1,561	641	319	79	731	2,027	6,000
Coldwater	157	85	164	74	14	560	1,235	513	250	50	523	1,257	2,575
Cookstown	227	60	99	135	31	319	1,142	594	100	90	634	1,139	1,330
East Simcoe (No fair)													
Flos Tp.	181	50	59	79	65	664	1,559	585	377	110	605	2,015	4,425
Nottawasaga & Great Northern	264	375	311	96	59	1,225	2,729	676	639	285	732	2,480	
Oro	180		140	72	37	328	847	618	25	54	633	873	365
Tiny & Tay		100	118		46	600	1,052	514	243	35	539	1,181	
STORMONT:													
Cornwall	275	525	380	115	209	1,553	3,521	1,114	336	200	1,154	2,552	3,450
Finch	79		24	44	33	129	404	253		16	261	436	300
Roxborough	142	75	234	68	81	400	1,139	593	119	20	594	1,053	650
Stormont	119		231		112	301	788	493		22	521	827	

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	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
WELLINGTON.—Continued.	89	70	112	46	18	34	415	304	25	309	458
West Garafraxa	(No Fair)												
West Wellington													
WENTWORTH:													
Ancaster	160	225	333	49	203	577	1,885	678	382	110	776	1,783	4,380
Binbrook	85	50	158	59	57	123	617	277	75	40	285	626	.....
Hamilton & Wentworth	465	450	921	.....	306	881	3,840	1,620	546	208	1,627	3,677	.....
Rockton	338	150	170	3	301	881	2,617	1,196	243	125	1,202	2,623	.....
Waterdown	213	130	122	.....	150	187	1,036	626	21	40	651	1,071	.....
West Flamboro	148	100	137	54	92	182	1,029	434	189	82	472	1,064	127
YORK:													
Markham	742	200	759	164	159	2,069	5,502	2,654	746	310	2,704	6,576	20,390
Newmarket	450	200	620	114	94	1,362	3,684	1,530	715	160	1,530	4,176	9,350
Queensville	133	65	155	51	70	89	584	399	22	35	399	582	.....
Richmond Hill	174	120	165	65	71	801	1,920	727	157	79	755	1,727	2,925
Scarboro	305	50	923	113	113	373	2,605	1,169	30	115	1,220	4,269	2,101
Schomberg	265	135	170	90	40	577	1,779	867	182	53	893	1,661	2,500
Sutton	150	115	266	72	201	201	1,076	471	301	60	472	1,174	2,000
Weston, York & Etobicoke	227	1,350	421	88	143	831	3,658	783	483	100	813	3,061	1,800
Woodbridge	529	250	383	109	47	2,496	4,071	1,638	312	200	1,663	3,974	15,600
INDIAN SOCIETIES:													
Six Nations	100	30	114	44	133	426	1,187	689	179	93	715	1,354	3,075
United Indian	100	.....	.....	34	7	90	256	99	77	15	131	259	.....
Totals	77,555	46,348	47,305	23,900	31,239	153,194	508,574	219,184	54,345	26,398	235,170	517,362	799,505

APPENDIX
TO
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Agricultural Societies
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1916

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS AND
PRIZE-WINNING GRAIN AT WINTER FAIRS
THE CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITIONS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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APPENDIX
TO
REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
1916

This Appendix contains the complete scores of the fields in the Standing Crop Competitions, the first seven of which in each Society were awarded prizes. Herein are also given the names of the successful competitors in sheaves and grain at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions, together with the prize winners at the Provincial Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa.

In 1916, owing to the cold, wet season at seeding time, farmers failed to get in their crops in as good condition as in the previous year. In many parts of the Province, however, there was an abundant hay crop which was saved in fair order. This, in fact, was the only really good field crop harvested during the year. Corn and roots, including potatoes, were practically a failure. Fall wheat, barley and oats were an exceedingly light crop in most districts. An excellent start has been made for 1917, as a large acreage of land was ploughed in the fall. The heavy rains helped to put the land in good condition for this work.

Notwithstanding exceedingly light crops, the high prices received helped materially to save what would otherwise have been a most serious situation for agriculturists. In this very wet season a number of somewhat serious plant diseases affected the grain, one of which was described by one of our judges as follows:—

“I discovered that some crops of oats had been attacked by a disease known as ‘Blade Blight,’ a bacterial disease attacking cereals, but which has not been described as yet, so far as I am aware, in Canadian publications. Prof. Manno, of Ohio, describes it in his bulletin. In my estimation it is the most serious disease that has attacked the oat crop in many years, probably reducing the average yield, where present, by from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. in 1916. If a crop gets a good start it can well stand the disease, but weak plants are often prevented from maturing. Blasting is a frequent result of an attack of this disease, especially if the flag or top leaf be affected.”

This is a matter that should receive the attention of scientific agricultural representatives.

Societies were allowed to compete with two crops only instead of three as in 1915. Eighty-six Societies entered in one crop, and eighty-one in two, making a total of 248 competitions. The minimum number of competitors in a Society was 10. One hundred and forty-four Societies competed in oats, 40 in potatoes, 34 in corn, 7 in fall wheat, 7 in barley, 6 in spring wheat, 4 in mangolds, 3 in turnips, 2 in peas and 1 in clover.

Notwithstanding the serious drawbacks through bad weather conditions, the grain and sheaves exhibited at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions were the best shown since these competitions were inaugurated ten years ago. No wild oats or noxious weeds were found in these splendid exhibits, a marked improvement over those of former years, when all the weeds in the calendar were often in evidence.

I would again strongly urge the Societies which enter these Field Crop Competitions to put forth their utmost endeavor to get the farmers who enter to sow, if possible, not more than one variety of grain or potatoes. The names of the varieties best suited to the different localities can be ascertained by corresponding with Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, or C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph. Through this uniformity of variety of crop seedsmen and farmers will be able to purchase, if they wish, in large quantities, with the knowledge that the grain will be true to name. It is also recommended that farmers procure their seed grain from crops grown in Ontario, as past experience has shown that the seed oats from other Provinces, particularly from the West, have been found to be mixed varieties and to contain many noxious weeds, which are difficult to eradicate when once they are allowed to go to seed. We are endeavoring to eliminate wild oats from our fields and, unfortunately, much of the Western oats contain considerable quantities of this undesirable weed.

In order to protect purchasers from field crop competitors, next year it is proposed to clearly state the names of the different weeds found, if any, in each field entered. This will be an additional safeguard to the hundreds of purchasers who have in the past secured seed by the splendid advertisements given through the widely distributed copies of this Report.

Societies should distinctly understand that there must be not less than ten fields judged before the prizes offered will be awarded. For this reason it is important that several more competitors should be secured than those stated above so that in case of failure of some of the crops, there will still remain a sufficient number to complete the contest under the Departmental regulations.

Farmers are urgently requested to make 1917 a banner year, not only for the large financial benefits which will accrue to themselves, but also for the great good they will thus be enabled to do for the cause of the world's freedom which we are now adjusting. We are here living in comfort while our gallant boys are fighting, bleeding and dying that liberty, equality and justice may not be banished from the earth.

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.							
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. B. Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>							
Geo. Farmer, Sault Ste. Marie..	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	9	19	22	91
E. Allen, do	Daubeney.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	21	89
H. Triplett, do R.R. 1	Banner.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	21	84
W. J. Conway, do	Abundance.....	16	21	8	16	21	82
Chas. Soams, do	Sensation.....	14	18	6	16	19	73
Jas. Cooper, do	Abundance.....	14	18	7	16	17	72
Harry Yates, do	do	13	19	8	15	16	71
R. H. Somes, do	Sensation.....	13	18	7	14	18	70
Alex. Booth, do	Abundance.....	13	18	7	14	17	69
T. Alderson, do	do	13	17	7	15	16	68
Chas. Egglersfield, do	do	12	16	6	16	17	67
NORTH SHORE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. B. Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>							
Alex. Brodie, Bar River	O. A. C. 72.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	94
Alex. Stewart, do	Northland.....	18	23	9	19	24	93
H. S. Chappell, do	Early Siberian....	17	23	9	18	23	90
D. Fremlin, do	Imp. Ligowa.....	16	22	9	19	22	88
E. V. Evoy, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	9	18	20	85
A. L. Tuckett, Echo Bay	\$1,000.....	14	24	8	16	17	79
John W. Booth, Bar River	Granary Filler....	12	22	8	18	16	76
Luke Hounslow, Echo Bay	W. Jewel.....	13	21	7	14	15	70
J. A. Davidson, MacLennan	Imp. Ligowa.....	11	19	7	15	17	69
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. W. Glover, Nottawa.</i>							
Alex. Duff, Bruce Mines, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	13	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	89
Nelson King, Thessalon, R.R. 1.	do	13	24	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Norm. Pace, Bruce Mines, R.R.1	do	12	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
T. Cordukes, Thessalon, R.R. 2.	do	9	25	9	20	20	83
Proud Bros., Bruce Mines, R.R. 1	Granary Filler....	10	24	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Broughton, Livingstone Crk.	Irish White.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
Jas. Mills, Bruce Mines, R.R. 1.	Granary Filler....	11	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. McDougall, Thessalon	O. A. C. 72.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
J. H. Hopper, Thessalon, R.R. 1	Granary Filler....	9	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	20	19	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. Mitchell, Bruce Mines, R.R.1	Tartar King.....	11	24	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	21	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
BRANT.							
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Mallough, Dungannon.</i>							
R. & W. Eastnor, Paris	O. A. C. 72.....	18	25	9	19	23	94
D. Patton, do	do	18	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	23	93 $\frac{1}{2}$

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.—Continued.							
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Samuel Carr, Paris, R.R. 2	do	18½	22	9	20	23	92½
Fred Luck, do	do	16½	23	8	20	23½	91
R. J. McCormick, do	do	18½	19	9	20	23	89½
John McGill, do	Banner	17	18	9	18	24	86
D. A. Holmes, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	16	19	8	18	22	83
Jas. Huntley, do	do	16	21	8	18	19½	82½
J. P. Barker, do R.R. 2	do	15	20	7	19	21	82
Chas. Buck, do R.R. 2	Silver Mine	13½	20	9	18	18	78½
W. W. Carr, do R.R. 2	Imp. Banner	15½	18	6	18	21	78½
John Doyle, do	O. A. C. No. 3	16	18	8	17	18	77
Wm. McRuer, Ayr, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	13	19	7	17	19	75
Wesley Potruff, Paris	do	14	16	7	17	19	73
Anthony Deans, do R.R. 2	do	14	17	8	16	18	73
E. Burrell, do R.R. 3	do	14	15	7	18	19	73
SIX NATIONS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Mallough, Dungannon.</i>							
Arch. Russell, Hagersville	O. A. C. 72	16½	20	8	18½	23½	86½
Wm. J. Hill, Burch	do	18	20	8	18	22	86
John Burning, Ohsweken	Silver Mine	12½	20	8½	18	21½	80½
Chancy Garlow, Newport	Banner	16	17	8	17	22	80
George Smith, Burch	do	16	17	8	17	21	79
W. A. Russell, Hagersville	O. A. C. 72	15	19	8	17	19	78
Elias Styres, Ohsweken	Prince Royal	15	17	8	17	20	77
Wilfred Smith, Burch	O. A. C. 72	13	17	7	18	19	74
S. H. Miller & Son, Ohsweken	Reg. Banner	12	15	7	17	19	70
Jas. McNaughton, Kanyengeh	do	12	15	7	15	18	67
Chief J. C. Martin, Kanyengeh	O. A. C. 72	12	14	7	15	18	66
Geo. S. J. Johnston, Burch	Silver Mine	12	16	6	15	16	65
BRUCE.							
CARRICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. J. Hall, Shelburne, R.R. 2.</i>							
Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, R.R. 1	Abundance	19	24	9	20	20	92
Louis Waechter, do	Banner	19	24	8	19	20	90
J. H. Schnurr, Walkerton, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	17	23	10	18	21	89
G. B. Armstrong, Teeswafer, R. 1	Banner	14	23	9	20	22	88
Ignatz Grub, Mildmay	do	17	23	8	17	22	87
D. Borho, Formosa, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	18	21	8	19	19½	85½
J. G. Thomson, Mildmay	do	16	22	9	18	20	85
Michael Fischer, Formosa, R.R. 1	Golden Flake	16	20½	7	19	20	82½
Mat. Weiler, Formosa	Banner	14½	21	8	18	20	81½
Herb. H. Pletsch, Karlsruhe	Manitoba Star	16	20	7	16	20	79
J. Tints, Mildmay	Banner	14½	20	7	19	18	78½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CHESLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.</i>							
John Oswald, Chesley	Siberian	17	22	9	18	22	88
Wallace Thompson, do	American Banner	17	22	9	17	21	86
Robt. Milburn, do	Bumper King	15	20	7	19	20	81
S. K. Ewart, do	O. A. C. 72	13	20	8	18	20	79
Jas. Thomson, Dobbinton	do	14½	17	8	18	20	77½
John McDonald, Chesley	Banner	12	20	9	17	18	76
Mike Thompson, do	do	14	17	7	17	20	75
Richard McGill, do	White Wave	13	18	7	16	19	73
John Esson, Paisley	O. A. C. 72	11	15	7	15	18	66
Frank Legge, Dobbinton	Banner	9	12	7	16	18	62
August Mannerow, Chesley	do	9	10	7	16	19	61
HEPWORTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernghan, Maxwell.</i>							
Philp Bros., Allenford, R.R. 3.	O. A. C. 72	20	24	8	18	23	93
W. Pringle, Shallow Lake	Silver Mine	17	25	8	20	21½	91½
C. A. Barfoot, do	Yellow Russian	18	24	9	18	22	91
W. H. Sharpe, do	White Wave	16½	23	8	19	21½	88
Jas. Tomlinson, Hepworth	Newmarket	17	24	8	18	20	87
Wm. Lambke, Wiarton, R.R. 2.	O. A. C. 72	17½	20	8	18	21	84½
Dan. McDougall, Allenford	do	17	16	7	18	21	79
D. C. Dowan, do	Sheffield	15	20	8	14	20½	77½
Chas. Walters, Hepworth	Liberty	14	20	10	15	18	77
Jas. E. Miller, Allenford	Banner	16	10	8	17	19	70
Jas. K. Davidson, do	Sheffield	13½	15	6	10	18	62½
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton.</i>							
Jas. Colling, Ripley, R.R. 1.	Ligowa	19	24	8	17	23	91
Duncan Campbell, do R.R. 3.	O. A. C. 72	17½	22	8	19	23½	90
R. H. Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1.	do	17½	20	5	19½	22	84
W. C. Smith, Ripley, R.R. 1	W. Irish	15½	20	7½	18	22½	83½
Jno. H. Reid, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	18½	15	8	18½	23	83
Donald MacCharles, Lucknow, R.R. 6	Sensation	18	20	9	13	22½	82½
J. L. Bowes, Ripley, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72	15½	21	7	18	20½	82
W. D. Bradley, do R.R. 1	do	15½	22	5	16½	21½	80½
Robt. Watson, Lucknow, R.R. 6	Granary Filler & Abundance	13½	19	3	17½	19½	72½
Robt. Geddes, Ripley, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	18	10	4	18	22	72
J. W. Thompson, do	do	16	10	6	18	21½	71½
David Campbell, do R.R. 1	Reg. Abundance	16½	10	4½	18	21	70
W. R. McDonald, Lucknow, R. R. 6	Abundance	15½	20	2	17	18	72½

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OATS.

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BRUCE.— <i>Continued.</i>							
LUCKNOW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton.</i>							
Alex. McLeod, Lucknow, R.R. 5	White Danish.....	16	23	7	19½	21½	87
C. M. Aitchison, do R.R. 2	Abundance.....	18	22	7	17	22	86
McKenzie Bros., do R.R. 5	White Danish.....	16½	23	4	19½	20½	83½
Jos. Taylor, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	18	7	19½	22	82
Wm. Taylor & Sons, do R.R. 2	Abundance.....	15½	22	6	18	19½	81
Daniel Alton, do	do	15	18	6	18	21	78
Samuel Phillips, do	Regen. Abundance	14	10	6	17½	19½	67
A. E. Durnin, do	Storm King.....	17½	10	6	10	22	65½
Jno. Turner, do	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	5	3	18½	19½	59½
McKay Bros., do R.R. 6	Mammoth Cluster.	13	14	6	6	19½	58½
NORTH BRUCE & SAUGEEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.</i>							
W. H. Atkinson, Port Elgin....	O. A. C. 72.....	19	23	8½	20	23½	94
J. B. Muir, do	do	18	22	8	20	22	90
Jas. Clazie, do	do	17	22	8	20	21½	88½
A. Lamont, do	do	18½	21	7	19	22½	88
John Baker, do	Dodd's White.....	17½	21	8	17	21½	85
Adam Cairns, do	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	22	9	19	19	82½
John Scott, do	do	15	20	7	20	20	82
W. K. Archer, do	do	15½	20	7	19	20	81½
G. Christie, do	Green Mountain..	14	21	8	17	19	79
J. W. Reany, do	Early Yelder.....	16	19	7	16	21	79
J. Witting, do	Newmarket.....	14	19	9	16	20½	78½
F. W. Elliott, do	\$1,000.....	14½	18	7	17	20½	77
S. Sparks, do	do	14½	18	7	17	20	76½
J. W. Anderson, do	Garden.....	14	17	7	17	21	76
J. W. McKinney, do	Dodd's White.....	15½	13	8	17	22	75½
W. J. Peirson, do	Garden.....	16	20	8	10	20½	74½
Colin Campbell, do	do	14½	24	7	8	19	72½
J. H. Webster, do	Banner.....	14	10	7	17½	20	68½
NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Thos. Creighton, Mooretown.</i>							
W. A. Tolton, Walkerton ..	Banner.....	18	25	8	18	22½	91½
Jas. L. Tolton, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	17	24	8	19	22½	90½
E. Tolton, do ..	do	16	22	7	19	22½	86½
Albert Flack, do ..	Banner.....	14	23	8	18	20	83
John Whitehead, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	19	8	17	21½	81
W. A. Rowand, do ..	do	14½	22	7	18	19	80½
John Smith, do ..	Lincoln.....	17½	15	9	15	22½	79
Jno. Meihlhausen, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	18	8	18	19	75½

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OATS.

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BRUCE.—Continued.							
PINKERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. J. Hall, Shelburne, R.R. 2</i>							
David Pinkerton, Pinkerton ...	O. A. C. 72.....	19	23½	8	20	22½	93
Harry Young, Eden Grove	do	18	22½	9½	18½	21½	90
W. T. Stewart, Glammis	do	18	23½	8½	18	21½	89½
Jas. A. Garland, Cargill	do	17½	22½	8½	18	22½	89
Garland Bros., Pinkerton	do	16½	22½	7½	17½	22½	86½
Jno. Cruickshank, Pinkerton	Amer. Banner....	18	23	9	18½	17½	86
Wm. T. Hopper, Paisley	Silver Mine.....	16½	23	7	16	21½	84
Alf. Garland, Cargill	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22	5½	15	21	80
Thos. Fullerton, Paisley	Banner.....	15	8½	8	15	19½	76
Alex. Carr, Glammis	do	15	20½	6	16	16	73½
TEESWATER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. C. Duff, Chatsworth.</i>							
Wm. McKenzie, Teeswater	O. A. C. 72.....	19	23	9½	19	23½	94
T. A. Goodfellow, do	Banner.....	17½	24	8½	19	23	92
David McDonald, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	23½	9	18½	22½	91
Robt. Keith, do	Siberian.....	16½	24	8½	19	22	90
J. S. Armstrong, do	Golden Flake....	16	24	9	18	22	89
Jas. McKague, do	Bumper King....	15	24	9	18	21½	87½
Alex. McKague, do	do	15	24	7½	19	21½	87
Duncan Keith, do	Siberian.....	15	23	8	18	22	86
Robt. P. Scott, do	do	15½	22	8	18	22	85½
W. C. Moffatt, do	do	14	20	8	18	20	80
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. Kernahan, Maxwell.</i>							
John Loney, Wiarton	Banner.....	17	16	9	18	19	79
A. B. Loney, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	18	7	17	18½	76
Geo. H. Loney, Oxenden	Reg. Banner....	14	12	8	18	19	71
Albert Lembke, Wiarton, R.R. 2	do	15½	10	8	18	18½	70
C. W. Loney, do	O. A. C. 72.....	13	20	6	16	14½	69½
Geo. F. Loney, do	New Century....	15	20	8	5	21	69
D. W. Porter, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	10	9	16	18	68½
Thos. Baldwin, do	Reg. Banner....	13	20	7	12	16	68
Alex. McCoage, do R.R. 1	do	12	11	8	18	18	67
W. W. Sims, do	do	16	.....	6	18	22	62
CARLETON.							
CARLETON COUNTY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Dunbar.</i>							
Jas. Stewart, Richmond	Banner.....	19	23	8	18	22	90
A. H. Foster & Son, do	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	8	18	22	89
Lindsay Arbuckle, do	do	18	22	8	18	22	88
Geo. R. Bradley, Kars	Banner.....	18	22	8	18	21	87
W. Hemphill, Richmond	Banner.....	17	22	8½	18	21	86½

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CARLETON.—Continued.							
CARLETON COUNTY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>—Continued.</i>							
Thos. H. Seabrook, do	O. A. C. 72.....	18	22	7	18	21	86
Wm. Nixon, do	Banner.....	17	22	7	18	21½	85½
Jas. Finley, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	7	18	21	85
Thos. Brown & Son, Stanley Corners .....	.....	17	22	7½	18	20	84½
J. B. Wilson, Kars, R. R. 2	Banner.....	17	22	7	18	20	84
Chas. Moore, Richmond	do	16	22	7	18	20	83
CARP AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robert McKay, Maxville.</i>							
Geo. H. Caldwell, Carp	Banner.....	18	19	8	19½	23½	88
W. J. McCord, do	Yellow Dane.....	17	20	8½	18	22½	86
D. H. Wilson, do	Banner.....	16	20	8½	18½	22½	85½
E. H. Graham & Son, do	R.R. 3 O. A. C. 72.....	16½	20	7½	19½	20½	84
Geo. Riverington, do	Banner.....	14	18	7½	18½	21½	79½
F. S. Caldwell, do	do	13	20	6½	19	19½	78
Howard K. Hodgins, do	20th Century.....	14	18	5	15	19	71
McKay Bros., do	Banner.....	17	4	8	18½	23	70½
Edw. Greene & Sons, do	do	15½	12	6½	15½	20½	70
Geo. Greene, do	Great Dane.....	16½	5	7	16½	22	67
C. H. Armstrong, do	.....	17	1	8	17½	23	66½
J. J. Wilson, do	Banner.....	15	5	8½	16	21	65½
Wm. J. Greene, do	National.....	12½	5	7	16½	21	62
John J. Reid, do	.....	13	5	5	17½	15½	56
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.</i>							
A. E. Riddell, Kinburn	Banner.....	18	24	10	19	22	93
Abraham Millen, Galetta	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	8	18	22	89
F. R. Gourlay, Kinburn	Abundance.....	16½	23	8	18	22	87½
D. Croskery, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	22	8	18	21½	87
J. L. Hunt, Galetta	Banner.....	15	19	8	17	20	79
S. G. Gourlay, Kinburn	do	15	18	7	18	20	78
Geo. Owens, do	do	14	19	7	16	19	75
E. O. Wilson, do	Granary Filler....	13½	17	7	16	20	73½
P. M. Herrick, Galetta	Banner.....	13	18	7	15	18	71
Robt. J. Storey, Kinburn	do	12	18	7	15	18	70
H. E. Miller, Arnprior	do	13	18	6	10	17	64
METCALFE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
R. J. Woods, Metcalfe	Banner.....	17	22	8	18	20	85
T. B. Acres, Vernon	do	16	20	8	17	22	83
Andrew Hay, do	Ligowa.....	16	20	9	16	21	82
Terry Sullivan, Metcalfe	Sterling.....	15	20	9	18	19	81
Sam Latimore, do	Banner.....	17	18	9	17	19½	80½
W. H. McKeown, Edwards	\$1,000.....	15	22	8	16	19	80
G. H. Acres, Vernon	Banner.....	13½	20	8	16	19	76½

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OATS.

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DUFFERIN.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DUFFERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. McKague, Woodville</i>							
M. McCormick, Amaranth Sta.	O. A. C. 72.....	18	24	8½	19	22	91½
Jas. Carney, do	Sterling.....	18	23	9	18	23	91
J. B. Walker, Orangeville	O. A. C. 72.....	17	24	9	20	20½	90½
W. A. Hoare, Amaranth Station	Prince Royal.....	17½	24	9	17½	22	90
Jas. Johnston, Orangeville	Early Cluster.....	17	23	8	17	22½	87½
S. C. W. Hughson, do	do	17½	24	8	16	21½	87
Jos. H. Jackson, do	Reg. Banner.....	15	23	9	18½	21	86½
J. W. Hoare, do	Prince Royal.....	17	22	8	17	22	86
M. V. Armstrong, Mono Mills	Lincoln.....	16½	23	7	18	21½	86
Wm. Morrow, Orangeville	Granary Filler...	18	20	8	17	22½	85½
T. J. Murphy, do	Early Cluster.....	16½	22	8	16	21	83½
J. A. Cornelius, Amaranth Sta.	Prince Royal.....	17	20	9	16	21½	83½
Robt. Little, Camilla	O. A. C. 72.....	18½	15	8	19	22	82½
T. Reid, Laurel	Sterling.....	14½	20	9	18	20	81½
John Ellis, Orangeville	Early Cluster.....	15½	20	8	17	21	81½
Walter Smith, Amaranth Station	Prince Royal.....	17½	17	9	16	21½	81
W. H. Gillespie, Orangeville	Irish White.....	17½	17	8	15½	21½	79½
G. Lightle, Amaranth Station	Prince Royal.....	16	16	8	14	19½	73½
DUFFERIN CENTRAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.R. 1.</i>							
R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood	Marguerite.....	15	22	9	19	21½	86½
A. Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1	Lincoln.....	14	20	8	18	20	80
Geo. Best, Shelburne, R.R. 2	do	15	17	7	19	19½	77½
Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood	O. A. C. 72.....	12	22	7	19	16	76
Rice Hill, Shelburne, R.R. 4	do	14½	18	7	15	18	72½
G. A. Ferris, do	do	14	18	7	15	18	72
J. H. McKee, do	R.R. 4 Siberian.....	13½	17	7	13	17½	68
Robt. J. Hall, do	R.R. 2 Lincoln.....	13	18	6	14	16½	67½
A. J. McKee, do	R.R. 4 O. A. C. 72.....	13	16	7	15	16	67
J. S. Richardson, do	Yellow Russian...	13	18	5	16	14	66
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. McKague, Woodville</i>							
W. E. Turner, Gd. Valley, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	9	20	22	90
Geo. Gies, do	do	18½	19	9	19	22½	88
Lewis Menary, do	do	18	19	9½	18	22½	87
Walter Richardson, do	do	17½	21½	8	18	21½	86½
Wm. Parke, Belwood	do	17½	18	8	19	21½	84
And. Richardson, Grand Valley	do	15½	19	9	19	20½	83
Wm. Curtis, Belwood	do	16½	16	9	19½	21½	82½
John Magill, Grand Valley	do	15	21	6½	19½	20	82
John Burk, Waldemar	do	16	21	8	16	20½	81½

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OATS.

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DUFFERIN.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY. — <i>Continued.</i>							
Geo. Park, Arthur	O.A.C. 72.....	14	21	7	19	19½	80½
Henry Newson, Grand Valley ..	Amer. Banner....	14	20	9	16	20	79
Wm. Willmott, do ..	Banner.....	17½	16	8	16	21½	79
E. Newson, do ..	.....	14	20	8	19	18	79
Albert, Campbell, do R.R. 3	Imp. American....	15	21	8	14	20	78
Robt. Fuller, do ..	Tartar King.....	14½	17	9	14	19½	74
Robt. H. Wansbrough, Laurel ..	Prince Royal.....	13	16	9	17	19	74
Jas. Crane, Grand Valley .....	.....	15	17	8	13	19	72
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY. <i>Judge—R. H. Sibbit, Kingston.</i>							
Jas. Higginson, Inkerman	White Wave.....	16½	24	8½	18	22	89
M. Montgomery, South Mountain	do	17	22	8	19	22	88
A. Collison, do R.R. 1 .....	.....	16½	24	8	19	19½	87
H. Walters, Winchester, R.R. 3	D. Island.....	16	20	8	16	21	81
R. K. Graham, South Mountain	O. A. C. 72.....	14	23	7	17	15	76
Wm. Carson, Inkerman	White Wave.....	13	20	6	15	18	72
Wm. Forrester, South Mountain	D. Island.....	13	18	6	14	18	69
Wm. Timmins, Inkerman	White Wave.....	13	17	9	12	15	66
Geo. Timmins, do	do	12	14	8	14	12	60
Wm. Higginson, do	do	11	14	8	10	12	55
John Forrester, South Mountain	Amer. Wonder....	8	6	5	14	12	45
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY. <i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
John Moffatt, Winchester	White Wave.....	17	22	9	18	22	88
S. R. Fulton, Chesterville	White Siberian...	17	20	9	18	22	86
Thos. Egerton, Winchester	White Wave.....	17	20	8	17	23	85
W. H. Hamilton, Chesterville...	O. A. C. 72.....	17	20	8	18	20½	83½
Herbert Robertson, Winchester.	20th Century.....	16	20	9	16	22	83
R. J. Anderson, do ..	Banner.....	15	20	9	18	20½	82½
Walter Moffatt, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	9	18	19	82
A. H. Annable, do ..	Banner.....	16	20	9	18	18	81
E. Steel, do ..	.....	15	20	8	18	20	81
W. B. Hamilton, Chesterville ..	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	16	20½	80½
Thos. Irvine, Winchester	Siberian.....	14½	20	7	18	20½	80
DURHAM.							
CARTWRIGHT AGR. SOCIETY. <i>Judge—S. H. Treverton, Belleville.</i>							
Henry Mountjoy, Burketon Sta.	O. A. C. 72.....	18	22	9	18	24	91
John Nesbitt, Nestleton Station.	do	17½	23	9	18	22½	90

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DURHAM.—Continued.							
CARTWRIGHT AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Fred. Taylor, Blackstock	Prince Royal	18	22	9	18	22½	89½
John Mountjoy, Nestleton Sta.	Derby	17	23	9	17	22	88
W. C. Ferguson, Blackstock	Prince Royal	17	23	8	18	21	87
N. H. Marlow, Burketon Station	O. A. C. 72	17½	22	8½	17	20½	85½
A. W. Wright, Nestleton Station	White Derby	15	20	9	18	22	84
J. P. Trewin, Blackstock	Prince Royal	15	22	8	17	22	84
Sam. McLaughlin, Nestleton Sta.	Granary Filler	15½	20	8	18	20½	82
Norman Taylor, Blackstock	Prince Royal	14	22	8	18	20	82
Stamford Swain, Burketon Sta.	do	16	18	8	18	21	81
CLARKE TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. T. Hudgin, Picton.</i>							
D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, R.							
R. 4	O. A. C. 72	17½	22	7	19	23½	89
F. W. Tamblin, Orono	do	16½	22	9	18	22½	88
J. T. Chapman, do R.R. 2.	do	18	22	7	18	22	87
A. A. Powers, do	do	16½	21	9	18	22	86½
C. D. Chapman, do	do	17	22	7	18	22	86
C. S. Powers, do R.R. 1.	Storm King	16	24	5	18	19	82
A. J. Tamblin, do R.R. 4.	O. A. C. 72	16	18	7½	17	21	79½
A. T. Brown, do	do	14½	15	7	19	20	75½
Robt. Clemence, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	14	19	7	16	18½	74½
MILLBROOK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.</i>							
Reg. I. Fallis, Millbrook, R.R. 3	Daubeney	17	23	8	18	23½	89½
T. A. Kelley, Fraserville	O. A. C. 72	17	23	8	19	22	89
D. Sutton, Millbrook	White Giant	16	23	8	18½	23	88½
Walter, Sharpe, Ida, R.R.	Banner	14	24	9	17½	23	87½
Geo. Brown, Millbrook, R.R. 3.	Dew Drop	15	24	8	17	23	87
R. J. McKnight, do	Banner	14	23	8	17½	24	86½
Robt. McCamus, Ida	O. A. C. 72	16	24	8	17	21	86
J. Hamilton, Millbrook, R.R. 3.	Banner	15	22	8	17	23	85
J. L. McCamus, do R.R. 2.	do	15	22	7	19	21	84
N. Belch, do R.R. 3.	Amer. Banner	16	21	8	17	20	82
Geo. Berry & Son, do R.R. 1.	O. A. C. 72	16	18	7	17	22	80
A. J. Henderson, do R.R. 3.	White Giant	14	20	7	17	19	77
H. L. Carson, do	Banner	15	20	7	16	19	77
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. W. Hess, Trenton.</i>							
A. E. Meadows, Port Hope, R.A.4	O. A. C. 72	16	23	8	19	21½	87½
Geo. Holdsworth, Cobourg	do	15	23	8	19	21	86
Wm. Lingard, Port Hope	Irish White	14	24	8	17	22½	85½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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DURHAM.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
H. A. Holdsworth, Cobourg	Abundance	15	23	8	18	21	85
E. S. Wilson, Elizabethville	Banner	17	20	7	16½	22	82½
Barrie Bros., Port Hope	Sensation	15	22	6	17	22	82
Thos. Coyle, do	Great Dane	16	20	8	16	21	81
Cecil H. Walsh, Perry Town	Banner	15	19	9	16	21	80
Geo. Parson, Port Hope	do	17	20	7	14	22	80
J. W. Bamsey, Port Hope, R.R. 4	Sheffield Standard	17	18	8	16	20	79
Bickle Bros., Welcome	O. A. C. 72	14	18	8	19	20	79
Wm. Berry, Welcome	Waverley	17	21	7	15	18½	78½
R. L. Holdsworth, Port Hope	Banner	14	20	7	16	20½	77½
Wm. Westington, Cobourg, R.R. 4	Irish White	13	17	8	18½	21	77½
WEST DURHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. T. Hudgin, Picton.</i>							
T. Baker, Hampton, R.R. 1	do	17½	24	9	19½	23½	93½
A. L. Pascoe, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	17½	22	8	19	22½	89
J. Baker, do R.R. 1	do	16½	23	8	19	22	88½
Arthur W. Annis, Tyrone	do	16½	23	8½	19	21	88
Thos. C. Jackson, Bowmanville, R.R. 4	do	15½	22	8½	19	21½	86½
L. T. Pascoe, Hampton, R.R. 1	do	16	23	8	19	20	86
J. F. Osborne, Newcastle, R.R. 2	do	16½	20	8½	19	21½	85½
Jas. Leask, Taunton	do	16	22	8	18	21	85
W. J. Bragg, Bowmanville, R.R. 4	do	16½	20	8	19	21	84½
S. C. Allin, do R.R. 4	do	15½	20	8	17	21	81½
T. H. Clemence, do R.R. 4	do	15½	17	8	18	20	78½
S. Snowden, do R.R. 3	do	16½	15	7	19	20	77½
Hugh Greenlees, do R.R. 4	do	13½	20	7	15	18½	74
W. E. Jewell, do R.R. 4	do	12½	15	6	18	18	69½
ELGIN.							
SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Brampton.</i>							
Wm. Whaley & Son, Brownsville	O. A. C. 72	18	20	8½	18	26½	81
Geo. W. Smith, do	Gart. Abundance	16½	23	8	18	21	86½
T. V. Martyn, Springfield	O. A. C. 72	16	20	9	19	21	85
C. Charlton, do	Bonanza	15	22	6	20	20½	83½
S. P. Charlton, do	O. A. C. 72	14	18	8	20	20½	80½
C. W. Charlton, do	Bonanza	14½	20	7	20	18½	80
Bruce Charlton, do R.R. 1	Abundance	15	18	8	19	19½	79½
Wm. McIntyre, do	O. A. C. 72	13½	20	7	20	18½	79
Jas. Smith, do	Gart. Abundance	14	20	8	17	19½	78½
Harvey M. Woolley, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	13	19	7	19½	18	76½
Elgin Moore, do	Abundance	12½	18	8	19	17	74½
Sylv. Charlton, do	O. A. C. 72	14	16	9	18	17	74
Dan. Shively, do	Rennie's Special	8½	18	8	19½	18	72

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OATS.

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		(10)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
DURHAM.—Continued.							
S. DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
—Continued.							
C. A. Brooks, Springfield	O. A. C. 72	14½	18	8	12	18½	71
H. Demray, do R.R. 2	do	13½	12	7	19	18½	70
F. E. Martin, do	do	13	13	6	20	18	70
Joseph Hewer, do	do	13	12	8	19	17½	69½
R. B. McKenney, do	Abundance	11	12	5	17	19	64
S. Walker, do	O. A. C. 72	12½	.....	9	19	17½	58
J. A. Moore, Kingsmill	do	11½	.....	6	18	18	53½
ESSEX.							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer, R.R. 2.</i>							
Frank McGee, Malden	O. A. C. 72	17½	21	9	19	22½	89
Jas. Martin, Amherstburg	do	17½	19	9½	19	23½	88½
Jas. Pettypiece, Auld	do	18½	17	9½	19	23	87
Ralph Piper, Amherstburg	do	17½	19	9	19	22	86½
Hilton Mickle, do	do	16	21	9	19	21	86
Fred. Deneau, do	.....	18	20	8	18	21½	85½
W. H. Shepley, do	O. A. C. 72	16	20	9	19	21	85
Ross Mickle, do	do	17½	18	9	18	22	84½
Chas. Mickle, do	do	16	16	9	19	22½	82½
Forest Pigeon, North Malden	New Zealand	17	16	8	18	23	82
F. C. Hutchins, do	White Promise	17½	20	7½	16	20	81
A. E. Woods, Amherstburg	Banner	14½	20	8½	18	19½	80½
Kenny Golden, do	Siberian	16	16	8½	18	22	80½
D. Bondy, North Malden	O. A. C. 72	15	16	9	19	21	80
I. Reneaud, Auld	do	16	16	9	18	21	80
Walter Anderson, Amherstburg, R.R. 1	Newmarket	15	17	8½	18	21	79½
Wm. Thresher, Auld, R.R. 1	Banner	16½	18	9	16	20	79½
Gordon Deneau, Amherstburg	.....	16	20	7½	16	19	78½
T. E. Mahon, Auld	Banner	16½	16	10	16	20	78½
Ernest Toffermier, Amherstburg	.....	14½	20	8	16	19½	78
A. R. McGee, North Malden	O. A. C. 72	15	17	7	17	20	76
FRONTENAC.							
KINGSTON IND. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. English, Burketon, R.R. 3.</i>							
J. S. Sibbit, Kingston, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	19½	18	9	20	25	91½
D. C. Rogers, do	do	18	20	8	18	23	87
F. J. Perkins, Barriefield	Banner	17	17	8½	17	22	81½
Geo. Clark, Collin's Bay	O. A. C. 72	14	20	8	18	21	81
Jas. Baxter, Kingston, R.R. 1	do	16	16	8	18	22	80

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OATS.

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FRONTENAC.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KINGSTON IND. AGR. SOCIETY. — <i>Continued.</i>							
Jas. Sproule, Westbrook	do	14	18	8	16	22½	78½
W. J. Smythe, Cataraqui	Imp. Banner.....	15	18	8	17	20	78
A. E. Weller, Kingston St.	Manitoba.....	13	20	7	16	20	76
G. B. Finnegan, Barriefield	Mammoth Cluster.	13½	17	7	17	21	75½
Jas. Henderson, Kingston, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	16	7	16	19	72
H. J. Simpson, Cataraqui	Banner.....	13½	20	5	16	17	71½
J. J. Wilmot, Kingston, R.R. 1.	O. A. C. 72.....	13	16	8	15	18	70
Hugh Farrelly, Barriefield	New Century.....	12	14	7	15	17	65
WOLFE ISLAND AGR SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Lennox, Toronto.</i>							
W. H. Woodman, Wolfe Island.	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	18	8½	19	21½	83½
Geo. Friend, do ..	Sensation.....	15½	21	8½	16	20½	81½
G. Grimshaw, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	17	18	7	16½	20½	79
Jno. W. Niles, do ..	.....	17½	13	9	15	22	76½
Robt. Michea, do ..	Kitchener.....	15½	14	8½	16	20	74
Wm. Allum, do R.R.4	do	14½	15	7	16	19	71½
Craig Russel, do R.R.4	.....	14½	16	7	14	19½	71
Geo. McReady, do R.R.4	Amer. Banner....	13	13	8	17	18½	69½
A. Hough, do R.R.4	do	13½	14	7½	14	19	68
P. J. Brown, do ..	.....	12½	14	7	15	18¾	67½
M. Wiggins, do R.R.2	Washington.....	14	13	7	15	18	67
David Watts, do R.R.4	Amer. Banner....	11½	13	7½	16	18½	66½
Jas. Hutton, do R.R.4	.....	14	12	6	15	18½	65½
Jno. Hall, do ..	Washington.....	15½	12½	6½	13	17	64½
GLENGARRY.							
KENYON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Ottawa, R.R. 1.</i>							
A. J. McLeod, Dunvegan	Banner.....	15½	23	9	18½	21	87
F. R. McLeod, do	Siberian.....	13	22	7	16½	18	76½
J. J. Kennedy, Maxville	do	14	15½	7	19	19	74½
Norman Campbell, Athol	Banner.....	16	16	7	15	19½	73½
W. E. McKillican, Maxville	O. A. C. 72.....	14	15	6	20	18	73
A. A. Campbell, Athol	Banner.....	15½	15	5½	19½	17	72½
Chas. Blaney, Maxville .....	.....	14	15	7	15	16	67
J. J. Campbell, Athol .....	.....	12	15	5½	16	16½	65
Chas. Morrow, Maxville	Banner.....	13	15	5	19	12½	64½
M. McPherson, do R.R. 1	.....	13½	15	7	12	16½	64
ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.</i>							
P. S. Snyder, Lancaster	17½	21	8½	18½	22½	88-
A. A. McLennan, do	16½	23	8	19	20½	87

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OATS.

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GLENGARRY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
D. J. McGregor, Martintown		15	23	9	17	22	86
Jas. Goodfellow, Lancaster		18	23	9	10	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. J. Dingwall, Williamstown		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. W. Fraser, Lancaster		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	80
J. McNaughton, Williamstown		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	18	20	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. D. McLennan, Lancaster		17	14	8	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. McDonald, Williamstown		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	14	21	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. W. Clark, Lancaster		14	13	8	18	16	69
Thos. Munroe, do		14	15	8	12	18	67
D. A. Ross, Martintown		17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	10	21	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Wightman, Lancaster		14	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Mitchell, Curry Hill		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	12	20	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Craig, Lancaster		13	10	6	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. P. Snyder, Bainsville		14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	12	16	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
GRENVILLE.							
KEMPTVILLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Sibbit, Kingston, R.R. 1.</i>							
H. C. Beckett, Oxford Mills	20th Century	15	23	7	10	17	72
A. H. Buchanan, Kemptville	O. A. C. 72	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. E. Wiggins, do	do	12	15	5	18	19	69
J. H. Sloan, do R.R. 5	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	5	10	17	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eldon Beach, Oxford Mills, R.R. 2	Banner	15	20	6	9	17	67
J. H. Christie, do R.R. 1	Irish White	12	20	4	8	17	61
J. G. Davidson, Kemptville, R. 4	Banner	14	15	5	12	14	60
Sydney Vale, Oxford Mills, R.R. 2	Imp. Banner	10	10	5	11	4	40
Erwin Lewis, Kemptville, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72	9	10	5	11	4	39
GREY.							
HOLLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
W. J. Bryans, Chatsworth, R.R. 3	New Zealand	16	22	8	18	20	84
John McKenzie, do R.R. 3	do	15	20	8	18	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jim. Duff, do	O. A. C. 72	16	22	8	17	19	82
Peter McDonald, do	do	16	20	8	18	19	81
Frank Walker, do	do	16	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neil McElheron, do	do	14	20	8	16	18	76
Chris. Engels, do	do	13	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leslie Airth, do	do	10	20	8	16	19	73

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OATS.

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GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering.</i>							
Homer Hurlburt, Kemble, R.R. 2	White Derby.....	16	24	9	19	20	88
N. Bedell, do	do	16	17	8	20	21	82
John Taylor, do	do	14	22	8	18	19½	81½
Norman Clark, North Keppel..	Reg. Banner.....	15	23	8	15	20	81
Geo. McKenzie Kemble.....	Lincoln.....	15	21	8	16	20	80
Douglas Davidson, do	White Derby.....	12	22	9	17	19	79
John Johnston, do	Lincoln.....	14	18	9	17½	20	78½
M. Sutherland, do	White Derby.....	12	22	8	17	19	78
Robt. Shaw, do R.R. 2	do	14	18	8	18	19	77
H. Hurlburt, do	do	13	17	8	17	20	75
Wm. Shaw, do .....	.....	14	18	8	14	20	74
Chas. Garvie, do	Prince Royal.....	11	18	8	16	18	71
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering.</i>							
Albert Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5..	Amer. Banner....	15	23	9	19	20	86
J. J. Fleming, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	do	15	22	8	18	21	84
Robt. Mundle, Owen Sound....	do	14	22½	9	18	19	82½
Geo. Sargeant, do R.R. 4	Lincoln.....	15	19	9	18	21	82
E. H. Colter, do R.R. 3	Amer. Beauty....	13	23	8	18	19½	81½
W. H. Marshall, do R.R. 5	O. A. C. 72.....	16	21	5	18	21	81
J. A. Forgrave, do R.R. 5	Lincoln.....	16	18	8	18½	20	80½
Wm Breen, Tara, R.R. 5.....	Sterling.....	15	22	7	16	20	80
Geo. R. Hewitson, Owen Sound, R.R. 5	O. A. C. 72.....	17	18	6	18	20	79
Wm. Thompson, Owen Sound, R.R. 4	do	14	17	8	18	21	78
Ernest Fleming, Tara, R.R. 5..	do	13	19	7½	18	20	77½
Boyd Porteous, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	Amer. Banner....	15	19	6	17	20	77
Alex. Garvie, Tara, R.R. 4	Silver Mine.....	15	18	6	18	19	76
J. W. Sherman, do R.R. 5.....	Ligowa.....	12	21	7	16	18	74
E. Abra, Owen Sound, R.R. 5 ..	Prince Royal.....	14	17	9	10	21	71
MARKDALE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga.</i>							
Alfred Tolton, Markdale	Derby.....	17½	24	8½	18½	21½	90
T. L. Mercer, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	24	8½	19	20	88
W. J. Hamilton, do	do	17	23	8	19	20½	87½
Jas. Findlay, do	do	16½	23	8½	19	20¼	87¼
P. V. Thibaudeau, do	do	15½	24	8	19	20	86½
Joseph Buchanan, Flesherton, R. R. 2	do	17	19	9	18½	21½	85

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OATS.

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GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MARKDALE AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
W. J. Lyons, Markdale, R.R. 3	O.A.C. 72.....	16	23	8	18	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. A. Halbert, do R.R. 3	do	16	23	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. D. Irwin, do	Derby.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	77
David Foster, do	White Wave.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	8	19	20	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sam. Wright, do R.R. 6	Storm King.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	18	69
Edward Baker, do	Derby.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	7	19	18	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. R. Burnett, do	B. C. Beauty.....	16	9	4	18	19	66
D. L. Binns, do R.R. 3	Northland.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	15	16	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
MEAFORD AND ST. VINCENT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R.R. 2.</i>							
Wm. Pollock, Meaford, R.R. 2	Banner.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	86
E. E. Martin, Rockland, R.R. 2	Gold Drop.....	17	19	9	18	22	85
Robt. Almond, Meaford, R.R. 4	Siberian.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	83
F. J. Eaton, do	Imp. Banner.....	16	19	9	17	20	81
Earl Almond, Fairmount, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	8	18	19	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Albert McVittie, do	Wilson Favourite.	14	19	9	17	19	78
Chas. Shields, Meaford, R.R. 1	Danish White....	16	18	7	17	19	77
J. E. Lougheed, do R.R. 2	Sheffield Standard	13	18	6	15	18	70
A. A. Long, do	Mammoth Cluster	13	17	7	15	17	69
Amos Cramp, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	12	18	6	15	18	69
Arnold Rows, do	Imp. Banner.....	14	13	7	14	18	66
Wm. Cramp, do	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	7	14	17	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Dunlop, do R.R. 2	do	14	11	7	14	17	63
NORMANBY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Henry Grose, Lefroy.</i>							
Henry Hill, Neustadt	Danish Island....	18	22	7	19	23	89
Jacob Allenson, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	7	19	23	88
Jas. Booth, Ayton, R.R. 3.....	Sterling.....	16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	17	22	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. Zettler, Neustadt	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	9	19	19	83
John Gassell, Ayton, R.R. 1....	do	14	20	7	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Bickle, Mildmay, R.R. 4....	do	14	19	9	18	19	79
Xavier Oberle, Carlsruhe	do	16	16	9	17	20	78
Conrad Russman, Neustadt	Banner.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	9	17	19	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conrad Wiseman, Ayton, R.R. 1	Sterling.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	7	17	20	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Helwig, Carlsruhe	O. A. C. 72.....	13	17	9	17	19	75
Nickles Weller, Ayton, R.R. 1....	20th Century.....	10	20	7	18	19	74
Fred Klages, Mildmay	Irish Victor.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	15	18	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Henry Dietz, Ayton	O. A. C. 72.....	12	14	7	15	19	67
OSPREY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga.</i>							
A. N. Brownridge, Maxwell	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	9	20	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Buckingham, do	Banner.....	17	18	8	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OSPREY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
J. A. Kernahan, do	O. A. C. 72	17½	18	8	19	20½	83
Angus Morrison, do	Banner	16½	17	8½	19	20½	81½
Hugh Fenwick, Eugenia	Early Yelder	15½	18	8	19	19½	80
W. H. Hall, Singhampton, R.R. 1	Lincoln	13	22	7½	19	18	79½
E. Hawton, Maxwell	Tartar King	14½	22	7	17	18½	79
G. H. Burke, Eugenia	Abundance	16½	13	9	19	20½	78
Alex. Ferguson, Maxwell	O. A. C. 72	13	20	7	19	18	77
R. J. Alister, do	White Derby	16½	13	9	18	20	76½
Louis W. Kerton, do	Early Yelder	13	18	8	19	18	76
F. D. G. Spofford, Eugenia	Abundance	13	10	8	19	18	68
PRICEVILLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1.</i>							
W. J. Meads, Priceville	O. A. C. 72	18	22	8	18	20½	86½
D. McMillan, do	do	14	22	9	19	19½	83½
Thos. Nicol, do R.R. 1	Mammoth Cluster	17	21	8	18	19	83
Robt. Knott, Proton Station	Banner	16½	21	7	17	20	81½
Donald Campbell, Ceylon, R.R. 1	No. 21	16	19	7	18	21	81
John Burnett, Priceville	White	16	22	7	15	19½	79½
Joseph Ferris, do	Erite	14	21	6	17	20	78
Otto Konald, do R.R. 1	Banner	12½	19	7	17	19	74½
W. Mather, do	do	14	18	6	16	20	74
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. A. McDermid, Batteau, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jas. H. Nicholls, Melancthon	Sensation	15½	22	7	18	22	84½
R. Cronin & Sons, Riverview	Yellow Russian	15½	18	7	17	21	78½
W. Lonsway, Corbetton	Sensation	13	19	7	14	19	72
John A. Russell, Dundalk, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72	14½	13	7	16	20	70½
A. Hanna & Sons, do R.R. 4	Dew Drop	11	20	6	17	14	68
R. M. Fowler & Sons, do	\$1,000	13½	15	8	11	20	67½
Thomas Elliott, Corbetton, R.R. 3	Ligowa	11½	18	6	16	15	66½
Nichol Walton, Melancthon	Banner	14	10	7	16	18	65
Ernest Ebel, do	Reg. Bonanza	11	20	5	14	14	64
W. H. Russell, Dundalk, R.R. 4	Sensation	11	16	6	16	14	63
J. A. Rath, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	12½	14	5	15	15½	62
Isaac Hanna, do R.R. 2	Dew Drop	12	13	6	15	15	61
John McQuarrie, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	11	14	5	16	14½	60½
R. J. Cornett, do	Banner	11	15	5	16	13	60
Milton Gillies, do	do	12½	16	5	10	14	57½
Thos. Walton, do	Sensation	11	13	5	14	14	57
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Walter Baldock, Malton, R.R. 2.</i>							
John King, Meaford, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72	17½	22	9	18	22½	89
Marshall Abercrombie, Meaford, R.R. 4	Amer Banner	16½	20	8	18	22	84½

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OATS.

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GREY—Continued.			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ROCKLYN AGR SOCIETY.—Con.								
Angus McInnis, Markdale, R.R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	16	20	9	17	21	83	
Michael Foy, do R.R. 3	Sheffield Standard	17	17	8	18	22	82	
C. E. McClean, Rocklyn, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16	17	8	18	21	80	
L. Sheppardson, Markdale, R.R. 3	Abundance.....	15	17	8	17	22	79	
John W. Boyd, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15	16	8	17	21	77	
Joseph Manarey, Goring	do	14	16	8	17	21	76	
J. J. Johnston, Markdale	Banner.....	15	16	7	16	20	74	
Chas. Fisher, Meaford, R.R. 4 ..	Scottish Heroes...	14	15	8	15	19	71	
Lewis Sewell, do R.R. 2 ..	New Century.....	15	15	7	17	19	73	
Thos. Beckett, do R.R. 4 ..	Banner.....	14	13	8	15	19	69	
John Yeadell, Rocklyn, R.R. 2.	Granary Filler....	13	13	7	16	19	68	
John Perry, Meaford, R.R. 4..	New Century.....	14	12	7	14	19	66	
Frank Fisher, do	Scottish Heroes...	14	11	7	13	18	63	
SOUTH GREY AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—Archie Greer, Mansfield, R.R. 1.</i>								
Archie Park, Hanover, R.R. 1..	Banner.....	17½	23	8	18	21	87½	
Joseph Dixon, Varney, R.R. 1..	do	16	23	8	18	20½	85½	
D. Edge, Durham, R.R. 1.....	do	18	22	8	17	20	85	
T. H. Binnie, Priceville, R.R. 2.	O. A. C. 72.....	17	20	8	16	21	82	
Alex. Grierson, Hanover, R.R. 1	Banner.....	17½	20	7	18	19	81½	
W. G. Blyth, Varney	New Sensation...	16	20	6	16	23	81	
H. G. Brigham, Hanover, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	14	21	8	19	18½	80½	
W. W. Ramage, Varney, R.R. 1.	Scottish Chief....	14	23	7	18	18	80	
Geo. Ritchie, Durham, R.R. 1..	.....	16	19	7	18	20	80
W. Weir, do R.R. 1..	.....	15½	20	8	16	20	79½
A. D. Edge, do R.R. 1..	Wide-a-wake....	15	16	8	18	21	78	
Robt. Brigham, Hanover, R.R. 1	Banner.....	14	20	7	18	19	78	
C. & A. Smith, Durham, R.R. 4	Canadian Pride...	12	23	6	18	19	78	
John McGirr, do R.R. 4	do	14	20	7	17	19	77	
Geo. Finney, Priceville, R.R. 2.	O. A. C. 72.....	13	19	8	17	19	76	
R. T. Edwards, Markdale, R.R. 1	Mammoth Cluster.	15	18	7	14	19	73	
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>								
Geo. T. Reid, Goring	Imp. Banner.....	16	20	9	19	22	86	
Irwin Hammil, Massie	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	8	18	20	84	
Jas. Caswell, Bognor	do	15	22	9	20	17	83	
Thos. Quinton, Walter's Falls..	Banner.....	15	22	8	16	19	80	
E. McKibbin, Bognor, R.R. 1 ..	O. A. C. 72.....	17	15	8	16	22	78	
J. J. Seabrook, Markdale, R.R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	13	20	9	18	17	77	
D. Walters, Walter's Falls	do	11½	20	7	19	19	76½	
W. J. Foster, Holland Centre, R.R. 1	Banner.....	13	20	8	16	19	76	

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GREY—Continued.							
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
—Continued.							
J. W. Murray, Goring	Imp. Banner.....	14½	20	8	14	19	75½
Emmerson Quinton, Walter's Falls	Banner.....	14	15	8	15	21	73
R. Adams, Walter's Falls	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	18	7	18	17	72½
Geo. Anderson, -Bognor, R.R. 1	do	14	12	7	20	19	72
Jas. Bowes, Meaford, R.R. 1.....	do	15½	15	8	15	18	71½
W. I. Seabrook, Walter's Falls..	Banner.....	14½	15	8	16	17	70½
J. B. Shepherdson, Markdale, R.R. 3	Imp. Banner.....	12½	15	7	18	17	69½
R. A. Hanna, Walter's Falls ..	O. A. C. 72.....	9½	20	7	15	17½	69
D. Cranner, Bognor	Imp. Banner.....	14	15	5	15	17	66
R. J. White, Meaford, R.R. 1....	Siberian.....	14	15	6	14	16½	65½
Jno. Dixon, Markdale, R.R. 3....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	10	7	15	17	65
J. Sutherland, Holland Centre..	Banner.....	8	18	5	14	16	61
HALDIMAND.							
CALEDONIA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy, R.R. 7</i>							
W. A. Douglas, Caledonia	O. A. C. 72.....	17	20	8	19	23	87
Jas. Douglas, do	do	16	20	8	18	21	83
Norman Hyslop, Glanford	do	16	20	8	17½	19	80½
Alex. Cowie, Caledonia	O. A. C. 72.....	16	19	8	18	19	80
Robt. McKibbin, do	Reg. Banner.....	15½	17	8	18	19	77½
Harry McMorren, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15	16	9	17	18	75
J. W. Richardson, do	do	15½	17	9	14	19	74½
H. R. Kern, do	do	14½	14	8	18	18	72½
R. F. Duncan, do	Reg. Banner.....	14½	14	8	16	18	70½
J. W. Duncan, do	Banner.....	14	15	8	15	18	70
W. J. Gringer, do	do	14	14	8	16	18	70
HALDIMAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. L. Faucher, O.A.C., Guelph.</i>							
Jos. Peacock, Jarvis, R.R. 3....	Amer. Banner....	15½	23	7	18	19½	83
Jacob Nagel, Fisherville, R.R. 2	Big Four.....	14	21	9	17	19	80
J. H. Schweyer, do	Early Yelder....	14	18	9	19	19	79
John McConnell, Cayuga, R.R. 2	Big Four.....	14	18	9½	17	19	77½
G. A. Fitzgerald, Selkirk, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	13	22	7	16	19	77
Andrew Mehlenbacker, Cayuga, R.R. 3	Ligowa.....	13	19	9	17	18	76
G. W. Parsons, Cayuga, R.R. 2..	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	15	7	18	20	75½
J. B. Booker, Fisherville, R.R. 2	do	11	20	9	17	17½	74½
R. Fess, Fisherville	Big Four.....	14	21	7	13	19	74
Wm. Noble, Cayuga, R.R. 3	Silver Mine.....	14½	18	4	17	19	72½

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GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HALDIMAND AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Lewis Lint, Cayuga, R.R. 3....	O. A.-C. 72.....	12	19	7	17	17	72
Geo. Winger, do R.R. 3....	do	9	19	8	17	18	71
Geo. L. Miller, Jarvis	Ligowa.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9	15	16	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. Featherston, Fisherville, R.R.2	Amer. Banner.....	12	17	7	17	17	70
Wm. Roth, do R.R.2	Early Yields....	11	18	7	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Rauch, do R.R.2	Amer. Banner....	13	18	7	14	17	69
Albert Nagel, do R.R.2	Silver Mine.....	11	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nicholas Last, Cayuga, R.R. 4.	Amer. Banner....	15	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	20	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roy Kline, do R.R. 3....	do	13	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. Mehlenbacher, Nelles Cors.	Silver Mine.....	10	22	6	13	14	65
Alex. Walker, Cayuga, R.R. 3..	Amer. Banner....	13	10	7	13	18	61
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. C. Duff, Markdale.</i>							
E. Reedhead, Milton, R.R. 2 ...	O. A. C. 72.....	18	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
Geo. Wilson, Georgetown, R.R. 3	Banner.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	8	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
A. S. Wilson, Milton, R.R.	O. A. C. 72.....	17	24	8	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
H. Richardson, Milton, R.R. 2.	.....	16	24	9	18	22	89
G. E. Gastle, do R.R. 2.	Banner.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	9	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	88
Alex. S. Wilmott, do R.R. 2.	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	8	18	21	85
J. G. Ellenton, Hornby	do	14	23	8	18	21	84
S. Harrop, Milton	do	14	24	8	17	20	83
E. A. M. Cann, do	White Wave.....	14	24	6	18	21	83
Chris. Richardson, Campbellville	Granary Filler....	15	22	8	17	21	83
Robt. Bush, Sr., Milton	White Derby.....	14	22	8	17	20	81
Wm. Harris, do R.R. 2	.....	14	20	7	18	20	79
Jno. F. Ford, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	14	17	9	18	21	79
NELSON & BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. H. Davis, Ivy, R.R.?</i>							
Peter Cole, Freeman	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	19	21	84
Arthur Heslop, do R.R. 2	do	15	20	9	18	20	82
H. M. Pettit, do	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	7	18	21	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grant S. Peart, do	do	14	19	8	17	18	76
L. Wilson, Hamilton, R.R. 2....	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7	16	20	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. W. Cline, Freeman	do	13	18	7	18	18	74
John Heslop, Freeman	do	13	12	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leslie Kerns, do	do	13	17	8	17	16	71
L. L. Devitt, do	do	13	15	8	18	16	70
HASTINGS.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. English, Burketon, R.R. 3.</i>							
Milton Vanderwater, Belleville..	O. A. C. 72.....	18	22	7	20	23	90
F. R. Mallory, Frankford	Banner.....	18	18	9	20	23	88

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OATS.

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HASTINGS.—Continued.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
D. I. Rose, Frankford	Mammoth Cluster.	13½	17	8	17½	20½	76½
Clem. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2	Waverly.	13	17	8	18	20	76
D. E. Coon, Frankford	.....	14½	14	8	16	22½	75
B. W. Meyers, Trenton	Rennie's Early Yielder.	13½	16	7½	15	18	70
J. W. Hess, do	Sensation.	13	16	6	18	16	69
M. W. Sine & Son; Belleville, R.R. 2	Rennie's Early Yielder.	12½	15	8	16	17	68½
L. F. Badgley, Frankford	do	10½	15	8	15	17½	66
Ritchie Ketcheson, Trenton	do	12	15	5	15	15	62
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin, R.R. 3.</i>							
Harkness Rollins, Cooper	O. A. C. 72.	18	24	9	19	21½	91½
John C. Smith, Madoc, R.R. 2.	Swedish Victory.	17½	23	9	19	22½	91
Wm. Conlin, Eldorado	Banner.	17	22½	9	17	22	87½
J. S. Empey, do R.R. 1.	O. A. C. 72.	16½	23	9	19	19½	87
John Rollins, Cooper	Mammoth Cluster.	16	22	9	19	19	85
W. T. Harris, Madoc	O. A. C. 72.	15½	23	7	19	19½	84
John Keene, Eldorado	Granary Filler.	16	22	8	18	19½	83½
H. R. Blakely, do	Granary Filler.	17	18	9	18	21	83
Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc	Banner.	14	21	7½	19	19½	81½
Sam. McGarry, Eldorado	Dodd's Early Yielder.	13½	20	9	18	19½	80
Chas. A. McCoy, Madoc, R.R. 3	Prince Royal.	17½	10	8	19½	22	77
John Chambers, Eldorado	do	16	13	8	18	20	75
Geo. Burnside, Madoc	Granary Filler.	16	5	9	18	19½	67½
MAYNOOTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.</i>							
C. H. I. Jordison, Hybla, R.R. 1	Yellow Russian.	17½	22	5	19	19	82½
Jno. McAlpine, Maynooth Station	Banner.	17	21	6	17	20½	81½
Jas. McAlpine, Sr., do	Yellow Russian.	15	23	7	19½	16½	81
Jas. McAlpine, Jr., do	Rennie's Early Yielder.	17	20	5	16	19½	77½
W. J. Douglas, Greenview	.....	15	20	4	10	18	67
Chas. Kelusky, Maynooth Sta.	Banner.	14	22	6	5	18½	65½
Jas. McLean, Greenview	Mammoth Cluster.	14	24	5	7	14½	64½
Chas. Hynse, Maynooth	Tartar King.	15½	19	5	5	19½	64
Jno. Robinson, Monteagle Valley	.....	16	15	6	3	18	58
J. C. Jordison, Hybla	Banner.	14	10	5	15	13	57
Jno. Hynse, Maynooth	Tartar King.	16½	5	6	5	19	51½
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin, R.R. 3.</i>							
Thos. Montgomery, Sr., Stirling	Banner.	17½	22	8	19	22½	89
Jas. A. Bailey, do	16½	23	8½	19	21½	88½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.—Continued.							
STIBLING AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
T. J. Thompson, Springbrook ..	O. A. C. 72	16½	23	9	18½	21	88
C. M. Sine, Stirling	Sensation.....	16½	23	8½	19	20	87
J. W. Haggerty, W. Huntingdon	Banner.....	16	22	8	19	20½	85½
A. B. Fargey, Stirling	do	16½	20	8½	19	21	85
D. Fargey, W. Huntingdon	do	18	17½	8	19	22	84½
Wm. J. Dowman, do	Imp. Banner.....	16	20	7½	19	21½	84
Melvin Johnston, Stirling, R.R. 3	Banner.....	15	24	6½	17	18½	81
C. N. Heath, do	do	15	20	7	19	19	80
Michael Shea, do	do	15½	20	7	18	19	79½
Chas. W. Thompson, Stirling	do	14	21	6½	18	19	78½
Clayton Tucker, Harold, R.R. 1	Swedish Select...	16	15	9	19	19	78
Roy O. Heath, Harold	20th Century.....	16	15	8½	17	20	76½
G. F. Cook, Stirling, R.R. 2....	Banner.....	13½	8	3	19	16	59½
WOLLASTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—T. G. Raynor, Ottawa.</i>							
David Moore, The Ridge	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	18	23	7	18	19	85
D. Henderson, do	Banner.....	17½	21	8	13	22	81½
C. McGregor, do	Sensation.....	18	24	8	8	21½	79½
Irvine Moore, do	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	16	20	7½	18	16½	78
Albert Danford, Faraday	Banner.....	17½	24	5	13	17½	77
Andrew Bird, Coe Hill	do	14	24	8	13	17½	76½
Chas. Russan, Glen Alda	do	17	23	4½	12	18½	75
C. S. Rollins, Coe Hill	do	15	24	5	15	15	74
D. Maitland, The Ridge	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	18	19	6	11	19½	73½
R. Hoard, do	White Jewel.....	15½	21	6	10	19	71½
G. H. Gilroy, Coe Hill	Banner.....	13	20	6	15	16½	70½
H. Hennessy, do	do	17½	20	8	5	19½	70
R. J. Henderson, The Ridge	do	15½	15	5½	15	13½	64½
W. B. King, Coe Hill	do	15	17	5	8	17½	62½
Wm. Puffer, Faraday	Mammoth Cluster.	11½	22	5	10	13	61½
R. L. Turner, The Ridge	do	11½	18	5	14	8	56½
Wm. Moynes, Coe Hill	Can. Western.....	12½	20	6	5	9½	53
Albert Ingram, Faraday	Banner.....	10½	15	5	10	8½	49
S. Sexsmith, Faraday	do	12	18	5	.....	7½	42½
Jas. Wilson, do	Banner.....	17	.....	8	.....	16½	41½
HURON.							
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—John Hamilton, Wallaceburg, R.R. 5.</i>							
J. & T. Laidlaw, Walton, R.R. 3	Reg. Banner.....	18	23	8	19	22½	90½
Jas. Jackson, Walton	Amer. Banner....	18½	24½	7	16½	23	89½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON.— <i>Continued.</i>							
BLYTH AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
J. & W. Grey, Londesboro	Imp. Banner	16½	22½	7½	19	22½	88
David Laidlaw, Blyth	Danish	16	21	8	17	22	84
Wm. McGowan, do	Imp. Banner	14	23	8	18	20½	83½
J. Cumming, do	R.R. 3 White Cluster	15	23	8	16	21	83
Duncan McCallum, do	R.R. 1 O. A. C. 72	19	15	7	18	23	82
Henry Young, do	R.R. 1 White Cluster	19	10	7	17	22½	75½
John Barr, do	Golden Drop	17½	10	8½	17	20	73
R. G. McGowan, do	do	17	8	9	17	19	70
EAST HURON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. G. Pansley, St. Thomas, R.R. 2.</i>							
Andrew Lamont, Brussels, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	18	23	9	19	24	93
Wm. R. Moses, Bluevale	Golden Gem	17	22	8½	18	23½	89
Jas. Nichol, Brussels, R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72	18	12	8	18	22½	78½
Wm. Sleman, do	do	16	18	8	17	19	78
R. J. Hoover, do	do	16	17	8	17	19	77
John Lowe, do	Granary Filler	15	17	9	15	18	74
Oliver Hemingway, do	O. A. C. 72	15	17	7	15	16	70
Wm. Armstrong, do	Garton's Abundance	14	17	7	15	16	69
Thos. Pierce, do	R.R. 2 White Danish	16	18	4	14	16	68
C. Turnbull, do	R.R. 2 Sensation	15½	12	7½	15	18½	67½
Albert Crooks, do	R.R. 5 Granary Filler	16½	13	8	14	16	67½
L. Nichol, do	R.R. 4 O. A. C. 72	14	10	8	14	20½	66½
L. E. Cardiff, do	Golden Drop	14	13	8	16	15	66
W. R. Broadfoot, do	R.R. 4 Reid's Green						
Geo. Kerr, do	Mountain	12	15	8	15	15	65
John Crerar, do	Golden Drop	15	10	7	15	17½	64½
J. T. McIntosh, do	R.R. 3 O. A. C. 72	15	10	8	15	15	63
	Green Mountain	12	18	4	15	13	62
GODERICH INDUSTRIAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—L. G. Pansley, St. Thomas, R. R. 2.</i>							
Bell Bros., Goderich, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	18	23	9½	19½	24	94
Jno. Sowerby, do	R.R. 2 do	16	22½	9	18	22½	88
Hugh Hill, do	R.R. 4 do	16	22½	8½	18½	21	86½
J. S. Kernighan, do	do	16½	18	8½	14	19	76
Geo. Laithwaite, do	R.R. 1 do	14½	17	8	17	19	75½
H. K. Revell, do	R.R. 2 20th Century	14½	16½	9	16½	18	74½
John Hick, do	R.R. 4 Conqueror	11	19	7	17	18½	72½
Abe Fisher, do	R.R. 4 O. A. C. 72	11½	19	7	16½	17	71
John S. Clarke, do	R.R. 5 Wide-a-wake	10½	18	7	17	18	70½
Isaac Salkeld, do	R.R. 2 O. A. C. 72	9	18½	6	15	14½	63

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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HURON.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HOWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. W. Lennox,</i> <i>Toronto.</i>							
Richard Wilkin, Palmerston, R. R. 3	O. A. C. 72	16½	20	8½	18	17	80
Edward Krohn, Gorrie	Siberian	15½	22	8	18	14½	78
Alex. McLaughlin, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	17½	10	8	20	18	73½
Joe Davidson, Fordwich	do	12½	18	6	18	13	67½
W. H. Brown, do	Banner	14	16	7	15	14	66
C. H. Sparling, Gorrie, R.R. 2	Swedish Select	15½	8	8	17	17	65½
J. A. Edgar, Wroxeter	Banner	18	9	4	15	17½	63½
Wm. Brown, Sr., Gorrie, R.R. 1	do	13½	10	9	15	14	61½
R. J. Sanderson, Fordwich	O. A. C. 72	14	.....	7	17	14½	52½
Wallace Edgar, Gorrie, R.R. 2	Swedish Select	13½	.....	7	16	15	51½
H. W. Edgar, do	O. A. C. 72	13	.....	8	16	13	50
Robt. Edgar, do	do	13	.....	7	16	14	50
A. W. Keil, do	do	12½	.....	7	17	12½	49
Chas. Dickert, do	Swedish Select	12	.....	9½	12	14½	48
TURNBERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge John Hamilton,</i> <i>Wallaceburg, R.R. 5.</i>							
H. T. Perdue, Wingham	O. A. C. 72	18½	22	8½	20	24½	93½
J. W. Fortune, do R.R. 1	do	18½	24½	9	19	22	93
Sam. Thompson, Belgrave, R.R. 1	Granary Filler	17½	23	8	19	23½	91
Richard Wilton, Wingham, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	15	24½	9	20	21½	90
Alex. McDonald, do R.R. 2	do	17½	22	6	19	23½	88
Peter Leaver, do R.R. 3	do	16½	23	8	18	22	87½
Olie Campbell, do	Tartar King	17	23	7	17½	22½	87
Wm. Webster, Lucknow, R.R. 2	20th Century	17½	20	8	17	21½	84
Sam. Burchall, Wingham	Gooderham No. 2	16	20	8	17	20	81
Miles McMillan, do	Siberian	14½	21	8	15	22½	81
Frank Henry, Lucknow, R.R. 5	Granary Filler	14	22	7	18	19½	80½
J. B. Tyreman, Wingham	White Logan	15	15	8	19	21½	78½
J. J. Kerr, do	O. A. C. 72	15½	17	8	18	19½	78
Wm. Currie, do	Siberian	13½	18	7	18	20	76½
Abe Proctor, do	O. A. C. 72	17	10	8	19	21	75
KENORA.							
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
F. F. Brignall, Oxdrift	Bumper King	15	20	7	16	23	81
John Adams, do	do	15	18	8	17	21	79
Robt. Latimer, do	Bumper King	15	18	7	18	20	78
D. F. McKenzie, Eagle River	do	15	18	6	17	21	77
A. Dunlop, Oxdrift	Bumper King	13½	20	7	16	20	76½
T. J. Latimer, do	do	14	16	8	17	21	76
Thos. H. Lewis, do	do	13	18	6	16	17	70
E. W. Wice, Dryden	Yellow Russian	13	18	5	16½	17	69½
Jas. A. Reid, Oxdrift	Bumper King	16	18	4	16	15	69
Frank James, do	do	11	16	5	12	16	60
Percy Crowthers, Dryden	do	10½	16	4½	12	15	58

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OATS.

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KENORA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
KENORA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
E. D. Gould Bros., Kenora	.....	13	22	7	16	22	80
H. Sherwood, do	Victory.....	15	19	7	18	20	79
W. Greenwood, do	Newmarket.....	15½	19	7	18	19	78½
H. Webster, do	Banner.....	16	16	7	18	20	77
Wm. Tew, do	.....	14½	19	6	17	20	76½
R. M. Brock, do	.....	14	19	6	17	20	76
W. Lavoie, do	.....	14	19	7	16	18	74
Wm. Brinkman, do	Abundance.....	13	18	7	16	18	72
A. R. Ascough, do	Yellow Russian...	12	17	7	16	18	70
Jos. Hartz, do	.....	12	16	6	16	17	67
KENT.							
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.</i>							
J. E. Richards, Wallaceburg	Reg. Banner.....	16	22	8½	18½	22	87
Geo. L. Mickle, do R.R. 1	do	16	22	8½	18½	21½	86½
D. L. McCreary, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	8½	18½	21	86
John Coveny, Electric	Banner.....	16½	20	8	18	21	83½
Geo. Crawford, do	do	15½	21	8	17	21	82½
Dugald Crawford, do	do	15	20	7	18	20½	80½
Daniel Coveny, do	Reg. Banner.....	15	20	7	18	20	80
Chester Crowe, Wallaceburg, R.R.	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	22	8	15	18	77½
Wm. C. Gordon, Electric	Bonanza.....	15	18	8	16½	19½	77
O. Crowe, Wallaceburg, R.R.	Banner.....	14½	22	7	15	18	76½
Langstaff Bros., Tupperville	do	15	15	7	18	19	74
E. J. Harper, Wallaceburg, R.R.	Prince Royal.....	14	18½	7	16½	17	73
John Wees, do	Banner.....	14½	17	7	15	18½	72
Michael O'Neill, do	Bonanza.....	12	20	5	18	15½	70½
Alfred E. Fry, do	Banner.....	11	20	6	15	12½	64½
LAMBTON.							
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4.</i>							
David K. Stewart, Forest, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	18½	23	9½	19½	20½	91
A. M. Crawford, Thedford	Siberian.....	18	24	9	19	19½	89½
Jas. A. French, do R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	17½	23½	9½	19½	18½	88½
Grant Thomson, do	Uxbridge King...	17	24	9	19	19	88
Jas. Walden, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	24½	9	18½	18½	87½
Robt. Tidball, do	Amer. Banner....	15½	21	9	19	21	85½

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OATS.

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LAMBTON.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BOSANQUET AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
J. Sercombe, Thedford, R.R. 2	English White....	15½	23	9	19	17	83½
Jas. Morley, do R.R. 1	Banner.....	14	22	9½	19	18	82½
Geo. Valentine, Forest, R.R. 1	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	17½	15½	9½	19	19	80½
Alex. Lithgow, do	Banner.....	13	21	7	19	16	76
Orley St. C. Walden, Thedford, R.R. 1	do	13	21	8	19	14½	75½
W. J. French, Thedford, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	13	18	8	18	16½	73½
Henry Traver, do	Uxbridge King...	15	10	8	19	16	68
BROOKE & ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
David Hayter, Alvinston	Abundance.....	18	24	9	19	24	94
Leslie W. Oke, do	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	9	19	24	93
D. G. Maddock, do	Abundance.....	18	23	9	19	23	92
Ed. Reader, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	9	19	22	90
H. Gilroy, do	do	17	19	9½	19½	24	89
Jas. Hand, do	Banner.....	17	22	8	17	24	88
Geo. H. Oke, do	Abundance.....	16	18½	9	19	23½	86
Francis Oke, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	24	7	17	20	84½
Jas. McCallum, do	do	15	22	8	19	20	84
Fred. Lovell, do	do	16½	22	6	18	20	82½
T. H. Lovell, do	do	14	22	8	18	14	76
PLYMPTON AND WYOMING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. C. Rokeby, Port Rowan, R.R. 2.</i>							
Arch. Smith, Enniskillen	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	24½	7½	19½	21	89
Hugh Hunter, Petrolia	do	16½	24	9	19	20	88½
Jas. Bryson, Wyoming	Banner.....	17	23	8	17½	20	85½
C. Smith, do	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	8	16½	20½	85
Geo. A. Dewar, do	Tartar King.....	15½	23	8½	18	19½	84½
R. S. Jardine, Camlachie	Farmer's Friend..	16	23½	8½	17½	18½	84
Rich. Smith, Wyoming	Banner.....	15½	23	8½	17½	19	83½
J. F. Donald, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	21	9½	18	19	83
Thos. Smith, do	do	15½	23	8	18	18	82½
Geo. Hartley, do	do	17	19	8½	17½	20½	82½
W. Steadman, Petrolia	Banner.....	16½	20	9	15	20	80½
Thos. Anderson, Wyoming	do	15	20	9	14	18	76
Harvey Anderson, do	do	14½	18	8½	15	17	73
Angus Stonehouse, do	do	16	12	7½	17	18½	71

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OATS.

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LAMBTON.— <i>Continued.</i>							
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Meadowvale.</i>							
Frank H. Burgua, Sombra	O. A. C. 72.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stewart McDonald, Pt. Lambton	do	13	20	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	73
S. S. Deyo, Wallaceburg, R.R....	Imp. Banner.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harry Sheller, Port Lambton ...	Mammoth Cluster	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	7	17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	72
J. T. Dawson, Whitebread	Wide-a-wake.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	7	16	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
Bert Payne, Port Lambton	O. A. C. 72.....	13	15	8	17	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
John McCrae, do	Granary Filler...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
P. Stenton, do	Wide-a-wake.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	5	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
J. C. Reid, Wallaceburg, R.R. ...	Banner.....	13	12	5	17	16	63
J. C. McMillan, Whitebread ...	Wide-a-wake.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	15	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
LANARK.							
DRUMMOND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster, R.R. 1.</i>							
P. M. Campbell, Perth, R.R. 2...	O. A. C. 72.....	18	23	9	20	20	90
R. S. McLaren, do R.R. 2...	Banner.....	17	23	9	18	22	89
John Shaw, do R.R. 6...	Great Dane.....	14	20	8	19	22	83
Jas. M. Warren, Balderson ...	Banner.....	9	23	7	19	18	76
Alex. McGarry, Perth, R.R. 2...	do	18	23	.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. R. McGarry, do	Abundance.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	5	15	18	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. McLaren, do R.R. 6...	Banner.....	11	20	8	5	19	63
J. L. Wilson, do R.R. 2...	do	9	15	3	15	18	60
Robt. Ferguson, do	Abundance.....	14	20	2	7	3	46
LEEDS.							
LANSDOWNE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. W. Lennox, Toronto.</i>							
Hugh M. Gray, Lansdowne	O. A. C. 72.....	19	20	9	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
H. McNeely, do	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	9	19	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
R. W. Foley, do	Amer. Banner....	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	16	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
Thos. Steacy, do	Banner.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
O. W. Landon, do	Amer. Banner....	16	16	9	17	21	79
Wellington Landon, do	Abundance.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Evan Stacey, do	Amer. Banner....	15	18	8	17	20	78
Joseph Shields, do	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Albert Cliffe, do	O. A. C. 72.....	12	19	6	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conley Jack, do	Amer. Banner....	12	10	8	14	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Shields, do	do	13	17	8	.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
LOMBARDY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster, R.R. 1.</i>							
Dudley Joynt, Lombardy	White Wave.....	18	20	9	18	21	86
E. P. Kelly, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	15	20	5	19	23	82

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OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
LEEDS.—Continued.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LOMBARDY AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Wm. Miller, Lombardy	Banner	14	19	8	15	23	79
H. R. Covell, do R.R. 1	do	14	20	5	18	21	78
E. J. O'Meara, do	do	12	18	5	19	22	76
Frank Covell, do	Banner	14	20	8	17	15	74
John Hamer, do	do	12	15	5	15	21	68
Michael, O'Mara, do	do	12	15	5	17	18	67
John McLean, Smith's Falls, R. 4	Great Dane	13	10	4	5	13	45
LINCOLN.							
CLINTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. A. Cameron, Maple.</i>							
A. H. Culp, Vineland Station	O. A. C. 72	16	19	8	18	23	84
S. H. Culp, do R.R. 1	do	16	22	7	19	19	83
D. H. Moyer, do R.R. 1	do	16	21	7	16	20	80
John A. Book, Beamsville	Imp. Banner	15½	20	7	16	19	77½
Jas. Crown, do R.R. 1	Silver Mine	16	16	9	15	20½	76½
D. Ryckman, do	Siberian	14	18	6	19	19	76
A. E. Field-Marshall, Beamsville	New Green Mountain	15	16	6	18	20½	75½
Aaron Culp, do R.R. 1	Banner	14	18½	6	18	13½	75
Wilson House, do	O. A. C. 72	14	18	8	15	17	72
MANITOULIN.							
GORE BAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. W. Glover, Nottawa.</i>							
E. A. Letts, Barrie Island	Daubeney	14	23	8	17	22	84
Donald McLean, Gore Bay	O. A. C. 72	11	24½	10	18	19½	83
Nelson Campbell, Foxey	Reg. Banner	9½	24½	9½	19½	19½	82½
R. W. Milligan, Gore Bay	Early Abundance	9½	24½	9½	18	19½	81
J. W. Kinney, do	Banner	10	24½	10	10	20	74½
J. E. Vanner, do	Derby	12½	10	9½	19	21	72
Jno. Wilson, do	Daubeney	11½	10	10	19½	20½	71½
Jno. Jennings, Barrie Island	do	6½	20	10	10	18½	65
Albert Long, do	do	10½	10	9½	15	20	65
Geo. Coutts, Gore Bay	Great Dane	10	10	8	15	19½	62½
Geo. Strain, do	20th Century	9½	10	8	12	19	58½
MIDDLESEX.							
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
D. Campbell, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	18½	23	9	19	23½	93
Archie Lamont & Sons, do	do	17	22	9	19	23	90

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
M. S. Leach, Strathroy	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	9	18½	23	89½
Frank Farrow, Mt. Brydges ...	do	16½	22	9	18½	23	89
Wm. Young & Son, do	20th Century.....	17	21	9	18	23	88
John L. McLean, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	23	9	18	20½	86
John Hutton, do	do	15	22½	8	18	22	85½
John Ferguson, do R.R. 2 .....	.....	17	21	6	17	21	82
John W. Crawford, Strathroy, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	16	16	9	18	20	79
John W. Watson, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	do	15½	18	7	16	20	76½
John S. Walker, do	Banner.....	15½	16	8	18	21	78½
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.</i>							
H. Matthews, Putnam	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	9	20	23½	92½
I. N. Howe, Mossley	do	17	23	9	20	21	90
Joseph Woods, Dorchester	do	17	20	8	19	22½	86½
Sam. Demaray, Mossley	White Wave.....	16	20	7½	19	19½	82
D. P. Cornish, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	20	8	19	20	81½
L. Fenton, Dorchester	Banner.....	15½	20	7	15	19½	77
Thos. Cornish, Mossley, R.R. 2	Imp. Banner.....	14½	19	7	16	19	75½
Frank Atkins, do	Reg. Abundance..	14½	20	8	14	18	74½
R. C. Neely, Dorchester	White Wave.....	11	20	8	17	18	74
Geo. Boxall, Mossley, R.R. 2... ..	Imp. Banner.....	12	20	7	15	18	72
EAST MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Sr., Brampton.</i>							
A. Cornish, Wilton Grove, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	18	22	8½	20	21	89½
Wm. Hueston, Thorndale	Banner.....	18	22	8	19½	21½	89
J. B. Nichol, Wilton Grove, R. R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	22	8	20	21½	88
And. Irwin, Dorchester, R.R. 1	Banner.....	15½	21	9	20	21½	87
E. Vining, Belton, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	21	8½	19½	21	86½
Angus Armour, Dorchester, R. R. 1	Banner.....	16½	21	8½	19½	20	85½
Jas. Murray, Wilton Grove, R.R.1	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	9	19	20	85
A. J. Blakie, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	17½	20	8	19	20	84½
Geo. Riddle, do	do	15	21	8	20	18½	82½
J. W. Laidlaw, do R.R. 2	White Wave.....	14½	21	8	19½	18	81
John Armit, Hyde Park	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	18	8	20	20	80½
Wm. Bell, London, R.R. 8	Banner.....	17	18	5	20	20	80
W. B. Harding, Thorndale	do	14	18	7	20	21	80
W. E. Grieves, Wilton Grove, R. R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	14	20	9	19½	17	79½
R. R. Wheaton, Thorndale, R.R. 2	do	15	16	8	20	19	78
J. McMillan, Glanworth	White Wave.....	12½	21	8½	15	17	74
D. McIntyre, Dorchester, R.R. 1	Banner.....	12½	10	8	17	16	63½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MCGILLIVRAY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4.</i>							
W. L. Corbett, Ailsa Craig	O. A. C. 72	18	23½	8½	19½	19½	89
Edward Dixon, do	do	17	21	8	19	18½	83½
A. Stewart & Sons, do R.R. 3	do	16½	19	9½	19	18½	82½
J. H. Amos, do	do	15	23	9	18½	16½	82
J. J. Graham, do	O. A. C. 72	15	21	9	19	17½	81½
R. Neil & Sons, do	do	17	19	8½	18	18	80½
Elmer Faulder, do	Siberian	15	20½	8	17	16½	77
Jas. Darling, do	Amer. Banner	16½	12	8½	18½	16½	72
Gibson Bros., do R.R. 3	Banner	15½	10	8½	18	17	69
G. A. Lewis, do	Prince Royal	17	7	8½	17	18½	68
NORTH MIDDLESEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. W. Ser-smith, Ridgeway.</i>							
Gilbert Grieves, Denfield	Wyatt	15	24	6	17	21	83
D. MacArthur, Ailsa Craig	Banner	11½	22	8	19	17	77½
C. Bean, do	do	13	20	9	19	16	77
A. E. Rosser, do	O. A. C. 72	16	18	8	19	15	76
Jas. C. Shepley, do	Banner	15	17	8½	19	16	75½
Archie Shepley, Clandeboye	O. A. C. 72	14½	13	9½	17½	19½	74
John C. Leitch, Ailsa Craig	Banner	15½	12	8	19	19	73½
Geo. S. Shepley, Denfield, R.R. 3	Banner	14	14	8	19	18	73
Chas. Lynn, Ailsa Craig	do	17½	.....	9½	19	23	69
McAlpine Bros., Denfield	Irish	14½	12	7	10	12	55½
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. C. Rokeby, Port Rowan, R.R. 2.</i>							
Donald A. Graham, Strathroy, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	18	23½	8½	19	21½	90½
R. W. Bogue, Strathroy, R.R. 7	do	17	24	8	19½	21	89½
W. B. Ferguson, do R.R. 2	do	16	23½	9	19½	20	88
Angus Limon, do R.R. 2	do	16	23	8½	19	20	86½
Wm. Oaks, do R.R. 1	Imp. Banner	17	23½	9	17	19½	86
Duncan Limon & Son, Strathroy, R.R. 2	do	16	23½	8½	18	19½	85½
Hugh Turner, Strathroy, R.R. 1	Daubeney	16½	22	9	16	20½	84
James Ogg, do R.R. 2	Imp. Banner	15	23	8½	19	18	83½
James Sabine, do	O. A. C. 72	15½	23	7	19	18	82½
Arthur Pincombe, do R.R. 1	Abundance	16	22½	7½	17	18½	81½
D. McNeil, do R.R. 1	Siberian	15½	20	9½	18	18	81

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OATS.

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MUSKOKA.				(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
GRAVENHURST AND MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>									
Carl Laycock, Gravenhurst	....	Garton's Abundance.....	15	22	7½	18	19	81½
G. W. Miller,	do	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	23	6	19	18½	81	
Josh. Short,	do	New Sterling.....	15½	18	9	18	19	79½	
Geo. York,	do	Garton's Abundance.....	14	23	8½	18	15½	79	
Sherman Pqlmateer,	do	Garton's Abundance.....	16	15	8	18	19	76	
Bryan Laycock,	do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	15	9	16	18	74	
Jonathan Groh, W.	do	Garton's Abundance.....	16	14	9	16	18	73	
Geo. Jones,	do	Reg. Abundance..	13¾	20	4	18	17	72¾	
Robt. G. Young,	do	Garton's Abundance.....	14½	15	9	16	18	72½	
W. H. Tincombe,	do	Garton's Abundance.....	12	22	7	16	15	72	
Robt. McKay,	do	20th Century.....	15½	14	6½	10	19	65	
W. W. Morrison,	do	Newmarket.....	14	10	8	15	17	64	
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher, O.A.C., Guelph.</i>									
Roy D. Riley, Milford Bay	....	O. A. C. 72.....	15	20	9	19	19½	82½
Wm. R. Mason, Bardsville	....	Imp. Scotch.....	15½	21	8½	18	19	82
Chas. H. Davidson, Brackenrig.	do	do	13	21	8½	17	18	77½	
Hugh Foulkes,	do	Reg. Banner.....	14	20	8	17	17½	76½	
Gordon Fraser,	do	Imp. Scotch.....	13½	17	9	17	19	75½	
W. A. Pooler, Point Kaye	....	Garton's Abundance.....	14	17	8	17	19	75
Thos. Aiken, Port Carling	....	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	12	9	19	18	73½
Lawrence Mason, Bardsville	..	Imp. Scotch.....	13	16	8½	16	17½	71	
Geo. Carr, Port Carling	.....	20th Century.....	13	20	9	10	18½	70½
R. C. Butler, Point Kaye	.....	do	15	10	9	18	18	70
W. K. Foreman, Port Carling	..	New Industrial...	10	15	8	18	13	64	
W. T. Noble, Rössclair	.....	do	10	15	7	18	13	63
NORTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Jas. McNeil, Maple.</i>									
Albert Cochran, Huntsville	....	Banner.....	16½	21	7	19	21½	85
Rodney Markle,	do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	19	8	19	21	83	
G. Hollingshead,	do	14	22	8	18	20	82	
Wm. Knott,	do	Mammoth Cluster.	14	20	7	18	18	77	

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OATS.

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MUSKOKA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NORTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
— <i>Continued.</i>							
T. Roland Hill, Hillside	Banner.....	13½	20	8	14	19½	75
C. Robinson, Ravenscliffe	Siberian.....	15	16	8	15	20	74
Wm. F. Shay, Huntsville	Bumper King.....	15	18	6½	16	18	73½
John Turnbull, do	Abundance.....	15½	18	6	11	22	72½
W. J. Hopkins, Ravenscliffe	20th Century.....	13½	17	6	16	19	71½
Jos. Bradley, Allansville .....	.....	13	17	6	17	18	71
Geo. McKenney, Melissa	O. A. C. 72.....	15	16	7	15	17½	70½
G. F. Richards, Ravenscliffe .....	.....	13	14	7	18	18	70
Ernest Norton, Huntsville	Sensation.....	13	15	7	17	17½	69½
Hiram Fetterly, do	Banner.....	12	19	7	18	13	69
R. J. S. Hill, Hillside	do	11½	20	8	14	15	68½
Wm. Sinclair, Huntsville .....	.....	12	17	8	15	16	68
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher,</i>							
<i>O. A. C., Guelph.</i>							
H. L. Goltz Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.....	16	22	9	17	19½	83½
Geo. Yearley, Falkenburg	do	15	22	9	19	18	83
J. J. Beaumont & Sons, Brace- bridge	Siberian.....	16½	20	9	17	19	81½
Thos. Bruce, Bracebridge	Imp. Scotch.....	16½	22	6	17	18½	80
Rudolph Goltz, Bardsville	do	15	21	9	16½	18	79½
J. R. Donally, do	do	13	22	8	18	17	78
Wm. Ball, Sr., Bracebridge	Garton's Abund- ance.....	15½	20	8	16	18	77½
A. E. Parrett, do	Imp. Scotch.....	15	17	9	17	19	77
Robt. Leishman, do	Garton's Abund- ance.....	17	13	9	18	19½	76½
Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg Sta.	O. A. C. 72.....	12	21	9	19	15	76
Wm. McNabb, Bracebridge	Imp. Scotch.....	14½	16	9	18	18	75½
John Beaumont, do	Garton's Abund- ance.....	14	21	8	14	18	75
Alex. A. Barrow, do	Banner.....	14½	16	8	15	18	71½
W. J. Fitzmaurice, do	Granary Filler....	14	21	8	10	18	71
H. Blanchard, Falkenburg	Imp. Scotch.....	15	10	8	18	19	70
Jas. Kaye, Bracebridge	Siberian.....	14	10	7½	18	18	67½
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—James McNeil, Maple.</i>							
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	Banner.....	17	23	8	18	22½	88½
W. J. Hamilton, Raymond	Amer. Banner....	16	22	8	19	21	86
Nelson Hammell, do	Reg. Banner.....	15½	20	9	18	21	85½
Leslie Bunn, Ullswater	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	20	8	19	19	81½
Thos. Hammell, Raymond	Banner.....	15	20	8	18	20	81
Herbert Putnam, Ullswater	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	8	19	16	80

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OATS.

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MUSKOKA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Continued.</i>							
W. J. Hammell, Raymond	Reg. Banner	14½	18	9	18	17	76½
Geo. Wingfield, Utterson	O. A. C. 72	10½	21	8½	18	17½	75½
L. Nutt, Raymond	Banner	13	20	7	18	16	74
Chas. Nichol, Port Sydney ...	Amer. Reg. Banner	12½	22	8	16	14½	73
Walter Hamilton, Raymond ...	20th Century	15	18	8	15	17	73
Geo. Hammell, do	Reg. Banner	14	18	7	16	17	72
Albert A. Ball, Utterson	Banner	12½	17	7	17	13½	67
Clement Bunn, Ullswater	Sensation	10½	15	8	18	14	65½
Thos. Graham, Raymond	Amer. Banner	11½	18	7	15	13½	65
Walter Hares, Allensville	New Century	11	20	6	14	13	64
John M. Patterson, Utterson .....	.....	12	20	6	10	13	61
W. F. Somersset, Port Sydney ..	Amer. Banner	11	14	7	16	11	59
Jas. H. McNicol, Allensville ...	Banner	10½	15	5	15	12	57½
NIPISSING.							
BONFIELD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
J. A. Bowin, Bonfield	O. A. C. 72	14	20	8	20	21	83
Alex. Boulanger, Great Desert..	Egyptian	15	20	7	17	20	79
P. Vaillancourt, Bonfield	Amer. Banner	12	20	7	18	21½	78½
É. Beaulieu, do	Egyptian	14	20	8	15	21	78
A. Boissonneault, Great Desert.	Mammoth	14	18	8	17	18	75
Jos. C. Boissonneault, do	Egyptian	13	18½	8	16	19	74½
H. Boissonneault, do	do	13	19	7	18	17	74
E. Tremblay, do	Mammoth	12	20	8	16	17½	73½
Louis Martin, do	do	14	22	7	10	18	71
E. Boissonneault, do	do	11	20	6	16	16	69
Mrs. E. McNulty, Bonfield	do	18	24	5	10	12	69
P. Tremblay, Great Desert	do	10	18	7	18	15	68
Geo. Proulx, Bonfield	do	14	7	7	17	18	63
John Plant, do	do	13	18	7	6	17	61
Damas Piche, do	do	9	20	5	15	11	60
Jos. Duchene, Great Desert	Storm King	8	16	5	15	7	51
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
A. Gagnon, Verner	Banner	16	21	7	16	21	81
Alfred Lemoige, do	O. A. C. 72	14	23	7	19	17	80
T. Filiatrault, do	Banner	14	20	6	19	20	79
D. Filiatrault, do	Northland	12	22	6	19	18	77
J. Louis Sylvestre, do	Sterling	13	22	5	17	18	75
S. Lawrence, do	do	12	22	5	18	16	73
Octave Jalbert, do	Banner	11	22	5	18	16	72

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NIPISSING.—Continued.							
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Henry Beauchesnes, Verner	Banner	14	15	5	19	16	69
Louis Beuparland, do	do	11	18½	6	16	17	68½
S. Aubrey, do	Northland	11	17	6	17	17	68
Zenon Ribaudy, do	Sterling	14	22	7	5	19	67
David Lacasse, do	Banner	12	18½	5	19	11	65½
Leon Bontin, do	Storm King	13	18	5	17	12	65
Geo. Demers, do	Banner	9	19	5	17	14	64
J. Ethier, do	do	11	17	5	17	12	62
D. Ethier, do	Guernsey	12	17	5	12	14	60
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
SEYMOUR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore.</i>							
Henry Forestell, Campbellford	O. A. C. 72	17½	24	9	20	22½	93
Alex. Hume, do	do	17½	23½	9	19	22½	91½
Wm. Rannie, do	do	18½	23	9	19	21½	91
Chas. E. Bonnycastle, do	do	16½	24	9	19	20½	89
Jos. Hoey, do	do	16	21	9	18	20½	84½
Thos. Dunham, do	Banner	15½	21	8½	19	20	84
Wm. Locke, do	Ligowa	14	21	7½	18	20	80½
W. M. Stephens, do	O. A. C. 72	16	15	8	18	20	77
E. C. West, do R.R.1	Siberian	16	8	9½	19	21	73½
Jos. Hopps, do	Mammoth Cluster	14½	15	8	16	19	72½
Alfred A. Barnum, do	Banner	13	23	4	18	14	72
W. J. Ross, Meyersburg	Abundance	16½	10	7	18	20	71½
Wm. W. Little, Campbellford	Banner	10	22	4	15	14	65
Mrs. Margt. Dunham, do	do	9½	8	4	18	13½	53
WOOLER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill.</i>							
Elgin McMaster, Hilton	O. A. C. 72	16	19	8½	19	21½	84
S. L. Terrill, do	Banner	14	22	7½	17	20	80½
Arnold Masters, Wooler	do	14	19	7	17	19½	76½
O. L. Teal, do	Abundance	13½	16½	7	15½	20½	73
E. M. Wessels, do	Banner	13½	16½	7½	15	20	72½
David Teal, do	Abundance	13½	16	7½	15	20	72
W. Wessels, Trenton	do	14	16½	7½	14	19½	71½
L. A. Dalmas, Wooler	Banner	16½	14	7½	8	21	67
ONTARIO.							
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—James McNeil, Maple.</i>							
F. W. Rilance, Beaverton, R.R. 2	Reg. Banner	17	22	8½	20	21	88½
John Westlake, do R.R. 3	Banner	16½	20	8	19	21½	85
Eli McCuaig, Gamebridge	Sterling	16½	23	8	16	20	83½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ONTARIO.— <i>Continued.</i>							
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
A. R. Watson, Beaverton	Newmarket	16½	21	8	15	22½	83
Robert Ross, do R.R. 1	Amer. Banner	15	20	8	18	19	80
The Dunrobin Farms, Beaverton, R.R. 3	Banner	16	16	8	18	21	79
R. W. McTaggart, Beaverton, R. R.	O. A. C. 72	15½	19	7	17	20	78½
F. S. McHattie, Beaverton, R.R. 2	Bumper King	15½	20	7	15	17	74½
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, R.R.	Garton's Abundance	16	14	6	17	20	73
A. B. Young, Gamebridge	20th Century	13½	14	5	15	14	61½
John Harrison, Beaverton, R.R. 2	Bumper King	13	20	8	.....	13½	54½
SCOTT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, R.R. 4.</i>							
Frank Walker, Zephyr	Abundance	17	24	7	19	22	89
Fred. Feasby, Uxbridge, R.R. 1.	O. A. C. 72	15	23	8	18	22	86
Geo. E. Weller, Zephyr	Scotch Imp. Banner	16	21	9	18	21	85
Thos. Sellers, do	Abundance	14	22	7	19	22	84
Geo. R. A. Miller, Sunderland, R.R. 2	do	15	22	8	18	20	83
Jno Risebrough, Uxbridge, R.R. 1	Banner	15½	20	8	16	21½	81
Wm. Risebrough, Sandford	do	14	21	8	18	18	79
Thos. H. Oliver, Uxbridge, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	15	20	7	16	19	77
W. J. Rynard, Zephyr	do	14	16	8	19	19	76
Jas. Miller, Vallentyne	Abundance	15	12	7	17	21	72
J. Rynard, Uxbridge, R.R. 2	do	13	12	7	16	17	65
OXFORD.							
EAST MISSOURI AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Sr., Brampton.</i>							
J. F. Day, Thamesford, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	17	23	8	20	20½	88½
John Stevenson, Lakeside, R.R. 3	Bonanza	15½	24	9	18	21	87½
J. A. Calder, do R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	17½	19	8½	20	21	86
T. R. McGee, do R.R. 2	do	15½	22	8	20	20	85½
John Bradshaw, Thamesford	do	14	23	8½	19½	18	83
Geo. Mercer, do	do	13½	20	8½	19½	19	80½
Wm. Moore, St. Mary's, R.R. 2	do	16	20	8½	17	18	79½
F. G. Seaton, Lakeside	do	12	18	8	20	19½	77½
D. Quinn, Thamesford	do	12½	20	8	19	17	76½
W. Gleason, Lakeside, R.R. 2	Granary Filler	14	15	9	16	20	74
Wm. McCorquodale, do	Garton's Abundance	13	15	7	19½	18	72½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	‡Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(15)	(100)
OXFORD.—Continued.							
EAST MISSOURI AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>—Continued.</i>							
H. E. Snell, St. Mary's	New American...	13	18	.....	15	18	64
Wm. D. Bayne, Lakeside, R.R. 2	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	16	.....	8	19	20	63
Geo. Matheson, Harrington West	do	10	.....	9	18	19	56
D. L. Calvert, Lakeside, R.R. 2.	.....	11½	.....	8	12	16½	48
WEST ZORRA AND EMBRO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
R. H. Marshall, Embro, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16	23	8	19	23	89
R. W. Haggard, do R.R. 4	do	15	22	9	19	20	85
H. A. Millard, do R.R. 1	do	15½	20	9	19	21	84½
J. A. McKay, do R.R. 1	do	14	21	8½	19	21	83½
Glendenning Bros., do R.R. 3	.....	16	20	9	17	21	83
George Smith, do R.R. 3	Amer. Banner....	15	21	8	18	20½	82½
Alex. Kennedy, do	.....	17	19	8	18	20	82
A. & J. Matheson, Harrington, R.R. 3	Amer. Banner....	15½	20	9	18	19	81½
W. McCorquodale, Embro, R.R. 2	Imp. Banner....	14	21	6	18	22	81
E. A. Ward, do R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	19	8	19	19	80½
Alex. Smith, do R.R. 2	Amer. Banner....	15	18	9	19	19	80
Arch. Manson, do R.R. 1	do	14	19	7	19	20½	79½
R. & G. Matheson, do R.R. 3	do	13	19	8	19	19½	78½
Robt. M. Ross, do	Lincoln.....	14	19	7	18	20	78
C. J. Howes, Lakeside, R.R. 3..	Garton's Abundance.....	15	16	6	17	22	76
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
Jas. Webber, Burk's Falls	Reg. Banner.....	14½	21	6½	17	14	73
Dr. Partridge, do	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	2	18	14	72
Jas. Bell, do	White Marvel....	16	20	5	12	18½	71½
Wm. Chalmers, do	Abundance.....	15	15	7	18	16	71
J. F. Smith, Sterling Falls	Early Yielder....	14½	18	7	16	15	70½
G. W. Ward, Burk's Falls	.....	13½	18	5	18	15½	70
Robt. Andrews, do	.....	15	18	8	12	14	67
W. H. Bishop, do	Abundance.....	13	20	4	15	13	65
Geo. Palmer, Sterling Falls	.....	12½	18	7½	15	11½	64½
Jas. Vanmeer, Burk's Falls	Mammoth Cluster (Mixed).....	14	18	5	12	14	63
Geo. Mason, Sand Lake	Prince Royal (Mixed).....	13	22	6	8	12½	61½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
LORING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.</i>							
Jas. R. Bain, Loring	White Wave	11	22	8	17	19	77
Jno. H. Bain, Jr., do	do	13½	20	7	16	19	75½
Dan. Sinclair, do	White Sterling	11	17	8	17	20	73
Hugh Bain, do	White Wave	11	19	7	16½	19	72½
Fred. Beaulieu, do	Banner	11	18	8	17	18	72
John S. Bain, Sr., do	White Wave	10½	22	7	12	19	70½
Donald Smith, do	do	9½	18	7	15	19	68½
John Haggart, do	do	10	20	8	15	15	68
Jas. S. Smith, do	do	10½	18	7	16	16	67½
A. W. Sinclair, do	Abundance	11	13	7	13	19	63
Wm. Clapperton, do	White Wave	10	13	7	13	19	62
H. Haggart, do	Banner	10	13	7	13	17	60
Wm. Kirton, do	do	10	12	7	14	17	60
Wm. H. Robertson, do	Dodd	10	11	7	11	21	60
Rich. Lambkins, do	Banner	9	18	7	10	16	60
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—David Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
W. Unger, South River		17	20	8	16	19	80
Jas. S. Cole, do	O. A. C. 72	16	20	7	17	19	79
Jas. Hawthorne, Midford		16½	20	7	17	17½	78
Robt. Carter, South River	Banner	17½	15	7	15	19	73½
Thos. H. Quirt, Midford	do	15	18	7	15	16	71
S. Scarlett, South River		15½	20	6	12	17	70½
W. W. Snow, do	Sterling	15	15	7	14	19	70
A. McKee, Stewart's Bay		13	15	8	16	17	69
John P. Rolston, South River	Mammoth Cluster	14½	15	7	14	18	68½
F. J. Hearn, do		15	15	6	15	17	68
W. A. Callery, do		14½	15	7	15	16	67½
Thos. Bottomley, do	Sterling	14	15	7	12	19	67
MAGNETAWAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Adjala.</i>							
Wm. Keppy, Spence	O. A. C. 72	13	23	8	20	21	85
Cleveland Miller, Magnetawan	do	15	24	7	20	18	84
Thos. L. King, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	20	8	15	20	79
Jas. Stewart, do	O. A. C. 72	15	20	6	18	18	77
Julius Wurm, Port Carmen	Mammoth Cluster	16	12	8	20	20	76
Robt. Elliott, Magnetawan	do	15	18	7	15	20	75
E. W. Jenkins, do	do	15	18	5	14	22	74
David Jenkins, do	do	14	17	8	15	19	73
Thos. E. Stewart, do	do	13	18	7	15	19	72
Thos. W. Whalley, do	do	14	18	7	15	17	71
J. H. Doherty, Midlothian	do	14	18	7	14	17	70

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OATS.

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PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>				(20)	(20)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
MCKELLAR AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—R. H. Harding, Thorndale.</i>									
W. H. Moore,	McKellar	....	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	22	7	18	21	80½
John McKeown,	do	....	Yellow Russian...	11	22	7	18	19	77
Jps. H. Ball,	do	....	do	12	18	7	18	21	76
W. E. Taylor,	do	....	O. A. C. 72.....	11	20	7	18	18	71
Thos. Moffatt,	do	....	Canadian Pride...	10	22	6	18	17	73
Wm. Watkins,	do	....	Yellow Russian...	10	16	6	18	20	70
Geo. Quinn,	do	....	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	10	12	7	18	19	66
R. A. Jackson,	do	....	Early White Cluster.....	10	20	8	12	15	65
Wilson Quinn,	do	....	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	10	20	6	14	15	65
Jos. McEwen,	do	....	Mammoth Cluster.	12	16	6	12	18	64
Robt. Moore,	do	....	do	8	20	7	13	16	64
W. F. Tait,	do	....	do	11	20	7	10	16	64
Robt. H. Moffatt,	do	....	Sterling.....	9	12	8	18	16	63
W. Moore,	do	....	Mammoth Cluster	9	18	6	13	16	62
R. S. Jackson,	do	....	Banner.....	10	12	7	15	14	58
C. J. McKeown,	do	....	Mammoth Cluster.	10	20	8	.....	19	57
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—F. W. Rilance, Beaverton.</i>									
P. J. Farrell,	Sprucedale	.....	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	17½	24	9	19	22	91½
Fletcher Walker,	Royston	.....	Reg. Banner.....	17	24	8	20	22	91
Jas. Downes,	Sprucedale	.....	Victory.....	17	24	9	19	21	90
H. H. Turnbull,	Ryerson	.....	O. A. C. 72.....	16	24	8	18	22	88
W. J. Fowler,	Sprucedale	.....	Reg. Banner.....	16½	22	8	19	21½	87
J. F. Nelles,	Doe Lake	.....	Abundance.....	16	22	8	18	22½	86½
C. & J. Stuart,	Sprucedale	.....	Banner.....	14	24	9	18	21	86
Marshall & Arnett,	do	....	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	14	23	8	19	21½	85½
Ed. Pearce,	do	....	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	24	8	18	19½	85
Geo. Downes,	do	....	Reg. Banner.....	13½	21	8	19	20½	82
H. W. Strap,	do	....	.....	12	21	7	19	16	75
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—F. W. Rilance, Beaverton.</i>									
W. J. Murdy,	Emsdale	.....	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	16½	24½	8½	18	22	89½
Edward Tonner,	do	Australian.....	17	24	8	18	22	89
H. R. Hayward,	Scotia Jct.	Mammoth Cluster	17½	24½	8	17	21½	88½

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OATS.

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PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Wm. Jenkins, Emsdale	Abundance.....	16	23½	8	18	21	86½
Edwin Hughes, do	Mammoth Cluster.	15½	23	8	18	20	84½
A. E. Rowley, Postal Station							
“D,” West Toronto	O. A. C. 72.....	16	21	8	18	21	84
A. D. Burton, Katrine	Dodd’s.....	15	21	8	18	21	83
J. A. McDonald, Emsdale	Abundance.....	16	20	6	18	22	82
H. Tebby, Fern Glen	Amer. Banner....	15	21	7	17	21	81
B. Passmore, Emsdale	Dodd’s.....	17	22	8	12	20	79
John Hartell, Scotia Jct.	Early Cluster....	16	16	8	18	21	79
Geo. Roberts, Emsdale	Amer. Banner....	14	22	8	18	16	78
Chas. T. Hayward, do	Mammoth Cluster	11	21	8	17	20	77
Geo. Bennett, do	Amer. Banner....	12	21	7	16	20	76
Wm. Worsfold, do	Dodd’s.....	15	15	8	15	21	74
T. E. Rowley, do	do	14	21	7	10	19	71
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—David Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
P. R. Owens, Alderdale	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	20	8	18	20	82½
Jos. Alston, Powassan	White Wave.....	17½	20	7	15	20½	80
David Graff, Alderdale	White Manitoba..	16	19	7	15	20	77
J. D. Healey, Powassan	Granary Filler....	16	20	6	15	19	76
John Hogan, do	Banner.....	14½	18	7	16	18	73½
Owen Gough, do	Rennie’s Early Yielder.....	15½	18	6	17	16	72½
W. M. Purdon, do		13	22	7	12	18	72
H. B. Purdon, do	Amer. Banner....	14½	18	6	14	18½	71
J. H. Jardine, do	20th Century....	13½	20	7	14	16	70½
Wm. Keall, do	Newmarket.....	12	20	6	16	14	68
W. A. Purdon, do R.R. 2	Banner.....	15½	15	6	14	17	67½
W. G. Oldfield, do	Newmarket.....	13	15	7	15	17	67
A. Gougeon, do	Banner.....	14	15	6	14	16	65
Jas. Oldfield, do	Newmarket.....	13	14	6	14	14	61
ROSSEAU AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>							
Samuel Kettle, Jr., Maple Lake Station	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	20	8	19	20	82½
Thos. Sirett, Rosseau	Gold Rain.....	14½	22	8	19	18	81½
Geo. Cole, do	do	15½	20	8	18	18	79½
Alex. Crawford, do	Garton’s Abund- ance.....	15½	20	7½	16	20	79
Matthew Wilson, do	Gold Rain.....	15	21	7½	17	18	78½
A. T. Sirett, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	15	8	19	20½	78
J. E. Meisenheimer, do	Mammoth Cluster	15½	22	8	12	20	77½
Gustave Grenke, Hekkla	Reg. Banner.....	13	20	8½	17	18	76½
Wm. McCauley, Rosseau	O. A. C. 72.....	10½	23	9	18	16	76½

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OATS.

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PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ROSSEAU AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
T. Beers, Turtle Lake	Storm King.....	15	22	8	13	17	75
Henry Stoneman, do	Abundance.....	14	19	8½	15	18	74½
R. B. Mahon, Rosseau	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	13	17	9	17	18	74
Wm. Crawford, do	Gold Rain.....	16	10	8	17	20	71
Dr. Samuel Foote, do	O. A. C. 72.....	10	18	8	19	15	70
Samuel Stoneman, Turtle Lake.	Sterling.....	13	18	8	13	17	69
Wm. Fry, Rosseau	Amer. Banner....	12½	13	8	18	17	68½
Wm. J. Lashbrook, Turtle Lake.	Storm King.....	13½	17	8	12	17	67½
W. F. Wright, Rosseau	Gold Rain.....	14	10	8	18	17	67
R. Stoneman, Turtle Lake.....	Abundance.....	14	10	8	16	17	65
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
F. W. Hannaford, Sundridge ..	O. A. C. 72.....	15	20	4½	17½	18	75
Thos. Hodgson, Pearceley	do	15	18	7	16	18	74
Jno. Paget, Sundridge	do	12½	18	7½	18	17	73
Jas. Prior, do	Banner.....	16	18	5	15	16½	70½
Jno. Wilson, do	O. A. C. 72.....	12	16	4	17½	13	62½
Jno. Willoughby, do .....	.....	12½	18	5	14	11½	61
Geo. Frost, do	O. A. C. 72.....	11½	15	6	17½	10	60
Thos. Raney, do .....	.....	10½	17½	6	14	11½	59½
Dan. Sinclair, do	Bumper King....	9½	15	2	18	9	53½
UNITED TOWNSHIPS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Loretto.</i>							
Joseph Whitewell, Dunchurch ..	O. A. C. 72.....	12	24	7	20	18	81
F. M. MacFee, do ..	do	12	22	7	20	18	79
Jas. Lebrash, Maple Island	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	14	20	8	15	20	77
Robt. A. Moore, Dunchurch ...	Mammoth Cluster.	14	20	8	15	19	76
Wm. Todd, Maple Island	Rennie's Early Yielder.....	14	19	8	15	19	75
Robt. Moore, Sr., Dunchurch....	Mammoth Cluster.	14	19	8	14	19	74
W. T. Lundy, do	do	14	19	8	13	19	73
Geo. H. Simpson, do	do	14	19	8	12½	19	72½
Robt. J. Farley, do	do	14	19	8	12	19	72
John McEwen, Fairholm	do	14	18	8	12	19	71
Samuel Irwin, McKellar	do	14	16	8	13	19	70
Robt. J. Moore, Dunchurch	do	12	16	8	13	19	68
Jas. Willard, do	Rennie's Yielder..	10	12	9	15	18	64
Royal Willard, Jr., do R.R. 3	White Wave.....	8	14	8	15	18	63

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
PEEL.							
ALBION AND BOLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>							
O. H. Downey, Bolton	O. A. C. 72	17	24	8	19	21	89
A. Rutherford & Son, Bolton	do	17	24	6	19	21	87
E. Armstrong, do	Banner	16	22	8	19	21	86
N. C. Downey, do	do	17	22	8	17	21	85
Geo. Downey, do	O. A. C. 72	14	22	9	18	21	84
W. A. Robinson, do	Ligowa	12½	24	5	19	23	83½
W. E. Downey, do	Banner	15½	23	6	16	22	82½
A. McCort & Son, do	O. A. C. 72	19	10	8	20	24	81
M. C. Moffatt, do	Banner	17	20	8½	16	19	80½
A. Jaffray & Son, do	O. A. C. 72	17	20	8	16	19	80
PEEL CO. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. Berry, St. Mary's, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jno. V. Snell, Brampton	O. A. C. 72	17½	24	8½	20	21½	91½
W. J. Frazer, Streetsville	do	18	23	8½	18½	23	91
T. C. Frazer, do	do	17½	22½	8½	20	21	89½
S. M. Thomson, Brampton	Snowflake	17½	18	7½	17	22½	82½
A. Might, do	O. A. C. 72	12½	24	5	15½	18½	75½
M. Sedlow, do	do	15½	12	7½	14	21	70
J. A. Fletcher, do	do	14	16	6	16	17	69
Allen McLean, Snelgrove	Silver Mine	12½	14½	6	17	17	67
Thos. Boyd, Brampton	O. A. C. 72	12½	15	5	14½	18	65
Jas. Sedlow, do	do	14	15	5	10	19½	63½
TORONTO TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
Wm. Maxwell, Streetsville	O. A. C. 72	15½	24	8	20	18½	86
Geo. S. Bonham, do	do	14	20	7½	20	18½	80
J. W. Miller, do	Banner	14	19½	7	20	18½	79
Jno. Weylie, do	Russian White	14	19	7	20	18½	78½
W. C. Sparling, do	O. A. C. 72	13½	19	7	29	18½	78
F. A. Maas, do	do	13½	18½	7	19½	18½	77
Jas. D. Steen, Meadowvale	White Wave	14½	17	7	20	18	76½
C. R. Kay & Son, Erindale	O. A. C. 72	14	18½	7	18	17½	75
W. E. Steen, Streetsville	Russian White	14	15	7	19	18	73
PERTH.							
FULLARTON, LOGAN AND HIBBERT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—And. Schmidt, Mildmay.</i>							
Robt. Norris, Staffa	O. A. C. 72	15½	23	8	20	21	87½
Amos Doupe, Kirkton	do	15	22	7½	20	21½	86
Alex. Cole, Russeldale	Banner	17½	21	7	15	19½	80
Jas. Norris, Munro	O. A. C. 72	18½	13	7½	18	21	78

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PERTH.— <i>Continued.</i>							
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
FULLARTON, LOGAN AND HIBBERT Agr. Society.— <i>Con.</i>							
Robt. Hodgson, Dublin, R.R. 2.	Banner.....	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	9	20	22	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hy. Greenwood, Mitchell, R.R. 1	do	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	5	14	19	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Hillebrecht, Brodhagen ...	O. A. C. 72.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wm. Potts, Mitchell, R.R. 2...	Banner.....	15	21	5	14	19	74
Peter Gaffney, Kennicott, R.R. 1	do	17	16	6	15	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. A. McKenzie, Mitchell, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9	14	19	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Angus Sinclair, do R.R. 5	Banner.....	16	14	5	12	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Sumner, Dublin, R.R. 2 ...	.....	14	15	8	13	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	67 $\frac{3}{4}$
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. W. Sexsmith,</i> <i>Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>							
Wm. Robinson, St. Mary's	O. A. C. 72.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	6	19	20	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. Brown, do	Yellow Russian...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	8	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jos. White, do	do	16	20	6	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	78 $\frac{3}{4}$
Adam M. Doupe, do R.R. 6	O. A. C. 72.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	9	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	68
R. H. Switzer, do	Banner.....	13	10	7	18	19	67
Wesley Shier, Woodham	20th Century.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mich. Brethour, St. Mary's, R.R. 6	O. A. C. 72.....	15	.....	9	20	20	64
Percy Sparling, do	do	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	8	18	20	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Harding, do	Reg. Banner.....	18	.....	6	17	21	62
Alex. Anderson, Science Hill ...	Abundance.....	16	.....	8	19	18	61
STRATFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. W. Sexsmith,</i> <i>Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>							
Alex. Houston, St. Paul	O. A. C. 72.....	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	17	21	83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Fraser, Stratford	Amer. Banner....	16	18	9	15	23	81
Robt. Thompson, Carlingford ..	Yellow Russian...	19	.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	73
Arbogast Bros., Sebringville ...	O. A. C. 72.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	10	19	25	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jno. Merry, do	Imp. Banner.....	17	20	7	12	14	70
Jacob Tilt, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15	12	6	17	17	67
Jas. Hislop, Stratford	do	16	.....	9	18	21	64
Wm. Rae, St. Mary's	Siberian.....	17	5	10	5	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Rae, do R.R. 7...	do	16	5	10	5	22	58
Geo. Herold, Stratford	Russian.....	15	.....	9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
PETERBOROUGH.							
EAST PETERBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison,</i> <i>Hybla, R.R. 1.</i>							
Birdsall & Son, Birdsall, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	18	21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
John English, Norwood, R.R. 3.	Reg. Banner.....	17	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	18	21	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Adam Humphries, Hastings ...	White Wave.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	88

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
PETERBOROUGH.— <i>Continued</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
EAST PETERBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
— <i>Continued.</i>							
Durham & Son, Campbellford..	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	24	9	20	19	87½
Sargent & Son, Westwood .....	.....	18	20	9	19	21	87
G. J. Elmhurst, Indian River, R. R. 1	Irish White.....	16½	23	7	18	20½	85
W. C. Brackenridge, Westwood..	Mammoth Cluster	15	20	7	19	20	81
John Knox, Norwood	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	7	9½	20	21	74
G. A. Brethen, do .....	.....	16½	5	9½	20	21	72
P. McGrover, do	Banner.....	16	6	9	19	20	70
D. O'Shea, do R.R. 3	Abundance.....	19	.....	8	19	19	65
OTONABEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Barber, Rossmore.</i>							
Harold Weir, Lang	Banner.....	17	24	8½	18½	21	89
R. E. Drummond, Peterborough..	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	23	8½	19	21	88
Stewart McIntyre, do	Ligowa.....	15	24	8½	19	21	87½
Daniel McCarthy, Keene	Wide-a-wake.....	15	21½	8½	18	19½	82½
H. McFarlane, Peterborough	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	18	8½	19	20	82
Michael O'Keefe, Keene, R.R. 1	Wide-a-wake.....	17	17	8	19	20½	81½
F. A. Eason, do	O. A. C. 72.....	14	15	9	18½	19	75½
S. Comrie, Peterborough .....	.....	15	15	6	18½	19	73½
W. Bishop, Keene	Wide-a-wake.....	12½	14	4½	18	15	64
J. H. Stark, Peterborough	Banner.....	16½	.....	7½	18	20½	62½
PETERBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. I. H. Jordison, Hybla, R.R. 1.</i>							
Frank Buckham, S. Monaghan..	O. A. C. 72.....	16½	23½	9	20	21	90
Jas. Seymour, Ida	do	17	24	8	19	21	89
J. H. Garbutt, Peterboro', R.R. 4	Imp. Banner.....	16½	23	9	18	21½	88
R. S. Sutton, Ida	Banner.....	18½	20	9½	18	21½	87½
Gorden Mann, Peterborough	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	9	18½	20½	87
A. Armstrong, do R.R. 4	do	16½	22	9	18	20½	86
Wm. Steinkrauss, do R.R. 2	New Century.....	17½	18	9½	18	20	83
J. O. Ball, do R.R. 3	Sterling.....	18½	13	9½	19	22½	82½
E. W. Ball, Ida	O. A. C. 72.....	19	10	9½	19½	23½	81½
C. Howson, Keene	do	19½	8	9½	20	22½	79½
R. A. Garbutt, Peterboro', R.R. 4	Danish.....	16½	9	9	18	20	72½
Jas. Fowler, do	Sterling.....	16	8	9	17	20	70
Wm. Brown, do Box 874	Amer. Beauty....	15½	8	9½	16	20	69
A. G. Gillespie, do	Banner.....	15	6	9	18	20	68
PRESCOTT.							
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lemuel Dillabough, Chesterville, R.R. 2.</i>							
Napoleon Lamarche, Alfred	Banner.....	16	20	8	15	21	80
J. B. Labrasse, do	do	16	20	8½	15	20	79½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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PRESCOTT.— <i>Continued.</i>							
ALFRED AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
Jos. Robillard, Alfred	Banner	16	20	7	16	20	79
J. A. Cadieux, do	do	15½	20	7	16	20	78½
J. B. Gratton, do	do	15	20	7	16	20	78
J. X. Cadieux, do	do	15	20	7	16	19½	77½
Jos. Montpellier, do	Cen. do	15	20	7	16	19	77
Ferdinand Daoust, do	do	14	20	7	16½	19	76½
Sam. Parisien, do	do	14	20	7	16	19	76
Andie Blondin, Plantagenet	Early Fl.	13	20	7	16	19½	75½
P. Quesnel, Alfred	Banner	13	20	7	16	19	75
Oscar Gratton, do	do	13½	19	7	16	19	74½
Delphie Brisebois, do	do	13	19	7	16	19	74
Arthur Daoust, do	do	13	19	7	16	18½	73½
Louis Mallette, do	Banner	13	19	7	16	18	73
PRINCE EDWARD.							
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill.</i>							
Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View	Yellow Russian	17½	22	8½	18½	23½	90
W. J. Barber, Rossmore	Banner	17½	19	8	19	23	86½
Jas. S. Wallbridge do	do	17	18½	9	18	22	84½
John Walker, do	Yellow Russian	16½	21	7½	17	22	84
Harold Young, do	do	16	18	8	18	22	82
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg	do	14½	22	8	17	20	81½
M. G. Eckert, do	do	16½	16	8½	18½	21½	81
Lewis Wallbridge, Rossmore	Ligowa	16½	19	8½	15	21½	80½
A. G. Roblin, do	Rennie's Early	13	23	7	17	20	80
John Weese, do	White Wave	14	20	7	16½	21½	79
David Whitney, Ameliasburg	Yellow Russian	14½	18	8	16	20	76½
Earnest Wallbridge, Rossmore	do	14½	14	8	15	21½	73
PRINCE EDWARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.</i>							
D. E. Ackerman, Picton, R.R. 6	Banner	15½	24	8	20	19	86½
Milton Young, Woodrous	do	17	24	8	18	19	86
M. A. Foster, Bloomfield	do	14	23	9	18	20	84
Morden Gilbert, Demorestville	Rennie's Special	14	18	7	15	20½	74½
H. S. Foster, Picton, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	14	18	7	18	17	74
E. B. Purtelle, Bloomfield	do	16	15	2	15	21½	69½
SOPHIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. J. Virtue, Enniskillen.</i>							
Walter Trumbel, Picton, R.R. 8	Banner	17	23	10	19	20½	89½
T. A. Crawford, do	Extra Early	16	24	9	19	21	89

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OATS.

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PRINCE EDWARD.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOPHIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
E. W. Gorsline, Demorestville..	Extra Early.....	14½	25	9	19	18½	86
W. Asa Foster, Picton, R.R. 8	Banner.....	13½	24	8	17	18	80½
S. J. Crawford, do	Early Extra.....	12½	22	8	18	18	78½
Arthur Rightmyer, do R.R. 8	Banner.....	13	20	9	18	18	78
T. R. Morden, Demorestville ..	Abundance.....	14	20	8	15	20	77
Morden Gilbert, do ..	Rennie's Special..	14	18	7	15	20½	74½
RAINY RIVER.							
ATWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
A. E. Reid, Pinewood	Banner.....	16	20	7	17	19	79
Thos. Nolan, Sleeman	Abundance.....	15	22	5	16	20	78
W. McKenzie, do .....	.....	13½	20	7	17	20	77½
Thos. A. Smart, Pinewood .....	.....	15	20	7	16	19	77
D. J. Ewald, Rainy River	Abundance.....	15	20	5	15	20	75
L. J. Armstrong, Sleeman	Scottish Chief....	13	20	6	17	18	74
A. P. McDonald, Rainy River ..	.....	13	20	5	16	19	73
Frank Nolan, Sleeman	Yellow Russian...	13	20	5	16	18	72
T. H. Myers, do .....	.....	12	18	6	16	19	71
Hugh J. Hunter, do	Banner.....	12½	17	6½	15	19	70
A. J. Hunter, do	Amer. Banner....	14	16	6	14½	19	69½
Jno. Kearney, Pinewood .....	.....	13	14	5	13	20	65
Garrett Byrns, Rainy River ..	.....	12	14	6	14	14	60
RENFREW.							
ARNPRIOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Marville</i>							
N. S. Robertson, Arnprior	O. A. C. 72.....	17	22	6	19½	22	86½
Chas. MacKay, do	Banner.....	15	21	8½	18	21	83½
Andrew Russell, do	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	6	19	19½	81½
John Rafter, do	Banner.....	16	20½	7	15	15	78
Guli Lodge, do	do	17	6	8	18½	23	72½
Jas. Wallace, do	do	17	6	8½	18	22	71½
Duncan G. Campbell, do .....	.....	13	22	5	16	15	71
Fred. Wallace, do	Banner.....	13	16	7	15	19½	70½
W. P. Dillon, Braeside	Imp. Banner.....	13	18	5	18	13½	67½
J. S. Havey, Arnprior	Banner.....	11½	17	7	16	15	66½
Chas. Wallace, do R.R. 3	do	11½	20	5	15	13	64½
Jno. McComb, do	do	12½	14	7	15	15	63½
John O. C. Havey, do	do	13	12	7	16	14	62
Alex. W. Stewart, do R.R. 3	Mainmoth Cluster.	10	16	5	16½	13	60½
Wm. H. Duncan, do Box 443	Banner.....	12	18½	6½	8	15	60
Thos. Havey, do	do	10½	15	4½	14	11	55

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RENFREW.—Continued.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Kars.</i>							
J. C. Bulmer, Cobden	O. A. C. 72	16½	23	8½	18	21½	87½
Peter Wilson, do	Banner	17½	22	8	18	21	86½
S. McMillan, do	White Russian	16½	22	8	18	20½	85
John Oatis, do	O. A. C. 72	16½	20	8	18	21½	84
Sam. McLaren, do	Great Dane	17	20	8	15	22	82
Arthur Johnston, do	Banner	16½	20	8	15	22	81½
Clarence Purcell, do	O. A. C. 72	14½	21	7	16	18½	77
W. J. Connelly, do	Great Dane	15½	18	8	16	18½	76
A. W. Rose, do		14	20	7	14	20½	75½
Mac. McLaren, do	Sterling	14	13	8	15	18½	68½
Allan Guest, Douglas	O. A. C. 72	11½	15	8	12	18	64½
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. R. Bradley, Kars.</i>							
Albert Monroe, Beachburg	O. A. C. 72	15½	21	8	20	22	86½
Harris Brown, do	Bumper King	16½	22	7½	17	22	85
Jas. M. Metcalfe, do	O. A. C. 72	16	20	8	16	21	81
Samuel McCagherty, do	do	14½	22	7½	17	19½	80½
R. A. Fraser, Forester's Falls	do	14½	20	7½	18	19	79
Jno. Stevenson, Beachburg	White Wave	15	18	8½	18	19	78½
Alex. M. Barr, do	O. A. C. 72	15½	19	8	17	18½	78
Wm. H. Metcalfe, do	do	14	21	6	17	19½	77½
Jas. Keyes, Westmeath	do	14½	20	9	15	18½	77
Jno. A. Brown, Beachburg	do	13	19½	7	16	19	74½
Wm. Headrick, do	do	14	18	7½	16	18½	74
Jas. W. Buchanan, do	Yellow Russian	14	15	7½	18	19	73½
David Buchanan, do	Irish White	14½	15	7	17	18½	72
W. F. Weedmark, do	Granary Filler	10½	16	8½	18	18½	71
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Marville.</i>							
Lewis Galbraith, Renfrew, R.R. 3	Banner	17	23	7½	18½	23	89
R. B. Leitch, do	do	16	21	8½	18	23	86½
Gregor McIntyre, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	14½	21	6½	17½	21½	81
J. H. Fraser, Newfield	Banner	16½	19	7	17	20½	80
Wm. Kasuboski, Renfrew	do	16½	16	8½	17	20½	78½
J. F. Blane, do	do	14	20	6	16½	19	75½
R. A. McDermid, do	do	17	14	7½	14	22	74½
Walter Galbraith, do	Imp. Banner	12½	21	8	18	14½	74
Norman Jamieson, do R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72	12½	17	7½	16½	19½	73
Geo. A. Peever, do R.R. 3	do	14½	12	7½	17½	20	71½
D. B. Stewart, do R.R. 5	do	12½	16	6½	17	18½	70½
J. B. McLaren & Son, do R.F.D.	Sensation	13½	14	7½	16½	18½	70
Mark McNee, Ashdod	O. A. C. 72	15	6	6	17	21	65
Thos. T. Barnett, Renfrew	Banner	11½	5	6½	16	15½	54½

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OATS.

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RUSSELL.							
RUSSELL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Ottawa, R.R. 1.</i>							
Robt. Craig, Russell	16½	20	8½	15	19½	79½
Hy. Carscadden, do	Banner.....	16½	24	8	10	20½	79
Wm. Boyd, do	do	15½	15	7	18	18½	74
J. R. Buckingham, do	R.R. 2 do	13	15	7	16	19	70
D. Cummings, do	.....	15	10	8½	15½	19	68
Homer McKeown, do	Banner.....	13	16	5	15½	18	67½
Ernest Hamilton, Pana	.....	13	15	6	16	17	67
Thos. Sparks, Vars	Newmarket.....	12½	24	3	14	13	66½
D. J. Mather, Russell, R.R. 2	Banner.....	10	20	3	19	12½	64½
SIMCOE.							
BARRIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston.</i>							
Foyston Bros., Minesing	O. A. C. 72.....	15	24	8	19	20	86
A. A. Garvin, Midhurst	Imp. Banner.....	15	24	8	19	19	85
T. G. Seythes, Thornton	O. A. C. 72.....	16	22	7	19	20	84
Geo. Coutts, Midhurst	Canada Pride.....	15	24	8	17	19	83
J. W. Orchard, Minesing	O. A. C. 72.....	15	22	8	18	19½	82½
F. G. Frankcorn, Midhurst	Imp. Banner.....	15	22	8	18	19	82
C. M. Hickling, Barrie, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	24	7	19	18	81½
Mel. J. W. Caldwell, Barrie, R.R.	Banner.....	15	23½	7	16	19	80½
W. L. Russell, Midhurst	do	14	21	8	18	19	80
Jas. Coutts, do	Reg. Banner.....	14	20	8	18	19	79
Vernon A. Caldwell, Barrie, R.R.	Banner.....	14	23	7	16	18	78
J. J. Orok, Midhurst	Imp. Banner.....	14	19	8	17	19	77
R. D. Coutts, do	do	14	21	8	15	18	76
NOTTAWASAGA AND GREAT NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston.</i>							
Mac Gadway, Smithdale	Banner.....	14	23	8	18	19	82
Jno. Redpath, Nottawa	20th Century.....	15½	22	7	17	20	81½
Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	14	23	7	19	18	81
D. Smith & Sons, Smithdale	Banner.....	13½	23	7	18	19	80½
Duncan L. Currie, Collingwood, R.R. 1	.....	14½	24	7	17	17½	80
Blackstock Bros., Collingwood	White Wave.....	14	22	7	15	20	78
G. W. Glover, Nottawa	Reg. Banner.....	14½	19	8	18	18	77½
Jno. McCarl, do	Imp. Amer Banner.....	14	20	7	18	17½	76½
Norm. C. Swalin, Duntroon, R.R.	Derby No. 1.....	14½	19	7	16	19½	76
Alex. Doner, Stayner, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	14	17	7	18	20	76
W. T. Bates, Creemore, R.R. 1	do	13½	22	6	16	18	75½
O. M. Glover, Nottawa	do	13	21	7	18	15	74
Jno. McKee, Duntroon	Banner.....	14½	18	8	12	20	72½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SUDBURY.							
WARREN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
Alf. Stewart, Warren	Banner	16	19	8	17	20	80
A. Gagnon, do	Granary Filler	14	19½	8	17	20	78½
E. Curry, do	Banner	15	20	7	18	18	78
Jno. Weslin, Kipling	Prince Royal	13	19	7	17	19	75
D. Shea, Warren	Siberian	13	18	7	17	19	74
A. A. Montgomery, do	Banner	12	19	6	16	18	71
P. McDonald, do	do	15	18	6	10	19	68
G. Maillette, do	Granary Filler	11	17	5	14	16	63
W. E. Blair, do	Banner	14	19	5	7	17	62
M. Laplante, do	do	10	16	5	17	13½	61½
M. Trembly, do	do	10	15	5	17	14	61
H. Montgomery, do	O. A. C. 72	13	13	6	12	14	58
TEMISKAMING.							
CHARLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
Henry T. Kenny, Charlton	Great Dane	16½	23½	8	16	22½	86½
Wm. Netherton, Brentha	Imp. Banner	17½	21	8	17	22½	85½
F. Pummell, Charlton	Great Dane	16½	25	8	16	19½	85
Jno. McFarlane, do	do	15½	21	8½	17	20½	82½
Jos. Kitts, do	Rennie's Early Yielder	13	21	9	18	18½	79½
Geo. Gillett, Brentha	Banner	14	24	7	12	18½	75½
Bert. Nickerson, Charlton	Siberian	14½	17	8	16	19	74½
Telephore Lacarte, Brentha	Banner	13½	20	7	15	18½	74
Wm. Ennis, Charlton	20th Century	14	18	7	15	18	72
N. M. Fraser, do	New Sterling	15	10½	8½	17	19	70
Ed. Wicklum, do	20th Century	13	16	7	15	18½	69½
H. Cartwright, do	Mammoth Cluster	16¾	10	6½	14	22	69¼
Russell Darby, do	Banner	15¼	.....	8	15	20	58¼
Stephen Ryan, do	20th Century	14½	.....	8	16	19	57½
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
Geo. Stephenson, Englehart	Imp. Banner	17½	25	8	19	21½	91
A. W. Skinner, do	Banner	16½	24	7½	16	22	86
Jno. Allen, Heaslip	do	16½	23½	7½	16	22	85½
Jas. Harman, do	do	16½	22	7	17	22	84½
Frank Keihna, Brentha	Imp. Banner	16	22	8	16	22	84
Hy. Blackburn, Wawbewawa	Amer. Banner	15	24½	8	15½	20¼	83¼
Alex. Harkness, Englehart	Siberian	15¾	22	8	16	20¼	82¾
R. H. Emrick, Heaslip	Banner	14	25	7	14	18	78
Hy. Schaffner, Brentha	do	15½	17	7	15	22½	77
Wm. Schell, Englehart	do	14½	20	6½	15	20	76
Amos Heaslip, Heaslip	Abundance	11	21	7	15	17	71
W. C. Norham, Wawbewawa	do	12	15	9	15	18½	69½
Angus Cameron, Englehart	Mammoth Cluster	11½	24	5	10	17½	68
Jno. Prophet, do	O. A. C. 72	13	17	6	10	19	65

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
THUNDER BAY.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WHITEFISH VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
Jos. Withenshaw, Hymers	O. A. C. 72	15	23	7	16	19	80
Jacob Peltó, Nólalu	.....	14	19½	7	18	20½	79
Alex. Brown, Hymers	O. A. C. 72	14	22	7	15	20	78
Jno. Oja, Nólalu	.....	14	20	6	17	20½	77½
W. C. Grant, Hymers	.....	13	19	7	16	21	76
Isaac Turk, do	Victory	12	20	6	17	19	74
Jos. Woods, S. Gillies	.....	13	16	7	17	20	73
Blake Sutherland, Hymers	Ligowa	13	16	7	16	20	72
J. Seppaite, Nólalu	.....	14	18	5	16	18½	71½
Jno. Harris, Sellars	.....	13	16	6	15	21	71
Jas. G. Bauch, S. Gillies	Rennie's Early Yelder	13	15	6	16	20	70
M. Peterson, Sellars	.....	12	16	7	15	19	69
F. E. Hawkes, S. Gillies	Rennie's Early Yelder	16	11½	7	13	21	68½
W. H. Jordan, Hymers	.....	10½	20	7	15	14	66½
VICTORIA.							
FENELON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. R. Blakely, Eldorado, R.R. 1.</i>							
Marsh. Moynes, Cameron, R.R. 1	Early W. Derby	14½	20	8	17½	21	81
Jno. Lean, do R.R. 2	Yellow Russian	13	21	7	18½	19½	79
J. H. Brandon, Fenelon Falls	do	13	20	7½	17	19	75½
Jno. Knox, do	do	12½	20	5	17	19	73½
Jno. Graham, do	do	11½	20	5	17	19½	73
W. F. Smitheran, Cameron, R. R. 1	Prince Royal	12	19	7	15	19½	72½
Thos. Isaac, Fenelon Falls, R.R.1	Yellow Russian	12	20	6	15	18½	71½
J. C. Parrish, Cameron, R.R. 2	Amer. Wonder	11½	19	7	15	18	70½
Wm. Hetherington, Verulam	White Wave	10½	18	7	15	19	69½
W. J. Gillis, Fenelon	Yellow Russian	11	21	5	15	17	69
Arthur Goodhand, Verulam	do	7½	21	6	16	17	67½
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. R. Blakely, Eldorado, R.R. 1.</i>							
Alex. Thompson, Bobcaygeon	O. A. C. 72	14	23	8	18	21½	84½
Mossom Boyd & Co., do	Victory	14½	21	7½	18	19	80
H. R. Seymour, do	Yellow Russian	14	23	8	18	15	78
Garfield Kennedy, do	Sensation	14½	21	7	15	20	77½
Thos. Cosh, do	Yellow Russian	13	21	6	19	18	77
Robt. T. Robertson, do	do	11	22	6½	17	18	75
Clayton Taylor, do	Siberian	12½	19	8	16	18	73½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

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VICTORIA.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
J. W. Staples, Bobcaygeon	White Wave.....	12	20	6	19	16	73
C. H. Thurston, do	Yellow Russian...	12½	20	5	17	18	72½
R. E. Thurston, do	do	12	19	6	17	17	71
Ross Kimble, do	Bumper King.....	9	20	6	18	17½	70½
Jas. Ingram, do	Yellow Russian...	12	20	6	14	17	69
C. E. Junken, do	White Lothian....	10	20	7	18	11	66
WELLAND.							
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. R. Fancher, Guelph.</i>							
M. W. Sexsmith, Fort Erie, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	15	23	9	19	19	85
J. W. Jewson, do	do	15	20	8½	18	19	80½
Geo. Sexsmith, Bridgburg, R.R. 1	do	14	21	8	19	18	80
Richard Shaw, Fort Erie, R.R. 2	Dalmeny.....	15	18	8	16	20	77
J. R. Phillips, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	13	18	7	19	19	76
Wm. Woehl, Bridgburg, R.R. 1	do	14	16	8½	18	19	75½
D. L. Hershey, Fort Erie, R.R. 1	Granary Filler...	13	20	8	16	17½	74½
H. J. Miller, Bridgeburg, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	14	15	8	18	19	74
W. J. Wale, do R.R. 1	Granary Filler...	11	20	8	18	16	73
J. E. Laur, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	17	8	18	17	72½
H. M. Hershey, Fort Erie, R.R. 1	Mammoth Cluster	13	19	8	12	18½	70½
Wm. Willick, Stevensville	.....	16½	15	8	10	20	69½
C. Fretz, Fort Erie, R.R. 1	Danish.....	14	10	5	17	18	64
Jno. McGaw, do R.R. 1	Lincoln.....	13½	17	8	17	8	63½
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Foster, Honeywood.</i>							
Jacob M. Haist, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	18	24	9	19	23	93
Clemens Bros., Fenwick, R.R. 5	do	16	23	7	19	23	88
O. L. Beckett, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	Siberian.....	15	21	8	18	22	84
Aaron Marshall, Fenwick, R.R. 3	O. A. C. 72.....	17	18	8	18	22	83
Walter G. Crow, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	Sensation.....	12	21	9	17	21	80
J. L. Stirtzinger, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Banner.....	16½	15	8	18	20½	78
Fred. Haist, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	do	11	20	9	17	19	76
Harvey W. Mills, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Silver Mine.....	11	21	7	16	18	73
Daniel Haist, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	Mammoth Cluster	11	20	9	10	20	70
Robt. Chambers, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Granary Filler...	7	16	7	16	18	64
Roy Chambers, do	Banner.....	8	15	6	14	18	61
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Foster, Honeywood.</i>							
A. E. Howell, Fenwick, R.R. 5	O. A. C. 72.....	16	23	8	19	22	88
Dr. F. G. Hutton, Welland	Banner.....	17	18	9	17	23	84
C. W. Hagar, Port Robinson	do	12	20	8	19	19	78

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OATS.

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WELLAND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLAND AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
H. Crowther, Welland	O. A. C. 72.....	14	18	7	17	20	76
C. Booth, Niagara Falls, S.	Siberian.....	15	18½	8	8	22½	72
Malvin Traver, Wellandport ..	O. A. C. 72.....	9	20	4	18	17	68
L. Traver, do ..	do ..	15	15	7	10	20	67
C. Rigg, do ..	Great Dane.....	11	16	6	14	17	64
Paul Gram, Pt. Colborne, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	6	18	7	18	13	62
C. E. Wilson, Welland, R.R. 2..	do ..	10	18	4	12	17	61
C. Zavitz, Marshville	do ..	9	18	4	10	18	59
WELLINGTON.							
ARTHUR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. McClure, Norval, R.R. 2.</i>							
Peter Birns, Arthur	Banner.....	16	20	8	15	19½	78½
Jno. McQueen, do R.R. 2..	do ..	15½	20	8	15	19½	78
H. H. Cormack, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	11	19	7	18	18	73
Geo. Dodge, do ..	Banner.....	12½	18	7	18	15	70½
Jas. Bodenistle, Kenilworth	do ..	13½	18	7	18	13	69½
Wm. Hutchinson, Arthur	do ..	12	15	8	15	13½	68½
Wm. Cook, do ..	O. A. C. 72.....	12½	12	7	18	13	62½
Thos. Hill, do ..	do ..	10	15	6	18	13	62
Thos. Berry & Son, do ..	Banner.....	10½	14	6	12	18	60½
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY							
<i>Judge—D. McClure, Norval, R.R. 2.</i>							
Robt. Cumming, Elora, R.R. 1..	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	18	20	82
R. L. & R. Short, do ..	Abundance.....	17	16	8	18	22	81
Wm. Hutchison, Rockwood	O. A. C. 72.....	14½	22	8	19	17	80½
J. H. Anderson, Fergus, R.R. 4	Abundance.....	14½	20	8	18	19	79½
Robt. Tindale, do R.R. 1	Banner.....	15	20	7½	18	17½	78
Jacob Dix, do ..	do ..	17½	20	8	5	20	70½
Wm. Aitkinson, do R.R. 4	O. A. C. 72.....	12	20	6	18	13	69
F. J. Wilson, do ..	do ..	14	18	6	15	15	68
R. T. Pritchard, do ..	Abundance.....	12	17	7	18	13½	67½
Alex. Cromar, Elora, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72.....	13½	16	7	14	15½	66
Alf. Forrest, Rockwood, R.R. 3.	Abundance.....	11	16	6	16	15	64
R. S. Gale, Elora, R.R. 1	do ..	15½	.....	8½	18	19½	61½
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. G. Marritt, Keswick.</i>							
E. Barbour, Hillsburg	O. A. C. 72.....	18	24	9½	19	22	92½
G. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. 1 ..	do ..	18½	23	9	19	22	91½
S. Bingham, Hillsburg, R.R. 2 ..	Reg. Banner.....	18	23	9	19	22	91

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OATS.

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		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
WELLINGTON.— <i>Continued.</i>							
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
S. E. Griffin, Acton, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72	17½	22½	9½	19	22	90½
J. Mulloy, Erin, R.R. 1	do	17	23½	9	18½	22	90
Mac. Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1	do	16½	24	9	19	21	89½
Jos. Coke, Erin, R.R. 2	do	16½	23	9	19	21½	89
H. T. Matheson, Hillsburg, R.R. 2	do	17½	23	9	18	21½	88½
Mrs. Marshall, Erin	Amer. Banner	16	23	8½	19½	21½	88½
C. McMillan, do R.R. 2	Reg. Banner	15	24	9	18	22	88
J. W. Burt, Hillsburg, R.R. 1	Ligowa	15½	22½	9½	18½	21½	87½
Fred. McMillan, Hillsburg	Reg. Banner	16½	22	8½	19	22	86½
J. C. McAllister, do	Sterling	15	22	9½	18	22	86½
Wilburg Awrey, Orton, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	16½	22	8	18	21½	86
D. Barbour, Hillsburg	Banner	13½	23	9	16	22	83½
Jno. Smith, do	Northland	13	23	8	19	20	83
Albert Brown, Erin	White Wave	14½	20	8	17	21	80½
F. White, do R.R. 1	O. A. C. 72	17	17	6	18	22	80
R. Overland, Hillsburg	Sterling	14	22	6	16	21½	79½
R. D. Nodwell, do	O. A. C. 72	13½	15	9	17	21	75½
A. E. Currie, Guelph, R.R. 1	do	15	14	8	18	20	75
C. Burt, Hillsburg	Ligowa	10	14	8	17	18	67
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. Berry,</i> <i>St. Mary's, R.R. 1.</i>							
J. & G. W. Barclay, Guelph	O. A. C. 72	18	23½	9	20	23½	94
Wm. Winer & Sons, do	do	17½	23½	9	20	21½	91
Jas. E. Thomas, do	do	18½	22	8½	20	21½	90½
P. J. McLean & Sons, Puslinch	Banner	17½	22½	9	17½	23½	90
Alex. McLean, do	O. A. C. 72	16½	23	7½	20	22½	89½
E. S. Shantz, Hespeler	Michigan Amber	17½	22	9	19	21½	89
J. A. Cockburn & Sons, Puslinch	O. A. C. 72	17½	21	7	20	22½	88
Hector McCaig, Hespeler	do	16½	22½	9½	19	20	87½
Frank Boreham, Guelph	do	15½	21	9	19	22½	87
D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch	do	16½	23	8½	18	20½	86½
Jacob B. Cooper, Hespeler	Abundance	16½	22½	5	18	22½	84½
Jno. Walsh, Guelph	O. A. C. 72	16½	21	7	17	20½	82
J. J. Macpherson, Puslinch	Abundance	17	18	6½	17½	22½	81½
Jno. W. Kerr, do	O. A. C. 72	15	16½	9½	20	20	81
Neil Stewart, Morriston	Granary Filler	15	17	9	19	20½	80½
Fred. Paddock, Puslinch	Lincoln	13½	20½	8	18½	19	79½
Wm. Bond, do	Banner	16	17	6½	18	21	78½
Arthur Byrne, Guelph	O. A. C. 72	14½	23	7	15	18½	78
J. P. Henderson, do R.R. 7	Banner	12½	22½	5	18½	19	77½
ROCKWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. G. Marritt, Keswick.</i>							
Hugh Black, Rockwood	O. A. C. 72	17½	24	9	18½	23	92
J. Stovel, do R.R. 1	do	17½	23½	9	19	22	91
M. A. F. & G. Auld, Guelph, R. R. 2	Golden Rain	16	23½	8½	19	23½	90½

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OATS.

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WELLINGTON.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
ROCKWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Arch. McNabb, Rockwood, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	17	23	9	19	22	90
Jos. Graham, do R.R. 1	do	16	24½	8	19½	21½	89½
Jno. Cumming, do R.R. 3	do	16½	22	9½	19	22	89
Frank Day, do R.R. 2	do	15½	23½	8½	19	22	88½
N. H. Black, do R.R. 4	do	14	23½	8½	19	22	87
B. Shultis, do R.R. 2	do	14	23	8	19	22½	86½
Neil Maclean, do R.R. 4	do	16½	22	9	16	21½	85
C. H. Harris, do R.R. 4	do	12	21	9½	19	20½	84
Ben. Tolton, Guelph, R.R. 4....	do	15½	18	9½	17	21	81½
Melvin Burns, Rockwood, R.R. 4	Sheffield Standard	14	18	7	17	20	76
WENTWORTH.							
ANCASTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. A. Cameron, Maple.</i>							
F. G. Brown, Ancaster, R.R. 1..	O. A. C. 72.....	18	21	8	18	23	88
Wm. Shaver, do do	do	17	21	7	20	22	87
Leaman Wilson, Wightman's Crs.	do	18	20	7	19	22	86
Thos. Calder, Glanford, R.R. 3..	do	17	20	7	18½	22	84½
B. B. Brown, Ancaster, R.R. 3..	do	17	18	7½	20	21½	84
J. S. Howell, Jerseyville	do	16	18	9	18	22	83
Gavin Morton, Glanford Sta. ...	do	16	20	7	18	21½	82½
Jno. Moffat, Ancaster	Reg. Banner.....	16	19	8	18	21	82
Jas. English & Son do	Derby.....	15	18	8	19	21	81
Ed. Lyons, do	Mammoth Cluster	16	18	8	18	20½	80½
Wm. Baker, Alberton	Banner.....	16	18	7	17	21	79
WEST FLAMBORO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. C. Duff, Chatsworth.</i>							
Jas. A. Gartley, Puslinch, R.R. 3	Mammoth Cluster	18	24	9	19	24	94
C. W. Goodbrand, Hamilton, R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	19½	22	9	19	23½	92
G. W. Lambier, Millgrove, R.R. 1	Lincoln.....	17½	23	9	19	22½	91
Hugh Drummond, do R.R. 2	Reg. Abundance..	16	23	9	19	22	89
Geo. Cummins, Puslinch, R.R. 3	Lincoln.....	17	23	8	19	21	88
Thos. Goodbrand, Waterdown, R. 2	O. A. C. 72.....	16	20	8	19	22	85
Wm. Beeton, Freelon	Lincoln.....	16	22	8	18	20	84
Albert E. Campbell, Campbellville, R.R. 2	Reg. Abundance..	13	24	8	18	20	83
Geo. Harris, Millgrove	O. A. C. 72.....	17	15	8	20	22	82
Jas. A. Gray, Freelon	Abundance.....	14½	20	8	19	20	81½
Ed. Harris, Flamboro Centre ..	O. A. C. 72.....	15½	17	8	19	21	80½
Wm. Fulton, Harper's Corners..	Abundance.....	14	20	8	18	19½	79½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

OATS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
YORK.							
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
RICHMOND HILL AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer W.</i>							
Fred. A. Clark, Gormley	O. A. C. 72	16	25	10	19	22	92
J. Young & Son, Unionville	do	17	23	10	18	23	91
F. A. Legge, Jefferson	do	16	23	8	18	22	87
J. H. Brillinger, Richmond Hill	do	16½	22	8	18	22	86½
Jas. Bell, Amber	Ligowa	17	20	9	17	23	86
Jas. McLean, Richmond Hill	O. A. C. 72	17	22	6	17	20	82
W. M. Brumwell, Newtonbrook.	do	10	15	8	16	15	64
SCARBORO AGR. SOCIETY							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
Allan P. Wheeler, Agincourt	Banner	18	24	8½	19	22½	92
Robt. Sterling, do	R.R. 1 Lincoln	17½	23½	8½	19	22½	91
Jno. Baird, Scarboro Jct., R.R. 1	Abundance	17	23½	8½	19	22	90
W. G. Rennie, Agincourt	Lincoln	17	23	8½	19	22	89½
Laurie Bros., do	Yellow Russian	16½	23	8	19	21½	88
Geo. B. Little, do	R.R. 1 Industrial	16	22	8	20	21	87
Robt. B. Ormerod, Brown's Crs.	Lincoln	15½	23	8	19	20	85½
Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere	do	16	21	8	18	22	85
Geo. Fitzpatrick, Danforth, R.R.	O. A. C. 72	16	21	7½	18	21½	84
Jno. Kennedy & Son, Agincourt, R.R. 1	Lincoln	14½	23	7	19	20	83½
Robt. M. Loveless, Agincourt, R. R. 1	do	14½	23	7½	18½	19½	83
SCHOMBERG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lee Cascadden, Aylmer W.</i>							
Palmer Bros., Schomberg	Banner	17	23	9	19	23	91
R. Sinclair, Bradford	Simcoe	18	23	9	18	22½	90½
Wm. Thompson, Aurora, R.R. 2	Granary Filler	16	23	10	18	23	90
W. G. McKay, Bradford	do	18	22	8	18	23	89
Jno. McDonald, do	20th Century	17	22	9	18	22	88
Fred. Amey, Lloydtown	Yellow Russian	15	20	9	18	22	84
Geo. L. Walker, Tottenham	20th Century	17	19	8	16	22	82
J. McDevitt, do	do	16	20	7	16	20	79
W. Merchant, Schomberg	Banner	14	11	8	17	20	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ELGIN.							
SOUTH DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton.</i>							
G. W. Smith, South Dorchester.	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	19	8	18	24	86
Wm. Whaley & Sons, Brownsville	do ...	16	12	9	17	22½	76½
T. Vic. Martyn, Springfield, R.R.2	do ...	17½	18	7½	8	23	74
Bruce Charlton, do R.R.1	do ...	15½	5	8	15	21½	65
Connor & Davis, do	Manchester.....	15	8	8	13	20½	64½
R. B. McKenney, do	Dawson's G. Chaff.	13	5	7½	15	20½	61
Clifton Charlton, do	do ...	11½	5	8	16	18	58½
MIDDLESEX.							
MOSA AND EKFRID AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robert Berry, St. Mary's, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jas. Lethbridge, Glencoe	Golden Chaff.....	18½	19	9	18½	22	87
John Gould, do	do	18½	18½	8½	18½	22½	86½
C. McCallum, Appin, R.R. 2 ..	do	18	17	9	18½	23	85½
Arthur Williams, Glencoe	do	17½	19	8½	18½	21½	85
Jas. McRae, do	do	17	18	9	19	21½	84½
Duncan J. McKellar, do	Gold Coin.....	17	19½	9	16	22½	84
J. Zoller, Crinan	Golden Chaff.....	17½	17½	9	16	23½	83½
James Walker, Glencoe	do	16½	19½	9	17	21	83
D. A. Ferguson & Son, Newbury	Abundance.....	16	19	9	16	22½	82½
Wm. Leitch, Glencoe	Golden Chaff.....	17	17	8½	17	22	82
Jos. Moore, Walker's	Abundance.....	16	18½	9½	18	20	82
Wm. Reyecraft, Glencoe	Golden Chaff.....	17	18	9	16½	20½	81
W. J. McKellar, do	Abundance.....	16	19	7½	17	20½	80
B. Towers, do	do	15	18	9	17	19½	78½
Chas. S. Farris, do	Golden Chaff.....	15	18	7	17	19½	76½
L. Leitch, do	Abundance.....	15	18	5	17	20½	75½
Wm. Stinson, do	Golden Chaff.....	14½	18	8½	14	19	74
Jas. E. Corbett, do	Abundance.....	14½	15½	9	14½	19½	73
Wm. McCutcheon, do	Golden Chaff.....	13½	16	5	20	17½	72
OXFORD.							
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. O. Vansickle, Alberton.</i>							
E. Butler, Norwich	Dawson's G. Chaff.	19	22	8	19	24½	92½
Chas. N. Hilliker, Burgessville..	do ...	18	23	7	19½	24½	92
Geo. H. Woodrow, do ..	do ...	17½	23	8	19	24	91½
D. Hutchinson & Son, do R.R.1	do ...	18	19	8	19	25	89
Jas. Johnston, Otterville	do ...	17	20	8	19	23	87
Fred. E. Hilliker, Norwich	do ...	17	20	7	16	21½	81½

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
OXFORD.—Continued.							
NORTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>—Continued.</i>							
Cohoe Bros., Burgessville	Dawson's G. Chaff	18½	18	6	16	22½	81
Albert Sherman, do	do	17	20	7	10	21½	75½
A. E. Cornwell, Norwich	do	16	12	5	18	23½	74½
E. B. Palmer & Son, do	do	17	9	7	18½	22½	74
Walter Lossing, do R.R. 3	do	15	12	7	19	20	73
Fred. C. Wyckoff do	do	15½	10	7	17½	21½	71½
Wm. E. Parkhill, do	do	17	5	7½	14	22½	66
Arthur Walker, Burgessville ..	do	15	5	5	10	20	55
PERTH.							
KIRKTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce,</i>							
<i>Fingal, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jno. Johnson, Science Hill, R.R.1	Dawson's G. Chaff	18½	23	9	19	22	91½
Wesley Shier, Woodham	do	17½	22	9	19	23	90½
Wm. J. Robinson, St. Mary's, R.							
R. 1	Abundance.....	18	21	9	18	23	89
Milton Gregory, Kirkton	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	22	9	20	19½	88½
Wm. Harding, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	do	17	21	9	17	22½	86½
David Hackney, Kirkton	Imperial Amber..	17½	21	9	15	23	85½
G. Rundle, Jr., St. Mary's, R.R.1	Abundance.....	15½	20	9	18	21½	84
Harry Armstrong, Science Hill	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	19	8	18	22	83
R. H. Switzer, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	do	17	18	9	17	21	82
Robt. Taylor, Granton, R.R. 1..	Scott.....	15½	20	9	18	19	81½
Wm. Denham, St. Mary's, R.R.1	Dawson's G. Chaff	14½	19	9	20	18½	81
Alex. Anderson, Science Hill ..	do	16	18	9	14	22	79
C. Atkinson, St. Mary's, R.R. 1	do	14½	20	8	17	18½	78
Percy Sparling, do	do	15	18	8	17	19	77
VICTORIA.							
VERULAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Sersmith,</i>							
<i>Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>							
David Hetherington, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll						
	Pay the Rent...	18½	23	8	17	21½	88
Arch. Campbell, do ..	Dawson's G. Chaff	16½	24	7	18	22	87½
Jos. N. Taylor, do ..	do	16	24	9	18	19	86
Geo. Bick, do ..	Sleep and I'll						
	Pay the Rent...	17	22	9	18	19½	85½
H. R. Seymour, do ..	do	17	23	7	18	20	85
Thos. Cosh, do ..	do	17	22	8	18	19	84
Ross Kimble, do ..	do	14½	22	8	17	21½	83
Milton Ingram, do ..	do	14½	20	8	18	22	82½
Geo. Kimble, do ..	do	13	24	8	19	18	82
Jas. Robertson, do ..	do	15	20	8½	18	20	81½
Garfield Kennedy, do ..	do	13	24	5	18	21	81
Jno. H. Taylor, do ..	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	23	18	14	71

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

FALL WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
WATERLOO.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
SOUTH WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>							
Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	21	9	18	22½	88½
Jno. McKenzie, do R.R. 3	Golden Jewel.....	17½	20	9	18	23	87½
A. G. Taylor, do R.R. 7	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	20	9	19	21½	87
J. S. Wallace, do R.R. 4	Golden Jewel.....	18½	20	9	15	24	86½
J. Barrie, do R.R. 7	Dawson's G. Chaff	17	20	9	18	22	86
Wm. Johnstone, do R.R. 7	do	15½	22	9½	18	20½	85½
E. Kemkes, Branchton, R.R. 1	do	16½	19	9	18	22½	85
Alex. Hall, Ayr, R.R. 3	do	17	20	7	19	21½	84½
W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, R.R. 2	do	18	20	9	15	22	84
Jno. Studiman, Branchton	do	18	18	9	18	20½	83½
W. Milroy, Galt, R.R. 7	do	17½	19	9	17	20½	83
D. & R. Arthur, Branchton	do	16	19	9	18	20½	82½
L. McDonald, Galt, R.R. 6	do	16½	18	9	17	21½	82
Jas. W. Hay, do R.R. 3	Golden Jewel.....	18	15	9	18	21½	81½
Jas. A. Gillespie, Ayr, R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff	15	19	9	17	21	81
R. E. Cowan, Galt, R.R. 3	do	17	18	9	15	21¾	80¾
Jas. R. Wood, Preston, R.R. 2	Golden Jewel.....	15½	20	7½	17	20½	80½
Eph. G. Hallman, Ayr, R.R. 1	do	15½	20	8½	16	20	80
Robt. S. Oliver, Branchton	Dawson's G. Chaff	17½	16	7½	17	21½	79½
Jacob Lerch, Preston, R.R. 2	Golden Jewel.....	15½	19	8	15	21½	79
Isaiah Hilborn, Roseville	do	15½	18	7½	16	21½	78½
Arch. Hall, Galt, R.R. 4	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	16	9	15	21½	77½
Isaiah Holm, Hespeler	Golden Jewel.....	16	14	8	14	20½	77½
Geo. P. Moore, Galt, R.R. 7	Dawson's G. Chaff	16	13	8	13	21½	71½
Schuman Bros., Hespeler	Early Windsor...	15½	12	8	14	21½	71
WELLINGTON.							
PUSLINCH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal, R.R. 1.</i>							
E. S. Shantz, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Michigan Amber...	17½	23	7	17	22	86½
J. P. Henderson, Guelph, R.R. 7	do	16	23	9	18	19½	85½
Wm. Winer & Sons, do R.R. 3	Dawson's G. Chaff	18	20	8	17	22	85
D. R. Clark Puslinch, R.R. 1	Michigan Amber...	17	21	9	16	21½	84½
Hector McCaig, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Jewel.....	15	22	9	18	20	84
Jno. A. Cockburn & Sons, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Dawson's G. Chaff	15½	21	9	18	20	83½
John Walsh, Guelph	do	18	21	9	14	21	83
Jno. W. Kerr, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Abundance.....	17	21	8	14	22	82
Wm. H. Schultz, do R.R. 2	do	16½	20	9	17	19½	82
D. A. McLean, do R.R. 1	do	17	19	7	17	21½	81½
Fred. Paddock, Hespeler, R.R. 2	Jewel.....	16½	22	8	15	19	80½
Neil Stewart, Morriston	Michigan Amber..	16	21	7	17	19	80
Peter McLean & Sons, Puslinch, R.R. 2	Abundance.....	17	20	9	15	19	80
Alex. McLean, Puslinch R.R. 1	do	17½	20	7	14	21	79½
J. & G. W. Barclay, Guelph, R. R. 6	Mogul.....	15½	19	8	16	20½	79
D. G. Hanning, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Abundance.....	15½	19	8	15	19½	77
Duncan McLean, Puslinch, R.R. 1	do	15½	15	9	15	21	75¾

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
CARLETON.							
(20) (25) (10) (20) (25) (100)							
FITZROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wm. Higginson, Inkerman.</i>							
E. O. Wilson, Kinburn	Marquis	16½	20	9	18	22½	86
J. Lewis Hunt, Galetta	do	15	21	9	19	21½	85½
A. E. Riddell, Kinburn, R.R. 3.	Red Fife	15½	21	9	17	22	84½
H. E. Miller, Arnprior, R.R. 1.	White Fife	15½	18	7	17	22½	80
George Owens, Kinburn	do	13	18	8	17	20	76
P. M. Herrick, Galetta	Marquis	13	18	7	17	18	73
Robt. J. Storey, Kinburn	do	15	15	7	15	20	72
S. G. Gourlay, do	do	13½	15	7	16	20	71½
F. R. Gourlay, do	do	14	15	8	17	17	71
W. R. Serson, do	do	17	10	8	10	21	66
Hartley Miller, Galetta	White Fife	10	15	5	16	13	59
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.							
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Chas. J. Lindquist, Aylsworth.	Marquis	17½	23	8	19	22	89½
Oswald Cameron, Emo	do	17	23	9	18	22	89
Wm. Jewell, Big Fork	do	17	23	8	18	21	87
Edward Mose, Emo	Red Fife	15½	22	9	18	20	84½
R. J. Corrigan, do	Marquis	16½	15	9	19	21	80½
R. W. MacEachern, do	do	15½	18	7½	18	20	78½
F. W. Tummey, do	do	15	15	7	19	20	76
A. J. Hunter, Sleeman	do	15½	14	8	18	20	75½
Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Big Forks.	do	14	15	7	19	18	73
Bernard Kerr, do	do	15	11	8	18	20	72
Jno. McKay, Emo	do	14½	11	7½	18	18	69
Dnl. D. O'Connell, Big Forks	do	14	12	7	16	18	67
RENFREW.							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.</i>							
Geo. McDiarmid, Cobden, R.M.D.	Marquis	19	23	9	19	21½	91½
Clarence Purcell, do	do	18½	23	9	18	22½	91
M. McLaren, do	do	18½	22	8	18	22½	89
Robt. Jones, do	do	18	22	8	18	22½	88½
Peter Wilson, do	Great Dane	17	21	9	19	21½	87½
Jas. Guest, do	R.M.D. Marquis	17	18	9	18	22½	84½
John Oates, do	do	17½	19	7	19	21½	84
A. W. Ross, do	do	17½	18	8	19	20½	83
Sam. McMillan, do	do	17½	15	9	16	21	78½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
RENFREW.— <i>Continued.</i>							
COBDEN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Arthur Johnston, Cobden, R.M.D.	White Fife.....	17	23	9	10	18½	77½
P. W. Mulligan, do	Marquis.....	17	12	9	19	20½	77½
J. C. Bulmer, do R.M.D.	do	16	12	9	18	20	75
Sam. McLaren, do	do	17½	8	8	16	22½	72
Allan Guest, Douglas, R.M.D. ..	do	14	16	8	13	20	71
NORTH RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. J. Casselman, Morrisburg.</i>							
Harris Brown, Beachburg	Marquis.....	19	22	9½	18	23½	92
Robt. Bennie, do	do	18	23	9	19	22½	91½
Sml. McCagherty, Westmeath ..	do	18	22	9	18½	22½	90
R. A. Fraser, Forester's Falls, R.R. 2	Fife.....	18	20	8	17	20½	83½
Jno. A. Brown, Beachburg	Marquis.....	16½	22	8	12	21½	80
Jas. H. Buchanan, do	do	16	17	8	15	19½	75½
Stephen McClelland, do	Fife.....	17	18	9	11	20	75
W. M. Headrick, do	Marquis.....	15½	14	9	16	19½	74
Joseph Keyes, Westmeath, R.R. 2	White Fife.....	10	20	8	16	19	73
John Stevenson, Beachburg	Marquis.....	14	17	8	14	17½	70½
Herbert Comrie, do	do	17½	.....	9	19	23½	69
Albert Munroe, do	do	14	14	8	17	15½	68½
Jno. W. Buchanan, do	do	17½	.....	9	19	21½	67
Alex. M. Barr, do	do	14	10	8	18	15½	65½
Jas. M. Metcalfe, do	do	15½	10	8	12	17	62½
TEMISKAMING.							
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. H. McKee, Shelburne, R.R. 4.</i>							
Robt. Jellie, New Liskeard	Marquis.....	18	24	9½	19	21½	92
John McFarlane, do	do	18	24½	9	19	21	91½
G. W. Slade, do	do	17½	24	9	19	20½	90
L. Scott, Uno Park	do	17	20	9	18	21	85
D. Stewart, New Liskeard	do	15½	23	9	19	18	84½
S. Jewell, do	do	16	20	9	19	20	84
Jas. Carter, do	do	14½	24	9	16	18	81½
W. C. Hastings, do	do	17	8	9	18½	20½	73
S. McChesney, do	do	16½	10	4½	19	21	71
D. Mackay, do	Red Fife.....	15½	10	4½	15	19½	64½
YORK.							
MARKHAM AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. G. Marritt, Keswick.</i>							
R. McCowan, Scarboro	Goose.....	19	24	8½	19½	22	93
Jno. Young & Son, Hagerman..	do	18	22½	9½	19	23½	92½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

SPRING WHEAT.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
YORK.— <i>Continued.</i>							
MARKHAM AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Jas. Rennie, Agincourt	Goose	18	23	9	19½	22	91½
Jos. Russell, M.P.P., Birchcliff ..	do	19	24	9	16	23	91
Frank Boyle, Hagerman	do	18	23	8½	18	22	89½
Leon'd Meyers, Todmorden, R.R. 1	do	18	22	9	17	22	88
Capt. G. B. Little, Agincourt, R.R.	do	17½	20	8½	17½	23½	87
Jos. Lapp & Son, Cedar Grove ..	do	16½	22	8½	18	21½	86½
John Brownsberger, Stouffville, R.R. 1	do	17½	20	9½	17	21½	85½
W. F. MacLean, M.P., Todmor- den, R.R. 1	do	16½	20	9	18	22	85½
W. A. Patterson, Agincourt ...	do	17½	21	9	16	22	85½
W. P. Johnson, Markham, R.R..	do	15	23	8	18	21	85
Joseph Schelle, Agincourt	do	15½	22	9	17	21½	85
John Groose, Todmorden, R.R. 1	do	16½	22	9	17	21	84½
P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar ..	do	13	17	17	16	20	83
Henry Meyer, Markham, R.R. 2	do	16	22	8	17	19	82
D. Donaldson, Milliken, R.R. 1.	do	13	17	8	19	22	79
A. Anderson, Todmorden, R.R. 1	do	13	23	7	16	19	78
J. W. Warriner, Markham, R.R. 1	do	14	20	8	15	20	77
W. Summerfeldt, Unionville ..	do	13	18	7	16	21	75
Wm. Harper, Hagerman	do	13	15	8	17	19	72
Thos. Reid, Victoria Square ...	do	14	15	7	17	19	72
R. S. Frisby, do	do	10	15	8	15	18	66
Harry Hammond, Unionville ..	do	8	15	8	15	18	64
O. Hemingway, Hagerman	do	11	10	5	15	18	59

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.							
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Edgar Rains, Richard's Ldg. ..	O. A. C. 21.....	16	22	9	17	20	84
Thos. White, do ..	Mandscheuri.....	15	20	9	18	20	82
Geo. Hadden, do ..	do	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	9	16	19	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Fife, do ..	O. A. C. 21.....	15	23	9	14	19	80
John Cheer, do ..	do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	9	18	16	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Smedley, do ..	do	14	22	9	15	18	78
Hugh Matheson, do ..	Marquis.....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	9	16	18	77 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chas. Young, do ..	O. A. C. 21.....	14	16	9	15	20	74
Mrs. A. W. Ross, do ..	do	14	17	9	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. A. Stableforth, do ..	do	14	15	9	18	17	73
Jas. Cruickshanks, do ..	do	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	14	18	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. W. Cheer, do ..	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	18	16	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. V. Rains, Sea Gull	do	14	12	8	14	18	66
BRANT.							
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Coke, B.S.A., Erin.</i>							
A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga	O. A. C. 21.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	9	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
H. H. Howell, Cainsville, R.R. 1	do	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	9	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
Geo. Thomson, do R.R. 1	do	18	23	8	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Francis Thomson, do	do	16	22	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	84
D. B. Campbell, do R.R. 2	do	16	20	8	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. J. Robertson, do R.R. 1	do	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	19	77
Geo. Simpson, do	do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	8	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
D. T. Thomson, do	do	13	18	8	16	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. Sharp, do	do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	18	18	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jas. Pate, Paris, R.R. 4	do	12	19	8	17	14	70
Jas. E. Walker, Caledonia, R.R. 2	do	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6	18	19	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arthur Mitchell, do R.R. 2	do	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	15	17	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
BRUCE.							
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. C. Duff, Chatsworth.</i>							
W. T. Hewton, Barrow Bay ...	O. A. C. 21.....	18	24	9	17	24	92
S. L. Rutherford, Lion's Head..	do	15	24	8	19	21	87
H. H. Harding, do ..	do	15	24	8	18	20	85
D. S. Warren, do ..	do	14	24	8	18	19	83
R. Cameron, do ..	do	14	24	8	18	18	82
W. J. Walpole, Spry	do	13	24	8	18	17	80
A. Miehhausen, Lion's Head ..	do	13	24	8	17	17	79

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, method of seeding and absence of lodging.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality and uniformity of maturity.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.—Continued.							
		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
HURON TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>							
R. H. Reid, Kincardine, R.R. 1	O. A. C. 21.....	17	22	8	16	20	83
W. D. Bradley, Ripley, R.R. 1..	do	15	22	8	15	20	80
Robt. Geddes, do R.R. 1..	do	17	18	7	15	21	78
J. W. Thompson, do R.R. 3..	do	14	22	6	8	20	70
W. C. Smith, do R.R. 1..	do	11½	15	8	12	18½	65
Robt. Watson, Lucknow, R.R. 6	do	11	14	7	12	18	62
Duncan Campbell, Ripley, R.R. 3	do	11	22	9	.....	18	60
W. J. Roulston, Lucknow, R.R. 6	do	7	18	5	10	8	48
HALTON.							
HALTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Coke, B.S.A., Erin.</i>							
Wm. Hume, Milton, R.R. 6	O. A. C. 21.....	16¾	23	8½	19	22	89¼
Robt. Bush, Sr., do R.R. 2	do	17½	21	8	18	21½	86
E. Readhead, do do	do	16½	20	7½	16½	21	81½
G. E. Castle, do do	do	16	20	8½	16	20	80½
Geo. A. Wilson, Georgetown ..	Mandscheuri.....	16	18	9	16	21	80
H. Dixon, Milton, R.R....	O. A. C. 21.....	13½	21	7½	17½	20	79½
Jno. F. Ford, do R.R....	do	13	22	8	17	19	79
E. Sherk, do R.R. 2	do	13½	18	8	16½	19¼	75¼
Wm. Harris, do do	do	14½	17	7	16	20	74½
Robt. Patterson, do R.R. 6	Mandscheuri.....	13½	16	7	16	18½	71
J. G. Ellenton, Hornby	O. A. C. 21.....	12½	15	7	15	18½	68
HASTINGS.							
FRANKFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Milton W. Young, Woodrour, R.R. 1.</i>							
Chas. Vanderwater, Foxboro, R. 1	O. A. C. 21.....	18½	22	9½	19	23¼	92¼
Clem. H. Ketcheson, Belleville R.R. 2	do	18½	22½	9	19	22½	91½
D. I. Rose, Frankford, R. R. 2..	do	17	16	8½	18	20	79½
M. W. Sine & Son, Belleville, R. R. 2	do	15½	17½	7½	16	21	77½
F. R. Mallory, Frankford	do	13½	22½	7	15	19	77
D. E. Coon, do	do	15	8	8	18	21	70
L. F. Badgley, Belleville, R.R. 2.	do	16	8	7	17	19½	67½
Ritch. Ketcheson, Trenton, R.R.5	do	14	10	8½	16	18	66½
Milton Vanderwater, Belleville, R.R. 2	do	14	15	7	18	12	66
Geo. Nicholson, Belleville, R.R. 2	do	13	12	9	16	14	64
Jas. McPherson, Trenton, R.R. 5	do	15½	5	6½	16	20	63

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.
 5 A.S.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

BARLEY.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects.	Freedom from other varieties and other kinds of grain.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
SIMCOE.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NOTTAWASAGA AND GREAT NORTHERN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jno. Gardhouse, Weston.</i>							
A. B. McArthur, Creemore, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 21.....	16	22	8	17	20	83
Alex. Doner, Stayner, R.R. 2..	do	16	21	8	17½	20	82½
Duncan L. Currie, Collingwood, R.R. 1	do	14	22	8	19	19	82
R. J. Harkin, Stayner, R.R. 2..	Mandscheuri.....	14½	23	7	18	18	80½
Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O. A. C. 21.....	15	21	8	19	17	80
Wm. McGillivray, Batteau, R.R.	do	17	18	8	16½	20	79½
J. A. McDermid, do R.R.1	do	14	19	8	19	19	79
Norman C. Swalm, Duntroon, R.M.D.	Mandscheuri.....	16½	17	8	17	20	78½
W. H. Davis, Batteau	O. A. C. 21.....	15	17	8	17	20	78
Ernest Wiggins, Collingwood, R. R. 1	do	14½	21	7	15	17½	75
Thos. Redpath, Nottawa	Swedish Select...	15	23	7	18	13	74
W. J. Holden, Collingwood, R.M.D.	O. A. C. 21.....	14	16	9	15	19	73
Mac. Gadway, Smithdale	do	14	18	7	18	15½	72½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.							
ONONDAGA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4½	19	14	35	89½
Thos. Thomson, Cainsville, R.R.1	White Cap.....	17	4½	19	13½	35	89
James Pate, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4½	18½	14½	34	88½
Francis Thomson, do	Flint.....	17	4½	19	12½	35½	88½
W. D. Oughtred, do R.R.2	Leaming.....	17	4½	19	12½	34½	87½
Geo. Thomson, do R.R.1	Compton's Early..	16	4½	19	12½	33	85
H. H. Howell, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4½	14½	14	34½	83½
D. R. Campbell, do R.R.2	do	15	4½	18½	14	28½	80½
J. H. Hamilton, do	White Cap.....	15½	4½	17½	12	29	78½
A. B. Rose, do R.R.1	Golden Glow.....	15½	4½	17	12	29	78
R. J. Robertson, do	Compton's Early..	14½	4½	17	12	29	77
CARLETON.							
CARP AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Maxwell.</i>							
F. S. Caldwell, Carp	Imp. Leaming....	15½	4½	16	14½	28	78½
McKay Bros., do	Leaming and Yellow Dent....	17	3½	17	7½	33	78
Geo. H. Caldwell, do	Leaming.....	16	4½	15	14	28	77½
W. J. Johnston, do	Wisconsin.....	15	4½	16½	14	22½	72½
C. G. Argue, do	Leaming.....	14	4	16	13	24½	71½
G. Livingstone & Son, do	do	15½	4½	14	14	22½	70½
C. P. Humphries, do	Leaming and White Cap.....	13	4½	10	13½	29	70
H. Falls & Sons, do	Leaming.....	13½	4½	13	14	23	68
E. H. Graham & Sons, do	Leaming & W.Cap Yellow Dent...	14	4½	14	7½	26½	66½
Wm. James, do	Leaming.....	13	3½	15	12	22	65½
DUNDAS.							
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Robt. McKay, Maxwell.</i>							
S. R. Fulton, Chesterville, R.R. 3	King Philip.....	17½	4½	19½	14½	32½	88½
R. J. Anderson, Winchester	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4½	16	14½	28½	80
John Moffatt, do	White Cap.....	17½	4½	17	14½	23½	77
W. H. Hamilton, Chesterville . .	Wisconsin No.7... .	16	4½	16	14½	25	76
T. Edgerton, Winchester, R.R. 2	do	17½	4½	19½	14½	17	73

*General appearance—Considering uniformity and stand of crop, type of plant, and vigor of growth, and method of planting.

†Yield of fodder and grain—Considering quality and quantity of fodder, type as regards size, shape and yield of ears, uniformity of ear, size and depth of kernels, variety considered.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
DUNDAS.—Continued.							
WINCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
D'd. Christie & Son, Winchester	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4½	15	14½	21	71
R. J. Baker, do	White Flint.....	13	4½	18	14½	19½	69½
Edward Baker, do	8-rowed Mammoth	13½	4½	15	7½	27	67½
D. Bruce, do	W. Cap & Blue....	15	4½	16	14½	17	67
W. B. Hamilton, Chesterville ..	Wisconsin No. 7..	13½	4½	10	13½	22½	64
E. R. Steele, Winchester	King Philip.....	11½	4½	15	14½	15½	61
R. D. Cheney & Son, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	11½	4½	5	14½	9½	45
DURHAM.							
CLARKE TP. AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.</i>							
A. A. Powers, Orono	Wisconsin No. 7..	17½	4	19	14	34	88½
Thos. Allen, Newcastle	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	17½	5	18	14	33	87½
S. Jose, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	5	17	13	36	87
C. L. Powers, Orono, R.R. 1.	Leaming.....	18	5	20	15	25	83
W. L. Smith, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	12½	5	19	15	29	80½
W. D. Bragg, Newcastle	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16	5	16	8	34	79
D. J. Gibson, Bowmanville, R. 4	do	16½	5	15	14	26½	77
C. A. Chapman, Orono	Leaming.....	13	5	19	15	24½	76½
I. T. Chapman, do	do	13½	5	19	15	22	74½
W. S. Cobbledick, Kendal, R.R. 1	Pride of Nashua..	18	5	16	15	20	74
A. J. Tamblin, Orono	Leaming.....	14	5	15	15	23	72
C. G. Armstrong, do	do	18	5	17	14	18	72
Arthur McKay, Starkville	Imp. Leaming....	12½	5	16	15	19	67½
W. N. Buckley, Orono	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	12	4½	15	13	15	59½
ELGIN.							
ALDBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—P. L. Funcher, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>							
R. A. Kerr, West Lorne	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	3	19½	14	36½	88
Jas. Ellison, Wardsville	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	16½	2½	17	14	34	84
D. Purcell & Son, do	do	14	2½	19	13	34	82½
E. J. Purcell & Son, do	do	15	2½	17	13	33½	81
W. A. Kelly, Rodney	Longfellow.....	16½	3	14	13½	33½	80½
A. Wehlann, do	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	15	3	15	12½	34½	80
Chas. Mellon, do	Salzer's N. Dakota	14½	4	18	14	29	79½
D. L. Purcell & Son, Wardsville.	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	17	2½	14	12	33	78½
V. Havens, Rodney	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	3	17	12	30	78
Arch. McColl, do	Compton's Early..	14½	3½	16	12	31½	77½
Jacob Hessenour, do	do	15	3	16	13	30	77
Jas. Kelly, do	do	13	3	17	14	29½	76½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
ELGIN.—Continued.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ALDBOROUGH AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Gordon Kelly, Rodney	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	3	16	13	29½	76
Alfred Green, do	Longfellow.....	14½	3	14	13	30½	75
James Downie, Wardsville	Salzer's N. Dakota	14	3	14	14	29	74
Arch. Leitch, do	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	14	2½	14	11	30	71½
Jas. N. Coleman, Rodney	Red Glaze.....	13½	4	14	12½	27	71
Wm. McMaster, Wardsville	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	10½	3	16	12	25	66½
ESSEX.							
AMHERSTBURG, ANDERDON AND MALDEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
Daniel E. Bondy, North Malden	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	4	19	14½	37½	93
Ralph Piper, Amherstburg	White Cap.....	17½	4	19½	13	38½	92½
F. G. Hutchins, North Malden..	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	4	19½	14½	37½	91
Forest Pigeon, do	do	16½	4	17	14½	38	90
E. A. Deneau, do	do	16½	4	18½	14	36½	89½
T. E. Mahon, Auld	Leaming.....	16	4	18½	14½	35	88
Ernest Toffelmire, Amherstburg							
R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4	19	13½	35	87½
Gordon Deneau, Amherstburg..	White Cap.....	15½	3	18½	13½	36½	87
Ross Mickle, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4	16	14	36½	86½
Jno. Toffelmire, Amherstburg,							
R.R. 4	Leaming.....	16	4	17	13	34	84
Hilton F. Mickle, Amherstburg.	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	18	12	34½	82½
N. H. Shepley, do R.R. 2	do	16½	4	18	14½	29	82
Walter C. Anderson, do R.R. 1	Bailey.....	14½	4	14	12	32	76½
COMBER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. C. Rokeby, Port Rowan, R.R. 2.</i>							
J. S. Ainslie, Comber	Leaming.....	16½	4	19½	14	35½	89½
Thos. Breen, do	Gold Medal.....	17	4½	19	14	34½	89
W. D. Elliott, do	Bailey.....	17	4	18½	14½	34½	88½
Alphonse Caya, do	Leaming.....	17	4	19	13	35	88
R. B. Keith, do	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	17	4	19	13½	33½	87
Chas. Hill, Tilbury	Leaming.....	17	4	16½	13½	35½	86½
O. D. Gagnier, do	do	16	4	18½	14	33	85½
R. J. Coulter, Comber	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	17	3½	17½	14	33	85
Geo. Pearson, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	3½	17½	13	34	85
L. Gagnier, do	do	15	4	18½	13½	34	85
R. E. Dodson & Son, Tilbury	do	16	4	16½	13½	33	83
Douglas Holmes, do	Bailey.....	16	4	17½	12½	31½	81½
Edw. Hiser, Comber	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16	3	15	13	32½	79½
McDowell Bros., do	Leaming.....	15	3½	14	12	31½	76

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
ESSEX.—Continued.							
SOUTH WOODSLEE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—C. C. Rokeby, Port Rowan, R.R. 2.</i>							
B. R. Cohoe, S. Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4	19	14½	36	90
Fred. Dornton, do	do	17	4½	18½	13½	36	89½
Jas. H. Hedrick, do	do	16½	4	19	14½	35	89
W. H. Knister, Ruscomb	do	16½	3½	18½	14½	35	88
F. B. Fuerth, S. Woodslee	do	16½	4	17	14	34½	86
Chas. Lesperance, Essex	Compton's Early..	16½	4	17	12½	33½	83½
Wm. Mitchell, S. Woodslee	Early Cuban.....	16	4	17½	13½	32	83
Thos. Plant, do	W. Cap Yellow....	16	4	18	13½	31	82½
Gordon Smith, do	Leaming.....	15½	4	16½	12½	32½	81
Adlard Mailloux, St. Joachim ..	W. Cap Yellow....	14½	3½	18½	13½	29½	79½
Jos. Diemer, S. Woodslee	Early Cuban.....	16	4	15	13½	29½	78
Matthew Henry, do	W. Cap Yellow....	14½	4	16	12½	30½	77½
Achille Mousseau, do	Golden Glow.....	14½	4	15	13½	30	77
WINDSOR AND NORTH ESSEX AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jose Marantette, Windsor, R.R. 1	White Cap.....	18	4½	19½	14½	38½	95
Chas. Frith, Jackson's Corners, R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7..	17½	4	19½	14½	38	93½
Peter McKinley, Tecumseh, R.R.2	do	17	4	19½	14½	37½	92½
L. Parent, do R.R.2	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16¾	4	19½	14½	37¼	92
David Ure, Maidstone, R.R. 3..	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4	18½	14½	38	91
P. M. Major, Belle River, R.R. 1	Leaming.....	17	4	18½	14½	36½	90½
Jos. Shuttleworth, Maidstone, R. R. 3	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	18	13½	37½	90
Percy J. Clapp, Tecumseh, R.R.2	do	16½	4	19½	13½	35½	89
Thos. Jobin, Maidstone, R.R. 3.	Golden Glow.....	16½	4	18½	14	34	87
Jno. A. O'Neil, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4	16	13	34	83½
Denis Campeau, Tecumseh, R.R.2	Gold Seed.....	15	4	16	13	32	80
GREY.							
MARKDALE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—E. B. Rose, Cainsville, R.R. 2.</i>							
Jos. Buchanan, Flesherton, R.R.2	Mixed.....	16	4	18½	10	32	80½
W. G. Shannon, Markdale, R.R.4	do	13	4	18	10	26	71
Jos. A. Halbert, do R.R.3	Longfellow & Wisconsin No. 7....	15	4	12	12	25	68
J. I. Graham, do R.R.4	White Cap.....	11	4	11	13	21	60
A. Caesar, Flesherton, R.R. 2..	Wisconsin No. 7..	13	4	10	12	20	59
H. D. McLoughery, Markdale, R. R. 4	Mixed.....	12	4	14	10	18	58
Edwin Culles, Markdale, R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7..	11	4	12	12	14	53
Thos. Mercer, do	8½	4	10	12	14	48½
H. V. Baker, do R.R.4	Wisconsin No. 7..	9	4	10	12	11	46

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
GREY.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
ROCKLYN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. B. Rose, Cainsville, R.R. 2.</i>							
Otto Foy, Markdale, R.R. 2....	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	17	14	33	85
John Yeadell, Rocklyn	White Cap.....	15½	4	19	14	32	84½
Jno. Boyd, Markdale, R.R. 2 ..	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	18	14	31	84
G. Louis Sewell, Meaford, R.R. 2	White Cap.....	16½	4	16	14	33	83½
John King, Meaford, R.R. 4	do	15½	4	15	14	32	80½
C. E. McClean, Rocklyn, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	14	14	29	78
Leslie Shepherdson, Markdale, R.R. 3	do	16	4	15	14	28	77
W. R. Perry, Meaford, R.R. 4	White Cap.....	16	4	14	14	28	76
Frank Fisher, do	Early Learning...	17½	4	15	14	24	74½
M. Abercrombie, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	18	14	23	73
C. G. Devitt, Rocklyn	White Cap.....	13½	4	16	14	24	71½
J. J. Johnson, Markdale, R.R. 2	Leaming.....	13½	4	19½	14	19	70
WALTER'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. B. Rose, Cainsville, R.R. 2.</i>							
Thos. G. Quinton, Walter's Falls	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	19	14	36	90
Wm. King, Markdale, R.R. 3....	do	17	4	19	14	33	87
John Hughes, Walter's Falls..	do	17½	4	18½	14	29	83
John Thom, do	do	16	4	17	12	33	82
Jos. Hartman, Meaford	do	15½	4	17	13	30½	80
Robt. King, Walter's Falls	do	15½	4	17	14	29	79½
Alfred Ward, do	do	16	4	15	14	29	78
Ernest McKibbin, Bognor, R.R.1	do	15½	4	15	14	29	77½
F. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls..	White Cap.....	15½	4	12	14	31	76½
David Reid, Chatsworth, R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	4	14	13	29	75½
Robt. Howey, do	White Cap.....	15½	4	15	14	26½	75
Jas. Moffatt, Bognor	W. Cap & Wisconsin No.7....	15	4	16	13	27	75
Martin Cattnac, Chatsworth, R. R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	4	15	14	27	74½
J. B. Shepherdson, Markdale, R. R. 3	do	15½	4	15	14	25	73½
Geo. I. Reid, Goring	do	17½	4	5	14	33	73½
John Dixon, Markdale, R.R. 3..	do	13½	4	15	12	28	72½
Wm. Henry, Chatsworth, R.R. 5	White Cap.....	13½	4	8	14	29	68½
Chas. Dobson, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	12½	4	14	14	22	66½
John Douglas, Meaford, R.R. 1.	do	14	4	12	12	24	66
Matthew Ramage, Chatsworth, R.R. 5	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	14½	4	5	13½	27	64
Adam Clark, Berkley	Wisconsin No. 7..	12	4	5	13	20	54

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.							
STIRLING AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Sibbit, Kingston, R.R. 1.</i>							
Michael Shea, Stirling		18	4	18	13	37	90
C. M. Heath, Harold		17	4	16	13	34	84
T. J. Thompson, Springbrook ..		14	4	15	13	32	78
Alex. Fargey, Stirling		15	4	17	12	29	77
Wm. J. Donnan, W. Huntingdon	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	3½	15	13	31	76½
Jas. A. Bailey, Stirling		13½	3	18	13	28	75½
G. F. Cook, W. Huntingdon		14	3	15	5	33	70
Thos. Montgomery, Sr., Stirling		11	4	10	12	20	57
Harry Heath, Harold		13	3	9	8	19	52
KENT.							
HARWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
A. S. Maynard, Chatham, R.R. 3	Salzer's N.Dakota.	18½	4½	19½	14½	35	92
R. J. Johnson, do	do	18½	4½	19½	14½	34½	91½
J. D. McPherson, Blenheim, R.R.1	White Cap.....	18½	4½	18	14	36	91
Thos. E. Pegg, do R.R.3	do	18½	4½	19	14	34	90
Fred. W. Tole, do R.R.4	Salzer's N.Dakota.	16½	4½	18	14½	33	86½
Jas. McPherson, Cedar Springs.	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	17	4½	17	14	32	84½
A. W. Wiley, Blenheim, R.R. 2	do	17	4½	17	13	30	81½
Edgar Mallory, do	do	17	4½	17	14	28	80½
Campbell Bros. do R.R. 4	do	17	4½	18½	12	27	79
Douglas Campbell, do	Longfellow.....	16	4½	18½	14	25	78
Wm. Hornby, do R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	4½	15	14	28	76½
Albert E. Tole, do R.R. 4	Salzer's N.Dakota.	16	4½	13	14½	28	76
Robt. McGuigan, Cedar Springs.	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	14	4	16	14	27	75
J. B. Clarke, Blenheim, R.R. 3	Salzer's N.Dakota.	15	4½	16	14	24½	74
W. C. Nevson, Cedar Springs ..	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	14½	4	14	14	27	73½
John Neville, Blenheim, R.R. 6	Longfellow.....	14	4½	15	14	22	69½
Wm. Snow, do	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	14	4½	13	14	24	69½
Edmond Ellshaw, do R.R. 6	do	13	4½	18	14	19	68½
ORFORD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Coke, Erin.</i>							
Wm. Blue, Muirkirk, R.R. 1	Early Leaming... ..	18	4	19½	15	35	91½
N. Littlejohn, do R.R. 2	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16	3½	18	14	37	88½
Daniel Ferguson, Highgate.....	do	16½	4	18½	14½	34½	88
Ernest Gosnell, do R.R. 2	do	17½	4	17	14	33½	86
Geo. B. Newman, Muirkirk, R.R.2	do	16½	4	17	15	33	85½
Peter Clark & Sons, Highgate, R.R. 2	Flint Yellow.....	16	4	18	14	33	85

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
KENT.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(10)
ORFORD AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
John Wade, Highgate, R.R. 1	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16	3½	18	14½	32	84
Robt. A. Newman, do	Stanford (White)	15	4	18	13	33½	83½
Clark Bros., do R.R. 2	8-rowed Yellow...	15	4	17	15	31	82
Jno. A. Bishop, Muirkirk, R.R. 1	White Cap Dent..	14½	4	17	14	31½	81
W. Milton Attridge, Highgate, R.R. 1	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16	3	16	14	31½	80½
F. W. Scott & Sons, Highgate	.....	14½	4	16	15	30½	80
A. Roberts, Muirkirk, R.R. 1	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	16	4	16	14	29	79
Ezra McDonald, do R.R. 2	do	14	4	15	14½	27½	75
Jno. Schweitzer, Highgate, R.R.1	Flint.....	14	3½	14	11½	30½	73½
RALEIGH AND TILBURY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Coke, Erin.</i>							
Calvin Marriot, Merlin	Leaming.....	17	4½	18½	14½	34	88½
Wm. Blake, do	Wisconsin No. 7...	17	4	18½	15	33½	88
Robt. Fletcher, do	Hybrid Bailey....	16½	4	17½	14	32	84
Jas. Fletcher, do	do	17	4	15	14	33	83
Don. Fletcher, do R.R. 1	White Cap.....	16¼	4	16	14	32½	82½
Harold Johnston, do	do	15¼	4	17	14	28½	78½
David Fletcher, Fletcher	do	16½	4	14	14	30	78½
Geo. J. Wright, Merlin	Leaming.....	14½	3½	16	13	31¼	78¼
M. Gleeson, Fletcher, R.R. 1	White Cap.....	14¾	4	15¾	14	28½	77
Jno. C. McGregor, Tilbury, R.R.2	Bailey.....	16	4	18½	15	23½	76½
Chas. Shevis, Merlin	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	4	15	11	32	76½
Jas. McGregor, Tilbury, R.R. 2	do	14¼	4	14	13½	30	75½
F. H. Middleton, Merlin	Leaming.....	13½	4	14	15	28	74½
WALLACEBURG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. H. Coatsworth, Kingsville, R.R. 1.</i>							
Orrie Crowe, Wallaceburg, R.R. 5	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4½	15	12	30	78
G. Mickle, do R.R. 2	Yellow Dent.....	17	4½	18½	8	29	77
D. L. McCreary, do	White Cap.....	17	4½	15	13	27	76½
Chester Crowe, do R.R. 5	do	15½	4½	16	13	27	76
Daniel Coveny, Electric	do	17	4½	15	13	26	75½
Geo. Crawford, do	Gold Mine.....	17½	4	13½	13	27	75
Langstaff Bros., Tupperville	Yellow Dent.....	17½	4½	13	13	26	74
Dugal Crawford, Electric	White Cap.....	14	4½	13	12	29	72½
J. E. Richardson, Wallaceburg, R.R. 2	do	16	4	13	13	26	72
John Coveny, Electric	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	4	12½	14½	26	71½
Wm. C. Gordon do	do	16½	4½	14	13	23	71
John Wees, Wallaceburg	White Cap.....	14½	4½	12	10	25	66
Alfred E. Fry, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	10	12½	24	64½
S. J. Harper, do R.R. 1	Leaming.....	13	4½	10	13	24	64½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
LAMBTON.		(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
BROOKE AND ALVINSTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross.</i>							
Francis W. Oke, Alvington, R.R. 2	Golden Glow	19	4½	20	14½	36½	94½
Robt. Braithwaite, do R.R. 4	do	18½	4½	19½	14½	37	94½
W. J. Weed, do R.R. 7	do	17	4½	18½	14½	34½	89
Leslie W. Oke, do R.R. 2	do	17	4½	19½	14½	33	88½
H. A. Gilroy, do R.R. 6	do	17½	4½	16½	14½	35½	88
Jas. Hand, do R.R. 4	W. Cap Yel. Dent. . . .	16	4½	19½	14½	29½	84½
J. C. Benner, do	Golden Glow	16	4½	16	14½	31	82
Dugald Reader, do	do	13½	4½	19½	14½	26½	79½
David Hayter, do	do	14½	4½	17½	14½	25½	76½
SOMBRA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross.</i>							
Hy. Sheller, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7. . . .	18	4½	18½	14	35½	90½
John McRae, do	W. Cap Yel. Dent. . . .	17	4½	18½	14½	34½	89½
J. T. Dawson, Whitebread	Golden Glow	17½	4½	18½	14½	33	88½
Bert Payne, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Butler	18	4½	17½	14½	33½	88½
F. H. Burgna, Sombra, R.R. 3. . .	Golden Glow	17½	4½	17½	14½	33½	88
J. C. Reid, Wallaceburg, R.R. 5. .	W. Cap Yel. Dent. . . .	17	4½	14½	14½	33½	84½
S. S. Deyo, do	Yellow Dent.	17½	4½	15½	12	34½	84
P. Stenton, Pt. Lambton, R.R. 2	Bailey	16	4½	16	14½	30½	81½
Stewart McDonald, do	W. Cap Yel. Dent. . . .	15	4½	15	14½	27	76½
MIDDLESEX.							
DORCHESTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Lester Gregory, Chatham.</i>							
Frank Atkins, Mossley	Bailey	19½	4	17	14	36	90½
Geo. Boxall, do R.R. 2	do	18½	4½	16	13	37	89
Samuel Demaray, do	Leaming	18½	4½	20	14	30	87
Jos. Woods, Dorchester	Wisconsin No. 7. . . .	15½	4	19	13	33	84½
Thos. Cornish, Mossley	Early Leaming	16½	4½	19	14	29	83
H. Matthews, Putnam	Golden Glow	16	4	15	13	33	81
I. N. Howe, Mossley, R.R. 2	Early Leaming	15½	4½	14	14	32	80
Edwin Gourlay, Thamesford	White Cap	13½	4½	20	13	28	79
Wilbert Ross, Dorchester	do	15½	5	15	13	30	78½
Fred Howe, do	do	14½	4½	20	14	24	77
D. P. Cornish, Mossley	do	15½	4½	12	12	32	76
A. Capstick, Dorchester, R.R. 3	do	14½	4	15	12	30	75½
Joseph Johnson, Mossley, R.R. 2	do	14	4½	12	10	33	73½
Ralph C. Neely, Dorchester	do	14½	5	15	12	22	68½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.		Name of variety	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
			(20)	(25)	(10)	(20)	(25)	(100)
NORFOLK.								
COURTLAND AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal, R.R. 1.</i>								
W. A. Butler, Delhi, R.R. 3	.....	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	18½	4	19½	14	33	89
H. M. Fisher, Courtland, R.R. 2	.....	do	18	4	19	14	33	88
Chas. Birdsall, do	R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	4	15	14	32	83
Lorenzo Herron, do	R.R. 3	Butler.....	18	5	17	14	27	81
J. T. Simmons, do	.....	White Cap.....	16	5	17	14	26	78
R. Shepherd, Tillsonburg, R.R. 1	.....	Mixed.....	17	4½	19	5	32	77½
Jacob Nunn, Courtland, R.R. 2	.....	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	3	12	15	31	77
W. A. Heldson, do	.....	White Cap.....	16	4	20	13	23	76
G. B. Ryan, Tillsonburg, R.R. 4	.....	.....	15	4	16	11	29	75
Albert Swinn, do	R.R. 1	W. Cap Dent.....	16	4½	12	15	27	74½
Vernon McDonald, do	.....	.....	15	4	18	10	26	73
Duncan Herron, do	R.R. 4	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	5	15	14	23	72½
J. F. Robinson, Courtland	.....	.....	16	5	18	11	22	72
R. W. Deck, Tillsonburg, R.R. 1	.....	Leaming.....	18½	5	14	10	23	70½
Robt. McQueen, Courtland, R.R.2	.....	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	5	18	8	23	70
N. WALSINGHAM AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—P. L. Fancher, O. A. C., Guelph.</i>								
Edwin E. Murphy, Silverhill	...	Compton's Early..	16	4	17	14	30½	81½
E. J. Kelly, Courtland R.R. 1.	.....	Smut Nose.....	15½	4	18	12½	31	81
E. H. Hutchinson, Langton	.....	do	14	4	16	11	32½	77½
W. F. Swain, do	.....	do	15½	4	15	13	29½	77
Jas. Brayley, do	.....	Compton's Early..	13	4½	17	11	31	76½
G. B. Robinson, do	.....	Smut Nose.....	15	4½	16	10	30½	76
F. E. Doan, Wycombe	.....	do	16	4	17	11	27	75
Wm. Wittet, Courtland, R.R. 1.	.....	do	15	4½	15	12	27	73½
Robt. Craig, Langton	.....	do	15½	4	16	12	25½	73
Robt. Hill, Silverhill	.....	Early California..	15½	4½	10	12	29	71
E. A. Curtis, Langton	.....	Smut Nose.....	12½	4	17	12	25	70½
NORTHUMBERLAND.								
SEYMOUR AGR. SOCIETY.								
<i>Judge—R. H. Sibbit, Kingston, R.R. 1.</i>								
W. J. Ross, Campbellford	.....	Ensilage.....	15	3	16	10	27	71
Thos. Dunham, do	R.R. 4	do	15	4	15	10	25	69
Henry Forestell, do	R.R. 3	do	12	3	10	8	15	48
Chas. Bonnycastle, do	.....	do	10	3	10	10	11	44
Margaret Dunham, do	.....	do	8	3	9	8	10	38
Alex. Hume, do	R.R. 3	do	7	2	10	8	9½	36½
Jos. Hoey, do	R.R. 5	do	8	2	8	7	11	36
Joseph Hopps, do	do	6	2	8	7	12	35

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
ONTARIO.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
BEAVERTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
John Westlake, Beaverton, R.R. 3	Wisconsin No. 7...	17	4	19	12	34	86
Donald McKay, Brechin, R.R. 1.	do ...	16	2	19	14	33	84
The Dunrobin Farms, Beaverton, R. R. 3	do ...	17	3	15	14	34	83
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton	North Dakota....	15	3	18	13	33	82
J. Harrison, Beaverton, R.R. 2	Golden Glow....	15	4	17	12	31	79
Robt. McTaggart, do R.R. 1	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	15	13	32	78
W. R. McKay, do R.R. 2	Golden Glow....	13	4	16	11	31	75
Robt. Ross, do R.R. 1	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	14	3	15	14	28	74
John Ross, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	12	3	10	13	29	67
Donald Gilchrist, Brechin, R.R. 1	do ...	13	4	10	11	26	64
George Grant, Beaverton	do ...	10	3	12	11	24	60
OXFORD.							
EAST MISSOURI AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>							
J. A. Calder, Lakeside, R.R. 2..	Bailey.....	16½	4½	17	12½	29	79½
G. R. Matheson, Harrington W.	Wisconsin No. 7..	18	4½	18	14	24	78½
Art. Pearson, St. Mary's, R.R. 2.	White Flint....	16½	4½	16	9	31	77
Hugh Harris, Lakeside, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	15½	4½	15	13½	28	76½
A. Whetstone, do	Compton's Early.	14½	4½	17½	10	28½	75
W. Gleason, do	do	14½	4½	14	13½	28	74½
D. F. Day, Thamesford, R.R. 1.	Huron Dent.....	13½	4½	19	10	23½	70½
A. A. Simmons, do R.R. 2.	.....	14½	4½	14	7½	27½	68
SOUTH NORWICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—S. M. Pearce, Fingal, R.R. 1.</i>							
H. C. Treffry, Otterville, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4½	17	14	33½	85
G. H. Treffry, do	do ...	16	4½	18	14	30½	83
Wm. Innis, do	do ...	15½	4	18	14	30½	82
Jas. Johnston, do	do ...	14½	3½	17	14	32½	81½
Pennington Bros., do	do ...	15	4½	14	14	32½	80
C. Cooper, Tillsonburg, R.R. 2	Butler's Early Yellow Dent....	17	4½	17	12	27½	78
Roy Avey, do	Cloud's Early....	16	4½	17	11	28	76½
Reg. Payne, do	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	14½	4	15	13	29	75½
C. J. Longstreet, La Salette	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	4	17	13	26½	75
Jas. H. Blow, Springford	Butler's Early Yellow Dent....	16	4½	17	14	22	73½
A. A. Graham, Otterville	Wisconsin No. 7..	14½	3	18	10	25½	71
G. W. Hansell, do	do ...	14½	4	16	13	22½	70
Geo. Kent, Tillsonburg, R.R. 2.	do ...	14½	4½	14	8	28½	69½
Roy Moore, Otterville, R.R. 2..	Early Leaming....	11½	4	12	13	22½	63
J. J. McNally, do R.R. 1..	Wisconsin No. 7..	13	4	13	12	19½	61½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	‡Totals of scores.
OXFORD.— <i>Continued.</i>				(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
WEST ZORRA AND EMBRO AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood.</i>									
Wm. Munro,	Embro	.....	Bailey	17	4½	17½	13	34½	86½
R. H. Marshall,	do	R.R. 6	do	15	4	17½	12	31½	80
Alex. Smith,	do	R.R. 2	Golden Glow	14½	4½	15	13½	31	78½
A. A. Murray,	do	R.R. 1	.....	16	4½	17	7½	31	76
Wm. Anderson,	do	R.R. 1	.....	16	4½	18	7½	29½	75½
Jas. R. McCorquodale,	Lakeside,	R.R. 3	W. Cap. Yel. Dent.	13½	4½	13	12	29	72
Thos. Hart,	Woodstock,	R.R. 2	.....	15½	4½	15	10	24	69
Glendenning Bros.,	Embros,	R.R. 3	.....	15	4½	15	7½	26	68
McKay Bros.,	do	R.R. 5	.....	13½	4½	15	7½	26	66½
Lionel Pelton,	do	R.R. 1	.....	14½	4½	12	7½	27	65½
J. McCorquodale, Jr.,	do	R.R. 3	.....	14	4½	15	7½	23½	64½
R. & J. Matheson,	do	R.R. 3	.....	13	4½	12	7½	22½	59½
E. A. Ward,	do	R.R. 4	.....	12½	4½	12	7½	19	55½
PERTH.									
FULLARTON, LOGAN & HIBBERT AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—W. M. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>									
Wm. Forrester,	Mitchell	.....	Bailey	18½	4½	19	13½	36½	92
Geo. Krauskopf,	Dublin	.....	do	17	4½	19¾	13	36½	91¼
Robt. Hodgson,	do	R.R. 2	do	17½	4½	20	13½	35½	91
Geo. Hillebrecht,	Brodhagen	.....	Butler	17½	4½	19¾	13½	35½	90¾
Jas. Roy,	Mitchell,	R.R. 5	Leaming	17¼	4½	19¾	13½	34	89¼
Jas. Scott,	Cromarty	.....	White Cap	17½	4½	19¾	10½	34	86¼
Hy. Greenwood,	do	.....	do	17½	4½	19½	10	32½	84
W. A. McKenzie,	Mitchell	.....	Bailey	16	4½	18½	12	32	83
S. C. Millson,	Cromarty	.....	White Cap	16½	4½	18½	12	30½	82
Alex. Cole,	Mitchell,	R.R. 1	Golden Glow	17	4½	19¾	10	30½	81¾
Wm. Hamilton,	Cromarty	.....	Bailey	17	4½	19½	10	30	81
Jas. M. Worden,	Staffa	.....	Wisconsin No. 7	16	4½	20	7½	32	80
PRINCE EDWARD.									
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—W. Hickson, Bobcaygeon.</i>									
W. J. Barber,	Rossmore	....	W. Cap Yel. Dent.	17	5	17	14	38	91
John Cairns,	do	....	Wisconsin No. 7	17½	5	18	15	35	90½
John A. Weese,	do	....	do	17½	5	15	15	35½	88
Geo. Wallbridge,	do	....	do	16½	3½	13	15	37	85

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
PRINCE EDWARD.— <i>Continued.</i>		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
AMELIASBURG AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
H. B. Wallbridge, Rossmore	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	12	14	37	84
C. C. Wallbridge, do	do ...	15½	5	16	12	33	81½
Henry Jose, do	do ...	15	3½	11	12	38	79½
J. S. Wallbridge, do	do ...	12½	5	16	12	28	73½
Lewis Wallbridge, do	do ...	12½	5	10	14	32	73½
W. H. C. Roblin, Ameliasburg .	Improved Crosby.	13	5	10	15	16	59
VICTORIA.							
ELDON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
Geo. McKague, Woodville	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	4	18	14	33	85
R. P. Hill & Son, do	Compton's Early and White Cap Yellow Dent....	15	4	18	12	32	81
John Ward, do	Early G. Glow & Wisconsin No. 7	15	4	19	10	30	78
H. Upton, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	4	18	13	27	77
Augustine Veale, do	do ...	15	4	17	10	30	76
Wm. Manning & Sons, do	do ...	14	4	17	12	28	75
Harvey Brintnell, do	do ...	15	2	18	10	29	74
Angus Jamieson, do	Longfellow.....	12	4	16	13	28	73
Wm. Newman, Lorneville	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	13	4	12	14	29	72
Thos. Russell, do	Longfellow.....	12	3	17	12	27	71
W. J. Trebelco, Woodville	Compton's Early & Longfellow...	12	4	17	11	26	70
Andrew McKay, do	Longfellow.....	12	4	10	14	26	66
WATERLOO.							
SOUTH WATERLOO AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
D. & R. Arthur, Branchton	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4	19½	14½	37½	92
Ed. Kenkes, do R.R. 1	do ...	17	4	18½	13	38½	91
Albert G. Taylor, Galt, R.R. 7	do ...	17	4	18½	14½	36	90
Jno. Brown & Son, do	Imp. Learning & W. C. Yel. Dent.	16½	4	19½	13	36½	89½
Geo. R. Barrie, do R.R. 7	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	18½	13½	35½	89
A. B. McPhail, do R.R. 4	do ...	17	4	18	14½	34½	88
Jno. W. Studiman, Branchton ..	do ...	17	4	17	13	35	86
W. C. Shaw, Hespeler, R.R. 2..	do ...	15	4	16	14½	34½	84
W. J. Douglas, Galt, R.R. 7	do ...	16	4	14	14	35½	83½
Robt. S. Oliver, Branchton	do ...	16	4	14	12	31	77
Robt. E. Cowan, Galt, R.R. 3 ...	W. Cap Yel. Dent..	14	4	14	12	28	72
Wm. Alex. Slater, Galt, R.R. 7..	Wisconsin No. 7..	13	4	10	12	31	70

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CORN.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from smut and insects.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Yield of fodder and grain.	Totals of scores.
WELLAND.		(20)	(5)	(20)	(15)	(40)	(100)
BERTIE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga.</i>							
M. W. Sexsmith & Son, Ridgeway	Wisconsin No. 7..	15	4	18	13	32	82
H. J. Miller, Bridgeburg	do	13	4	12	13	28	70
J. W. Jewson, Ft. Erie, R.R. 1..	Coatsworth.....	13½	4	16	14	22½	69½
Jno. F. Miller, Stevensville ...	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	11	13	27½	69½
J. R. Phillips, Ft. Erie, R.R. 1.	do	14	4	11	14	25	68
Wm. Woehl, Bridgeburg, R.R. 5	do	13	4	12	14	24	67
D. L. Hershey, Ft. Erie, R.R. 1.	White Cap.....	12½	3	14	13	22	64½
Geo. Sexsmith & Son, Ridgeway, R.R. 2	Wisconsin No. 7..	12½	3	13	13	21½	63
Jas. E. Laur, Bridgeburg, R.R. 1	do	11½	4	10	14	19	58½
WELLINGTON.							
CENTRE WELLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. H. Abraham, Chatham, R.R. 1.</i>							
J. Greyson, Fergus, R.R. 3.....	Wisconsin No. 7..	17	4	19½	13	36½	90
Wm. Hutchison, Rockwood, R.R.1	do	15½	4	19½	14	36	89
L. Sargent, Fergus	do	16½	4	18	13½	34½	86½
Rennie Caldwell, do	do	16	4	18½	13	34½	86
Ross Bros., do	Longfellow.....	15½	4	17½	13½	35	85½
J. H. Anderson, do R.R. 4..	Wisconsin No. 7..	16½	4	19½	13	31	84
F. W. Ewing, Elora, R.R. 1	Golden Glow.....	14	4	16	13	33	80
Jas. L. Benham, Rockwood, R.R.3	Wisconsin No. 7..	14	4	18	12	30	78
Wm. Cannon, Elora, R.R. 2	do	14	4	16	12	30	76
Wm. Derby, Fergus, R.R. 4	Golden Glow.....	15	4	16	12	26	73
WENTWORTH.							
WATERDOWN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. G. Marritt, Keswick,</i>							
Binkley Bros., Flamboro Centre	Leaming.....	17	4	19	14	35½	89½
J. Bennett, Campbellville, R.R. 3	Wisconsin No. 7..	16	3	14	14	35	82
Hugh Drummond, Millgrove ...	Leaming.....	16½	4	18	14	29	81½
G. W. Lambier, do	do	15½	3½	19	14	29	81
W. A. Drummond & Sons, Water- down, R.R. 1	Big Crop.....	14	3	15	14	34	80
Geo. Pearson, Waterdown	Leaming.....	15	3	16	13	32	79
Wm. Attridge, do	Wisconsin No. 7..	13	3	17	14	30	77
Wm. Thompson, do	W. Cap and Leaming.....	15	4	18	10	26	73
W. Hamilton & Sons, Nelson..	.....	15	4	15	8	24	66
W. A. Pettit, 386 Cameron St., Hamilton	Leaming.....	10	3	10	12	21	56
Waterdown Stock Farm, Water- down	White Cap.....	4	3	4	10	4	25

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

PEAS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from weeds.	Freedom from disease and insects as mildew, blight, weevil, worms, etc.	Purity of variety.	†Yield and quality of grain.	Totals of scores.
BRUCE.		(20)	(15)	(20)	(15)	(30)	(100)
EASTNOR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. C. Duff, Chatsworth.</i>							
R. Cameron, Lion's Head.....	Canadian Beauty.	17½	15	18	14½	28	93
N. S. Landon, do	do	17	15	17	14	28	91
H. H. Harding, do	Golden Vine.....	16	14	17	14	26	87
Jos. Bray, do	do	15½	14	16	14	26	85½
Wm. Warder, do	do	15½	13	16	13	26	83½
Wm. G. Bray, Sr., do	do	15	13	15	13	25	81
Wm. J. Walpole, do	do	15	12	14	13	23	77
RENFREW.							
RENFREW AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. N. Sorley, Ottawa, R.R. 1.</i>							
G. MacIntyre, Renfrew, R.R. 1	Arthur.....	13½	13½	16	15	23	81
J. Airth, do	do	15	13	15	15	22	80
J. F. Blane, do R.R. 1	do	13	12	16	14	22	77
G. W. Peever, do	Golden Vine.....	15	12	15	12	21½	75½
J. B. McLaren & Sons, Renfrew, R.R. 1	do	11	12	15	15	19½	72½
Wm. Kasuboski, do R.R. 5	Arthur.....	11	11	13½	15	20	70½
D. B. Stewart, do R.R. 5	Golden Vine.....	12	14½	12	14	17½	70
Jas. H. Fraser, Newfield	Arthur.....	12	12½	15	12	18	69½
M. McNee, Ashdod	do	11½	12	13	14	18	68½
Thos. F. Barnet, Renfrew	do	10	10	12	15	17	64
R. A. McDermid, do R.R. 1	Golden Vine.....	9½	10	15	13	15½	63
Norman Jamieson, do R.R. 3	Common.....	11	11	12	12	15½	61½

*General appearance—Considering stand of crop, type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth, and method of seeding.

†Yield and quality of grain—Considering number and size of pods per plant, uniformity of maturity and proportion of grain to straw.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
CENTRAL ALGOMA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Adjala.</i>							
W. G. Alderson, Sault Ste. Marie	Sunlight.....	13	15	18	10	34	90
Henry Knight, do R.R. 1	Carman.....	13	16	17	10	33	89
E. Allen, do	do	13	16	17	10	32½	88½
T. Avery, do	Carman No. 1.....	13	16	19	10	30	88
W. J. Conway, do	Green Mountain..	13	16	16	10	30	85
H. Triplett, do	do	13	16	16	10	29	84
Chas. A. Somes, Goulais River..	Money Maker.....	13	16	15	10	29	83
Alex. Booth, Sault Ste. Marie..	Carman.....	13	16	15	10	28	82
Geo. Farmer, do	Davies' Warrior..	13	16	15	10	27	81
J. Toles, do	Carman.....	13	15	17	10	25	80
Alex. Toles, do	do	13	15	17	10	24½	79½
J. N. McCauley, Goulais River ..	Beauty of Hebron.	13	16	15	7	27	78
R. H. Somes, Goulais River	Money Maker.....	12	16	13	10	26	77
NORTH SHORE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McKenna, Adjala.</i>							
Wm. Majaury, Echo Bay.....	Early Pride.....	13	15	17	10	34	89
D. Headrick, do	do	12	16	16	10	34	88
Carson Moore, MacLennan	Gold Coin.....	13	16	18	10	30½	87½
Jno. W. Booth, Bar River	Carman.....	11	16	15	10	32	84
Luke Hounslow, Echo Bay	Irish Cobbler.....	11	16	17	10	29	83
Edwin Pollard, do	Carman.....	11	16	15	10	30½	82½
Chas. A. Hurley, do	Carman No. 1.....	13	16	9	10	33	81
Chas. Stewart, Bar River	Irish Cobbler.....	13	15	15	10	27	80
T. Larocque, Laird	Gold Coin.....	13	15	15	10	26	79
Wm. Barkley, Echo Bay	Carman.....	13	15	16	10	24	78
A. L. Tuckett, do	Gold Coin.....	12	15	15	10	22	74
J. A. Davidson, MacLennan ...	Green Mountain..	12	12	15	10	24	73
D. Fremlin, Bar River	Gold Coin.....	10	15	9	10	28	72
James Gerutt, Echo Bay	Carman No. 1.....	12	15	15	10	19	71
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
John Brown, Carterton	Green Mountain..	12	12	18	10	29	81
Chas. Young, Richard's Landing	Irish Cobbler.....	12	12	18	9	29	80
Geo. Smedley, do	Green Mountain..	12	11	18	9	29	79
Wm. See, do	Carman No. 1.....	11	12	17	10	28	78
John Fyfe, do	Davies' Warrior..	12	11	17	10	27	77
Walter Ley, do	do	11	11	18	10	25	75
Morris Underhill, do	Green Mountain..	11½	10	16	10	25½	73

*General appearance—Considering method of planting, stand of crop, and vigor of growth.

†Apparent Yield.—Considering weight of marketable potatoes, per square yard, quality, smoothness and uniformity of shape, state and uniformity of maturity, and freedom from sunburn.

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
ALGOMA.—Continued.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ST. JOSEPH ISLAND AGR. SOCIETY. —Continued.							
Wm. H. Canfield, do	Empire State.....	10½	11	16	10	25	72½
James Cruickshank, do	Green Mountain..	12	10	14	10	25	71
Mrs. A. W. Ross, do	Carman No. 1....	11½	10	16	10	23	70½
A. W. Stableforth, do	do	11	11	16	9	23	70
John Cheer, do	Green Mountain..	10½	10	15	10	24	69½
Thos. White, do	Davies' Warrior..	11	10	18	10	20	69
Hugh Matheson, do	Green Mountain..	12	11	9½	10	26	68½
Edgar Rains, do	Davies' Warrior..	12	10	15	10	21	68
Arch. Wilson, do	Green Mountain..	11	10	14	10	20	65
THESSALON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Wilson Black, Stroud.</i>							
Thos. McDougall, Thessalon ...	Beauty of Hebron.	13½	16	19	10	32	90½
Wm. Weir, do R.R. 2	Green Mountain..	11	14	19	10	28½	82½
Jno. D. McLennan, do	do	11	14	18	10	26	79
N. S. Pace, Bruce Mines, R.R. 1	Davies' Warrior..	11½	12	18	10	26	77½
Jno. McDougall, Sowerby	Beauty of Hebron.	11	14	17	10	25	77
Thos. Corduke, Thessalon, R.R. 2	Davies' Warrior..	11½	14	19	10	22	76½
Jos. Broughton, Livingstone Crk.	Six Weeks.....	10½	13	18	10	24	75½
A. I. Hopkins, Thessalon, R.R. 2	Green Mountain..	11	11	19	10	23½	74½
H. Hagen, do	Beauty of Hebron.	12	13	14	10	25	74
N. King, do R.R. 1	Davies' Warrior..	10½	13	18	10	22	73½
Alex. Duff, Bruce Mines, R.R. 1	Carman No. 1....	11	13	17	10	20	71
BRUCE.							
NORTH BRUCE AND SAUCEEN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.</i>							
A. B. Reinhart, Port Elgin	Edmonton.....	13¾	16	18	9	20½	77½
S. Sparks, do	Red Elephant....	13	16	18	9	20	76
John Baker, do	do	13	14	16½	9	22	74½
Port Elgin Fruit Growers, Port Elgin	Elephant.....	12½	15	19	9	18½	74
W. J. Pierson, Port Elgin, R.R. 2	Empire State.....	13	15	17	9	19½	73½
Jas. A. Reochs, do R.R. 4	Purple Cup.....	13	14	14½	9½	20	71
D. E. Campbell, do	Comet.....	13½	16	16	5	20	70½
Albert Upshall, do R.R. 4	Davies' Warrior..	11½	14½	16	9	16¾	67¾
N. E. Leeder, Jr., do	Empire State.....	11	15	14	8	19¾	67½
Jas. B. Muir, do R.R. 3	Rural N. Yorker..	9	15	17	5	20	66
A. Sparks, do	Red Elephant....	10½	14	15	6	18	63½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores
BRUCE.—Continued.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
WIARTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.</i>							
T. Dance, Wiarton, R.R. 2	.....	13	14	16	10	22½	75½
Fletcher Buckland, do	Amer. Wonder...	13	15	16	9	20	73
Thos. Baldwin, do	White Elephant...	12	15	16	9	19½	71½
Geo. Stacey, do	Amer. Wonder...	13½	15	16	8	17½	70
Albert Lembke, do R.R. 2	Dempsey Seedling	10	14	15	9	21	69
Geo. H. Loney, Oxenden	..... Empire State.....	9½	15	16	9	18	67½
W. V. Lembke, Wiarton, R.R. 2	Dempsey Seedling	10½	15	16	9	16½	67
Chas. W. Loney, do	..... Empire State.....	10½	14	11	9½	20	65
E. J. Loney, Oxenden	..... Beauty of Hebron.	11½	14	10	9½	17¾	62¾
A. B. Loney, Wiarton, R.R. 2.	Lincoln.....	7	14	15	7½	18	61½
CARLETON.							
METCALFE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster, R.R. 1.</i>							
John Wood, Metcalfe	..... Freeman.....	12	17	20	9	24	82
Terry Sullivan, do	..... Early Iowa.....	11	15	17	5	33	81
Jas. Wallace, do	..... Murphy.....	10	15	16	9	21	71
R. & J. Woods, do	..... Carman No. 1.....	9	12	15	7	26	69
D. J. Carson, Edwards	..... Freeman.....	11	5	10	10	22	58
John Carson, do	..... E. Rose.....	7	10	10	.....	16	43
H. S. Latimer, Metcalfe	..... Cook's Choice.....	5	.....	5	4	15	29
DUFFERIN.							
DUFFERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—David Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
Malcolm McCormick, Amaranth Station	..... Early Sunshine...	11	15	15	10	31	82
J. A. Cornelius, Amaranth Sta.	Green Mountain..	11½	15	15	10	30	81½
Geo. Lightle, do	do ...	11	15	15	10	30	81
P. B. Norris, Orangeville, R.R. 2	do ...	11½	14	15	10	30	80½
J. J. Ferns, Amaranth Station.	do ...	11	15	14	10	30	80
Henry Hanna, Waldemar, R.R. 2	do ...	11	15	14	10	29	79
Angus Norris, Orangeville R.R.2	do ...	10½	14	15	10	29	78½
John H. Moote, do	do ...	11	14	15	10	28	78
W. H. Gillespie, do R.R. 3	do ...	11½	14	12	10	30	77½
Jas. Johnston, do	..... World's Fair.....	9	14	12	10	26	71
I. J. Murphy, do R.R. 1	Empire State.....	7	12	10	10	22	61
Wm. Morrow, do	Irish Cobbler.....	7	12	12	10	19	60
J. B. Armstrong, do R.R. 3	World's Fair.....	7	10	10	10	20	57

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
DUFFERIN.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
EAST LUTHER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—D. Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
Jos. Carney, Amaranth Station.	Green Mountain..	11	16	14	10	30	81
Wm. E. Turner, Grand Valley, R. R. 3	Delaware.....	11	14	18	10	27	80
Hy. Berry, Grand Valley, R.R. 3	do	10	14	17	9	28	78
R. Wansborough, Laurel, R.R. 2	do	11½	14	15	8	29	77½
Wm. Willmott, Grand Valley, R.R. 3	Green Mountain..	9	14	15	10	29	77
John Burke, Waldemar, R.R. 2.	Delaware.....	7	15	16	10	25	73
Jas. M. Clark, Grand Valley, R. R. 3	do	9½	14	16	8	22	69½
Ell. Newson, Grand Valley, R.R. 2	do	8	14	17	10	20	69
Wm. Riley, do R.R. 1	do	7½	15	12	10	21	65½
Jas. Crane, do	Up-to-date.....	7	15	15	8	17	62
DUNDAS.							
MOUNTAIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. D. McLennan, Lancaster, R.R. 1.</i>							
Jas. Boyd, S. Mountain	White Star.....	15	15	20	10	28	88
J. E. Montgomery, do R.R. 1	do	14	16	16	7	28	81
C. Melon, do	Amer. Wonder....	9	15	10	8	29	71
John Forrester, do	do	13	15	15	.....	27	70
A. Collison, do R.R. 1	Green Mountain..	10	15	18	.....	25½	68½
Edwin Gilroy, do	Uncle Sam.....	11	15	15	5	22	68
W. T. Beggs, do	Amer. Wonder....	9	12	18	8	20	67
R. K. Graham, do	do	11	10	15	8	18½	62½
Wm. Forrester, do	Poor Man's Friend	9	15	10	8	18	60
E. Frantz, do	White Star.....	10	.....	18	8	23	59
S. Robinson, do	Green Mountain..	5	14	8	8	18	53
GRENVILLE.							
SPENCERVILLE AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. E. Gray, Elgin, R.R. 3.</i>							
G. B. Bennett, Spencerville, R. R. 2	Burbank.....	13½	16	19	8	35½	92
Chas. L. Ferguson, Spencerville, R. R. 3	Green Mountain..	14½	16½	19	10	31½	91½
Andrew Lawrence, Spencerville	Carmen.....	13½	16	17	10	33½	90
Fred. Cleary, do	New King.....	13	15	18	9	31	86
Harvey Burnie, do R.R. 3	Green Mountain..	12½	15	17	10	30½	85
Ralph M. Wallace, do R.R. 4	Pride of Britain..	12	16	18	10	25½	81½
Ernest Pitt, do	Green Mountain..	12	15½	18	9	26½	81
Arnold Goodin, do R.R. 2	White Star.....	12½	15½	18	10	22½	78½
Delbert Bass, do	Green Mountain..	13	16	19	9	16½	73½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	‡Totals of scores.
GREY.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
KILSYTH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.</i>							
E. H. Coulter, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	Amer. Wonder	14	16	18½	8½	21½	78½
Boyd Porteous, Owen Sound, R. R. 3	do	13½	16	18	9	21½	78
Wm. Breen, Tara, R.R. 5	Vulcan	12½	15½	18	9	22	77
Alex. Garvin, do R.R. 4	Blue Clam	13	16	17	9	20	75
W. H. Beckett, Owen Sound, R.R. 4	Amer. Wonder	13	15	17	7½	20½	73
Vernon Barber, do R.R. 4	Vulcan	13	15	17½	9	18	72½
Wm. Thompson, do R.R. 4	Amer. Wonder	12½	14	16	9	17½	69
Melville Linn, do R.R. 3	Delaware	11½	15	14½	9	18½	68½
Henry Ford, do R.R. 3	Blue Clam	10½	15	15	9	18½	68
E. Abra, do R.R. 3	Vulcan	10½	14	15	9	17½	66
HALTON.							
NELSON AND BURLINGTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. SerSmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>							
John Wilkinson, Burlington	Dooley	13½	15	20	10	28½	87
Jabez Clark, do	Sir Walter Raleigh	13½	15	18	10	29½	86
F. Wilkinson, Freeman, R.R. 2	Planet	13½	12	20	10	29½	85
Lea. Wilson, Hamilton, R. R. 4	Irish Cobbler	13	14	18	10	28	83
Jos. Pickett, Freeman, R.R. 2	Planet	11	15	18	10	23	77
John Hislop, do	Dooley	12½	15	17	10	20½	75
Colin Smith, do	do	12	14	16	10	19	71
P. G. Cole, do	Delaware	12	14	15	10	19	70
I. I. Devitt, do	Irish Cobbler	12	17	20	10	10	69
HASTINGS.							
MADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. Monaghan, Wellington.</i>							
John Moore, Queensboro	Golden Coin	13	15	16	9	33	86
J. S. Empey, Eldorado	Rural N. Yorker	13	16	18	7	31	85
Sam. McGarry, do	National	13	16	18	8	29	84
Angus Nicholson, Madoc, R.R.	Carman	12	16	17	8	30	83
Jas. Moore, Queensboro	Beauty of Hebron	13	14	16	8	28	79
Harry Tokley, do	Early Eureka	12	14	16	7	29	78
Harkins Rollins, Cooper	Carman	12½	13	14	7	30	76½
John Rollins, do	Gold Coin	12	15	13	7	29	76
Chas. A. McCoy, Madoc, R.R.	Carman	12	13	14	8	28	75
H. R. Blakely, Eldorado	Delaware	12	14	14	7	27	74
Jas. A. Caskey, Madoc	Davies' Warrior	11	12	15	8	27	73
W. T. Harris, do	Eureka	11	14	12	7	28	72
F. A. Comerford, Eldorado	Uncle Sam	11	14	12	7	27	71

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
HASTINGS.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
WOLLASTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge— Wm. Monaghan, Wellington.</i>							
John Gilray, Coe Hill	Beauty of Hebron.	13	16	18	9	29	85
Albert Ingram, Faraday	Green Mountain..	13	16	17	8	30	84
Andrew Bird, Coe Hill	Beauty of Hebron.	12	15	16	8	32	83
David Moore, The Ridge	New Brunswick..	13	16	18	8	25	80
Colin McGregor, do	Mortgage Lifter..	14	16	18	8	23	79
Daniel Maitland, do	Green Mountain..	12	15	16	9	25	77
C. S. Rollins, Coe Hill	Delaware.....	11	16	16	9	24	76
H. Hennessy, do	Mortgage Lifter..	12	14	16	9	24	75
W. H. Puffer, do	Pink Star	10	12	14	7	30	73
Chas. Russan, Glen Alda	Beauty of Hebron.	11	12	14	6	23	66
KENORA.							
KENORA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
Fred. Day, Kenora	Delaware.....	13½	16	18	9½	34	91
H. Webster, do	do	15½	15½	18	9	32½	90½
A. N. Ascough, do	do	14	15	17	9	35	90
Colin Outen, do	White Mammoth..	13	16	16	10	33	88
Wm. Tew, do	Early Eureka....	12½	15	17½	8½	34	87½
H. Sherwood, do	Abundance.....	12	16	17	9	33	87
M. Greenwood, do	Delaware.....	13	15	17½	9	32	86½
J. Hart, do	Green Mountain..	13	15	17	8	33	86
Wm. Brinkman, do	White Rose.....	13	16	17	8	31	85
Arthur Hutchen, do	Saxon.....	12½	15	16	9	31	83½
W. Lavoie, do	Delaware.....	12½	15½	16	8	31	83
Wm. McKreeth, do	Green Mountain..	11½	15	17	9	29	81½
A. H. Smith, do	do	11½	15	16	8	29	79½
J. Ritchie, do	Delaware.....	11½	14	17	6	29½	78
R. M. Brock, do	Green Mountain..	7½	14	15	8	23	67½
MIDDLESEX.							
CARADOC AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, R.R. 1.</i>							
D. Campbell, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	Dooley.....	14	15	18	10	28	85
Rich. Sabine, do	do	14	15	18	10	27½	84½
M. S. Leach, Strathroy	do	14	15½	17½	10	27	84
J. S. Walker, Mt. Brydges, R.R. 2	do	13½	15	18	10	26½	83
A. H. Mahler, Delaware	do	13	15	18	10	26	82
F. Farrow, Mt. Brydges	do	12½	15	18	10	26	81½
A. Lamont & Son, do	do	12	15	18	10	25½	80½
Jno. W. Hutton, do	do	11½	15	18	10	24½	79
John Ferguson, do	do	11	15	17	10	23½	76½
Jno. C. McLean, do	do	11	15	17	10	23½	76½

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
MIDDLESEX.—Continued.							
STRATHROY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, R.R. 1.</i>							
James Agg, Strathroy, R.R. 2	Dooley.....	13½	15	19	10	28	85½
D. Lemon & Son, do	do	13	15	18	10	26	82
W. B. Ferguson, do R.R. 2	do	13	15	17½	10	26	81½
Wm. Oakes, do R.R. 1	Uncle Sam.....	11½	15	19	10	24	79½
James Sabine, do	Dooley.....	12½	15	17½	10	24	79
Angus Limon, do	do	12½	15	17½	10	23½	78½
H. McLean & Son, do	do	12	15	17½	10	23½	78
D. M. McNeil, do R.R. 1	do	11	15	17	10	24½	77½
T. A. Robinson & Son do R.R. 3	Uncle Sam.....	11	15	18½	10	23	77½
R. W. Bogue, do R.R. 7	Dooley.....	11	15	18½	10	23	77½
MUSKOKA.							
GRAVENHURST AND MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Sherman Polmateer, Gravenhurst	Empire State.....	14	16	17½	10	30½	88
Ephraim Hammond, do	Irish Cobbler.....	12	15½	19	10	26½	82¾
Jos. Short, do	Empire State.....	11	16	17½	10	25½	80
Carl Laycock, do	do	11	16	17	10	25	79
G. Miller, do	Can. Standard....	11	15½	17	10	25	78½
Jonathan Groh, do	Beauty of Hebron..	11	16	17½	10	23½	78
W. H. Tincombe, do	Empire State.....	11	16	18½	10	22	77½
G. York, do	do	11	16	17½	10	22	76½
Geo. Parker, do	Can. Standard....	11	15	17	10	22½	75½
B. Laycock, do	Sunlight.....	9½	14	15	10	20	68½
MEDORA AND WOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>							
F. W. Knight, Brackenburg	Up-to-date.....	15	16	19	9	14	73
Hugh Foulkes, do	Rochester Rose....	12	14	16	9	21	72
Wm. P. Green, Bardsville	Gold Coin.....	13	15	17	9	16	70
Roy D. Riley, Milford Bay	Rochester Rose....	12	14	18	9	16½	69½
Wm. A. Pooler, Point Kaye	Queen of Hebron..	12½	15	16	9	16½	69
Wm. R. Mason, Bardsville	Amer. Wonder....	13	13	17	9	16	68
Chas. Donald, Port Carling	Delaware.....	10	14	12	9	14	59
Geo. Carr, do	do	10	12	12	8	13	55
Jos. McCully, do	do	6	13	11	7	16	53
Alex. Ennis, do	Queen of Hebron..	4	12	15	8	13	52
W. K. Foreman, do	do	8	13	8	8	14	51

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
MUSKOKA.—Continued.							
NORTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
Chris. Robinson, Ravenscliffe	Rural N. Yorker..	14	16	18	8	21	77
T. R. Hill, Hillside	Alin No. 1.....	15	16	19	8	18½	76½
Geo. Richards, Huntsville	Amer. Wonder....	13	15	18	9	21	76
Wm. Sinclair, do	Davies' Warrior... 13	15	19	9	19	75	
Daniel Bray, Martin's Siding	Late Puritan....	15	16	17	9	17	74
W. J. Hopkins, Ravenscliffe ..	Beauty of Hebron.. 13	15	17	8	20½	73½	
J. D. Bildron, Huntsville .....	.....	13	15	17	8	20	73
W. F. Shay, do	Six Weeks.....	13	15	18	9	17½	72½
Allan Brown, do	Empire State....	13	15	18	7	19	72
Geo. Hutchinson, do .....	.....	11	16	19	9	16½	71½
H. Young, Emberson	Empire State....	13	15	16	9	18	71
Wm. Scott, Huntsville	Irish Cobbler....	11	15	17	10	17½	70½
Albert Cochrane, Ravenscliffe ..	Crown Jewel.....	11	14	15	9	21	70
Edmund Tipper, do .....	.....	15	15	15	7	18	70
Joseph Bradley, Allansville ...	Puritan.....	12	15	16	9	17½	69½
A. Bray, Huntsville .....	.....	13	12	18	8	18	69
John Turnbull, do .....	.....	10	15	17	7	19½	68½
S. J. Ware, do Box 360	Empire State....	11	15	15	9	17½	67½
Gifford Hollingshead, do	Rural N. Yorker.. 11	15	19	6	16	67	
Hiram Fetterly, do .....	.....	13	14	19	6	14	66
Lester Markle, do	Green Mountain.. 11	14	17	5	18	65	
Geo. McKenney, Melissa .....	.....	12	14	12	5	20	63
Rich. Croft, Huntsville	Money Maker....	11	14	12	9	13	59
Wm. Knott, do .....	.....	8	15	10	7	17	57
SOUTH MUSKOKA AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—R. Murphy, Alliston.</i>							
Daniel Nicholls, Bracebridge ..	Amer. Wonder....	13½	15½	19	10	32	90
Edw. Nicholls, do	Early Rose.....	13	16	15	8½	32	84½
Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Davies' Warrior.. 13	16	19	10	25	83	
H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	do	12½	16	17½	10	25½	81½
R. Leishman, Bracebridge	White Star.....	12	15	15	9	28	79
Geo. Yearley, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron.. 12	15	15	9	26½	77½	
Wm. Taylor, Bracebridge	Early Rose.....	12	15	16½	8	25	76½
J. J. Beaumont & Son, do ..	Davies' Warrior.. 12	15	17	10	22	76	
H. Blanchard, Falkenburg	Beauty of Hebron.. 11	15½	15	9	24	74½	
Alf. E. Parrett, Bracebridge ...	Delaware.....	11	15	14	9	22½	71½
James Kaye, do	Amer. Wonder....	11	14	16	9	20½	70½
Wm. Ball, Sr., do	Money Maker....	10	15	16	9	19	69
Wm. Barron, do	Delaware.....	9	14	16	10	18	67
A. J. Goltz, Bardsville	Green Mountain.. 9	13	15	9	16½	62½	

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	‡Totals of scores.
MUSKOKA.—Continued.							
		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
STEPHENSON AND WATT AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Jas. Boyd, Pickering, R.R. 2.</i>							
Hugh Patterson, Utterson	Delaware.....	12	15	19	8	24½	78½
Geo. Wingfield, do	Empire State.....	13	16	19	9	20½	77½
Jos. Weir, do	Davies' Warrior..	12	16	19	9	21	77
Wm. Esson, Port Sydney	World's Wonder..	13	16	16	9	22½	76½
Clement Bunn, Ullswater	Canadian Beauty.	12	16	17	9	20½	74½
J. W. Simpson, Parkersville	Gold Coin.....	10	16	19	9	19½	73½
A. E. Watson, Port Sydney	World's Wonder..	12	16	19	8	18	73
John Forsyth, Utterson	Beauty of Hebron.	11	15	18	9	18½	71½
Chas. Oldham, Ufford	White Wave.....	11	16	17	9	18	71
Wm. Brown, Utterson	Empire State.....	12	16	12	9	20½	69½
Jno. M. Patterson, do	Late Fortune.....	11	16	15	9	18	69
Robt. Wilson, do	Delaware.....	11	16	15	8	18½	68½
Walter Hares, Allensville	.....	9	16	17	8	18	68
Jas. Gardiner, Port Sydney	Queen of Beauty..	11	16	15	6	20	68
Alfred Kay, do	Uncle Sam.....	11	16	13	8	19½	67½
James Hunter, Jr., Parkersville	Up-to-date.....	9	16	12	9	20	66
Wm. A. Suffern, Raymond	Rochester Rose... 10	15	15	5	17	62	
NIPISSING.							
VERNER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Henry Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie.</i>							
Geo. Demers, Verner	Green Mountain..	13	15	18	10	34	90
D. Filiatrault, do	do	12	15	16	10	36	89
Jos. Remillard, do	do	13	16	16	10	33½	88½
T. Filiatrault, do	do	12½	15	17	10	33½	88
S. Lawrence, do	do	12	15	17	10	33½	87½
O. Jalbert, do	do	12½	15	15	10	32½	85
J. Aubin, do	do	12	16	15	10	31½	84½
L. Beauparlant, do	Six Weeks.....	12	15	16	10	30	83
Z. Ribaudy, do	Green Mountain..	12	16	13	10	29½	80½
A. Gagnon, do	do	11	16	12	8	29	76
PARRY SOUND.							
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>							
Jas. A. Bell, Burk's Falls	Rose of the North.	13	16	19	10	38	96
J. T. Smith, Sterling Falls	Gold Coin.....	13	15	19	10	37	94

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RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.—Continued.		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ARMOUR, RYERSON AND BURK'S FALLS AGR. SOCIETY.—Con.							
Jas. Thompson, Burk's Falls..	Rochester Rose...	13	16	19	10	33	91
Robt. Andrews, do	Early Savoy.....	13	16	18	9	34	90
A. Kennedy, Sterling Falls ..	Green Mountain..	13	15	18	10	33	89
A. S. White, Katrine Station ..	Early Savoy.....	13	15	18	8	34	88
Dr. Partridge, Burk's Falls ..	.....	14½	16	17	7	33	87½
W. H. Bishop, do	Empire State....	13	15	17	8	26	79
Geo. Palmer, Sterling Falls ..	Green Mountain..	12	15	10	9	28	74
Geo. Mason, Sand Lake	Beauty of Hebron.	9	14	15	8	24	70
Jas. Kent, Barriedale	Smith's Satisfac- tion.....	7	14	12	10	25	68
MACHAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Sr., Brampton.</i>							
A. McKee, Stewart's Bay	Green Mountain..	12½	15	16	10	29	82½
Thos. H. Quirt, Midford	Prizetaker.....	12½	14	17	10	28½	82
W. G. Unger, South River	New Satisfaction.	12½	15	17	10	27	81½
Robt. Carter, do	Irish Cobbler....	11	15	18	10	26½	80½
F. J. Hearn, do	Beauty of Hebron.	12	14	18	8	25½	77½
S. R. Scarlett, do .....	.....	10½	14	14	10	24	72½
James Cole, do	Rural N. Yorker..	10½	12	15	10	23	70½
Geo. Rolston, do	Early Rose.....	11½	14	14	6	24	69½
Wm. Snow, do	Northern Spy....	13	12	10	10	24	69
McKELLAR AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
W. F. Tait, McKellar	Rural N. Yorker..	13	15	17	10	28	83
Thos. Moffatt, do	Davies' Warrior..	11	14	17	9	29	80
Andrew Moore, do	Early Rose.....	13	15	16	7	26	77
Robt. H. Moffatt, do	National.....	12	15	16	6	26½	75½
Edgar Watkins, do	Early Northern..	11	14	17	10	23	75
Wilson Quinn, do	Early Dexter....	11	15	16	8	24	74
Robt. Moore, do	Early Rose.....	11	14	15	6	25	71
R. A. Jackson, do	Wellington.....	11	13	15	6	24	69
Jos. McEwen, do	Beauty of Hebron.	11	13	15	6	23½	68½
Henry Moffatt, do	National.....	10	13	15	9	21	68
R. S. Jackson, do	Early Puritan...	11	14	13	7	22½	67½
W. E. Taylor, do	Early Wonder....	9	14	12	9	23	67
W. H. Moore, do	Burnaby Mam- moth.....	10½	14	13	7	21	65½
Jos. H. Ball, do	Gold Coin.....	8	13	13	9	22	65
C. J. McKeown, do	White Rose.....	8	14	12	6	21	61
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
P. J. Farrell, Sprucedale	Beauty of Hebron	13	15	18	10	29	85
Jas. Downes, do	Rochester Rose..	13	15½	18	8	30	84½
W. J. Fowler, do	Empire State....	13	15	17½	9	29½	84

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
McMURRICH AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Fletcher Walker, Royston	Empire State	13	15	18	9½	28	83½
Marshall & Arnett, Sprucedale.	Wonderful	13	15	17	8½	29½	83
Geo. Downes, do	Rochester Rose	11	15	16	9	30	81
Colin & Jas Stewart, McMurrich	Empire State	12	14	16	10	28	80
J. F. Nelles, Doe Lake	Delaware	10	14	16	9	27	76
H. H. Turnbull, do	do	10	14	15	9	27	75
Robt. Johnson, do	Beauty of Hebron	9	15	15	6	25	70
PERRY AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. L. Goltz, Bardsville.</i>							
Wm. Jenkin, Emsdale	Can. Standard	13	15	18	10	27	83
Henry Tebby, Fern Glen	Cottle's Beauty	13	15	16½	10	28	82½
Wm. Murdy, Emsdale	Empire State	11	15	17	9	30	82
H. R. Hayward, Scotia	Amer. Wonder	11	15	16	9	29	80
J. A. McDonald, Emsdale	Empire State	10	15	16	10	28	79
Chas. T. Hayward, do	Irish Cobbler & Amer. Wonder	10	15	15	6	26	72
T. E. Rowley, do	Record	7	13	10	10	22	62
Edw. Tonner, do	Amer. Wonder	8	12	11	8	22	61
Geo. Bennett, do	Irish Cobbler	8	8	10	10	24	60
A. E. Rowley, do	do	8	10	10	10	19	57
POWASSAN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—H. Tisdale, Sr., Brampton.</i>							
Jos. Alston, Powassan	Empire State	13	16	17	10	29	85
John Henderson, do	North Star	13	16	17	10	28	84
Jas. H. Jardine, do	Roxborough	13	15	18	10	26	82
Owen Gouch, do	Rochester Rose	12½	12	17	10	28	79½
W. G. Oldfield, do	Early Exeter	12	13	16	10	28	79
Jas. Oldfield, do	Carman No. 2	12½	12	17	10	27	78½
John Hogan, do	Gold Coin	12½	11	16	10	28	77½
Martin Konkle, do	do	12½	11	16	6	26½	72
ROSSEAU AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>							
Alex. Crawford, Rosseau	Early Middlesex	12	15	15	9	22	73
Thos. Sirett, do	Pride of Aristook	12	15	17	10	18	72
A. Sirett, do	do	12	12	19	10	18	71
R. B. Mahon, do	Rose of the North	11	14	16	10	18	69
W. G. Wright, do	Beauty of Hebron	10	13	18	9	16½	66½
Sam. Kettle, Jr., Maple Lake Sta.	Delaware	11	14	18	9	13	65
Thos. Beers, Turtle Lake	Mortgage Lifter	11	14	12	9	16	62

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	‡ Totals of scores.
PARRY SOUND.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ROSSEAU AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Wm. J. Lashbrook, Turtle Lake.	Nineteenth Century.....	9	14	14	7	16	60
W. J. Atkinson, Rosseau	Delaware.....	10	14	15	4	14	57
Wm. Fry, Rosseau Falls	Genl. Washington	10	14	15	5	12	56
Gustav Grenke, Hekkla	Delaware.....	11	15	12	4	13½	55½
Jno. Crawford, Rosseau	do	6	13	14	9	11½	53½
W. Holton, do	Pride of Aristook.	16	10	8	.....	15	49
Alfred Holton, do	Mixed.....	10	14	8	.....	14½	46½
STRONG AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—J. Byron Kaye, Bracebridge.</i>							
Thos. Raney, Sundridge	Green Mountain..	14½	17	19	10	38	98½
John Wilson, do	do	13	16	18	10	35	92
John Willoughby, do	Hustler.....	11	15	18	10	32	86
Thos. Hornbrook, do	Green Mountain..	13	15	18	9	26	81
James Prior, do	do	13	16	16	10	25	80
F. W. Hanford, do	do	13	14	16	9	27	79
Jno. B. Duke, do	do	13	14	15	10	26	78
Elijah Prior, do	do	10	16	18	8	25	77
Thos. Hodson, do	do	10	14	14	8	24	70
Sam. McGirr, do	do	11	13	14	9	21	68
Jno. Paget, do	Empire State.....	10	10	14	8	26	68
Danl. Sinclair, do	Beauty of Hebron.	8	15	12	8	22	65
RAINY RIVER.							
ATWOOD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
A. R. Reid, Pine Wood	Lincoln.....	15	16	19	10	33	93
John McVeigh, Sleeman	Rapid Transit....	14½	16	19	9	29	87½
John Kearney, do	Delaware.....	13	16	18	8	32	87
Arthur Armstrong, do	Russet.....	13	16	17½	7	33	86½
Hugh Hunter, do	Delaware.....	13	15½	17	8½	32	86
W. McKenzie, do	do	13½	15	19	6	32	85½
Thos. A. Smart, Pine Wood	do	13½	15½	18	9	29	85
O. M. Isburg, Sleeman	Carman No. 2....	13	15	16	9½	31	84½
Peter Craig, Rainy River	Delaware.....	15	16	18	9	26½	84½
H. Engebretson, Sleeman	do	13	16	17	9	29	84
Thos. Nolan, do	Beauty of Hebron.	13	16	18	8	28½	83½
M. Rogers, do	Delaware.....	13	16	18	9	27½	83½
John Hodges, Rainy River	do	13	16	17	9	28	83
A. J. Hunter, Sleeman	Russet.....	13	15½	17	6	31½	83
D. J. Ewald, Rainy River	Delaware.....	13	16	17	9	27½	82½
L. J. Armstrong, Sleeman	Russet.....	13	15	17	6	31	82
T. H. Meyers, do	Delaware.....	11½	15½	16	10	27	80
Geo. Martin, do	do	11½	15½	17	8	23	75
Geo. Livingston, do	do	11½	16	16½	6	22	72
Garret Byrns, Rainy River	Uncle Sam.....	11½	15	15	8	22	71½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	† Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
RAINY RIVER.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
RAINY RIVER VALLEY AGR. SOC.							
<i>Judge—G. H. Farmer, Steelton.</i>							
Wm. Jewell, Big Fork	Delaware	14	16	18½	10	32½	91
Ossie Cameron, Emo	do	13	16½	18½	10	31½	89½
J. L. Locking, do	do	13½	16½	18	8	32¾	89
F. W. Tummey, do	do	12½	16	18	9	32	87½
C. H. McCool, Burriss	Early Eureka	12	15½	16	9	34½	87
Chas. J. Lindquist, Aylsworth	Early Comet	13½	16	18	7	32	86½
T. A. Boucher, Emo	Delaware	13	15	17	9	31	85
Ed. Tompkins, do	do	13	16	18	9	28½	84½
Wm. Hamilton, Jr., Big Fork	do	13	15½	17	9	29½	84
Wm. McMillan, Emo	do	13	16	18	10	26½	83½
Arch. Allan, do	do	12½	16	17	7	30½	83
Ed. Mose, do	Early Alberta	12	14	15	8	26	75
TEMISKAMING.							
CHARLTON AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
Fred. F. Shadwick, Charlton	Beauty of Hebron	11	15	17	10	33	86
Joseph Kitts, do	Green Mountain	11	14	17	10	33	85
Chas. E. Dakins, do	Beauty of Hebron	10	15	16	10	30½	81½
N. M. Fraser, do	do	12	17	16	8	28	81
Fred. Pummell, do	do	11	15	16	10	28	80
C. T. Sylvester, do	do	8	15	16	10	30	79
Bert. Nickerson, do	Dooley	9	14	17	10	28	78
Jno. McFarlane, do	Beauty of Hebron	9	15	18	10	21	73
F. W. Royce, do	do	8	14	18	10	22	72
Telesphore Lacarte, Brentha	Green Mountain	9	15	16	10	21½	71½
G. Hughes, Charlton	Beauty of Hebron	8	14	15	10	24	71
Henry T. Kenny, do	do	7	12	15	10	26	70
A. W. Neal, do	do	9	14	16	10	18	67
L. Hughes, do	do	5	15	10	10	20	60
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
Geo. Stephenson, Englehart	Gold Coin	11	15	16	8	33½	83½
James Harman, Heaslip	Empire State	10	14	16	10	33	83
Amos Heaslip, do	Snow Flake	10	13	15	10	34½	82½
Ernest Winlaw, do	Green Mountain	9	14	15	10	34	82
Frank Keihna, Brentha	Gold Coin	8	15	16	10	32	81
John Allen, Heaslip	Delaware	9	15	15	10	31	80
R. H. Emrick, do	Early King	9	15	15	10	29	78
Levi Soper, Englehart	Gold Coin	9	14	15	10	27	75

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
TEMISKAMING.— <i>Continued</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ENGLEHART AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Henry Schaffner, Brentha	Early Ohio	7	15	16	4½	32	74½
A. Harkness, Englehart	Early Rose	8	14	16	7	29	74
Henry Blackburn, Wawbewawa	Gold Coin	7	13	12	10	28	70
A. W. Skinner, Englehart	Early Rose	7	13	13	10	23	66
Wm. Schell, do	do	7	8	10	8	31	64
NEW LISKEARD AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—W. J. Hamilton, Raymond.</i>							
G. C. Foster, Uno Park	Early Rose	11	15	18	8	33	85
L. Scott, do	Irish Cobbler	8	16	18	10	32	84
Jas. Breadley, New Liskeard	8 Weeks	9	15	15	10	30	79
W. C. Hastings, do	Early Rose	9	14	16	10	25½	74½
S. Jewell, do	Hebron	9	14	15	10	26	74
G. W. Slade, do	Six Weeks	8	14½	16	10	25	73½
Sam. McChesney, do R.R. 1	Delaware	12	14	17	10	20	73
Jno. McFarlane, do	Green Mountain	7	15	16	10	24	72
Eli. David, do	White Elephant	11	15	15	6	24	71
Robt. Jellie, do R.R. 1	Irish Cobbler	7	14	15	8	26	70
Dan. MacKay, do	Snow Flake	9	15	15	10	20	69
WELLAND.							
FENWICK AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—M. M. Hunter, Onondaga.</i>							
J. L. Stirtzinger, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Belle of Nelson	14½	16½	19	10	28½	88½
Hyliard Stirtzinger, do	Pelham Mammoth	14	17	19	10	27½	87½
Geo. Kappler, do	Amer. Wonder	14	16	19	10	27	86
Jacob Haist, Ridgeville, R.R. 5	Irish Cobbler	14	16½	19	10	26	85½
Clemens Bros., Fenwick, R.R. 5	Wellington	14	16	19	10	26	85
Daniel Haist, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	Delaware	14½	16	19	9½	25	84
Asa E. Haist, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Comet	12	16	18	10	26	82
M. Stirtzinger, do	Dooley	13	16	19	9	23½	80½
O. L. Beckett, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	Pelham Mammoth	12	15	18	10	24	79
Fred. C. Haist, do	Hustler	14	15½	17	9	23	78½
J. M. Leppert, Fenwick, R.R. 5	Pelham Mammoth	13	16	18	6	24	77
Harvey W. Wills, do	Delaware	12	15	17	9	23	76
R. Bishop, do R.R. 5	Wellington	13	14½	15	10	23	75½
W. G. Crow, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	White Flyer	15	13½	15	10	21½	75
WELLINGTON.							
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—David Smith, Smithdale.</i>							
Daniel Gray, Hillsburg	Delaware	11½	15	18	10	34	88½
Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin, R.R. 1	Green Mountain	12	17	18	8	33	88
John Smith, Waldemar	Heavy Weights	12½	15	18	10	32	87½

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*
POTATOES.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Name of variety.	*General appearance.	Freedom from blight and insects.	Method and thoroughness of cultivation.	Purity of variety.	†Apparent yield.	Totals of scores.
WELLINGTON.— <i>Continued.</i>		(15)	(17)	(20)	(10)	(38)	(100)
ERIN AGR. SOCIETY.— <i>Con.</i>							
S. W. Bingham, Hillsburg, R.R.2	World's Fair.....	12	15	18	10	32	87
S. E. Griffen, Acton, R.R. 2	Noxall.....	11	15	16	10	34	86
James Milloy, Erin, R.R. 1	Green Mountain..	11	16	16	10	32	85
R. D. Nodwell, Hillsburg	Irish Cobbler.....	11	15	18	10	30	84
Fred. McMillan, do	Comet.....	12	15	17	7	32	83
C. E. McMillan, Erin	.....	11½	15	18	8	30	82½
Mack Leitch, Guelph, R.R. 1.	Delaware.....	12	15	18	10	27	82
Fred. White, Erin, R.R. 1	World's Fair.....	12½	15	12	10	31	80½
R. Overland, Orton, R.R. 3	Delaware.....	11	15	15	10	29	80
David Barbour, Hillsburg, R.R.2	do	8½	14	16	10	27	75½
Albert Brown, Erin	Noxall.....	7½	16	14	9	28	74½
Coke Bros., do R.R. 2	Delaware.....	9	15	18	10	20	72
Mrs. E. Marshall, do R.R. 2	do	9½	15	15	8	24	71½
E. Barbour, do	National.....	8	16	16	10	21	71
J. C. McAllister, Hillsburg, R.R.1	Delaware.....	7	15	16	10	20	68
WENTWORTH.							
ANCASTER AGR. SOCIETY.							
<i>Judge—Geo. Sexsmith, Ridgeway, R.R. 2.</i>							
W. E. Shaver, Ancaster, R.R. 1	Carman No. 3.....	13½	15	18	10	30	86½
Jas. English & Son, do	Iona Seedling....	14	15	18	10	28	85
Norman Shaver, do	Dooley.....	12	15	18	10	27	82
A. S. Edington, do	Sir W. Raleigh...	13	15	18	8	27½	81½
B. B. Brown, do	Dooley.....	13	14	18	10	26	81
A. M. Shaver, do	Sir W. Raleigh...	11½	15	17	9	27½	80
Earl Draper, do	.....	13	16	18	8	23	78
Chas. Norseworthy, do	Dooley.....	11½	16	18	7	24	76½
T. G. Brown, do	.....	13	13	14	9	26	75
Geo. M. Brown, do	Dooley.....	13	13	18	10	19	73

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top of the table are the maximum scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

CLOVER

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Apparent yield and quality of crops as indicated by:					Freedom from noxious weeds mentioned in Seed Control Act.	Freedom from other weeds, grasses, etc.	Favorable conditions for harvesting the crop, absence of loose stones, etc.	Totals of scores.
	Height of crop.	Closeness of plants.	Vigor and healthy appearance of plants.	Evenness of crop over field.	Number of well-filled heads per plant containing plump seed of good color.				
KENORA.									
DRYDEN AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Sault Ste. Marie.</i>									
D. F. McKenzie, Eagle River..	15	15	5	10	10	25	9	4	93
Frank James, Oxdrift	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9	12	25	9	4	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. H. Lewis, do	14	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	92
Fred. Brignall, do	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	7	4	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Admans, do	13	14	5	10	10	25	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
A. Dunlop, do	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9	10	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	90
Jas. A. Reid, do	15	13	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Latimer, do	12	14	5	10	9	25	9	4	88
E. W. Wece, do	14	14	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	25	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
T. J. Latimer, do	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	25	6	4	85
R. E. Neely, do	12	13	5	8	10	25	5	4	82
Percy Crowthers, Dryden	14	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10	25	6	3	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. D. Neely, Oxdrift	13	10	5	8	10	25	5	4	80
Wm. Britten, do	14	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	5	4	77 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

MANGELS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
DURHAM.									
PORT HOPE AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—James McLean, Richmond Hill.</i>									
Ernest G. Austin, Port Hope..	4	4	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	30	85
W. J. Crowhurst, do	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	81
John Uglow, do R.R. 3	4	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	80
Bickle Bros., Welcome	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	26	77
E. J. Symons, Jr., Zion, R.R. 3	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herman F. Peters, Canton	4	4	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Coyte, Welcome	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	25	72
C. H. Walsh, Perrytown	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Berry, Welcome	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	8	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	68
J. H. Bosnell, Port Hope, R.R. 3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	65
Geo. H. Martyn & Son, Pt. Hope	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	6	9	15	61

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

MANGELS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
GREY.	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
KEPPEL AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay.</i>									
Thos. Johnston, Kemble	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	9	13	26	85 $\frac{3}{4}$
Morris Bedell, do	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	21	80 $\frac{3}{4}$
H. H. Hurlburt, do R.R. 2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	17	75 $\frac{3}{4}$
Jno. J. Taylor, do R.R. 1	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	16	74
M. Sutherland, do R.R. 2	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	13	15	69
D. Davidson, do	3	4	7	10	9	9	12	14	68
L. Hurlburt, do R.R. 2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	11	12	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Shaw, do R.R. 2	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11	11	67
J. E. Johnston, do	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11	11	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. B. Danard, do R.R. 1	3	4	6	8	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	14	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
THUNDER BAY.									
WHITEFISH VALLEY AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—Hy. Knight, Jr., Sault Ste. Marie, R.R. 1.</i>									
Arthur Sitch, Hymers	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	8	12	30	85
A. Sutherland, do	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	28	83
Geo. E. Hymers, do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	12	27	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robt. Vance, do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	8	9	8	12	26	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fred. Sharpe, do	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	7	10	25	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alex. Brown, do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7	8	9	9	13	21	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Hawkes, South Gillies ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	6	9	6	8	15	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
YORK.									
SCARBORO AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—F. J. Jackson, Sr., Meadowvale.</i>									
W. G. Rennie, Agincourt	4	4	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	13	25	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hugh K. Clark, do R.R. 1	4	4	8	9	9	8	13	24	79
Robt. B. Ormerod, Brown's Crs.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	13	23	77
John Kennedy & Son, Agincourt, R.R. 1	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	13	22	76
Wm. Gough, Agincourt, R.R. 1	4	4	8	8	9	8	13	20	74
Allan P. Wheler, do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	8	13	20	73
Jas M. T. Weir, do R.R. 1	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	8	12	20	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. A. Patterson, do	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	8	13	19	72
Hilton Brumwell, Highland Crk.	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	8	12	19	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9	8	12	19	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. Baldson, Agincourt, R.R. 1	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	8	8	12	16	68 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

TURNIPS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.			Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
BRANT.			(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
PARIS AGR. SOCIETY.											
<i>Judge—James McLean, Richmond Hill.</i>											
James Huntley,	Paris,	R.R. 2	4½	4½	8	8½	7	6½	11½	25	75½
D. A. Holmes,	do	R.R. 2	4½	4	8	7½	7	6½	12	24½	74
E. Burrill,	do	R.R. 3	4½	4	8	8½	7½	6½	11	23½	73½
Samuel Carr,	do	R.R. 2	3½	4	7	6½	7	8	12	25	73
Geo. Bone,	do	.....	4½	4	7½	8	7	6½	10½	24	72
Milton McAllister,	do	R.R. 3	4	4	7½	7	6	7	10	25½	71
A. E. Darnley,	do	.....	3½	3½	6½	7	6	6½	10½	25	68½
Edwin Midgley,	do	.....	3½	3	7	6½	7	6½	10	23½	67
Frank Turnbull,	do	.....	4½	4	7	6½	6½	7	10	21	66½
Wm. Webber,	do	R.R. 2	2½	3	7	8	7	6½	10	22	66
J. J. McCormick,	do	R.R. 1	3½	4	7	8	6½	6	8½	20	64
David Patton,	do	Jct.	4½	4½	9	9	4	6	7	19	63
H. Henderson,	do	.....	4	4	6½	7	5½	5½	8	21½	62
Joseph Blake,	do	R.R. 3	3	3½	6	5	6½	6	9	21½	61
Arthur R. Marston,	do	R.R. 2	2½	3½	7	8½	6½	5½	8½	19	61
Daniel O'Riley,	do	.....	2½	4	6½	6½	6½	7	9	18½	60½
Ed. Wade,	do	Box 455	2½	3½	6½	6½	6	6	9½	18½	59
Wm. McRuer, Ayr	.....	.....	2½	2½	5	4½	7	6½	7	16	51
Wesley Potruff,	Paris,	R.R. 3...	2½	3½	6	6	4	6½	6½	15	50
GREY.											
PROTON AGR. SOCIETY.											
<i>Judge—Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood.</i>											
Geo. Bell,	Corbetton	.....	5	4	9	8½	9	9	14½	23	82
Thomson Elliott,	do	R.R. 3	4½	4½	8½	8½	9	9	13	24	81
Jno. McQuarrie,	Dundalk	.....	4½	4	9	10	9	8	12	18	74½
N. Walton,	Melancthon Station.	.....	4½	3½	7	8	9	5	12½	24	73½
R. N. Fowler & Son,	Dundalk	.....	3½	3	8	8	9	8	12	21	72½
John Grummett,	Proton Station	.....	5	4	8½	8½	8	8	11	18	71
J. A. Rath,	Dundalk	.....	4½	4	9	8	8½	9	12	15	70
A. Hanna & Sons,	do	.....	3	4	8	8½	8	8	11	18	69
W. H. Russell,	do	.....	4	3½	7	5	8	8	13	19	67½
Wm. Middleton,	do	.....	4½	5	7	9	8	7	10	15	65½
Thos. Walton,	Proton	.....	4	3	7	8	7	9	10	16	64
Geo. Stock & Sons,	Proton Sta...	.....	4	3	7	5	9	6	10	18	62
Jas. H. Nicholls,	Melancthon	..	3	2	7	6	6	7	12	18	61
R. J. Cornett,	Dundalk	.....	4	3	7	4	8	7	12	15	60
Isaac Hanna,	do	.....	4	3	7	7	7	6	10	14	58
R. Cronin & Son,	Riverview	...	3½	3	7	6½	7	8	10	12	57
P. J. Fernane & Sons,	Dundalk.	.....	2½	2½	6	6	8	5	10	12	52

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS IN STANDING FIELD CROPS.—*Con.*

TURNIPS.

Competitors in Order of Merit.	Straightness of rows.	Method of seeding.	Proper thinning and cleaning.	Thoroughness of cultivation.	Freedom from insects and diseases.	Purity and uniformity of roots.	Shape and quality of roots.	Yield of roots per acre.	Totals of scores.
THUNDER BAY.	(5)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(15)	(35)	(100)
OLIVER AGR. SOCIETY.									
<i>Judge—John McKay, Emo.</i>									
Thos. Hughes, Murillo	3	3	8	9	9	8	12	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
A. Felker, do	5	4	8	9	8	8	12	28	82
J. H. Veley, do	4	4	5	6	8	8	11	28	75
Albert Gorton, do	4	4	8	8	7	7	12	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sam. McNally, do	4	4	8	8	6	7	11	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alex. Trotter, Baird	4	5	7	7	7	8	11	21	70
Ross McKenzie, Murillo	5	5	6	8	7	7	10	21	69
Arthur Todd, do	4	4	5	8	5	7	12	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Walter Renwick, do	5	5	6	7	7	7	9	21	67
John McDonald, do	5	5	8	8	9	5	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norman McNally, do	3	4	7	5	5	6	10	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{4}$
Geo. Munro, do	4	4	5	7	6	6	11	21	64
Alex. Reid, do	2	4	5	5	9	7	10	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Geo. Oster, do	2	3	7	5	6	7	9	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hugh Rice, do	3	5	5	5	3	5	9	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
Arch. McGillivray, do	5	5	3	5	10	7	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. March, do	3	4	4	6	5	5	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leon Morrow, do	4	4	.....	.....	8	4	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Baxendale, do	5	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The figures in parenthesis at the top are maximum possible scores.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1916.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
<i>Sheaf Exhibit.</i>		
<i>Division 1—</i>		
1st.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Reg. Banner.
2nd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
3rd.....	Carl E. Laycock, Gravenhurst	Garton's Abundance.
4th.....	S. Kettle, Jr., Maple Lake	O.A.C. 72.
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Thos. Cosh, Bobcaygeon	Yellow Russian.
2nd.....	W. H. Woodman, Wolfe Island	O.A.C. 72.
3rd.....	A. L. Pascoe, Hampton, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	A. Thompson, Bobcaygeon	O.A.C. 72.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg, R.R. 4... ..	O.A.C. 72.
2nd.....	Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Bradford, R.R. 1... ..	20th Century.
3rd.....	S. G. Carr, Paris, R.R. 2	Reg. O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	Fred. A. Clark, Gormley, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 72.
FALL WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
2nd.....	Geo. W. Bick, Bobcaygeon.....	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	Dan. Hutchinson, Burgessville, R.R. 1... ..	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	E. Butler, Norwich, R.R. 4	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
SPRING WHEAT.		
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Jno. Young & Son, Hagerman	Goose.
BARLEY.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	D. I. Rose, Frankford, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga	O.A.C. 21.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
<i>Division 1—</i>		
1st.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Reg. Banner.
2nd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
3rd.....	J. J. Beaumont & Sons, Bracebridge ...	Siberian.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1916.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	Thos. Sellers, Zephyr	Abundance.
2nd.....	W. H. Woodman, Wolfe Island	O.A.C. 72.
3rd.....	Frank Walker, Zephyr	Abundance.
4th.....	D. I. Rose, Frankford	Mammoth Cluster.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood ...	Marguerite.
2nd.....	W. H. Atkinson, Port Elgin	O.A.C. 72.
3rd.....	Jacob M. Haist, Ridgeville, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	Mrs. Jno. McDonald, Bradford, R.R. 1..	20th Century.
FALL WHEAT.		
<i>Division 2—</i>		
1st.....	D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
2nd.....	Geo. W. Bick, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	E. Butler, Norwich, R.R. 4	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	Jno. Brown & Son, Galt	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
SPRING WHEAT.		
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Jno. Young & Son, Hagerman	Goose.
BARLEY.		
<i>Division 3—</i>		
1st.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga	O.A.C. 21.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1916.

OATS.	Sheaf Exhibit.	
1st.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Banner.
2nd.....	Samuel Carr, Paris, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 72.
3rd.....	Wm. Netherton, Brentha	Imp. Banner.
4th.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Banner.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Dan. Hutchinson, Burgessville, R.R. 1 ..	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
2nd.....	John Gould, Glencoe	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Great Dane.
2nd.....	Robt. Jones, Cobden, R.M.D.	Marquis.
3rd.....	Geo. McDiarmid, Cobden, R.M.D.	Marquis.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, 1916.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	D. I. Rose, Frankford	O.A.C. 21.
OATS.		
<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>		
1st.....	Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, R.R. 1	Abundance.
2nd.....	Thos. Sellers, Zephyr	Abundance.
3rd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
4th.....	Wm. Netherton, Brentha	Imp. Banner.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
2nd.....	Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, R.R. 7	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
3rd.....	John Gould, Glencoe	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	Robt. Jones, Cobden, R.M.D.	Marquis.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore	O.A.C. 21.
PEAS.		
3rd.....	Wm. Warder, Lion's Head .....	.....
POTATOES.		
1st.....	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg .....	.....
2nd.....	Jas. R. Thompson, Cumming's Bridge ..	.....
3rd.....	Jas. Downs, Sprucedale .....	.....
4th.....	R. & J. Woods, Metcalfe .....	.....
5th.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston .....	.....
6th.....	G. B. Bennett, Spencerville .....	.....

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1916.

OATS.	<i>Grain in Sacks.</i>	
1st.....	Wm. Hutcheson, Rockwood, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.
2nd.....	Jos. A. Dixon, Varney, R.R. 1	Banner.
3rd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Imp. Scotch.
4th.....	Homer Hurlburt, Kemble, R.R. 2	Derby White.
5th.....	R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood	Marguerite.
6th.....	Wm. Winer & Son, Guelph	O.A.C. 72.
7th.....	J. S. Armstrong, Formosa, R.R. 1	Golden Flake.
8th.....	Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, R.R. 1	Abundance.
9th.....	W. H. Atkinson, Port Elgin, R.R. 3	O.A.C. 72.
10th.....	Jacob Allenson, Neustadt	O.A.C. 72.

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—*Continued.*PRIZE WINNERS AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, 1916.—*Continued.*

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	Chas. N. Hilliker, Burgessville	Michigan Amber.
2nd.....	Wm. Winer & Sons, Guelph, R.R. 3	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
3rd.....	Edwin Butler, Norwich, R.R. 4	Dawson's Golden Chaff.
4th.....	E. S. Shantz, Hespeler, R.R. 3	Michigan Amber.
5th.....	D. R. Clark, Puslinch, R.R. 1	Michigan Amber.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Alex. B. McArthur, Creemore, R.R. 2...	O.A.C. 21.
3rd.....	Alex. Morrison, Creemore, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
4th.....	Harold H. Howell, Cainsville	O.A.C. 21.
5th.....	Ernest M. Readhead, Milton, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
PEAS.		
1st.....	Wm. Warder, Lion's Head .....	.....
2nd.....	Ronald Cameron, Lion's Head .....	.....
CORN (DENT).		
1st.....	B. R. Cohoe, South Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.
2nd.....	W. D. Elliott, Comber, Box 257	Leaming.
3rd.....	F. Oke, Alvinston, R.R. 2	Golden Flake.
4th.....	E. A. Deneau, South Woodslee	Wisconsin No. 7.
5th.....	J. D. McPherson, Blenheim, R.R. 1	White Cap Yellow Dent.
CORN (FLINT).		
1st.....	A. S. Maynard, Chatham, R.R. 3	North Dakota.
2nd.....	R. J. Johnston, Chatham	Salzer's North Dakota.
3rd.....	Fred. W. Tole, Blenheim	Salzer's North Dakota.
4th.....	Wm. A. Kelly, Rodney, R.R. 2	Longfellow.
5th.....	Edwin E. Murphy, Silverhill	Compton's Early.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	S. E. Griffin & Sons, Acton, R.R. 3	Noxall.
2nd.....	H. L. Goltz, Bardsville	Davies' Warrior.
3rd.....	Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg	Davies' Warrior.
4th.....	Dugald Campbell, Mount Brydges	Dooley.
5th.....	Richard Sabin, Mount Brydges, R.R. 2..	Dooley.
MANGOLDS.		
1st.....	Thos. Johnston, Sr., Kemble .....	.....
TURNIPS.		
1st.....	Sam. G. Carr, Paris, R.R. 2 .....	.....
2nd.....	Thompson Elliott, Corbetton, R.R. 3 ...	.....

GRAIN FROM STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.—Continued.

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE OTTAWA WINTER FAIR, 1917.

Prize Won.	Competitor and Address.	Variety.
OATS.		
1st.....	Geo. Brown, Millbrook, R.R. 3	Dew Drop.
2nd.....	Thos. Sellers, Zephyr	Abundance.
3rd.....	J. Baker, Hampton, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.
4th.....	Fletcher Walker, Royston	Reg. Banner.
5th.....	T. Baker & Son, Hampton, R.R. 1	O.A.C. 72.
6th.....	R. B. Leitch, Renfrew, R.R. 3	Banner.
7th.....	Samuel McMillan, Cobden, R.R. 6	Yellow Russian.
8th.....	Clem. H. Ketcheson, Belleville	Waverley.
9th.....	Jas. Higginson, Inkerman	White Wave.
10th.....	Gregor MacIntyre, Renfrew	O.A.C. 72.
FALL WHEAT.		
1st.....	D. Hetherington, Bobcaygeon	Sleep and I'll pay the Rent.
SPRING WHEAT.		
1st.....	Liscar Scott, Uno Park	Marquis.
2nd.....	Robert Jones, Cobden, R.M.D.	Marquis.
3rd.....	Peter Wilson, Cobden	Marquis.
4th.....	A. Geo. McDiarmid, Cobden, R.R. 5	Marquis.
5th.....	E. O. Wilson, Kinburn, R.R.	Marquis.
BARLEY.		
1st.....	D. I. Rose, Frankford, R.R. 2	O.A.C. 21.
2nd.....	Clem. H. Ketcheson, Belleville, R.R. 2 ..	O.A.C. 21.
CLOVER.		
1st.....	John Adams, Oxdrift	Alsike.
2nd.....	Fred. T. Brignall, Oxdrift	Alsike.
3rd.....	Thos. H. Lewis, Oxdrift	Alsike.
4th.....	Frank James, Oxdrift	Alsike.
POTATOES.		
1st.....	John T. Woods, Metcalfe	Freeman.
2nd.....	John Henderson, Powassan	North Star.
3rd.....	Colin Outen, Kenora	White Mammoth.
4th.....	R. N. & J. E. Woods, Metcalfe	Carman No. 1.
5th.....	A. R. Reid, Pine Wood	Lincoln.
MANGOLDS.		
1st.....	Arthur Sitch, Hymers .....	.....

PRINCIPAL WEEDS FOUND IN THE FIELDS OF COMPETITORS.

ALGOMA.

Central Algoma.—Corn spurry, lamb's quarters, curled dock, annual sow thistle, fleabane, golden rod, mustard, wild buckwheat, dock.

North Shore.—Wormseed mustard, curled dock, nettle, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, spurry, fleabane, buttercup, golden rod, lamb's quarters.

St. Joseph Island.—Dock, ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle, plantain, wild vetches, false flax, bitter dock, buttercup, wormseed mustard, ball-mustard, wild oats, sow thistle, stinkweed, annual sow thistle, wild buckwheat.

Thessalon.—Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, bull thistle, annual sow thistle, wild tare, wormseed mustard, ox-eye daisy.

BRANT.

Onondaga.—Canada thistle, ragweed, curled dock, sour dock, sow thistle, mayweed, false flax, wild buckwheat, green foxtail, couch.

Paris.—Canada thistle, ragweed, red dock, wild oats, couch.

Six Nations.—Ragweed, ox-eye daisy, couch, thistle.

BRUCE.

Carrick.—Annual sow thistle, dock.

Chesley.—Canada thistle, dock, annual sow thistle, wild oats.

Eastnor.—Canada thistle.

Hepworth.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, dock.

Huron Township.—Sour dock, Canada thistle, mayweed, ragweed, milkweed, sow thistle, dock, wild oats.

Lucknow.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, bladder campion, dock, perennial sow thistle, wild oats, couch.

North Bruce and Saugeen.—Wild oats, Canada thistle, ragweed, bladder campion, dock, buckhorn, smartweed, milkweed, curled dock.

Northern.—Wild oats, barley, buckhorn, sow thistle.

Pinkerton.—Wild oats, ragweed, perennial sow thistle, milkweed, buckhorn, Canada thistle, sow thistle.

Teeswater.—Canada thistle, dock, wild oats.

Warton.—Dock, Canada thistle, wild oats, wild buckwheat.

CARLETON.

Carleton Co.—Canada thistle, sour dock, sow thistle, couch.

Carp.—Wild tare, wormseed mustard, couch, Canada thistle, wild oats (very bad), perennial sow thistle, catchfly, sticky cockle, white cockle.

Fitzroy.—Wild buckwheat, wild peas, sow thistle, Canada thistle, cockle, vetches, ballseed mustard, black cockle, milkweed.

Metcalfe.—Sow thistle.

DUFFERIN.

Dufferin.—Sow thistle, dock, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, couch, wild buckwheat, wild tare, wild oats, bladder campion.

Dufferin Central.—Wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, Canada thistle, wild oats, wild buckwheat (very bad), ragweed, bladder campion, dock, couch, plantain, and wheat and barley in oat crops.

East Luther.—Wormseed mustard, sow thistle, Canada thistle, cockle, wild buckwheat, couch, wild oats, tansy, dock, tares.

DUNDAS.

Winchester.—Sow thistle.

DURHAM.

Cartwright.—Ragweed, wild pea.

Clarke Township.—Canada thistle, ragweed.

Millbrook.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle.

Port Hope.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, barley and wheat in oat crop.

West Durham.—Canada thistle, shepherd's purse, bladder campion, sow thistle, ragweed.

ELGIN.

South Dorchester.—Dock, wild buckwheat, ragweed, chess, mayweed, couch, pepper grass, curled dock, Canada thistle, milkweed, plantain, pigweed, annual and perennial sow thistle.

ESSEX.

Amherstburg, Anderdon and Malden.—Pigweed, ragweed, Canada thistle, plantain, burdock, fleabane, foxtail, dock, wild lettuce.

FRONTENAC.

Kingston Township.—Couch, dock, mustard, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild carrot, sow thistle, vetches, foxtail, and minor weeds.

Wolfe Island.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, dock, couch, yarrow, mayweed, golden rod, ox-eye daisy, foxtail, plantain, chicory, wormseed mustard.

GLENGARRY.

Kenyon.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, wild pea, annual and perennial sow thistle, night-flowering catchfly, couch, persicaria.

St. Lawrence Valley.—Sow thistle, milkweed, Canada thistle, curled dock, wild peas, couch, and minor weeds.

GRENVILLE.

Kemptville.—Annual sow thistle.

GREY.

Holland.—Canada thistle, dock, lamb's quarters, stinkweed, wild oats.

Keppel.—Black bindweed, wild oats, curled dock, Canada thistle, ragweed, couch.

Kilsyth.—Curled dock, Canada thistle, wild oats.

Markdale.—Canada thistle, golden rod, wild buckwheat, yarrow, curled dock, wild oats, pigweed, purple cockle, sow thistle, couch, burdock.

Meaford and St. Vincent.—Canada thistle, wild oats.

Normanby.—Canada thistle, dock, wild oats, red dock, sow thistle.

Osprey.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, mullein, pigweed, wild oats, yarrow, golden rod, sow thistle, chicory, burdock, couch, curled dock.

Priceville.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, dock, couch.

Proton.—Lamb's quarters, foptail, dock, wild oats, sow thistle, Canada thistle, plantain, fireweed, couch, black medick, camomile.

Rocklyn.—Canada thistle, wild oats.

South Grey.—Canada thistle, dock, cockle, wild buckwheat, wild oats, lamb's quarters, sow thistle.

Walter's Falls.—Canada thistle, wild oats, pigweed, dock, lamb's quarters.

HALDIMAND.

Caledonia.—Canada thistle, couch, ragweed, rat-tail.

Haldimand.—Canada thistle, curled dock, annual sow thistle, couch, ragweed, sweet clover, chess.

HALTON.

Halton.—Ragweed, plantain, Canada thistle, sow thistle, bindweed, sour dock, curled dock, wild oats, milkweed, perennial sow thistle, couch.

Nelson and Burlington.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, wild cotton, couch, golden rod, wild oats.

HASTINGS.

Frankford.—Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, wild peas and oats, milkweed, dock, couch, lamb's quarters, wild vetch, and minor weeds.

Madoc.—Canada thistle, bindweed, couch, wild buckwheat, wild oats, wild mustard.

Maynooth.—Hemp nettle, ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle, smartweed, wild buckwheat, couch, golden rod, yarrow, orange hawkweed, catchfly, pennycress.

Stirling.—Canada thistle, couch, wild buckwheat, wild oats, lamb's quarters, milkweed, sour dock, wild tare, perennial sow thistle.

Wollaston.—Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, catchfly, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, wild oats, wild tare, hemp nettle, couch, dock, bladder campion, toad flax, ox-eye daisy, yarrow, cinquefoil.

HURON.

Blyth.—Wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, milkweed, ragweed, dock, rush grass, wild oats.

East Huron.—Canada thistle, ragweed, wild oats, curled dock, fireweed, wild buckwheat, perennial sow thistle.

Goderich Industrial.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, ragweed, curled dock, wild oats, wild carrot, mustard, fireweed, milkweed.

Howick.—Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, sow thistle, wild oats, dock, false wild oats, night-flowering catchfly, stickweed, couch, bladder campion, yarrow, golden rod, foptail, chickweed, sheep sorrel, smartweed, and barley and wheat found in oat crops.

Turnberry.—Canada thistle, cockle, wild buckwheat, sour dock, pigweed, milkweed, rush grass, perennial sow thistle, wild oats, white cockle, stinkweed, daisy.

KENORA.

Dryden.—Timothy, plantain, Canada thistle, yarrow, fireweed, wild tare, nettle, wild oats, sow thistle.

Kenora.—Pigweed, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, tares, couch, wild oats, ball mustard.

KENT.

Wallaceburg.—Canada thistle, dock, milkweed, ragweed, wild oats.

LAMBTON.

Bosanquet.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, red dock, wild oats, stinkweed.

Brooke and Alvinston.—Wormseed mustard, couch, Canada thistle, dock.

Plympton and Wyoming.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, dock, sticky cockle, sweet clover, couch, annual sow thistle, wild pea.

Sombra.—Dock, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild tare, mustard, sticky cockle.

LANARK.

Drummond.—Barley and peas in oat crops.

LEEDS.

Lansdowne.—Canada thistle, ragweed, couch, dock, barnyard grass, yarrow, tare, mayweed, smartweed, sow thistle, golden rod, ox-eye daisy, barley found in oat crops.

MANITOULIN.

Gore Bay.—Lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, shepherd's purse, blue bur, wormseed mustard, Canada thistle, red dock, couch, annual sow thistle, foxtail, ragweed, nettle, ox-eye daisy, night-flowering catchfly.

MIDDLESEX.

Caradoc.—Poverty pine, Canada thistle, pennycress, dock.

Dorchester.—Canada thistle, ragweed, dock, milkweed, chicory.

East Middlesex.—Ragweed, milkweed, curled dock, Canada thistle, pigweed, mayweed, wormseed mustard, sticky cockle, plantain, wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle.

McGillivray.—Canada thistle, ragweed, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, red dock, wild carrot.

Mosa and Ekfrid.—Curled dock, chess, Canada thistle, milkweed, ragweed, cockle, tare, trefoil.

North Middlesex.—Ragweed, white cockle, wild buckwheat, dock, couch, Canada thistle, smartweed, wild oats, sow thistle, buckhorn.

Strathroy.—Canada thistle, dock, foxtail, lamb's quarters, pepper grass, pennycress.

MUSKOKA.

Gravenhurst and Muskoka.—Curled dock, Canada thistle, couch, wild oats, wild peas, tare, night-flowering catchfly, perennial sow thistle, wild mustard.

Medora and Wood.—Canada thistle, curled dock, wild mustard, night-flowering catchfly, couch, wild oats.

North Muskoka.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, yarrow, dock, annual sow thistle, couch, foxtail, lamb's quarters, cottonweed.

South Muskoka.—Canada thistle, bladder campion, curled dock, golden rod, annual sow thistle, couch, wild oats, wild tare, perennial sow thistle.

Stephenson and Watt.—Canada thistle, dock, yarrow, couch, lamb's quarters, June grass, fireweed, perennial sow thistle.

NIPISSING.

Bonfield.—Ox-eye daisy, pigweed, hemp nettle, tansy, wild buckwheat, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters.

Verner.—Ox-eye daisy, lamb's quarters, couch, tansy, Canada thistle, annual sow thistle, wild mustard, ball mustard, shepherd's purse.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Seymour.—Canada thistle, curled dock, milkweed, lamb's quarters, couch, ragweed, wild peas, sow thistle, mayweed.

Wooler.—Cockle, tare, Canada thistle, sow thistle, couch, perennial sow thistle, curled dock, mustard, primrose, plantain, sweet clover, wild peas, wild oats.

ONTARIO.

Beaverton.—Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, perennial sow thistle, dock, wormseed mustard, lamb's quarters, wild chicory, couch, wild oats, sow thistle, ragweed.

Scot.—Canada thistle, chess cockle, wormseed mustard, ragweed, milk thistle, burdock, couch, tare, wild buckwheat, curled dock, wild oats, pennyress, milkweed.

OXFORD.

East Nissouri.—Wild buckwheat, annual sow thistle, Canada thistle, wormseed mustard, ragweed, milkweed, curled dock, foxtail, plantain, mayweed, sticky cockle, pigweed, shepherd's purse, wild oats.

North Norwich.—Cockle, mayweed, dock, ragweed, chess, flax, couch, bindweed, thistles.

West Zorra and Embro.—Curled dock, Canada thistle, ragweed, couch, sow thistle.

PARRY SOUND.

Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls.—Annual sow thistle, Canada thistle, nettle, lamb's quarters, wild buckwheat, dock, ox-eye daisy, spurry, catchfly, smartweed, butter and eggs, devil's paint brush.

Loring.—Cockle, Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, couch, wild oats.

Machar.—Ragweed, fireweed, Canada thistle, couch, yarrow, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, golden rod.

Magnetawan.—Annual sow thistle, spurry, nettle, sorrel, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, dock, plantain, couch, curled dock, wild buckwheat.

McKellar.—Couch, golden rod, ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle.

McMurrich.—Couch, Canada thistle, sow thistle, orange hawkweed.

Perry.—Canada thistle, golden rod, narrow-leaf golden rod, orange hawkweed, chickweed, couch, bladder campion, wild oats.

Powassan.—Yarrow, ragweed, lamb's quarters, annual sow thistle, Canada thistle, nettle, sour dock, blind nettle, wild buckwheat, daisy.

Rosseau.—Ox-eye daisy, Canada thistle, couch, wild oats.

Strong.—Lamb's quarters, Canada thistle, spurry, annual sow thistle, yarrow, couch, foxtail, horsemint, golden rod, nettle.

United Townships.—Smartweed, Canada thistle, couch, plantain, hawkweed, bladder campion, dock.

PEEL.

Albion and Bolton.—Dock, perennial sow thistle, couch, white cockle, wild oats, Canada thistle, wild vetch.

Peel.—Canada thistle, ragweed, curled dock, sow thistle, wild carrot, dock, wild oats, wild buckwheat, flax.

PERTH.

Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert.—Lamb's quarters, curled dock, milkweed, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, ragweed, wild buckwheat and oats, foxtail, mayweed, sow thistle, wormseed mustard, burdock, shepherd's purse, cockle.

Kirkton.—Dock, pigweed, Canada thistle, curled dock, lamb's quarters, sow thistle, wild oats, mustard, couch, wild buckwheat, fleabane, daisy, trefoil, cockle, chess, shepherd's purse, bindweed, ragweed, milkweed; smartweed.

Stratford.—Canada thistle, dock, sow thistle, curled dock, wild carrot, wild oats, white cockle, mustard.

PETERBOROUGH.

East Peterborough.—Wild pea, chess, dock, ragweed, wormseed mustard, white cockle, hare's-ear mustard, bladder campion, annual and perennial sow thistle, wild oats.

Otonabee.—Canada thistle, curled dock, milkweed, sow thistle, wild oats, wormseed mustard, couch, ragweed.

Peterborough Industrial.—False flax, curled dock, purple cockle, sow thistle, wild oats, bladder campion, perennial sow thistle, wild buckwheat, wormseed mustard, mayweed, birdseed mustard, chicory.

PRESCOTT.

Alfred.—Canada thistle, golden rod, milkweed, smartweed, sow thistle, ragweed.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburg.—Couch, curled dock, tare, Canada thistle, wild oats, perennial sow thistle, milkweed, wild mustard, lamb's quarters.

Prince Edward.—Dock, Canada thistle, couch, sow thistle, and barley in oat crops.

Sophiasburg.—Dock, ragweed, couch, and barley in oat crops.

RAINY RIVER.

Atwood.—Tare, pigweed, wormseed mustard, sow thistle, lamb's quarters, ball mustard, wild oats, French weed, fireweed.

Rainy River Valley.—Wild buckwheat, dock, stinkweed, wild tare, Canada thistle, wild oats, plantain, mustard, ox-eye daisy, couch, barley.

RENFREW

Arnprior.—Wormseed mustard, cockle, Canada thistle, curled dock, perennial sow thistle, couch, daisy, wild peas and oats, white cockle.

Cobden.—Vetch, Canada thistle, lamb's quarters, pennycress, mayweed, wormseed mustard, yarrow, wild buckwheat, ragweed, couch, curled dock, wild peas and oats, sow thistle, daisy.

North Renfrew.—Wormseed mustard, couch, pennycress, vetches, Canada thistle, wild buckwheat, mayweed, ox-eye daisy, yarrow, golden rod, chicory, horsetail, mustard, purple cockle, sow thistle, lamb's quarters, sow thistle.

Renfrew.—Curled dock, wild oats, Canada thistle, annual and perennial sow thistle, couch, bladder campion, pennycress, beggar's ticks, daisy, catchfly, cockle, blue bur, pepper grass, wormseed mustard, wild tare, blue devil.

Russell.—Perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, and minor weeds.

SIMCOE.

Barrie.—Canada thistle, dock, milkweed, wild oats.

Nottawasaga and Gt. Northern.—Wild oats, sour dock, Canadian thistle, sow thistle, mustard, burdock, milkweed.

SUDBURY.

Warren.—Canada thistle, ox-eye daisy, couch, hemp nettle, pigweed, smartweed, fireweed, lamb's quarters.

TEMISKAMING.

Charlton.—Wild oats, wormseed mustard, daisy, shepherd's purse.

Englehart.—Wormseed mustard, sow thistle, annual sow thistle.

New Liskeard.—Couch, wild oats, buckwheat, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle.

THUNDER BAY.

Whitefish Valley.—Wild oats, fireweed, ball mustard, daisy, tare, mustard.

VICTORIA.

Fenelon.—Canada thistle, wild peas, cat's eye, wild oats.

Verulam.—Canada thistle, bitter dock, annual sow thistle, couch, night-flowering catchfly, blue bur, vetches, wild flax, campion, wild buckwheat, false flax, chess, purple cockle, wormseed mustard, mayweed, watercress, wild oats.

WATERLOO.

South Waterloo.—Canada thistle, chess, bladder campion, false flax, curled dock, red root, night-flowering catchfly, cockle, purple cockle, couch, wild vetch, white cockle.

WELLAND.

Bertie.—Canada thistle, ragweed, curled dock, toad flax, wild carrot, couch, spiny annual sow thistle, mustard, wormseed mustard, wild pea.

Fenwick.—Couch, dock, milkweed, Canada thistle, ragweed, smartweed.

Welland.—Wild oats, dock, ragweed, milkweed, chicory, annual sow thistle, foptail, yellow top, thistle, barley in oat crops.

WELLINGTON.

Arthur.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, couch, wild oats, sour dock, ragweed, wild buckwheat, mustard.

Centre Wellington.—Wild buckwheat and oats, sour dock, white cockle, bladder campion, couch, Canada thistle, ragweed, pigweed, bindweed, smartweed, sticky cockle.

Erin.—Curled dock, bladder campion, Canada thistle, shepherd's purse, perennial sow thistle, bindweed, yellow trefoil.

Pustinch.—Ragweed, Canada thistle, curled dock, wild carrot, cockle, milkweed, sow thistle, trefoil, shepherd's purse, chess, false flax, bur, wild buckwheat, blue devil, perennial sow thistle, dock.

Rockwood.—Shepherd's purse, yellow trefoil, Canada thistle, cockle, spiny annual sow thistle, perennial sow thistle, bindweed, lamb's quarters, curled dock, bladder campion.

WENTWORTH.

West Flamboro.—Canada thistle, ragweed, dock, bindweed, milkweed, perennial sow thistle, herrick.

YORK.

Markham.—Yellow trefoil, dock, couch, ball mustard, shepherd's purse, ragweed, wild tare, perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats.

Richmond Hill.—Canada thistle, sour dock, sow thistle, ragweed, perennial sow thistle, wild oats.

Schomberg.—Sow thistle, Canada thistle, wild oats, dock, bitterweed.

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